

INTISARI

Dikeluarkannya PBI No. 3/2/PBI/2001 secara resmi menghapus peraturan yang mewajibkan bank-bank umum untuk menyalurkan kreditnya bagi sektor usaha kecil. Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana alokasi kredit bagi sektor usaha kecil, setelah penghapusan kewajiban alokasi kredit bagi sektor ini pada tahun 2001. Hipotesis penelitian ini adalah alokasi Kredit Usaha Kecil (KUK) berbanding lurus dengan suku bunga KUK, dan berbanding terbalik dengan *return* portfolio selain KUK (seperti SBI, SUN, pasar modal dan kredit korporasi). Selain itu alokasi KUK berbanding lurus dengan jumlah kantor cabang bank dan berbanding terbalik dengan risiko KUK.

Sampel penelitian ini adalah 5 bank besar di Indonesia, yaitu Bank Mandiri, BCA, Danamon, BRI dan BNI. Data yang digunakan adalah data bulanan mulai periode Januari 2002–Desember 2006. Estimasi dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Pooled Least Squares* dan *Generalized Least Squares*.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bukti bahwa alokasi kredit perbankan bagi sektor usaha kecil meningkat sejalan dengan peningkatan suku bunga KUK dan menurun sejalan dengan peningkatan *return* dari alokasi portfolio lain. Selain itu, jumlah kantor cabang bank juga berpengaruh positif bagi alokasi KUK yang mendukung observasi bahwa untuk KUK, kedekatan bank dengan konsumen (*consumer outreach*) *does matter*. Lebih jauh, penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa alokasi KUK berbanding terbalik dengan risikonya yang dibuktikan dengan koefisien *Non-Performing Loan* KUK negatif dan signifikan.

Kata kunci: Kredit Usaha Kecil, Portfolio, Alokasi

ABSTRACT

The amendment of PBI No. 3/2/PBI/2001 has officially released the obligation of commercial banks to allocate the small business credit. The research objective is to study the behavior of banks in allocating the small business credit, especially after the discharging of small business compulsory on 2001. The research hypothesis is small business credit allocation has positive relation with its interest rate but has negative relation with the return of non-small business credit portfolio (ie. SBI, SUN, capital market and corporate credit). Moreover, small business credit allocation has positive relation with the number of branch office but has negative relation with its credit risk.

This research is taking samples from Indonesian's big five banks, which are Bank Mandiri, BCA, Danamon, BRI dan BNI. Data used in this research is obtained from Monthly Report published by Bank Indonesia from January 2002-December 2006. The data are analyzed using pooled least squares and generalized least squares.

This research is successfully proving that banks credit allocation for small business has increased along with the rise of interest rate small business credit and decreases along with the rise of other portfolio return. Another finding is the number of banks branch office also has positive relation with small business credit allocation which support the observation states for small business credit, the consumer outreach does matter. Furthermore, this research also finds that small business credit allocation has negative relation with its credit risk, proved by the negative and significant coefficient of its non performing loan.

Keyword: small business loan, portfolio, allocation