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The Influence of Non-Performing Loans, Internal Rate of Return, Capital Adequacy Ratio and XYZ Bank Stock Price on XYZ Bank Performance

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Abstract: The purpose of this literature research is expected to build a hypothesis regarding the influence between variables that can later be used for further research in the scope of financial management. The literature review research article on the influence of non-performing loans, internal rate of return, capital adequacy ratio and XYZ bank stock price on XYZ bank performance is a scientific literature article in the scope of financial management science. The approach used in this literature review research is descriptive qualitative. The data collection technique is to use literature studies or review relevant previous articles. The data used in this descriptive qualitative approach comes from previous research that is relevant to this research and is sourced from academic online media such as the Thomson Reuters Journal, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Scopus Emerald, Elsevier, Sage, Web of Science, Sinta Journal, DOAJ, EBSCO, Google Scholar and digital reference books. In previous studies, 1 relevant previous article was used to review each independent variable. The results of this literature review article are: 1) Non-performing Loans affect XYZ Bank Performance; 2) Internal Rate of Return affects XYZ Bank Performance; 3) Capital Adequacy Ratio affects XYZ Bank Performance; and 4) Bank XYZ's share price affects Bank XYZ's performance.

Keywords: Bank XYZ Performance, Non-Performing Loans, Internal Rate of Return, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Bank XYZ Stock Price

INTRODUCTION

Bank performance is a key indicator of an institution's financial health and stability. This performance is influenced by a number of factors, including non-performing loans (NPL), internal rate of return (IRR), capital adequacy ratio (CAR), and the bank's stock price. Non-performing loans are loans that are having payment issues, which, if not managed effectively, can lead to a fall in asset quality and a strain on the bank's profitability. A high NPL ratio is frequently a symptom that a bank is having difficulty managing its credit, which has a negative influence on the bank's liquidity and operating efficiency.

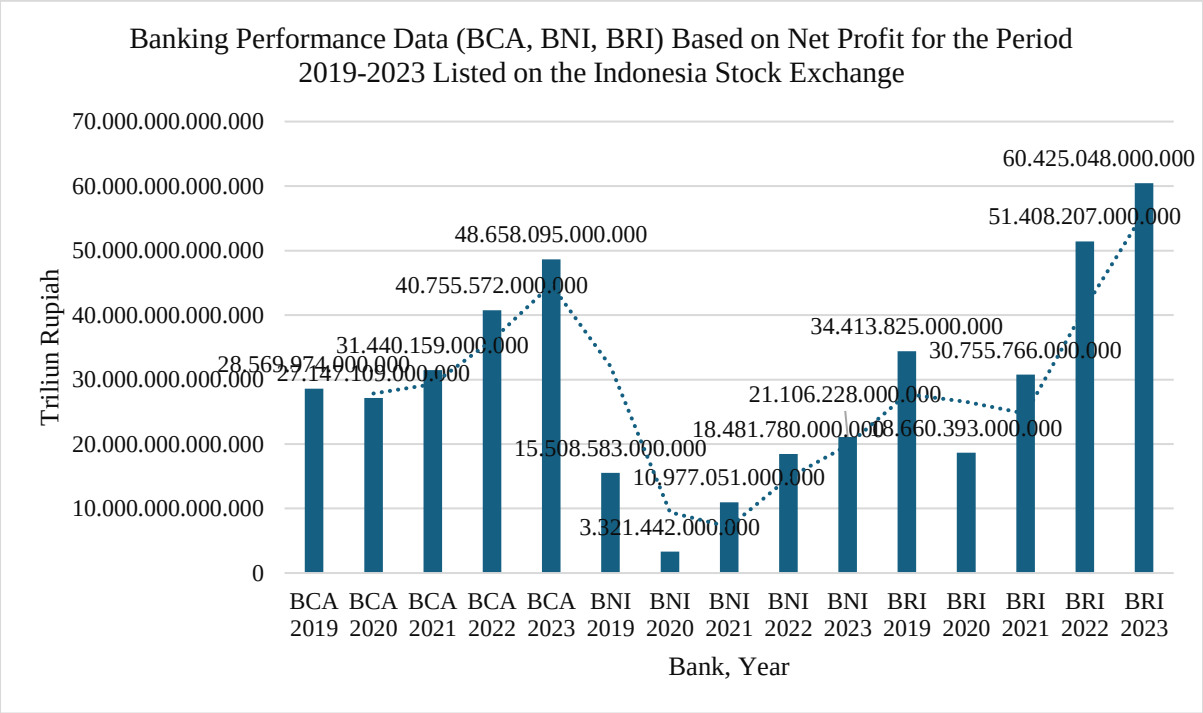

Figure 1. Performance Data of BCA, BNI and BRI Banks Based on Net Profit for the Period 2019-2023 Registered on the IDX

Based on Figure 1 above, related to banking listed on the IDX, it is seen based on Net Profit for the period 2019-2023. It is known that the bank with the highest net profit in 2023 is Bank BRI with a net profit value of 60.4 trillion Rupiah. Then the bank with the lowest net profit in 2023 is Bank BNI with a net profit value of 21.1 trillion Rupiah. However, banking with a net profit value that tends to increase every year is Bank BCA, which is a Private Bank with the Issuer code on the Indonesia Stock Exchange BBCA. By knowing the performance of banking based on net profit, it can be a reference in analyzing other factors that affect banking performance.

In addition, the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of Bank XYZ's investment projects is critical in assessing long-term profitability. A high IRR shows that the bank's investment projects can provide profitable returns, which improves the bank's overall financial performance. Projects with a lucrative IRR not only boost profitability but also help the bank's liquidity by creating positive cash flow. This solid cash flow allows Bank XYZ to satisfy its short-term obligations while reducing the risk of default, assisting the bank in maintaining operational stability and strengthening its financial position in the market.

Another critical component in ensuring Bank XYZ's financial stability is its capital adequacy ratio (CAR). CAR represents the bank's ability to withstand unexpected losses while protecting depositors. Strong core capital allows Bank XYZ to better manage risks and preserve asset quality, which leads to increased operational efficiency. Adequate capital also allows the bank to engage in new prospects and improves its liquidity. With an ideal CAR, Bank XYZ may confront a variety of financial and economic challenges while maintaining long-term performance stability, which is critical in establishing investor and consumer confidence.

Bank XYZ's stock price, which reflects market expectations of the bank's performance, is also an important factor in influencing the bank's operational success. Earnings per share (EPS), P/E ratio, and dividend yield are some of the factors that influence stock prices. High stock prices represent investor trust in the bank's prospects, which boosts capital and promotes

corporate growth. Furthermore, market volatility can have an impact on stock prices and, as a result, bank finances. Effective stock price management, combined with prudent management of these aspects, can assist Bank XYZ in maintaining strong performance and ensuring efficient operational continuity in the face of fluctuating market dynamics.

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Stock Price all have an impact on Bank XYZ's performance, highlighting the complexity that financial institutions face in preserving their health and stability. Banks that can successfully manage non-performing loans, generate high returns on investment, maintain strong capital adequacy ratios, and keep stock prices stable will be more resilient to economic and financial shocks. As a result, a thorough understanding of how these elements interact is critical to boosting overall bank performance, retaining stakeholder trust, and preserving the long-term viability of Bank XYZ's operations.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem is obtained to be used as a hypothesis for further research, including: 1) Do Non-Performing Loans affect the Performance of Bank XYZ?; 2) Does the Internal Rate of Return affect the Performance of Bank XYZ?; 3) Does the Capital Adequacy Ratio affect the Performance of Bank XYZ?; and 4) Does the Stock Price of Bank XYZ affect the Performance of Bank XYZ?.

METHOD

This literature review was conducted using descriptive qualitative techniques. The data collection technique is by conducting a literature review or reviewing relevant previous studies. The data used in this descriptive qualitative approach comes from previous studies relevant to this study and is obtained from academic online media such as Thomson Reuters Journal, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Scopus Emerald, Sage, WoS, Sinta Journal, DOAJ, EBSCO, Publish or Perish, Google Scholar, and digital reference books. Previous studies use one relevant previous publication to review each independent variable. A systematic literature review (SLR) is a careful and deliberate process in which all relevant research materials are found, reviewed, and addressed to provide answers to specific research questions. When conducting qualitative analysis, it is essential to use the literature review consistently and in accordance with methodological assumptions. Due to its investigative nature, qualitative analysis is mostly used for this purpose, (Ali, H., & Limakrisna, 2013);(Susanto et al., 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following are research findings taking into account the context and problem formulation:

XYZ Bank Performance

Bank XYZ's performance refers to the bank's ability to achieve its financial and operational objectives while also meeting the needs of its clients and other stakeholders. Profitability, operational efficiency, asset quality, and liquidity are some of the measures used to evaluate performance. Key measures for performance analysis include net income, Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE) (Saputra, 2022a).

Dimensions or indicators that include the XYZ Bank Performance variable include: 1) Profitability: Determines the extent to which Bank XYZ can earn profit. Common measures are Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE); 2) Liquidity: Demonstrates the bank's ability to meet short-term obligations. Indicators include liquidity ratios, such as the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR); 3) Operational Efficiency: Determines how efficiently the bank conducts its activities. This indicator is frequently found in the ratio of operating costs to

operating income (BOPO); and 4) Asset Quality: Assesses the quality of the bank's loan portfolio and potential credit risk. The NPL ratio is an important indication; 5) Risk Management: Measures the bank's credit, liquidity, market, and operational risks. CAR and NPL are key indicators (Setiawan, 2021).

XYZ Bank Performance is relevant to previous research that has been studied by: (Badruzaman, 2020), (Kurniawan et al., 2021), (Widjanarko et al., 2023).

Non-Performing Loans

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) are loans that have matured but have not been paid back by the borrower, typically for more than 90 days. NPLs show poor asset quality on a bank's balance sheet and can suggest a significant credit risk. The higher the NPL level, the bigger the potential loss to the bank, which can eventually impair profitability and overall financial performance (Towhid et al., 2019).

Dimensions or indicators that include the Non-Performing Loans variable include: 1) NPL Ratio: The percentage of total loans that are in default or more than 90 days late for payment. This ratio reflects the bank's credit risk; 2) Allowance for Impairment Losses: Quantifies the cash set aside by the bank to cover anticipated losses from problem loans; and 3) NPL Coverage Ratio: This metric determines the extent to which loan loss reserves can cover problem loans. A high ratio demonstrates the bank's willingness to accept losses (Satria & Hatta, 2017).

Non-Performing Loans are relevant to previous research that has been studied by: (Ozili, 2019), (Manz, 2019), (Radivojević et al., 2019).

Internal Rate of Return

The internal rate of return (IRR) is the discount rate at which the net present value (NPV) of all cash flows generated by an investment project equals zero. IRR is commonly used by businesses, particularly banks, to assess the feasibility of an investment or project. If a project's IRR surpasses its estimated rate of return or capital cost, it is considered profitable and worth pursuing (Purnamasari, 2019).

Dimensions or indicators that include the Internal Rate of Return variable include: 1) Project Cash Flow: Measures the cash flow created by the project, both positive and negative, which is used to calculate the IRR; 2) Net Present Value (NPV): Calculates the present value of a project's net cash flow using various discount rates. IRR is the discount rate that results in a negative NPV; and 3) Project Profitability: Determines the feasibility of an investment by comparing the IRR to the expected rate of return or cost of capital (Ira & Setiawan, 2023).

The Internal Rate of Return is relevant to previous research that has been studied by: (Nurjanah & Setiawan, 2021), (Fadila, 2020), (Nurhayati & Restiani, 2019).

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a measure of a bank's capital relative to its risk-weighted assets. CAR is computed by dividing the bank's capital by the total risk-weighted assets (RWA). This ratio is crucial because it demonstrates the bank's ability to withstand possible losses while protecting its depositors and overall financial stability (Dao, 2020).

Dimensions or indicators that include the Capital Adequacy Ratio variable include: 1) Tier 1 Capital: This metric measures the bank's main capital, which includes common stock, retained earnings, and other capital reserves; 2) Tier 2 capital is the primary basis for calculating CAR. Tier 2 Capital Measures extra capital, such as subordinated bonds, asset revaluation reserves, and other regulator-recognized instruments; and 3) Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA): Measures the bank's assets that have been adjusted for risk level. The CAR ratio is calculated by comparing total capital and RWA (Budianto & Dewi, 2022).

The Capital Adequacy Ratio is relevant to previous research that has been studied by: (Azwari et al., 2022), (Baldwin et al., 2019), (Anggari & Dana, 2020).

XYZ Bank Stock Price

Bank XYZ's stock price indicates the bank's market worth and is a key performance indicator for shareholders. Stock prices are influenced by a number of factors, including the bank's financial performance, macroeconomic conditions, interest rates, and investor mood (Saputra, 2022b).

Dimensions or indicators that include the Stock Price variable include: 1) Earnings Per Share (EPS): A measure of net income per share. Stock prices often rise in response to high earnings per share (EPS); 2) A high P/E ratio can signal potential profit growth; 3) Dividend Yield: This metric compares shareholders' dividend income to stock prices. Attractive yields might influence demand for bank stocks; and 4) Market Volatility: Tracks stock price swings over time. High volatility may signify increased risk (Huy et al., 2020).

Stock Price is relevant to previous research that has been studied by: (Dinova & Herawati, 2020), (Wijaya et al., 2020), (Erick, 2021).

Previous Research

Based on the above findings and previous research, the research discussion is formulated as follows:

Table 1. Relevant Previous Research Results

No	Author (Year)	Research Results	Similarities With This Article	Differences With This Article
1	(Maula et al., 2024)	-Non-Performing Loans variable affects Loan to Deposit Ratio -GCG variable affects Loan to Deposit Ratio -Risk variable affects Loan to Deposit Ratio -Non-Performing Loans variable affects Banking Performance -GCG variable affects Banking Performance -Risk variable affects Banking Performance	-This article has similarities in examining the Non-Performing Loans variable as the independent variable, and examining the Banking Performance variable as the dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is in the GCG and Risk variables as other Independent variables. Then in other dependent variables, namely the Loan to Deposit Ratio variable
2	(Ichsan & Nasution, 2020)	-NPL variable affects the performance of banks listed on the IDX for the period 2011-2015 CAR variable affects the performance of banks listed on the IDX for the period 2011-2015 BOPO variable affects the performance of banks listed on the IDX for the period 2011-2015 IRR variable affects the performance of banks listed on the IDX for the period 2011-2015	-This article has similarities in examining the IRR and CAR variables as independent variables, and examining the Bank Performance variable as dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is in the NPL and BOPO variables as other independent variables.

3	(Ningsih & Dewi, 2020)	-NPL variable affects the performance of conventional banks listed on the IDX -BOPO variable affects the performance of conventional banks listed on the IDX -CAR variable affects the performance of conventional banks listed on the IDX	-This article has similarities in examining the CAR variable as an independent variable, and examining the Bank Performance variable as a dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is in the NPL and BOPO variables as other independent variables.
4	(Hartini & Marhandrie, 2022)	-Profitability Variables Affect the Performance of Indonesian Sharia Banks on the IDX for the 2014-2021 Period -Financial Risk Variables Affect the Performance of Indonesian Sharia Banks on the IDX for the 2014-2021 Period -Stock Price Variables Affect the Performance of Indonesian Sharia Banks on the IDX for the 2014-2021 Period	-This article has similarities in examining the Stock Price variable as the independent variable, and examining the Bank Performance variable as the dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is that there are Profitability and Financial Risk variables as other Independent variables.

Discussion

This literature review will be discussed based on the history of the topic, research objectives, problem formulation, indicators or dimensions, and previous related research:

1. The Effect of Non-Performing Loans on the Performance of Bank XYZ

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) have a substantial impact on Bank XYZ's performance, such as profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, asset quality, and risk management. The NPL ratio, which estimates the percentage of loans that cannot be settled on time, is an important indicator in determining a bank's credit risk. When the NPL ratio is high, it shows that the bank has a big number of loans that may default. This condition can have a direct impact on the bank's profitability because the interest income from these loans may not be completely realized. As a result, the bank must put aside more cash for loss reserves, which immediately decreases net income, Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE).

A high NPL ratio has an impact on both profitability and liquidity at Bank XYZ. Liquidity measures a bank's ability to meet short-term obligations, such as customer withdrawals or debt payments. When there are a lot of non-performing loans, cash inflows from loan payments become unpredictable, lowering the amount of cash available. Banks may need to sell other liquid assets or seek extra funding to meet obligations, which may result in higher expenses and poorer liquidity ratios such as the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Failure to maintain appropriate liquidity may undermine customer and shareholder confidence, resulting in large-scale withdrawals and straining the bank's financial viability.

High NPL ratios may also have an impact on Bank XYZ's operating efficiency. Banks that have a large number of non-performing loans must spend additional resources to manage these debts, such as legal fees, risk management, and restructuring. The operating expense to operating income (BOPO) ratio tends to rise as banks spend more to manage non-performing loans while earning less. This lower efficiency may limit the bank's capacity to compete in the market, impede corporate growth, and reduce its appeal to investors and consumers.

Furthermore, Bank XYZ's asset quality is tightly linked to its NPL ratio and Allowance for Impairment Losses. Poor asset quality is evident in the rising NPL ratio and the requirement to set aside higher assets for loss reserves. These provisions, while necessary to cover future losses, also signal that the bank is exposed to higher credit risk and has a less sound loan portfolio. The NPL Coverage Ratio, which indicates how much of the allowance for losses can be used to cover non-performing loans, is critical in determining the bank's credit risk resilience. If this ratio is low, it indicates that the bank does not have adequate provisions to cover NPLs, which can have a detrimental impact on asset quality and financial stability.

High NPLs have an impact on Bank XYZ's risk management since they show that credit risk is not appropriately managed. Accurate credit risk assessment, exposure control, and loss mitigation are all necessary for effective risk management. When NPLs rise, it shows a failure in the credit evaluation process or in borrower supervision. The bank may need to implement a more conservative risk management approach, enhance capital reserves, or tighten credit standards. All of these processes, while necessary for the bank's soundness, can limit the bank's capacity to develop its operations and impact its overall performance.

Overall, non-performing loans, as measured by the NPL ratio, Allowance for Impairment Losses, and NPL Coverage Ratio, have an impact on Bank XYZ's profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, asset quality, and risk management. When NPLs rise, the effect spreads to all aspects of the bank's performance, posing issues that must be handled thoroughly in order to ensure business sustainability and financial stability.

2. The Effect of Internal Rate of Return on the Performance of Bank XYZ

Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is a key metric for determining the performance of an investment or project conducted by Bank XYZ. A high IRR shows that the project is likely to provide a higher return than the cost of capital, which has an impact on the bank's overall performance, including profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, asset quality, and risk management. Positive and sustained project cash flow is the primary foundation for calculating IRR. If the project generates regular cash flow, the bank's profitability will improve due to higher revenue. Good cash flow not only boosts net income but also improves the bank's liquidity position, allowing it to pay its short-term obligations without having to seek extra capital.

Net Present Value (NPV) is also an important factor in determining IRR and evaluating project effectiveness. A positive NPV shows that the project is predicted to yield more value than the initial investment, implying that the return generated exceeds the cost of capital used. If Bank XYZ has a portfolio of projects with a high positive net present value, this will have a direct influence on the bank's profitability because these projects will increase net income. Furthermore, a strong NPV suggests good operational efficiency, as profitable projects demonstrate effective resource use and cost minimization, which enhances efficiency ratios such as the operating expense to operating income ratio (BOPO).

Project profitability is a key variable in calculating IRR, as it has a direct impact on Bank XYZ's performance. Projects with a high rate of return will boost the bank's profit margin, as evidenced by profitability metrics like Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). To attain an ideal rate of return, Bank XYZ must verify that the chosen project has a consistent cash flow and a positive net present value (NPV). Good project management ensures that credit and operational risks are reduced, allowing the bank to maintain its high asset quality. Successful initiatives not only boost profitability, but they also strengthen the bank's capital structure, allowing it to invest more in other promising projects.

In terms of risk management, a positive IRR on an investment project suggests that Bank XYZ carefully considered the risks before investing. Stable cash flow and a positive NPV show that the bank has carefully analyzed the risk factors and implemented suitable mitigation

measures. This will assist the bank in minimizing exposure to credit and operational risks, which are critical for long-term financial health. With effective risk management, Bank XYZ can ensure that the projects undertaken are not only profitable but also sustainable, thereby sustaining the bank's overall performance.

Overall, the Internal Rate of Return, which includes Project Cash Flow, Net Present Value (NPV), and Project Profitability, has a substantial impact on several aspects of Bank XYZ's performance, including profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, asset quality, and risk management. A high IRR suggests that the bank's investment projects are on track and will have a long-term beneficial influence on its financial performance. Bank XYZ may optimize shareholder value while sustaining long-term stability and growth by ensuring that each project has strong cash flow, a positive net present value, and high profitability.

3. The Effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio on the Performance of Bank XYZ

The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is an important indicator of Bank XYZ's financial health and ability to withstand losses. CAR measures a bank's capital relative to its hazardous assets, offering an overview of the bank's financial stability and ability to withstand difficult economic situations. Tier 1 Capital, which consists of equity and retained earnings, is an important factor in determining CAR. A high level of tier 1 capital shows that a bank has a large financial cushion to sustain losses, which boosts profitability by lowering the chance of unexpected losses. With appropriate tier 2 capital, Bank XYZ can withstand market shocks and keep its operations running smoothly without jeopardizing liquidity.

Tier 2 capital is also included in the CAR computation. Tier 2 capital contains subordinated bonds and asset revaluation reserves. Tier 2 is classified as additional capital, yet it nonetheless contributes significantly to the bank's overall capital adequacy ratio. Bank XYZ can increase its operating efficiency by combining core and tier 2 capital, giving it more freedom to manage risks and pursue profitable investment possibilities. This also enables the bank to improve resource utilization, which leads to increased efficiency and lower operating expenses, increasing the operational expense to operating income (BOPO) ratio.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) are another factor that influences CAR and Bank XYZ performance. These weighted assets account for the level of risk associated with various asset kinds, such as loans or securities. Calculating RWA allows banks to alter the capital required to support riskier assets. The larger the risk, the greater the capital requirement. Effective RWA management can help Bank XYZ maintain excellent asset quality by allowing the bank to allocate capital more efficiently and prevent excessive credit risk. As a result, the bank's asset quality can be maintained effectively, indicating improved credit risk management.

Strong CAR is the cornerstone of Bank XYZ's risk management, ensuring its stability and sustainability. Banks that have appropriate CAR can be more flexible when dealing with financial risks such as market swings and probable defaults. Large core capital offers an adequate cushion to handle unexpected losses, while tier 2 capital adds another layer of protection. Furthermore, good weighted asset management helps banks avoid excessive exposure to high-risk assets, hence ensuring financial stability and lowering the chance of catastrophic losses. With proper risk management, Bank XYZ may continue to function steadily, retain its reputation, and maintain the trust of its customers and investors.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio, which covers Core Capital, Tier 2 Capital, and Weighted Assets, has a substantial impact on Bank XYZ's performance in terms of profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, asset quality, and risk management. A robust CAR enables banks to tackle varied economic and financial difficulties with more confidence, maintain operational stability, and assure long-term company viability. Good capital management not only promotes profitability development, but it also ensures that Bank XYZ is liquid, efficient, and has high asset quality, all while increasing its risk management strategies.

4. The Effect of Bank XYZ Stock Price on the Performance of Bank XYZ

The stock price of Bank XYZ reflects the company's performance in the eyes of investors and the overall market. Earnings per share (EPS) is a key factor influencing stock prices. High EPS suggests that Bank XYZ can make significant profits for each outstanding share, boosting investor confidence and driving up stock prices. When stock prices rise, banks receive more capital, which they can utilize to boost their profits through smart investments. Bank XYZ can preserve its liquidity by allocating profits to meet short-term obligations and ensure the bank's solvency in unexpected scenarios.

Another essential metric for evaluating the stock price of Bank XYZ is the Price to Earnings Ratio (PER). A high P/E ratio suggests that investors are optimistic about future profit growth, whilst a low P/E ratio suggests that investors are skeptical about the bank's future performance. A stable and healthy P/E ratio indicates high operational efficiency, as the bank is able to control its operating costs and create regular profits. This efficiency is critical for sustaining investor trust and stable stock prices. Controlling operating costs allows for the improvement of operational efficiency ratios such as the cost-to-income ratio, which improves Bank XYZ's overall performance.

Dividend yield has a substantial impact on Bank XYZ's stock price and performance. A high dividend yield suggests that the bank is capable of providing attractive returns to shareholders, thereby increasing investor interest in the bank's stock. Dividend payments demonstrate the bank's ability to earn consistent profits, which leads to improved asset quality. Bank XYZ can prevent increasing credit risk by maintaining good asset quality. An attractive dividend yield also boosts the appeal of the bank's shares, driving market demand and, ultimately, increasing stock price, strengthening the bank's capital for future expansion.

Market volatility is an external factor that can have an impact on Bank XYZ's stock price and risk management, as well as its financial stability. High levels of volatility can produce dramatic variations in stock values, affecting investors' perceptions of the bank's performance. To mitigate the effects of this volatility, Bank XYZ must have an effective risk management strategy. This includes diversifying its asset portfolio, controlling market risk exposure, and ensuring consistent asset quality. With appropriate risk management, Bank XYZ can reduce the influence of market volatility on its performance, preserve stock price stability, and safeguard its liquidity and profitability from unanticipated market shocks.

Overall, Bank XYZ's stock price, which is influenced by earnings per share, P/E ratio, dividend yield, and market volatility, has a significant impact on the bank's performance, such as profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, asset quality, and risk management. The growth in stock price, combined with strong financial performance, strengthens Bank XYZ's market position and boosts investor trust, allowing the bank to expand operations, improve efficiency, and maintain asset quality and risk management standards. Thus, effective stock price management not only displays outstanding performance, but also ensures Bank XYZ's long-term viability and growth.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is determined based on the formulation of the problem, research objectives and previous research that is relevant to the discussion of this literature research:

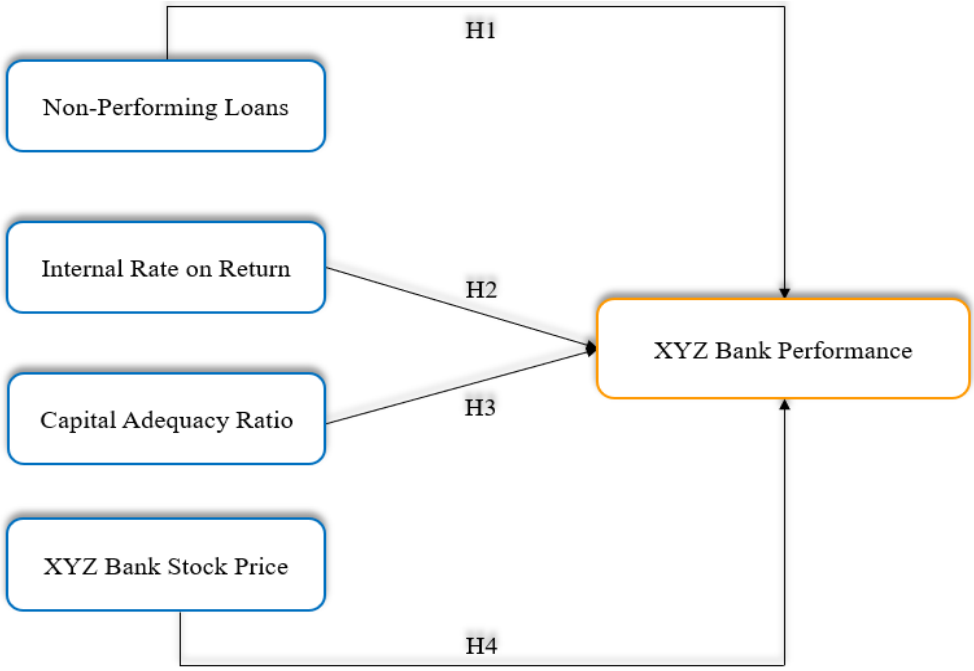

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 2 above, Non-Performing Loans, Internal Return Rate, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Stock Price of Bank XYZ affect the Performance of Bank XYZ. However, in addition to the variables of Non-Performing Loans, Internal Return Rate, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Stock Price of Bank XYZ that affect the Performance of Bank XYZ, there are other variables that affect, including:

1) Liquidity: (Yulaeli, 2018), (Hasan & Dana, 2017), (Marsono et al., 2018), (Feizal et al., 2021).
2) Bank Size: (Fadhila & Haryanti, 2020), (Murdiyanto & Kusuma, 2022), (Rahayu & Wahyudi, 2020).
3) Operational Efficiency: (Suryadi et al., 2020), (Yulianto, 2017), (Hardianika, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Based on the formulation of the problem, the results and discussion above, the conclusion of this study is that:

1) Non-Performing Loans affect the Performance of Bank XYZ.
2) Internal Rate of Return affects the Performance of Bank XYZ.
3) Capital Adequacy Ratio affects the Performance of Bank XYZ.
4) Stock Price of Bank XYZ affects the Performance of Bank XYZ.

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