ABSTRACT

The development of technologies that demand faster and easier operation also encourages the development of payment systems, which is one of the components that can support economic growth. Innovation in the non-cash payment system developed by Bank Indonesia can help people to be able to do transactions easier and faster to fulfill their needs. This study aims to find out the effect of the non-cash payment system using electronic money (e-money) and Card-Using Payment Instruments (APMK) with debit/ATM cards and credit cards on Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The methods used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis with Ordinary Least Square (OLS) models with statistical testing using Coefficient of Determination test (R^2), simultaneous test (F test) and partial test (t test) using eviews 10. The type of data used is secondary data in the form of time series in quarterly intervals of the period 2011 to 2021 obtained from the website of Bank Indonesia and Badan Pusat Statistik.

The results of the study showed that debit/ATM cards have a significant positive effect on GDP, which means that if the use of debit/ATM cards increases, it will encourage an increase in Indonesia's GDP. Meanwhile, credit cards and electronic money do not have a significant effect on GDP, which means that the increase or decrease in the use of credit cards and electronic money does not affect the increase in Indonesia's GDP. Simultaneously, debit/ATM cards, credit cards and electronic money have a significant positive effect on GDP, which means that if the use of payments with Card-Using Payment Instruments (APMK) and electronic money (e-money) increases simultaneously, it will encourage an increase in Indonesia's GDP.

Keywords : non cash payment, cashless, Card-Using Payment Instruments, e-money, Gross Domestic Product (GDP).