Pengaruh Diversifikasi Pendapatan terhadap Kualitas Aset dan Biaya Dana Bank yang Tercatat di Bursa Efek Asia Pasifik dengan Peran Moderasi Kinerja Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) Periode 2015-2023 = The Effect of Income Diversification on Asset Quality and Cost of Funds of Banks Listed on Asia-Pacific Stock Exchanges with the Moderating Role of Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) for the Period 2015-2023

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji pengaruh diversifikasi pendapatan terhadap kualitas aset dan biaya dana bank, dengan fokus pada peran moderasi kinerja Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) dari 2015 hingga 2023. Skor pengungkapan ESG diperoleh dari Refinitiv Eikon. Menggunakan data unbalanced panel dari 99 bank di 12 negara, penelitian ini menerapkan metode Two-Stage Least Squares (2SLS) untuk mengatasi potensi endogenitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proporsi pendapatan nonbunga yang lebih tinggi secara signifikan meningkatkan rasio nonperforming loans to gross loans, yang mengindikasikan bahwa diversifikasi pendapatan dapat menurunkan kualitas aset. Sebaliknya, pendapatan nonbunga berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap cost of funds, yang menunjukkan bahwa diversifikasi pendapatan membantu menurunkan biaya dana bank. Kinerja ESG berperan sebagai variabel moderasi yang melemahkan dampak negatif diversifikasi pendapatan terhadap kualitas aset, tetapi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap hubungan antara diversifikasi pendapatan dan biaya dana. Kinerja lingkungan dan sosial secara signifikan membantu mengimbangi dampak negatif diversifikasi pendapatan terhadap kualitas aset. Temuan ini memberikan implikasi praktis bagi bank dan regulator dalam meningkatkan ketahanan sektor perbankan melalui strategi diversifikasi pendapatan dan integrasi ESG.

......This study examines the impact of income diversification on asset quality and cost of funds in banks, with a focus on the moderating role of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance from 2015 to 2023. ESG disclosure scores were obtained from Refinitiv Eikon. Using unbalanced panel data from 99 banks across 12 countries, the study applies the Two-Stage Least Squares (2SLS) method to address potential endogeneity. The results show that a higher proportion of non-interest income significantly increases the nonperforming loans to gross loans ratio, indicating that income diversification lower asset quality. Conversely, non-interest income has a significant negative effect on the cost of funds, suggesting that diversification helps reduce banks' funding costs. ESG performance moderates the negative impact of income diversification on asset quality but does not significantly affect the relationship between income diversification and cost of funds. Environmental and social performance significantly help offset the negative impact of income diversification on asset quality. These findings provide practical implications for banks and regulators in enhancing the resilience of the banking sector through income diversification strategies and ESG integration.