

**DETERMINAN STABILITAS PERBANKAN DI NEGARA-
NEGARA OKI TAHUN 2019-2023**

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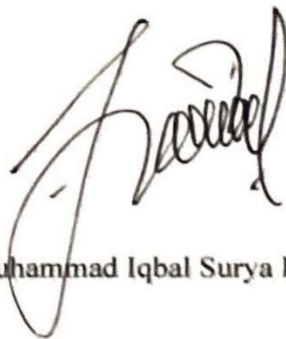
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), Geopolitical Risk Threat (GPRT), World Governance Indicators (WGI), dan leverage terhadap stabilitas perbankan pada negara-negara anggota Organisasi Kerja Sama Islam (OKI) periode 2019–2023. Stabilitas perbankan menjadi isu penting mengingat meningkatnya perhatian terhadap keuangan berkelanjutan, kualitas institusi, dan risiko geopolitik global. Penelitian ini menguji pengaruh faktor keberlanjutan, risiko geopolitik, kualitas institusi, dan struktur permodalan terhadap stabilitas perbankan.

Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan memanfaatkan data panel yang mencakup 44 bank yang beroperasi di Indonesia, Malaysia, Arab Saudi, dan Turki selama periode 2019–2023, sehingga menghasilkan 220 observasi. Stabilitas perbankan diukur menggunakan proksi Ln_Zscore . Pengujian empiris dilakukan melalui metode regresi data panel. Berdasarkan hasil pemilihan model yang melibatkan Uji Chow, Uji Hausman, dan Uji Lagrange Multiplier, Fixed Effect Model (FEM) ditetapkan sebagai model yang paling sesuai untuk digunakan. Selain itu, penelitian ini turut melaksanakan robustness check dan analisis heterogenitas guna memastikan ketahanan serta konsistensi temuan penelitian.

Temuan empiris mengindikasikan bahwa ESG, GPRT, dan leverage memiliki pengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap stabilitas perbankan. Sebaliknya, WGI terbukti memberikan dampak positif yang signifikan terhadap stabilitas perbankan. Hasil pengujian simultan menunjukkan bahwa seluruh variabel independen yang dimasukkan dalam model secara bersama-sama berkontribusi terhadap perubahan tingkat stabilitas perbankan. Pada pengujian ketahanan hasil, hanya dimensi Environmental yang terbukti berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap stabilitas perbankan, sedangkan dimensi Social dan Governance tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan secara statistik. Lebih lanjut, analisis heterogenitas mengungkapkan bahwa pengaruh ESG terhadap stabilitas perbankan lebih kuat teridentifikasi pada kelompok bank konvensional dibandingkan pada bank syariah.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa stabilitas perbankan pada negara-negara OKI dipengaruhi oleh faktor keberlanjutan, risiko geopolitik, kualitas institusi, dan struktur permodalan bank. Oleh karena itu, regulator perlu memperkuat kualitas institusi dan implementasi ESG, sedangkan industri perbankan perlu menjaga struktur permodalan yang sehat serta meningkatkan kemampuan mitigasi risiko geopolitik untuk mendukung stabilitas perbankan yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: ESG, Risiko Geopolitik, Kualitas Institusi, Leverage, Stabilitas Perbankan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effects of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), Geopolitical Risk Threat (GPRT), World Governance Indicators (WGI), and leverage on banking stability in the member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) during the 2019–2023 period. Banking stability has become an important issue amid the growing attention to sustainable finance, institutional quality, and global geopolitical risks. This study investigates how sustainability factors, geopolitical risks, institutional quality, and capital structure influence banking stability.

This research adopts a quantitative framework by utilizing panel data collected from 44 banks operating in Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey between 2019 and 2023, yielding a total of 220 observations. Bank stability is measured using the Ln_Zscore indicator. Empirical estimation is carried out through panel data regression techniques. The model selection procedure, involving the Chow, Hausman, and Lagrange Multiplier tests, identifies the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the most suitable specification. In addition, robustness and heterogeneity analyses are employed to assess the reliability and consistency of the empirical results.

The empirical findings demonstrate that ESG performance, GPRT, and leverage exert a statistically significant negative influence on banking stability. In contrast, WGI is found to enhance banking stability, as indicated by its positive and significant coefficient. The joint significance test further confirms that all explanatory variables collectively contribute to variations in banking stability. The robustness analysis reveals that among the ESG dimensions, only the Environmental component exhibits a significant negative association with banking stability, while the Social and Governance dimensions do not display statistically significant effects. Moreover, the heterogeneity results suggest that the impact of ESG is more pronounced among conventional banks than among Islamic banks.

This study concludes that banking stability in OIC countries is influenced by sustainability factors, geopolitical risks, institutional quality, and bank capital structure. Therefore, regulators should strengthen institutional quality and ESG implementation, while banks should maintain sound capital structures and enhance their ability to mitigate geopolitical risks in order to support sustainable banking stability.

Keywords: *ESG, Geopolitical Risk, Institutional Quality, Leverage, Banking Stability.*

DAFTAR ISI

PERSETUJUAN DOSEN PEMBIMBING.....	i
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN	ii
PERNYATAAN.....	iii
PERNYATAAN PUBLIKASI.....	v
KATA PENGANTAR.....	vi
ABSTRAK	viii
DAFTAR ISI.....	x
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	xiii
DAFTAR TABEL	xiv
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN	xv
BAB I PENDAHULUAN.....	1
1.1. Latar Belakang	1
1.2. Rumusan Masalah	14
1.3. Tujuan Penelitian.....	14
1.4. Manfaat Penelitian.....	15
1.4.1. Manfaat Teoritis.....	15
1.4.2. Manfaat Empiris.....	15
1.4.3. Manfaat Kebijakan.....	16
BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA.....	17
2.1. Landasan Teori	17
2.1.1. <i>Stakeholder Theory</i>	17
2.1.2. <i>Uncertainty Theory</i>	19
2.1.3. <i>Institutional Theory</i>	22
2.1.4. <i>Trade-Off Theory</i>	24
2.2. Penelitian Terdahulu.....	27
2.3. Kerangka Konseptual	33

2.4. Hipotesis Penelitian.....	33
BAB III METODOLOGI PENELITIAN	38
3.1 Jenis dan Pendekatan Penelitian.....	38
3.2 Populasi dan Sampel	39
3.2.1. Populasi.....	39
3.2.2. Teknik Sampling.....	39
3.2.3. Kriteria Sampel	40
3.2.4. Sampel.....	41
3.3 Definisi Operasional dan Pengukuran Variabel	41
3.3.1 Variabel Dependen.....	41
3.3.2 Variabel Independen	43
3.3.3 Variabel Kontrol	52
3.4 Jenis dan Sumber Data	55
3.5 Teknik Pengumpulan Data	58
3.6 Teknik Analisis Data	59
3.6.1 Statistik Deskriptif	59
3.6.2 Uji Asumsi Klasik.....	59
3.6.3 Model Regresi Data Panel.....	61
3.6.4 Uji Pemilihan Model.....	62
3.7 Uji Hipotesis.....	64
3.7.1 Uji t	65
3.7.2 Uji F	65
3.7.3 Koefisien Determinasi (R^2)	66
3.8 Analisis Tambahan	66
3.7.1. <i>Robustness Check</i>	67
3.7.2. Analisis Heterogenitas	67
BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN.....	69
4.1 Gambaran Umum Penelitian	69
4.1.1 Gambaran Objek Penelitian	69

4.1.2 Statistik Deskriptif	74
4.2 Hasil Penelitian.....	81
4.2.1 Uji Asumsi Klasik.....	81
4.2.2 Pemilihan Model Data Panel.....	84
4.2.3 Hasil <i>Estimasi Baseline Model</i>	86
4.2.4 Robustness Check	89
4.2.5 Analisis Heterogenitas	91
4.3 Uji Hipotesis.....	94
4.4 Pembahasan	96
4.4.1 Pengaruh ESG terhadap Stabilitas Perbankan.....	96
4.4.2 Pengaruh <i>Geopolitical Risk Threat</i> (GPRT) terhadap Stabilitas Perbankan	101
4.4.3 Pengaruh <i>World Governance Indicators</i> (WGI) terhadap Stabilitas Perbankan..	105
4.4.4 Pengaruh <i>Leverage</i> terhadap Stabilitas Perbankan	109
4.4.5 Pengaruh ESG, GPRT, WGI dan <i>leverage</i> terhadap Stabilitas Perbankan	113
4.4.6 Pembahasan <i>Robustness Check</i>	115
4.4.7 Pembahasan Analisis Heterogenitas	119
BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN	124
5.1. Kesimpulan.....	124
5.2. Saran	126
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	130
LAMPIRAN.....	137

DAFTAR GAMBAR

Gambar 2. 1 Kerangka Konseptual	33
Gambar 4. 1 Perkembangan Geopolitical Risk Threat (GPRT) Tahun 2019–2023 ..	77
Gambar 4. 2 Perkembangan Inflasi Negara Sampel Tahun 2019–2023.....	78
Gambar 4. 3 Pertumbuhan PDB Negara Sampel Tahun 2019–2023	79
Gambar 4. 4 Distribusi Stabilitas Perbankan Berdasarkan Negara	80



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

DAFTAR TABEL

Tabel 2. 1 Penelitian Terdahulu.....	27
Tabel 3. 1 Sumber Data.....	56
Tabel 4. 1 Distribusi Sampel Penelitian Berdasarkan Negara.....	73
Tabel 4. 2 Distribusi Sampel Berdasarkan Jenis Bank.....	73
Tabel 4. 3 Distribusi Sampel Berdasarkan Negara dan Jenis Bank	74
Tabel 4. 4 Statistik Deskriptif Variabel Penelitian.....	75
Tabel 4. 5 Hasil Uji Multikolinearitas.....	82
Tabel 4. 6 Hasil Uji Heteroskedastisitas.....	83
Tabel 4. 7 Hasil Uji Chow.....	84
Tabel 4. 8 Hasil Uji Hausman	84
Tabel 4. 9 Hasil Uji Lagrange Multiplier	85
Tabel 4. 10 Hasil Estimasi Baseline Model (Fixed Effect Model Robust)	86
Tabel 4. 11 Hasil Robustness Check.....	90
Tabel 4. 12 Hasil Analisis Heterogenitas	92
Tabel 4. 13 Ringkasan Hasil Pengujian Hipotesis	94

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Biodata Peneliti.....	137
Lampiran 2. Pengumpulan Data Perbankan di Bloomberg Terminal	138
Lampiran 3. Pengumpulan Data Geopolitical Risk di Website MatteoIacoviello ..	138
Lampiran 4. Pengambilan Data Macro Economic di Website World Bank	138
Lampiran 5. Hasil Uji Multikolinearitas	139
Lampiran 6. Hasil Uji Heteroskedastisitas	139
Lampiran 7. Hasil Uji Chow	139
Lampiran 8. Hasil Uji Hausman.....	139
Lampiran 9. Hasil Uji Lagrange Multiplier.....	140
Lampiran 10. Hasil Regresi Model Utama.....	140
Lampiran 11. Hasil Regresi Disaggregated ESG Dimension Model	141
Lampiran 12. Hasil Regresi ESG with Control Variables Model	141
Lampiran 13. Hasil Regresi Leverage with Control Model	142
Lampiran 14. Hasil Regresi World Governance Indicators Control Model.....	142
Lampiran 15. Hasil Regresi GPRA dan GPRT Model.....	143
Lampiran 16. Hasil Regresi Model Interaksi ESG-Konvensional	143
Lampiran 17. Hasil Regresi Model Interaksi ESG-Syariah	144
Lampiran 18. Tabel Tabulasi Data Penelitian	145

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