

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh praktik Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) terhadap kualitas aset perbankan, dengan Return on Equity (ROE) sebagai variabel moderasi. Studi ini dilakukan pada 917 observasi bank dari 13 negara anggota Organisasi Kerja Sama Islam (OKI) yang menerapkan sistem perbankan ganda (*dual banking system*), sehingga memungkinkan perbandingan antara bank konvensional dan bank syariah. Kualitas aset diukur menggunakan tiga indikator, yaitu *Non-Performing Loans* (NPL), *Net NPL* dan *Coverage Ratio* (CR). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data panel dan metode estimasi *Generalized Least Squares* (GLS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh hipotesis yang diajukan didukung secara empiris: praktik ESG secara signifikan menurunkan NPL dan meningkatkan *Coverage Ratio*. Efek tersebut dimoderasi oleh kinerja keuangan (ROE), yang memperlemah pengaruh ESG terhadap kualitas aset. Dalam temuan selanjutnya, pengaruh ESG pada bank syariah lebih kuat, menunjukkan sensitivitas yang lebih tinggi terhadap prinsip keberlanjutan. Secara teoritis, temuan ini didukung oleh Stakeholder Theory dan skimping hypothesis, yang menegaskan pentingnya integrasi nilai-nilai keberlanjutan dalam strategi perbankan untuk mendorong daya saing dan stabilitas keuangan jangka panjang.

Keywords: *Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG); Asset Quality; Non-Performing Loans (NPL); Net NPL Coverage Ratio (CR); Return on Equity (ROE); Islamic Banks; Conventional Banks; Dual Banking System*

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the impact of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices on bank asset quality, with Return on Equity (ROE) as a moderating variable. The study is based on 917 bank observations from 13 member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) that operate under a dual banking system, enabling comparisons between conventional and Islamic banks. Asset quality is measured using three key indicators: Non-Performing Loans (NPL), Net NPL and Coverage Ratio (CR). A quantitative approach is employed, utilizing panel data and the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) estimation method.

The findings provide empirical support for all proposed hypotheses: ESG practices significantly reduce NPLs and increase the Coverage Ratio. These effects are moderated by financial performance (ROE), which weakens the influence of ESG on asset quality. Furthermore, the impact of ESG is found to be stronger in Islamic banks, indicating a higher sensitivity to sustainability principles. Theoretically, these findings are grounded in Stakeholder Theory and the skimping hypothesis, emphasizing the importance of integrating sustainability values into banking strategies to enhance competitiveness and long-term financial stability.

Keywords: Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG); Asset Quality; Non-Performing Loans (NPL); Net NPL Coverage Ratio (CR); Return on Equity (ROE); Islamic Banks; Conventional Banks; Dual Banking System