Pengaruh Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) dan Permodalan Bank Terhadap Pertumbuhan Kredit Bank di Indonesia = Analysis Of Effect Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Bank Capital On Bank Credit Growth In Indonesia

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Abstrak

<p>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) dan Permodalan (CAR) bank terhadap pertumbuhan kredit bank di Indonesia. Krisis keuangan global pada tahun 2007-2008 yang menyebabkan kegagalan beberapa bank menunjukkan bahwa selain ketahanan modal, aspek likuiditas merupakan hal penting bagi suatu bank. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision/BCBS) pada tahun 2010 (disempurnakan pada tahun 2013) mengeluarkan standar ketahanan likuiditas berupa LCR, sebuah alat ukur ketahanan likuiditas sebuah bank dengan persyaratan LCR minimal 100%. Terdapat dampak pemenuhan LCR terhadap pertumbuhan kredit bank, karena saat bank menyalurkan kredit maka bank tidak hanya terekspose risiko kredit (yang mempengaruhi juga permodalan), namun juga risiko likuiditas karena dana yang telah tersalurkan kepada kredit membutuhkan periode waktu pengembalian yang lebih lama dibandingkan kebutuhan arus kas keluar bank dalam membayar kewajiban jatuh temponya. Peneliti memasukan faktor makro ekonomi (PDB dan BI Rate) sebagai variabel kontrol dan ukuran bank (kategori modal inti) untuk mendukung pengujian penelitian. Pengaruh LCR dan CAR terhadap pertumbuhan kredit bank dengan kategori KBMI 2, 3, dan 4 selama periode triwulanan (Tw IV 2018 – Tw II 2023). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bank yang meningkatkan manajemen likuiditas dengan meningkatkan LCR dapat menyebabkan penurunan distribusi kredit. Namun, CAR tidak memiliki pengaruh pada pertumbuhan kredit, hal ini karena modal bank di Indonesia sudah sangat kuat. Hubungan antara LCR terhadap pertumbuhan kredit tidak secara signifikan dipengaruhi oleh kategori modal inti bank. Selain itu, KBMI memiliki sedikit dampak pada pengaruh antara CAR terhadap pertumbuhan kredit di bank KBMI 2 dan 3, tetapi memiliki efek moderasi pada bank KBMI 4.

......The objective of this study is to analyse the extent to which the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and bank capitalization (Capital Adequacy Ratio or CAR) are met, and their impact on the development of bank lending in Indonesia. The 2007-2008 global financial crisis, which resulted in the collapse of multiple banks, highlighted the need of liquidity as a critical factor for a bank, in addition to capital resilience. In 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) introduced liquidity resilience criteria, which were further improved in 2013. These standards are measured using the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which assesses a bank's ability to withstand liquidity stress. The minimum criterion for the LCR is set at 100%. The implementation of the LCR has a significant effect on the growth of bank credit. This is because when a bank provides credit, it faces not only the risk of the borrower defaulting (which also affects the bank's capital), but also the risk of not having enough liquid funds to meet its own financial obligations, as the funds disbursed for credit have a longer repayment period compared to the bank's immediate cash outflow needs. The researcher incorporates macroeconomic parameters, specifically GDP and BI Rate, as control variables, and bank size, specifically the core capital category, to bolster the research testing. This study

investigates the influence of LCR and CAR on the credit expansion of banks in the KBMI 2, 3, and 4 classifications across the quarterly timeframe spanning from Q4 2018 to Q2 2023. The study findings indicate that banks that enhance liquidity management by increasing the LCR can lead to a reduction in credit distribution. However, the CAR does not have a major influence on credit growth. This is because bank capital in Indonesia is very robust. The relationship between LCR and credit growth is unaffected by the bank's core capital category. Moreover, KBMI has minimal impact on the relationship between CAR and credit growth in KBMI 2 and 3 banks, but it does have a moderating effect on KBMI 4 banks.</p>