Pengaruh Fintech P2P Lending terhadap profitabilitas bank di Indonesia: Periode 2021-2024 = Impacts of Fintech P2P Lending on bank profitability in Indonesia: 2021-2024 period

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Abstrak

Studi ini meneliti pengaruh fintech P2P lending terhadap profitabilitas bank di Indonesia dengan menggunakan dasar teori berupa intermediasi finansial dan inovasi digital untuk mengetahui dampak dari kehadiran fintech P2P lending terhadap profitabilitas bank di Indonesia dengan Menggunakan sumber data agregat pada fintech P2P lending maupun data agregat pada Profitabilitas Bank di Indonesia yang mencakup seluruh bank terkecuali Bank Perkreditan Rakyat pada periode 2021-2024 dengan menggunakan pendekatan 2 Stage Linear Regression (2SLS) untuk mengentaskan masalah endogenitas yang ada. Hasil penelitian ini tidak menemukan signifikansi peningkatan kredit fintech p2p lending terhadap profitbailitas bank secara agregat, namun ditemukan bahwa terdapat kecenderungan bahwa Pertumbuhan Kredit Bank cenderung menghasilkan pengaruh negatif. Hasil Penelitian ini dapat memberikan pandangan terhadap Pelaku Usaha, Akademisi, dan Regulator serta memperkata literatur akademik dalam disiplin ilmu ini.

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This study rigorously examines the influence of fintech peer-to-peer (P2P) lending on the profitability of banks in Indonesia, drawing upon the theoretical frameworks of financial intermediation and digital innovation to evaluate the extent to which the emergence of fintech P2P lending affects the financial performance of Indonesian banking institutions. The analysis leverages comprehensive aggregate data on fintech P2P lending activities and bank profitability metrics, encompassing all banking entities in Indonesia, with the exception of Rural Credit Banks, over the period from 2021 to 2024. To mitigate potential endogeneity biases inherent in the data, the study employs a Two-Stage Least Squares (2SLS) regression methodology. The empirical results indicate that the growth of fintech P2P lending does not exhibit a statistically significant impact on the aggregate profitability of banks. However, the findings reveal a discernible trend wherein the expansion of bank credit growth is associated with a negative effect on profitability, suggesting competitive pressures or inefficiencies in credit allocation. These insights contribute significantly to the academic discourse on financial technology and banking, offering valuable perspectives for industry practitioners to refine strategic approaches, for academics to further explore the dynamics of digital financial ecosystems, and for regulators to formulate policies that balance innovation with financial stability. By doing so, this research enriches the existing body of literature within the discipline of financial economics and informs ongoing discussions on the interplay between traditional banking and emerging fintech platforms.