COMPARISONAL ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA Tbk AND BANK CENTRAL ASIA Tbk FOR THE 2015-2019 PERIOD

Fazila Audina[1], Nurhayani Lubis[2*], Ryan Pahlawan[3]

[1,2,3]Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Lancang Kuning, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author : nurhayanilubis.feunilak@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to determine the performance comparison between ROA, ROE, NPM, LDR, LAR, DAR, DER and CAR at Bank BRI and Bank BCA for the 2015-2019 period. The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of financial statements, the tool used in this study uses a different test (t test). Based on the results of the study, it shows that there are significant differences in financial performance between ROA, NPM, LDR, DAR, DER and CAR at Bank BRI Tbk and Bank BCA Tbk. Meanwhile, from the ROE and LAR ratios, there is no significant difference between Bank BRI tbk and Bank BCA tbk. It turns out that there is a difference in financial performance between Bank BRI Tbk and Bank BCA Tbk, the management of Bank BCA should pay more attention to and improve the quality of its financial performance, while the management of Bank BRI, although it has been said to be good, needs to improve the quality of its financial performance.

Keywords: Bank, Financial Ratio

1. Introduction

The development of Indonesian banking is very broad with a level of complexity that has an impact on bank performance. Financial system stability is still relatively well maintained despite a slight decline in performance in 2018. The decline in banking performance can be illustrated by several indicators, first, the decline in the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) which decreased by 23.2% in the fourth quarter of 2017 which turned into 22. .7% in the first quarter of 2018. Judging from the two banks above, there is a significant difference between Bank Indonesia and private banks in terms of their financial performance, but Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk has a better financial position. when compared with Bank Central Asia Tbk which is seen from the LDR ratio, it is able to reach the limit set by BI.

Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see how far a company has implemented using financial implementation rules properly and correctly (Fahmi 2012: 2). Performance is defined as the result of a person's efforts achieved by their abilities and actions in certain situations. based on the Decree of the Minister of the Republic of Indonesia No.740/KMK.00/1989, financial performance is an achievement achieved in a certain period that reflects the level of ability that can be carried out. Indonesian banks in conducting their business are based on Economic Democracy by using the principles of prudence. Its main function is as a collector and regulator of public funds and aims to support the implementation of national development in order to increase equity, economic growth, and stability towards increasing the welfare of the people at large (articles 2,3 and 4 of the Banking Law No. 10 of 1998).

Return On Assets (ROA) is a profitability ratio used to measure how capable the company is to generate profits from the management of all company assets. If the ROA value of a company is high, the better the company will be in managing its assets (Kasmir; 2014; 204). Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a ratio used to measure the company's ability to generate net profit from each sale. If the NPM value of a company is high, then the company's profits are also higher and show the company is successful in its operations (Muhardi; 2013; 64). Return On Equity (ROE) is a ratio used to see the extent to which a company uses its resources to be able to provide a return on equity. The higher the ROE value, the higher the value of the company so that it can attract investors to invest their capital (Fahmi; 2012; 98).

2. Literature Review

Financial management is a process in every company activity that is an effort to obtain company funds and maximize the costs of each company and is also useful for managing the finances of each company or bank. Financial management is concerned with asset acquisition, funding, and asset management based on several general objectives. According to Home and Wachowicz Jr. (2012:2). Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see how far a company has implemented using financial implementation rules properly and correctly (Fahmi 2012: 2). Performance is defined as the result of a person's efforts achieved by their abilities and actions in certain situations. based on the Decree of the Minister of the Republic of Indonesia No.740/KMK.00/1989, financial performance is an achievement achieved in a certain period that reflects the level of ability that can be carried out.

Indonesian banks in conducting their business are based on Economic Democracy by using the principles of prudence. Its main function is as a collector and regulator of public funds and aims to support the implementation of national development in order to increase equity, economic growth, and stability towards increasing the welfare of the people at large (articles 2,3 and 4 of the Banking Law No. 10 of 1998).

Financial performance research can be assessed by calculating financial ratios. The value of these financial ratios will be compared with predetermined benchmarks, comparing the value of financial ratios obtained from year to year is a step that is always used to determine the condition of the calculation results, whether good or not good (Parathon, 2012: 3). Bank financial ratios:

1. Profitability Ratio is a ratio to assess the company's ability to seek profit. (Kasmir, 2014: 196).
2. Liquidity ratio is the ability of a company to meet its short-term obligations in a timely manner (Jumingan; 2014; 240).
3. The solvency ratio or leverage ratio is used to measure the extent to which the company's assets are financed by debt. This means how much debt is borne by the company compared to its assets. In a broad sense it is said that the solvency ratio is used to measure the company's ability to pay all its obligations, both short term and long term if the company is dissolved (Kasmir; 2012; 151).

3. Method

The data analysis technique used in this study used a different test (t test). The two sample t-test is a comparative test (comparative test), the purpose of this test is to compare (differentiate) whether the two data (variables) are the same or different. Two-sample t-test can be divided into 2 types, namely two-sample paired t-test (dependent) and two-sample t-test independent (independent). The two types of t-test of the two samples are distinguished by the type of sample group. If the two groups of samples tested are the same, then the test used is a paired t-test. While the t-test is two independent samples, the two sample groups come from different sample groups. In this study, data analysis techniques were used independent samples t test. Before the t test was carried out, the variance similarity test (homogeneity) was previously carried out with the F test (Levene, s Test), meaning that if the variances were the same then the t test used Equal Variance Assumed (assumed the same variance) and if different variants used Equal Variance Not Assumed (assumed different variances).

Data Normality Test

Data analysis starts from testing the normality of the data, this aims to see if the data is normally distributed. Data normality is a very basic assumption in multivariate analysis. If the variation resulting from the distribution of data is not normal, then the resulting statistical test is invalid. A good regression model is a data distribution that is normal or close to normal. If there is a variable that is not normally distributed or does not form a linear relationship, it will be overcome by adding data, removing data that causes the data to be not normally distributed or transforming the variable by means of a square root or natural logarithm which is then retested.

4. Result and Discussion

This study aims to compare the variables ROA, ROE, NPM, LDR, LAR, DAR, DER, and CAR between Bank BRI and Bank BCA for the 2015-2019 period. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss about testing the research model based on statistical data analysis which was carried out to determine the significance of the concurrent variables. The results of data analysis are a description of the results of data research obtained using the SPSS 23 program.

a. Homogeneity Test Results

Known value of Sig. Levene's Test for Equality of Variances ROA is 0.134, ROE is 0.438, NPM is 0.019, LDR is 0.329, LAR is 0.224, DAR is 0.549, DER is 0.669, CAR is 0.108 > 0.05 then it can be interpreted that the data variance between BANK BRI and BANK BCA is the same or homogeneous. So that the interpretation of the table above is guided by the values contained in the Equal variances assumed table.

b. Hypothesis Testing

1. t test

Tertial testing is carried out to find out how much influence the comparison of each significant variable has. The test criteria are as follows:

1. If T count > T table with significant values < 0.05, then Ho is scored and Ho is accepted, which essentially has the effect of each variable.
2. If T count < T table with a significant value > 0.05 then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected which essentially does not have any effect on each variable.

Based on the output of "independent sample test (comparison test)" in the "equal variances assumed" section, the sig value is known. (2-tailed) ROA is 0.000, NPM is 0.000, LDR is 0.000, DAR is 0.008, DER is 0.003, CAR is 0.001 where < 0.005, so as the basis for decision making in the independent sample t test, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between ROA, NPM, LDR, DAR, DER, and CAR for Bank BRI and Bank BCA for the 2015-2019 period.

3. Normality Test Results

Normality testing is done by looking at the Kolmogorof Smirnov value where if it is obtained >5% then the data is normally distributed, otherwise if the result is >5% then it is not normally distributed. The following are the results of the normality test below.

Tabel 1. Hasil Uji Normalitas

		Unstandardized Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.00494837
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.186
	Positive	.141
	Negative	-.186
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.589
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.878

Sumber: data olahan SPSS 23, 2020

Based on the spss output table, it is known that the significance value of Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) is defined as a two-way test of 0.878 > 0.05. So according to the basis of decision making in the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test above, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed. Thus, the assumptions or requirements for normality in the regression model have been met.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been submitted, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1 In the variables of profitability, liquidity, and solvency with ROA, NPM, DAR, DER, and CAR ratios, there are significant differences between Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk and Bank Central Asia Tbk for the 2015-2019 period.

2 On the profitability variable with ROA and NPM ratios, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk and Bank Central Asia Tbk. Meanwhile, in the ROE Ratio there is no significant difference between Bank Rakyat Indonesia tbk and Bank Central Asia tbk for the 2015-2019 period.

3 In the LDR ratio liquidity variable, there is a significant difference between Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk and Bank Central Asia Tbk. Meanwhile, in the LAR ratio, there is no significant difference between Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk and Bank Central Asia Tbk.

4 In the variables of solvency ratios DER, DAR, and CAR there are significant differences between Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk and Bank Central Asia Tbk

5 Where if the value of sig < 0.05 then it is said that the variance of the two groups of population data is not the same (not homogeneous). Meanwhile, if the value of sig > 0.05, it can be concluded that the variance of the two groups of population data is the same (homogeneous).

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