

ISRG Journal of Economics, Business & Management (ISRGJEBM)



ISRG PUBLISHERS

Abbreviated Key Title: Isrg J Econ Bus Manag

ISSN: 2584-0916 (Online)

Journal homepage: <https://isrgpublishers.com/isrgjebm/>

Volume – II Issue - VI (November-December) 2024

Frequency: Bimonthly



COMPARISON OF BTN'S PERFORMANCE WITH BNI 46 (Using Independent Sample t Test for 2014 to 2023)

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| Received: 10.12.2024 | Accepted: 14.12.2024 | Published: 18.12.2024

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Abstract

Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46 are government-owned banks, apart from Bank Mandiri and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI). This research wants to see whether there are differences in financial performance between the two government-owned banks, namely Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46.

Research analysis of normality test, homogeneity test and independent sample t test using SPSS software version 26, to analyze the variables ROA, NPL, LDR, BOPO, CAR, NIM and ROE for 10 (ten) years from 2014 to 2023.

The research results show that only the financial ratios Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM), Operational Costs to Operating Income (BOPO) and Net Performing Loans (NPL) on average have significant differences in financial performance, while the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), there is no significant difference between Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46, for 10 years, from 2014 to 2023.

Keywords: ROA, NPL, LDR, BOPO, CAR, NIM, ROE and Independent Samples t Test

INTRODUCTION

The banking industry in Indonesia is very competitive, due to strict government regulations. Banking has a very important role, as one of the driving forces of a country's economy.

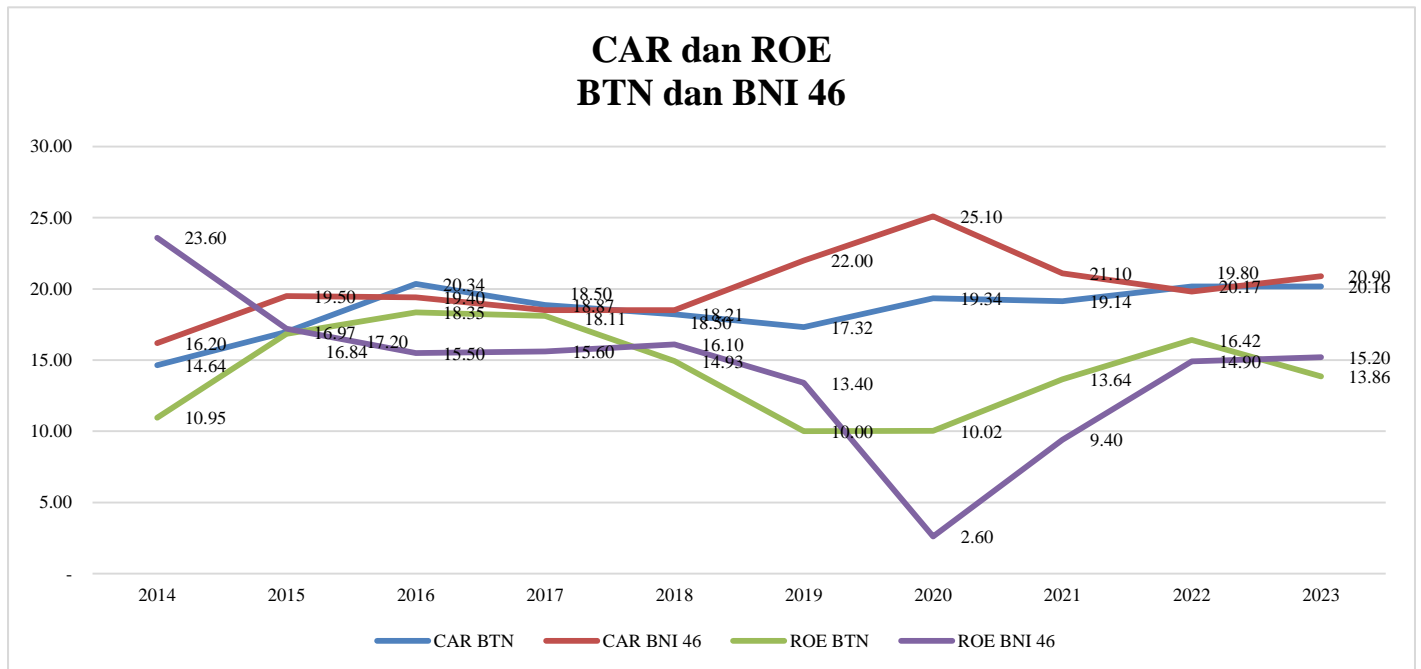
Banks are intermediary institutions for parties who have excess funds and parties who lack funds. The party with a surplus of funds will save money in the bank, while the party with a shortage of funds will borrow money from the bank.

In Indonesia there are several types of banks, namely; state-owned banks, national private banks, and foreign banks. State-owned commercial banks have a dual role as state development agents, so state-owned banks are required to be able to manage state assets well and effectively. Currently, state-owned commercial banks in Indonesia consist of 4 (four) banks, namely Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Mandiri, of course each bank has different management.-different.

Of these four government-owned banks, net profits have always increased, such as; PT Bank Mandiri Tbk, PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (BNI), PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (BRI) have performed quite well, because they provide dividends to the State Treasury.

Bank health is in the interests of all parties, if banking conditions are unhealthy it can cause the bank's function as an intermediary institution to not function optimally. The government always carries out analysis by comparing the condition of state-owned banking management in carrying out its operational activities.

The analysis carried out is in the form of an assessment of the bank's health level, with several financial ratios to assess the bank's health level, such as; ROA, ROE, LDR, BOPO and CAR, NIM and NPL are key indicators in assessing the level of banking health in Indonesia.



Sources : Annual Report BTN and BNI 46

The graph above is data on the Capital Equity Ratio (CAR) and Return on Equity from BTN with BNI 46 during the period 2014 to 2023. In plain view there are no significant differences between the two banks, throughout 2014 to 2023.

Christian (2009) produced research that there are differences in the financial performance of CAR ratios between Government Banks and National Private Banks. Research by Marsuki (2012) states that the opposite is true, namely that there is no difference in financial performance between Government Banks and National Private Banks when viewed from the CAR ratio.

Untari (2014) and Faliha (2015) with research results that there is no difference in the financial performance of Government Banks and National Private Banks, seen from the LDR ratio. Research by Christian (2009) and Theis (2016) states that when viewed from the LDR ratio, there are differences in the financial performance of Government Banks and National Private Banks.

Fransiska Rumondor's (2012) research shows that the CAR, ROA, KAP and BOPO variables have a significant effect. Untari (2014), Theis (2016) and Wulandari (2018), stated that there are differences in the financial performance of Government Banks and National Private Commercial Banks seen from the ROA ratio.

Steven Meliangan, et al (2014), research results show that there are differences in the financial performance of Bank BCA and Bank CIMB Niaga. Franklin Jethro Pangemanan, et al (20115), research results show that there are differences in performance but they are not significant between Bank Mandiri, BCA and CIMB Niaga. Suggestions for the management of Bank BCA and CIMB Niaga.

Linda M. Tawurisi, Parengkuan Tommy, (2015), research results show that there are differences in the financial performance of Bank Rakyat Indonesia and Bank CIMB Niaga in Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and there is no difference in financial performance in capital. Auddy Teddy Pangalila, et al (2015), research results show that the hypothesis is rejected because there are differences but are not significant between the financial performance of Bank Mandiri, Bank Central Asia, and Bank Cimb Niaga

Nindri Wensen, et al (2017), research results show that there are differences in the financial performance of Bank Mandiri and Bank Central Asia in ROA, BOPO and NPL ratios and there are no differences in financial performance in CAR, NPM and LDR. Christian (2009), Marsuki (2012), and Maharani (2014) came to different conclusions, namely that if we look at the ROA ratio, there is no difference in financial performance between Government Banks and National Private Commercial Banks.

Husein's research (2012), research results show that Bank Syariah Mandiri is better when compared to Bank Muamalat Indonesia. Meliangan (2014), research results show that there are differences in financial performance between Bank BCA and Bank CIMB NIAGA and it is recommended that the two banks should improve their financial performance through increasing CAR, KAP, ROA and LDR.

Debora (2015), research results show that there are significant differences in the financial performance of Bank Jateng and Bank DKI in asset quality and management, and there are no significant differences in financial performance in capital, liquidity and profitability. Budi Wahono (2016) found that there were significant differences in financial performance in the CAR, NPL, LDR, BOPO and ROA variables between the Financial Performance of Sharia Commercial Banks and Conventional Commercial Banks in Indonesia.

Theis (2016) and Wulandari (2018), produced research that, when viewed from the ROE ratio, there is a significant difference between the financial performance of Government Banks and National Private Banks. Yudiana Febrita, et al (2015), research results show that there are four ratios that experience significant differences between the financial performance of Conventional Banks and Sharia Banks. These ratios are LDR, ROA, CAR, BOPO.

Nanik Linawati (2013), research results show that the financial performance of insurance companies is significantly different compared to the financial performance of banks in the financial ratios PER, PBV, EPS, ROA, DAR and DER. Meanwhile, in terms of the financial ratios ROE, growth of revenue, and net income growth, insurance companies are not significantly different from bank companies.

Damara Andri Nugraha (2014), research results show that there are differences in the ROA, ROE and CAR indicators and there are no differences in the LDR indicators between the financial performance of Bank Syariah Mandiri and Bank Central Asia. I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati (2014), research results show that there are significant differences in the ROA, ROE and LDR indicators between the financial performance of Indonesian, Thai and Malaysian banks. There is no difference in the CAR indicator between the financial performance of Indonesian, Thai and Malaysian banks.

The results of several studies are not the same, so the research on differences in the level of financial health of BTN and BNI 46 needs to be further refined with several financial ratios as independent variables, such as; ROA, NPL, LDR, NIM, ROE and CAR during the period 2014 to 2023.

Definition of Bank, according to Law no. 10 of 1998 concerning amendments to Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning banking explains that the definition of a bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them to the public in the form of credit and/or other forms in order to improve the standard of living of many people.

According to the Dictionary of Banking and Financial Services by Jerry Rosenberg in Taswan (2010: 6) what is meant by a bank is an institution that accepts demand deposits, deposits and pays on the basis of documents drawn on certain people or institutions, discounts securities, provides loans and invest their funds in securities.

Based on Law no. 10 of 1998 concerning Banking, there are two types of banks, namely: a) Commercial Banks, are banks that carry out business activities conventionally and/or based on sharia principles whose activities are to provide services in payment traffic. b) Rural Credit Bank, is a bank that carries out business activities conventionally or based on sharia principles whose activities do not provide services in payment traffic.

According to Kasmir (2015), in terms of ownership, there are four types of banks, namely: (a). Government-owned banks are banks whose deeds of establishment and capital are owned by the government. (b). A national private bank is a bank whose capital and deed of establishment are wholly or partially owned by the national private sector. (c). Foreign-owned banks are branches of banks located abroad, whether owned by foreign private companies or foreign governments of a country. (d). Mixed-owned banks are banks whose shares are owned by foreign parties and national private parties.

According to Kasmir (2008), financial reports are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period. In general, financial reports are prepared per period, for example; three months or six months for internal company purposes.

The financial condition of a company can be seen to be better from the results of analysis of various ratios. Analytical tools in the form of ratios can explain and provide an overview of a company's financial position. According to Kasmir (2008) the financial ratios of banking companies consist of liquidity ratios, solvency ratios and profitability ratios.

The purpose of conducting financial ratio analysis is to help companies identify the company's financial strengths and weaknesses and to assess the performance of the company's financial reports in utilizing all the resources owned by the company (Sujarweni, 2017).

According to Kasmir (2008) there are three types of bank financial ratios, including bank liquidity ratios, bank solvency ratios and bank profitability ratios. Liquidity ratios are used to measure a bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations when they are billed.

The profitability ratio is used to determine the level of profitability obtained by banking companies and the level of business efficiency achieved by banking companies. Profitability ratios include Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Operational Costs to Operating Income (BOPO).

Financial performance

Zarkasyi (2008:48) explains that financial performance is something produced by an organization in a certain period with reference to established standards.

Mulyadi (2001) said that the benefits of a performance measurement system are as follows: (a). Manage organizational operations effectively and efficiently through maximum employee motivation. (b). Assist in making decisions related to employees such as promotions, dismissals and

transfers. (c). Identify employee training and development needs and to provide selection and evaluation criteria for employee training programs and (d). Provide feedback to employees on how their superiors rate their performance. Provides a basis for distribution of rewards.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

The capital ratio commonly used to measure bank capital adequacy is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)" Barus, Andreani Caroline. (2011). The amount of CAR is measured from the ratio between own capital and Risk Weighted Assets (RWA). Systematically Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) can be formulated as follows (according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 3/30/DPNP dated 14 December 2001) $CAR = (\text{Bank Capital} / \text{Risk Weighted Assets}) \times 100\%$.

Return On Assets (ROA)

ROA is a ratio that shows the comparison between profit (before tax) and total bank assets. This ratio shows the level of efficiency in asset management carried out by the bank in question. ROA is an indicator of a bank's ability to earn a profit on a number of assets owned by the bank". Systematically Return On Assets (ROA) can be formulated as follows (according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 3/30/DPNP dated 14

$ROA = [(\text{Profit before Tax} / \text{Total Assets (average)}) \times 100 \%$.

Non Performing Loans (NPL)

The NPL ratio shows the quality of credit assets whose collectability is substandard, doubtful and non-performing from the total credit as a whole, so the bank is facing problem loans. According to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 6/10/PBI/2004 dated 12 April 2004 concerning the Health Level Assessment System for Commercial Banks, "the higher the NPL value (above 5%), the unhealthy the bank is." Systematically, Non Performing Loans (NPL) can be formulated as follows (according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 3/30/DPNP dated 14 December 2001).

$NPL = (\text{Non-Performing Credit} / \text{Total Credit}) \times 100 \%$.

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

LDR is also called the ratio of credit to total third party funds which is used to measure third party funds distributed in the form of credit. Credit distribution is the main activity of banks. "Therefore, the bank's main source of income comes from this activity" Wardiah, Mia Lasmi. (2013). Systematically the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) can be formulated as follows (according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 3/30/DPNP dated 14 December 2001).

$LDR = (\text{Total Credit} / \text{Third Party Funds})$.

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is a ratio used to analyze the comparison between net interest income and a company's productive assets. If the NIM ratio increases, it shows that the bank generates a greater amount of income than the productive assets it owns (according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 3/30/DPNP dated 14 December 2001).

$NIM = [(\text{Interest Income} - \text{Interest Expense}) / (\text{Average Earning Assets})]$

Return on Equity (ROE)

Return on Equity is the company's ability to generate profits with its own capital, so some people call this ROE the profitability of its own capital.

$ROE = (\text{Net profit after tax} / \text{Equity}) \times 100\%$.

Efficiency Ratio or Operational Costs to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO)

BOPO is a comparison between operational costs and operating income. This ratio is used to measure the level of efficiency and ability of the bank in carrying out its operational activities.

$BOPO = (\text{Operating Costs} / \text{Operating Income}) \times 100\%$.

RESEARCH METHODS

Population and Sample

The population in this study is Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46 which issue annual financial reports for the period 2014 - 2023.

Purposive sampling is non-probability sampling based on the special characteristics of the sample which are related to the characteristics of the sample. characteristics or characteristics of a population that are previously known and are considered to represent all levels of the population.

The sample for this research selected several financial ratios, namely ROA, ROE, NIM, NPL, BOPO, LDR and CAR which were tabulated to carry out an independent comparison sample t test using SPSS version 26 software.

The basic concept of the independent sample t test is used to find out whether there is a difference in the average of two unpaired samples, with the requirement that the data must be normal and homogeneous.

The basis for decision making is that research data must have normal data and after the data is normal, it is continued with an independent sample t test and if the sig (2-tailed) value is <0.050 , then there is a significant difference between the financial performance of Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46, during the research period.

Data collection technique

The data in this research is secondary data, namely in the form of annual financial reports for the period 2014 to 2023. The data collection method used in this research is the documentation method, namely by collecting data or documents obtained from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia and Annual Reports. from Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46, during the period 2014 to 2023.

Operational Definition of Variables

Based on attachment 14 of Bank Indonesia Circular Letter Number 3/30/DPNP dated 14 December 2001, the following are the operational definitions of NPL, CAR, BOPO, LDR, CAR, ROA and ROE.

NPL (Non-performing loans to total credit)

$NPL = \text{Problematic Credit} / \text{Total Credit}$

Credit is credit provided to third parties (excluding credit to other banks). · Problematic credit is credit with substandard, doubtful and bad quality. Non-performing loans are calculated on a gross basis (not deducted by PPAP). · Figures are calculated per position (not annualized).

ROE (Return On Equity)

$ROE = \text{Profit after tax} / \text{Average Equity}$. Average equity: average core capital (tier 1)

Example: For June position: (sum of core capital January-June)/6. Core capital calculations are carried out based on the applicable Minimum Capital Requirement provisions.

NIM (Net Interest Margin)

$NIM = \text{Net interest income} / \text{Average productive assets}$. Net interest income: Interest Income - Interest expense. Net interest income is annualized.

Example: For June positions: (accumulated net interest income per position June/6) x12, where the productive assets taken into account are productive assets that produce interest (interest bearing assets).

BOPO (Operational Costs compared to Operating Income)

The ratio of operational costs to operating income (BOPO) is around 80%.

The following is the formula for calculating Operational Costs compared to Operating Income (BOPO)

CAR (Capital to RWA)

$CAR = \text{Capital} / \text{Risk Weighted Assets}$. Calculations of Capital and Risk Weighted Assets are carried out based on the applicable Minimum Capital Requirement provisions

LDR (Credit against third party funds)

$LDR = \text{Credit} / \text{Third party funds}$.

Credit is credit provided to third parties (excluding credit to other banks).

Third party funds include current accounts, savings, time deposits (excluding current accounts and interbank deposits).

ROA (Return On Assets)

$ROA = \text{Profit before tax} / \text{Average total assets}$. Calculation of profit before tax is annualized. Example: For June positions: (accumulated profit per position June/6) x 12 ·

Average total assets Example: For June positions: (sum of total assets January - June)/6

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

UJI NORMALITAS

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
ROA	.159	20	.199	.956	20	.464
ROE	.161	20	.183	.889	20	.026
NIM	.156	20	.200*	.957	20	.495
BOPO	.141	20	.200*	.936	20	.201
LDR	.205	20	.028	.886	20	.022
CAR	.120	20	.200*	.961	20	.566
NPL	.138	20	.200*	.942	20	.266

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test, it produces the following values:

- 1) The Sig ROA value is $0.464 > 0.050$. then the ROA data is normal data
- 2) The Sig value of ROE is $0.026 < 0.050$, so the ROE data is abnormal data
- 3) The NIM Sig value is $0.495 > 0.050$, then the NIM data is normal data
- 4) The BOPO Sig value is $0.201 > 0.050$, then the NIM data is normal data
- 5) The LDR Sig value is $0.022 < 0.050$, then the LDR data is abnormal data
- 6) The Sig CAR value is $0.566 > 0.050$, so the CAR data is normal data
- 7) The Sig NPL value is $0.266 > 0.050$, so the NPL data is normal data

It can be concluded that all research variables ROA, NIM, BOPO, CAR and NPL have normally distributed data, so they can proceed to the next test, namely the Homogeneity test and the Independent Samples t Test. Meanwhile, the research variables ROE and LDR whose data are not normal cannot proceed to the independent sample t test.

Independent Samples t Test, is a test to see the difference in the average performance of BTN and BNI 46 companies as seen from financial ratios, namely; ROA, NIM, BOPO, CAR and NPL, during the period 2014 to 2023

INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T TEST

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
ROA	Equal variances assumed	.789	.386	-4.027	18	.001	-1.24200	.30841	-1.88995	-.59405
ROE	Equal variances assumed	.000	1.000	.000	18	1.000	.00000	1.42142	-2.98630	2.98630
NIM	Equal variances assumed	.314	.582	-3.632	18	.002	-1.12000	.30833	-1.76777	-.47223
BOPO	Equal variances assumed	.835	.373	4.569	18	.000	13.03300	2.85261	7.03988	19.02612
LDR	Equal variances assumed	13.022	.002	2.877	18	.010	10.41700	3.62113	2.80928	18.02472
CAR	Equal variances assumed	.367	.552	-1.676	18	.111	-1.58400	.94526	-3.56992	.40192
NPL	Equal variances assumed	.076	.786	2.165	18	.044	.76700	.35422	.02281	1.51119

Based on the results of the Independent Samples t Test, the results show as follows:

- 1) The average ROA ratio with Sig (2-tailed) is $0.001 < 0.050$, so it can be concluded that the average financial performance has a significant difference between BTN and BNI 46 during 2014 to 2023.
- 2) The average NIM to Sig ratio (2-tailed) is $1.000 > 0.050$, so it can be concluded that there is an insignificant difference between BTN and BNI 46 during 2014 to 2023.
- 3) The average BOPO to Sig (2-tailed) ratio is $0.000 < 0.050$, so it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between BTN and BNI 46 during 2014 to 2023.
- 4) The average CAR to Sig ratio (2-tailed) is $0.111 > 0.050$, so it can be concluded that there is an insignificant difference between BTN and BNI 46 during 2014 to 2023.
- 5) That the average NPL ratio with Sig (2-tailed) is $0.044 < 0.050$, so it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between BTN and BNI 46 during 2014 to 2023

CONCLUSION

The Government-owned Bank (BUMN) is PT. Bank Mandiri, Persero, PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), Persero, PT. State Savings Bank (BTN), Persero and PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI 46), Persero. The four state-owned banks have performed quite well, effectively and efficiently, as proven by providing dividend payments to the Indonesian Government every year and the companies can make quite large net profits.

The results of the research show that, financial performance seen from the financial ratios Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM), Operational Costs to Operating Income (BOPO) and Net Performing Loans (NPL) on average have significant differences, while Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), there is no significant difference between Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Nasional Indonesia (BNI) 46, for 10 years, starting from 2014 to 2023

SUGGESTION

For state-owned banks, it is necessary to carry out a comparative analysis between one state-owned bank and another state-owned bank, so that differences in performance (financial ratios) can be seen, which show quite significant differences, so that the government (Minister of BUMN) can take corrective steps for the 4 state-owned banks.

BUMN Bank management needs to create financial and other strategies, as well as management policies, so that financial performance can be improved, so that the company's vision and mission can be immediately realized and BUMN Banks can still provide dividends to the Government's treasury every year

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