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Comparative Analysis of Bank Performance during COVID 19 in Indonesia: Case PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk

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Abstract: This study aimed to analize whether any difference in the performance of Bank BTN during covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia between 2020 and 2021. The methodology used for data analysis is a non-parametric difference test, while for data that is not normally distributed, the Wilcoxon test is used. The results of the study showed that there was no difference in the performance of Bank BTN during the covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia between 2020 and 2021.
Keywords: Bank Performance, Covid 19 pandemic.

1. INTRODUCTION

The new wave of the corona virus (Covid-19) that has hit the country again is a special challenge for the banking sector which is trying to rebound. PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk also has a special strategy in disbursing credit in the midst of implementing the Implementation of Emergency Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM). BTN's strategy is to remain focused on the housing sector by targeting the mass affluent segment and first home buyers to suppress the surge in non-performing loans (BTN, 2020).

PT Bank Tabungan Negara, (Persero), Tbk (Bank BTN) is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) engaged in banking. Bank BTN committed to being a bank that serves and supports housing sector financing through three main products, personal banking, business and sharia (Kontan, 2021).

This study aims to analyze whether any difference in the performance of bank BTN during covid 19 in Indonesia in 2020 and 2021.

In overall Covid-19 pandemy has an impact on the financial performance of banks in Indonesia, which can be seen from the results of the different test table one sample t-test using the ratio ROE, BOPO, LDR,

ROA not significant showing any different significance to financial performance (Ningsih and Aris, 2022). So it can be said that the industry banking can still survive in the midst of the Covid-1 pandemic.

The bank financial performance which is viewed from the analysis of capital (capital), asset quality (asset quality), management (management), earnings (profitability) and liquidity (liquidity) at state-owned banks during the pandemic Covid-19 is included in the fairly healthy category (Maulidia and Wulandari, 2022).

Other study stated that there is not significant difference between the Performance Ratio of Bank Mega in 2016 (before the implementation of the Financial Services Authority's circular letter number 14/SEOJK. 03/2017) and Performance Ratio of Bank Mega in 2017 (after the implementation of the Financial Services Authority's circular letter number 14/SEOJK.03/2017) (Rosdiana 2019). The bank performance of PT Bank MNC International Tbk showed no difference between bank performance in 2017 and bank performance in 2018. (Faizal &Sari, 2019). The bank showed that there are significant differences in CAR, NPL, BOPO on bank performance before and during the pandemic, while ROE and LDR have insignificant differences on bank performance

before and during the pandemic (Sulivan & Widyoatmodjo, 2022). Bank BTN can improve and maintain bank performance (Dewi, I.A.S.K., & Candradewi, M.R 2018). While Bank BRI performance is currently in a very healthy level (Dewi & Chandradewi 2018).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bank health is the competence level of a capable bank for carrying out its activities in according to applicable regulations.So bank health is important for all stakeholders involved and parties that have an interest in the bank . (Fitrawati. Saifi. M, & Zahroh. 2016). On January 30, 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) define the Covid-19 pandemic as Public Health Emergency that Troubling the World or Public Health Emergency of International Concern (KKMMD/PHEIC) (WHO, 2020)

Bank ability in maintain performance his finances is supported by the existence of stimulus and policies issued by the Indonesian government together Authority Service Finance, Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, and Deposit Insurance Corporation through POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020 about Stimulus National Economy as Policy Countercyclical Impact of the Spread of Covid- 19 and Law no. 2 Year 2020 on State Finance Policy and Stability System Finance for Handling Pandemic Covid-19 in frame Face Threat

which Endangering the National Economy (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2020).

The methodology for data analysis used wilcoxon test for non parametric paired.

Wilcoxon Test Test Criteria:
1. If sig (2-tailed) > 0.05, then Ho is accepted;
2. If sig (2-tailed) < 0.05, then Ho is rejected (Widyanto, 2019)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. BTN Profile

The success of BTN that has been achieved today cannot be separated from its long journey. Postspaarbank (postal savings bank) was originally established in Batavia in 1897. When the Japanese era arrived in 1942, the bank was replaced with Tyokin Kyoku or Chokinkyoku. After Indonesia's independence, the bank was taken over by the government and converted into the Postal Savings Office. The form and name of the company have changed several times. Until finally the name was changed to what it is today in 1963. As a large bank, BTN has a vision to become The Best Mortgage a Bank in Southeast Asia by 2025 (FLIF, 2021).

3.2. Performance of Bank Tabungan Negara

Table 1: Performance Bank

Bank Performance Of		
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk		
Performance Ratio	2021 (%)	2020(%)
1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	19,14	19,34
2. Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets	3,02	3,58
3. Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets	2,99	3,56
4. Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets	4,42	4,03
5. Non Performance Loan - Gross	3,70	4,37
6. Non Performance Loan - Net	1,20	2,06
7. Return on Asset (ROA)	0,81	0,69
8. Return on Equity (ROE)	13,64	10,02
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	3,99	3,06
10. Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO)	89,28	91,61
11. Cost to Income Ratio (CIR)	48,18	53,85
12. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	92,86	93,19

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2021, 2022)

The performance of BTN during covid 19 pandemic on 2020 and 2021 is fluctuative.

3.3. Result of Study

The movement of performance ratio from year 2020 to 2021 as follows:

Table 2: Variance of BTN Performance in 2021 - 2020

Performance Ratio	Increase (decrease)
1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	-0,20
2. Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets	-0,56
3. Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets	-0,57
4. Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets	0,39
5. Non Performance Loan - Gross	-0,67
6. Non Performance Loan - Net	-0,86
7. Return on Asset (ROA)	0,12
8. Return on Equity (ROE)	3,62
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	0,93
10. Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO)	-2,33
11. Cost to Income Ratio (CIR)	-5,67
12. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	-0,33

Table 3: Test of Validity

Case Processing Summary

		Cases					
		Valid		Missing		Total	
	Year	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Ratio	2021	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%
	2020	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%

The table above from 12 samples of ratio performance of BTN in 2020 and 2021 the data is 100% valid.

Table 4: Descriptive

Descriptives

	Year			Statistic	Std. Error
Ratio	2021	Mean		23.6025	9.86729
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.8847	
			Upper Bound	45.3203	
		5% Trimmed Mean		21.0211	
		Median		4.2050	
		Variance		1168.361	
		Std. Deviation		34.18129	
		Minimum		.81	
		Maximum		92.86	
		Range		92.05	
		Interquartile Range		37.92	
		Skewness		1.547	.637
		Kurtosis		.966	1.232
	2020	Mean		24.1133	10.13115
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.8148	
			Upper Bound	46.4118	
		5% Trimmed Mean		21.5770	
		Median		4.2000	
		Variance		1231.682	
		Std. Deviation		35.09533	
		Minimum		.69	
		Maximum		93.19	
		Range		92.50	
		Interquartile Range		42.04	
		Skewness		1.500	.637
		Kurtosis		.719	1.232

Based on descriptive table of bank BTN in 2020 mean 24.1133% with upper bound 46.4118%, lower bound 1.8148 %, while in 2021 the mean 23.6025 % with upper bound 45.3203%, lower bound 1.8847%
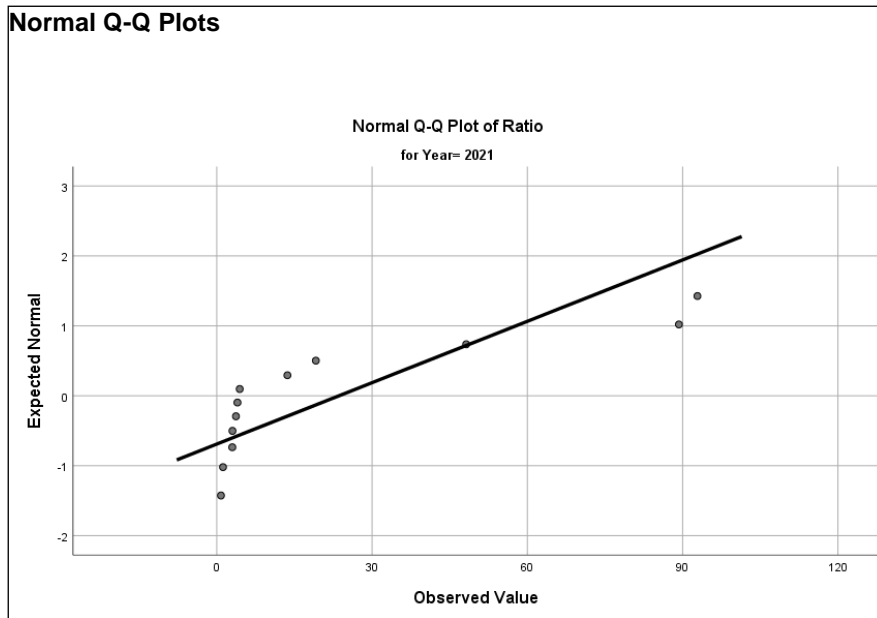
Table 5: Normality Test

|		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Year	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Ratio	2021	.302	12	.003	.684	12	.001
	2020	.323	12	.001	.672	12	.000
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction							

The normality test table shows that the data of Bank BTN is not normally distributed because it is below 0.05, so that the different test used is the Wilcoxon test.
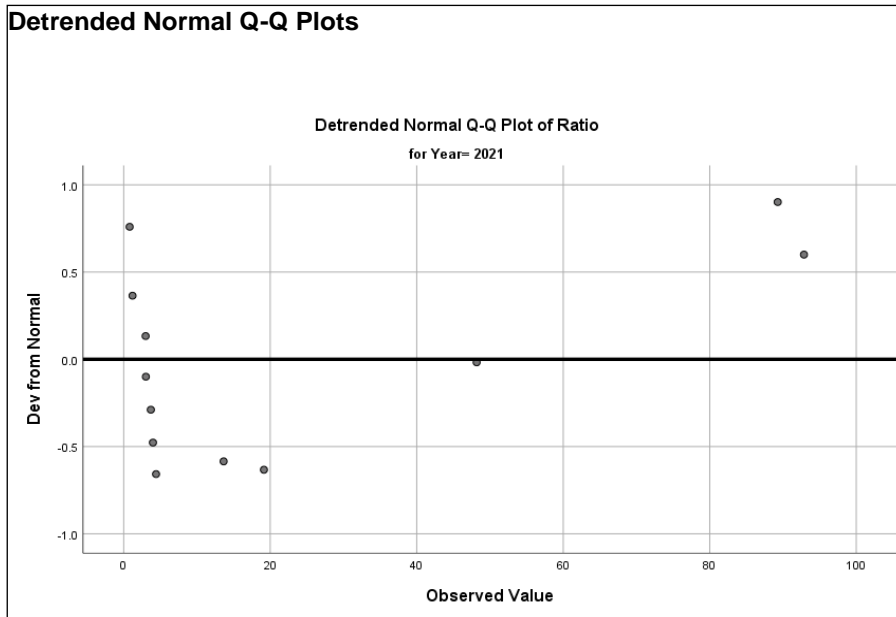
Furthermore, the picture below shows the normality test for 2020 and 2021 which is not normally attributable because it is below 0.05.
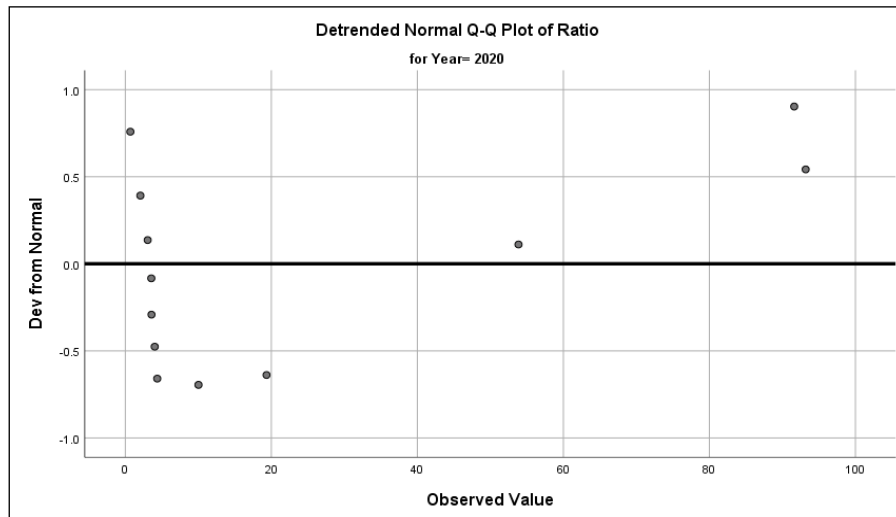

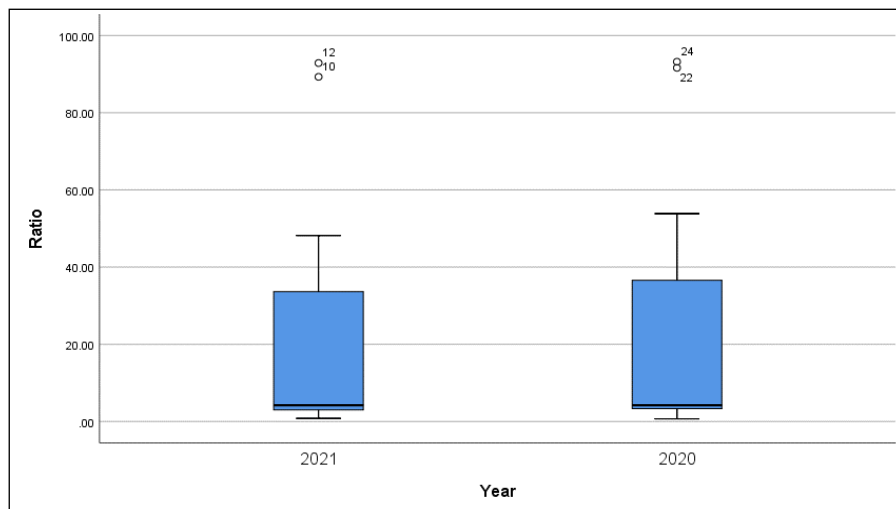
Picture 1: Normal QQ Plot of Ratio in 2021
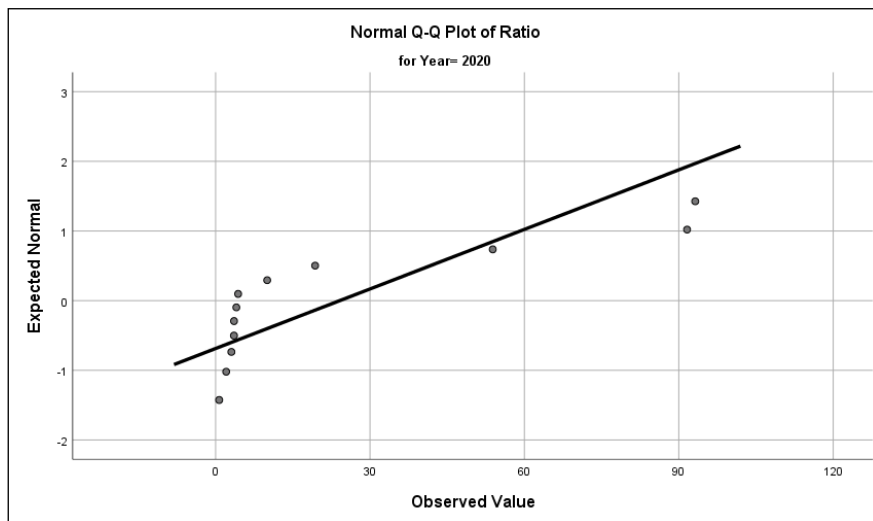
Picture 2: Normal QQ port of ratio in 2020

Detrended Normal Q-Q Plots

Picture 3: Detrended Normal QQ plot in 2021

Picture 4: Detrended Normal QQ Plot 2020

Picture 5: Normality of Ratip BTN in 2020 and 2021

Table 6: Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Tests

Ranks		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Performance 2021 - Performance 2020	Negative Ranks	8[a]	6.63	53.00
	Positive Ranks	4[b]	6.25	25.00
	Ties	0[c]		
	Total	12		
a. Performance 2021 < Performance 2020				
b. Performance 2021 > Performance 2020				
c. Performance 2021 = Performance 2020				

Based on the table wilcoxon rank test are the performance of bank BTN from 12 tables of 8 negative financial rank ratios and 4 positive financial rank ratios.

Table 7: Wilcoxon Test

Test Statistics[a]	
	Performance 2021 - Performance 2020
Z	-1.098[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.272
Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
Based on positive ranks.	

Based on the Wilcoxon test, which obtained sig(2 tailed) greater than 0.05, there is no difference in the performance of Bank BTN during covid 19 in Indonesia between 2020 and 2021.

3.4. DISCUSSION

In accordance with the results of above statistical analysis, there is no significant difference in bank BTN performance between 2020 and 2021. This is in line with the research conducted with Faizal & Sari (2019) and Ningsih & Aris (2022).

There is no difference but not constant due to the insignificant value of the 8 decrease in the financial ratio, and the insignificant 4 increase in the ratio, namely: 1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) -0.20; 2) Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets -0.56; 3) Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets -0.57; 4) Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets 0.39; 5) Non-Performance Loan Gross -0.67; 6) Non-Performance Loan Net -0.86; 7) Return on Assets (ROA) 0.12; 8) Return on Equity (ROE) 3.62; 9) Net Interest Margin (NIM) 0.93; 10) Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO) -2.33; 11) Cost to Income Ratio (CIR) -5.67; 12) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) -0.33.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION
4.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the above results, the study showed that there was no difference in the performance of bank BTN during the covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia between 2020 and 2021, but not fixed, because no significant 4 ratio increased namely : 1) Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets; 2) Return on Assets (ROA); 3) Return on Equity (ROE); 4) Net Interest Margin (NIM). However 8 ratio decreased namely: 1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR); 2) Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets; 3) Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets; 4) Non-Performance Loan gross; 5) Non-Performance Loan Net; 6) Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO); 7) Cost to Income Ratio (CIR); 8) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).

4.2. RECOMENDATION

It can be recommded that PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. improve the performance of capital, especially the performance of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

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