

## Original Research Article

# Comparative Analysis of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk Performance before and after the COVID 19 Pandemic

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**Abstract:** This study aims to determine whether there are differences the performance of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk before (2019) and after (2020) the covid 19 pandemic hit Indonesia. The method used is a non parametric of different test using the Wilcoxon test. The result is PT Bank Central Asia Tbk performance before and after covid 19 pandemic is no significant difference but not constant because had 5 (five) performance ratio had increase, there is Productive assets have problems with total productive assets, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), but 7 (seven) performance ratio decreased there is Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-performing earning assets and non-earning assets to total earning assets and non-earning assets, Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against productive assets, Non-Performing Loan gross, Non-Performing Loan net, Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), and Cost to Income Ratio (CIR).

**Keywords:** Bank and Bank health, Tbk, covid 19 pandemic.

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## INTRODUCTIONS

One of the indicators used in banking assessment in the eyes of the public and investors with view information about the performance of the bank. (Suryaputra & Setiawan, 2017)

President Director of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. (BCA) Jahja Setia Atmadja explained at length about the pandemic and its impact on the company in 2020. At that time, he said, the economic and credit situation had stagnated due to the Covid-19 pandemic. "The concrete examples are Motor Vehicle Loans (KKB) and Home Ownership Loans (KPR)," he said in a virtual press conference, Thursday, April 15, 2021. Usually, before the pandemic, the company could get new customers and new loans requests of around IDR 2.5 trillion per month. However, during the pandemic, the KKB fell to Rp 90 billion per month, although it could be good to Rp 200-400 billion. Meanwhile, KPR disbursement is only Rp. 800 billion to Rp. 1 trillion. "Down less than half," said Jahja (Akbar. C, 2021).

Based on the conditions above, the author is interested in knowing the level of bank soundness or bank performance at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk before and after the covid 19 pandemic hit Indonesia.

One of the economic activities that have an important role in the world of finance is banking institutions. One of the important roles that banks have is collecting funds from the public and channeling funds back to the community. Banks are financial institutions whose activities rely on the trust of their customers (Dewi. M, 2018).

According results of research is the performance bank of PT. Bank Sinarmas Tbk between 2017 and 2018 is not difference (Faizal H, Sari A & Ardian D, 2019). Comparative Analysis Performance Ratio of PT Bank HSBC Indonesia between 2017 and 2018 Financial performance of HSBC is not a significant difference between the Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017 (Rosdiana, 2019). BCA was judged by RGEI to be ranked 1 (one) and very healthy. (Paramartha & Mustanda, 2017). PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero), Soundness level of the bank from 2013 to 2015 from the aspect of risk profile is classified as very healthy, Good Corporate Governance is quite healthy, Earnings is very healthy, and Capital is very healthy (Riadi, Atmadja & Wahyuni, 2016). The health level of BRI Bank is very healthy (Dewi & Chandra Dewi 2018). The results showed that the three general banks were in good health, although there were some aspects of the assess,ment that were still in a fairly good level

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of health. (Marcellina & Imam, 2018). BNI bank period 2013 – 2017 using NPL, LDR as risk assessment indicators, the results of the analysis state that credit risk management is in a healthy condition so that the bank's ability to manage credit is still quite good (Marganingsih, 2018). The results of the different test show that there is a statistically significant difference between Bank Mandiri and Bank BCA based on NPL, ROA and BOPO and there is no significant difference between Bank Mandiri and Bank BCA based on LDR, ROE, NIM and CAR (Saladin H & Hendri E, 2017).

This type of research is descriptive with a quantitative approach. Assessment results show that: (1) the level of bank health in terms of the risk profile aspects of 2016 to 2019 are in the good category (2) the level of bank health in terms of Good Corporate Governance in 2016-2019 are at a healthy composite value (3) health level banks in terms of Earnings in 2016 to 2019 both categories with the efforts of the bank to increase revenue (4) the soundness of the bank in terms of Capital in 2016-2019 classified as healthy (5) the assessment of the soundness of the bank is still in good category and the bank continues to improve performance to face the risks faced in the future. The study analyze the bank performance before Coved 19 (year 2019) and after Covid 2019 (year 2020).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Bank is considered as a financial institution perform various financial activities (Ismail, 2017). Bank health is the competence of a capable bank carrying out its activities inaccordance with applicable regulation (Fitrawati, Saifi & Zahro, 2016).

Banks are some of the company's main funding sources, the failure of a bank can also have an impact on companies other than financial sector companies (Wibowo, 2016).

### Analysis of Mean Difference or t-test (Paired Sample t-test)

The data analysis method used in this study is the paired sample t-test, which is a data analysis method that aims to test whether or not there is a difference in the mean for two paired samples. As for what is meant

by pairs, the data in the second sample is a change or difference from the data in the first sample. This test is carried out to see whether there is a difference in financial performance in 2018 with 2019 with a significance number greater than alpha 0.05 or (sig 2-tailed) > 0.05 (Helsinawati *et al.*, 2018).

### Hypothesis:

H<sub>1</sub>: It is suspected that there are differences in bank performance at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk between before and after pandemic is defference.

H<sub>0</sub>: It is suspected that there are differences in bank performance at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk between before and after the pandemic is no defference.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Bank Central Asia Profile

Profile of Bank Central Asia or BCA was founded on February 21, 1957 by Sudono Salim and has its head office located at Menara BCA, Grand Indonesia, Jl. M.H Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310. BCA develops various products and services as well as developing information technology, by implementing an online system for branch office networks, and launching the BCA Tabungan Hari Depan (Stages). ([www.pintarsaham.id](http://www.pintarsaham.id))

PT. Bank Central Asia Tbk (BBCA) engages in the full range of commercial banking services whose major activities are gathering public funds, channeling credits and fee-based income for retail and corporations. BBCA provides products and services as follow: saving products, credit cards, electronic banking, banking transaction services, loan facilities, bank guarantees, export import facilities and foreign exchange facilities. BBCA offers telephone and on-line banking through its BCA by phone for standard banking services such as account balance, interest rate, credit card, foreign exchange rate and Halo BCA- a 24 hours customer service for handling customers' queries on the bank's services and also customers' complaints and suggestions. BBCA was founded in 1955 and based in Jakarta, Indonesia. The company was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2000 under the Main Board.([www.emis.com](http://www.emis.com))

**Table 1: Performance of BCA**

Performance	2019 (Before)	2020 (after)
1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	25.83	23.8
2. Non-performing earning assets and non-earning assets to total earning assets and non-earning assets	0.93	0.85
3. Productive assets have problems with total productive assets	0.82	0.98
4. Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against productive assets.	2.78	1.89
5. Non Performing Loan gross	1.79	1.34
6. Non Performing Loan net	0.74	0.47
7. Return on Asset (ROA)	3.32	4.02
8. Return on Equity (ROE)	16.54	17.97

Performance	2019 (Before)	2020 (after)
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	5.7	6.24
10. Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)	63.45	59.09
11. Cost to Income Ratio (CIR)	44.32	43.33
12. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	65.77	80.47

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2020, 2021)

## RESULTS

**Table 2: Validity Test**

Case Processing Summary							
	Year	Cases					
		Valid		Missing		Total	
		N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Performance	Before	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%
	After	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%

The table 1 show that 12 samples of Bank Centra Asia is 100 % valid on 2019 ( before covid

pandemic in Indonesia) and 100 % valid on 2020 (after covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia).

**Table 3: Descriptives**

Descriptives					
	Time		Statistic	Std. Error	
Performance	Before	Mean		1890.5000	727.81297
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Lower Bound	288.5945
				Upper Bound	3492.4055
		5% Trimmed Mean			1732.0000
		Median			305.0000
		Variance			6356540.636
		Std. Deviation			2521.21809
		Minimum			57.00
		Maximum			6577.00
		Range			6520.00
		Interquartile Range			3885.00
		Skewness			1.165
	Kurtosis			-.201	1.232
	After	Mean		1825.2500	789.97735
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Lower Bound	86.5216
				Upper Bound	3563.9784
		5% Trimmed Mean			1578.3889
		Median			320.0000
		Variance			7488770.568
		Std. Deviation			2736.56182
		Minimum			47.00
		Maximum			8047.00
Range			8000.00		
Interquartile Range			3592.00		
Skewness			1.548	.637	
Kurtosis			1.227	1.232	

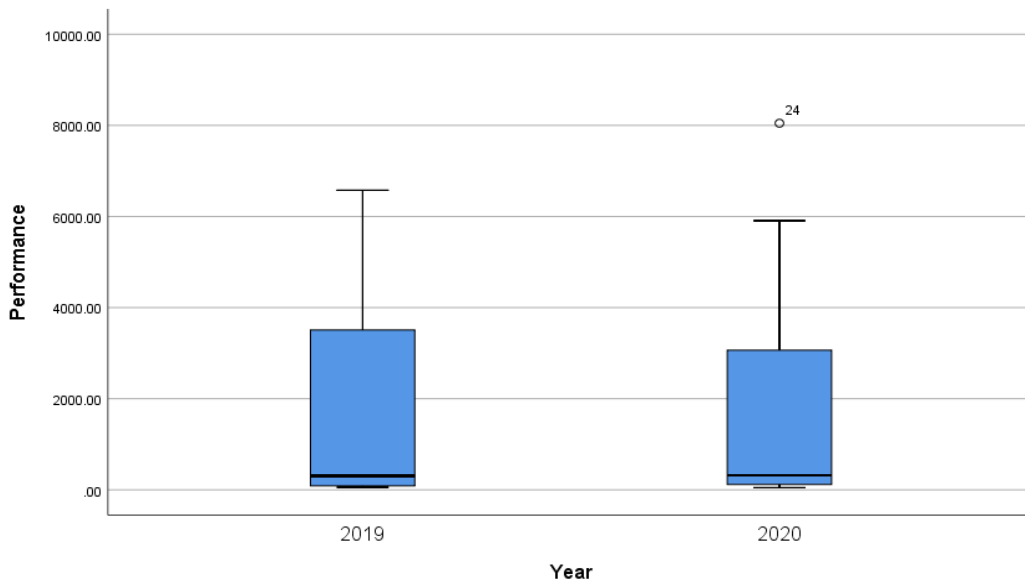
a. Liliefors significance Correction

Based on the descriptive table show that mean on before of 1890.500 and the mean on after of 1825.25.

**Table 4: Normality Test**

Tests of Normality							
	Year	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Performance	Before	.315	12	.002	.743	12	.002
	After	.336	12	.001	.705	12	.001

The table normality test show that is not normally distributed because sig is smaller than 0.05 so the difference is tested using the Wilcoxon test.



**Picture 1: Normality of performance BCA of 2019 ( before) and of 2020 (after)**  
(Source : SPSS 26)

Picture show that from 24 samples of before and after show sample not nomality distributed

**Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test**

**Table 5: Ranks**

Ranks				
		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Performance After - Performance Before	Negative Ranks	7 <sup>a</sup>	6.00	42.00
	Positive Ranks	5 <sup>b</sup>	7.20	36.00
	Ties	0 <sup>c</sup>		
	Total	12		
a. Performance after < Performance before				
b. Performance after > Performance before				
c. Performance after = Performance before				

Based on the ranks table show the negative rank is 7 (seven) sample with mean rank of 6 and sum of ranks of 42, but the positive rank is 5 (five) sample with mean rank of 7.20 and sum of ranks of 36.

**Table 6: Statistics Test**

Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>	
	Performance After - Performance Before
Z	-.235 <sup>b</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.814
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on positive ranks	

The table of test statistics show asymp.sig (2-tailed) of 0.814 is larger than 0.05 mean is no difference performance of BCA bank between before and after covid 19 pandemic.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results is no difference Performance Bank of PT Bank Centra Asia Tbk between before and after covid 19 pandemic is similar with research results of Faizal *et al.*, (2019) and Rosdiana (2019).

Performance ratio BCA Bank have 7 (seven) negative rank mean is 7 (seven) ratio had decrease is Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-performing earning assets and non-earning assets to total earning assets and non-earning assets, Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against productive assets, Non-Performing Loan gross, Non-Performing Loan net, Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), and Cost to Income Ratio (CIR), but performance ratio BCA Bank have 5 (five) positive rank mean is 5 (five) ratio had increase is Productive assets have problems with total productive assets, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSION

Based on the result so the conclusions is PT Bank Cetral Asia Tbk performance before and after covid 19 pandemic is no difference significant but not constant had 5 (five) performance ratio had increase is Productive assets have problems with total productive assets, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and 7 (seven) performance ratio decreased is Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-performing earning assets and non-earning assets to total earning assets and non-earning assets, Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against productive assets, Non-Performing Loan gross, Non-Performing Loan net, Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), and Cost to Income Ratio (CIR).

### RECOMENDATIONS

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk is expected to be able to lowering the Deposit Ratio (LDR) and increasing performance ratio Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financia assets against productive assets.

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