

Analysis of Financial Performance of Commercial Banks Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the financial performance of commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. For the short term, the results of this study are expected to determine the financial performance of commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the observation period. Financial performance is one of the most important elements on which investors base their decisions. The results of this study are not only useful for investors, but also useful for the general public who want to use banking services, in terms of choosing a healthy bank to save the funds they have. For the long term, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the field of accounting, especially financial accounting courses and financial statement analysis. The results of this study can be used as material for compiling case studies in both courses and used in the learning process. The research objective can be achieved by collecting secondary data in the form of a company's financial statements that are the subject of research, tabulated data, and then analyzed using the time series method and trend analysis.

Keywords: Banking, Ratio, Financial Performance

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Background of Study

In modern society, employees must have analytical, systematic and unusual thinking. In most countries, banks are regulated by national governments or central banks. Commercial banks usually focus on managing withdrawals and receiving deposits and providing short-term loans to individuals and small businesses. Commercial banks usually focus on managing withdrawals and receiving deposits and providing short-term loans to individuals and small businesses. Consumers mainly use these banks for checking accounts and basic savings, certificates of deposit, and home mortgages.

Although a country's economic development depends on a number of factors such as industrial growth and development, agricultural modernization, expansion of domestic and foreign trade, political stability, its dependence on the largest level in the banking sector is undeniable and / or banks play a key role in increasing economic efficiency by channeling funds from surplus unit resources to those who have limited access and / or who need it. Misra and Asphalt (2013).

Examining the existing phenomena, research aimed at identifying the financial performance of banks in Indonesia is felt very necessary. This study will identify and analyze the financial performance of commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, especially to see the impact of the weakening of the rupiah against the financial performance of banks in Indonesia. The selection of commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as a research subject is given that banks that have been listed on the stock exchange have a very big influence on market valuations, because as companies that have gone public, the financial performance of these companies will always be highlighted by the decision makers in the market.

Literature Review

Analysis of Financial Performance and Decision Making

Financial analysis is a structural and logical way to present the overall financial performance of a financial institution. It also helps to evaluate and make decisions for business operations. In the financial analysis process, ratio analysis is the most dominant and logical structure to help stakeholders related to business. In the process of financial ratio analysis there are several categories for the same field of financial institutions. So business stakeholders try to concentrate on getting an overall business review of profitability, liquidity, asset management and solvency ratio analysis. These ratios not only help the decision making process but also emphasize risk avoidance and factors related to increased profits. To calculate this ratio, it is necessary to take quantitative data from the trading activities of banks and other sources. (Islam, 2014).

Analysis of financial performance is very important for a company to be able to compete in a very competitive market as it is today. Financial performance analysis is an assessment of the feasibility, solidity and soundness of a business, sub-business or mission. Gepp and Kumar (2008) incorporate the "bias" factor of time into the classical business failure prediction model. Using Altman (1968) and Ohlson (1980) models for matching samples from failed and non-failing companies from 1980, they found that the accuracy of the Altman model predictions decreased when applied to 1980 data. These findings explain the importance of including the time factor in the prediction model traditional failure.

Measurement of Financial Performance at the Bank

Various ratios that have been used in research to assess bank financial performance include Net Interest Margin (NIM), Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity by Ahmed (2003), profitability ratios according to Akinola (2008) including Profit before Tax (PBT), Profit after Tax (PAT), ROE, and Return on Capital (ROC). Some other studies on profitability also use average bank asset return (ROAA), net interest margin (NIM) and average return on equity (ROAE) to measure profitability. Francis (2013). However, because of differing views among scholars about the superiority of one indicator over another as a measure of profitability, there is no clear boundary as to which is the most suitable. (Tekatel, 2019). Nevertheless, most of the literature limits the size of profitability to only three widely used measures namely Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Interest Margin (NIM).

Ratios for Measurement of Bank Financial Performance

Liquidity

Liquidity shows the ability of banks to meet their financial obligations in a timely and effective manner. Samad (2004) states that 'liquidity is the life and blood of commercial banks'. Financial liabilities are withdrawn through retail and wholesale distribution channels. The resulting retail funding is considered to be less elastic and more reliable than deposits withdrawn from wholesale distribution channels (Thygerson, 1995). The following ratio is used to measure liquidity.

1. Net Loans to total asset ratio (NLTA) = Net loans / total assets.

NLTA measures the percentage of assets related to loans. The ratio of net loans to total assets (NLTA) is also an important ratio that measures the condition of bank liquidity. Whereas Loan to Deposit is the ratio in which bank liquidity is measured in terms of deposits, NLTA measures bank liquidity in terms of total assets.

2. Loans to deposit Ratio (LDR) = Loans/total deposits.

Loan to deposit is the most important ratio to measure the condition of bank liquidity. Here, a loan means a down payment for a conventional bank. Banks with low LDR are considered to have excessive liquidity, lower profit potential, and therefore less risk compared to banks with high LDR.

Profitability Ratio

The profitability ratio helps measure how well the company manages its expenses. This measurement allows evaluating the company's profit with respect to a certain level of sales, a certain level of assets, or owner's investment. This study uses Return on Assets (ROA) = net profit / total assets showing the ability of management to obtain deposits at reasonable costs and invest them in profitable investments (Ahmed, 2009). In general, a higher ratio means better managerial performance and efficient utilization of company assets and a lower ratio is an

indicator of inefficient use of assets.

The use of ROA as a profitability measure for this particular study is due to the limitations of Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Return on Equity (ROE). NIM is reported to have two main limitations. First, it does not measure the bank's total profitability because most of them get fees and other non-interest income through services such as brokers and deposit account services without taking into account operating costs, such as personnel and facility costs, or credit fees. In addition, the net interest margins of the two banks cannot be contrasted because the two banks are separated in their own way in the nature of their activities, the composition of the customer base, etc. (Tekatel, 2019)

Credit Performance

Credit risk is one of the main risks faced by banks. This can be described as a potential loss arising from the failure of the counterparty to carry out in accordance with contractual arrangements with the bank. Failures may arise due to the unwillingness of the opposing party or deterioration in economic conditions etc. (Islam, 2014). Bank risk management has been designed to overcome all of these problems. While it is expected that banks will bear some bad loans and losses in their loan activities, one of the main objectives of the bank is to minimize these losses (Casu et al, 2006).

To measure credit performance, the following ratios are used: Nonperforming Loans to Total Loans (NPLTL) = Nonperforming Loans / Total loans. This ratio shows the proportion of total loans that have been set aside but not charged. This is the percentage of the total loans that have defaulted or near defaulted. After a loan has performed poorly, the chance that it will be repaid in full is considered far lower.

Research Methods

This research is a quantitative study, which calculates performance ratios in the form of liquidity ratios, profitability and credit performance. The performance ratio will be analyzed using trend analysis and time series analysis.

The data collected is secondary data, which is derived from the financial statements of commercial banks which are the research samples in 2013 - 2018. There are 44 (forty four) commercial banks listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange. Samples were selected using purposive sampling. Financial reports can be accessed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange website. Data is processed to obtain the ratio of financial performance during the observation year using Excel and SPSS. Analysis of the data used is trend analysis and time series analysis. Trend Analysis is looking at the development of the three ratios which are the research parameters, namely liquidity ratios, profitability ratios and credit performance ratios from banks which are the research samples during the observation period. Whereas time series analysis is looking at comparison of ratios that are parameters from year to year.

Research Results

Return on Asset is shown in Table 1.

This ratio shows the rate of return (profit) compared to total assets. The higher this ratio shows the better performance. The summary of data processing results shows that the most decline in ROA occurred in 2017, namely 23 banks or 62.16% of the total banks studied. Interestingly, in 2018 the decline in ROA occurred only in 17 banks or 45.95% of the total banks studied, lower than in 2015 which reached 20 banks or 54.05% and in 2017 which became 23 banks or 62.16% of the total banks studied.

Table 1. Return on Asset

NO	KETERANGAN	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	BSWD (BANK OF INDIA INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
2	AGRO (PT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA AGRONIAGA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
3	AGRS (PT BANK AGRIS Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
4	BABP (PT BANK MNC INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
5	BACA (PT BANK CAPITAL INDONESIA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
6	BANK DANAMON	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
7	BANK TJURST	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
8	BBKP (BANK BUKOPIN)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
9	BBMD (PT BANK MESTIKA DHARMA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
10	BBNI (BNI)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
11	BBRI (BRI)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
12	BBTN (PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
13	BEKS (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH BANTEN)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	TETAP
14	BINA (BANK INA PERDANA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
15	BJBR (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH JAWA BARAT)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
16	BJTM (BANK DAERAH JAWA TIMUR)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
17	BKSW (BANK QNB INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
18	BMAS (BANK MASPION INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
19	BMRI (BANK MANDIRI PERSERO Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
20	BNBA (BANK BUMI ARTA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
21	BNGA (BANK CIMB NIAGA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
22	BNII (BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
23	BNLI (BANK PERMATA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
24	BRIS (Bank BRIsyariah Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
25	BSIM (BANK SINARMAS)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
26	BTPN (Bank BTPN)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
27	BVIC (Bank Victoria International)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
28	DNAR (BANK DINAR INDONESIA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
29	INPC (BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	TETAP
30	MAYA (BANK MAYAPADA INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
31	MCOR (BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
32	MEGA (BANK MEGA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
33	NISP (BANK OCBC)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
34	NOBU (BANK NATIONAL NOBU)	TETAP	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
35	PNBN (BANK PAN INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
36	PNBS (BANK PANIN SYARIAH)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
37	SDRA (BANK WOORI SAUDARA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
	KINERJA KEUANGAN MENINGKAT	16	22	14	18
	KINERJA KEUANGAN MENURUN	20	15	23	17
	KINERJA KEUANGAN TETAP	1	0	0	2
	TOTAL	37	37	37	37
	% ROA MENINGKAT	43.24%	59.46%	37.84%	48.65%
	% ROA MENURUN	54.05%	40.54%	62.16%	45.95%
	% ROA TETAP	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	5.41%
	% TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

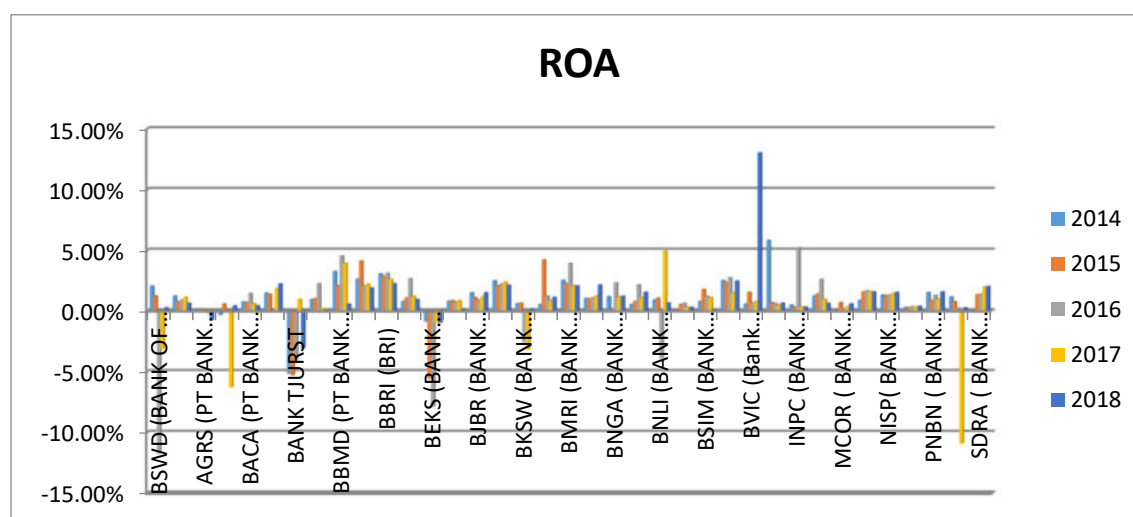


Figure 1. Return on Asset

From the bar chart above, it can be seen that BIVC or Bank Victoria International experienced a very high ROA surge compared to other banks in 2014 and 2018.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

Table 2. Loan to Deposit Ratio

NO	KETERANGAN	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	BSWD (BANK OF INDIA INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
2	AGRO (PT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA AGRONIAGA Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
3	AGRS (PT BANK AGRIS Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
4	BABP (PT BANK MNC INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
5	BACA (PT BANK CAPITAL INDONESIA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
6	BANK DANAMON	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
7	BANK TJURST	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
8	BBKP (BANK BUKOPIN)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
9	BBMD (PT BANK MESTIKA DHARMA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	TETAP	MENINGKAT
10	BBNI (BNI)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
11	BBRI (BRI)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	TETAP	MENINGKAT
12	BBTN (PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
13	BEKS (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH BANTEN)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
14	BINA (BANK INA PERDANA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
15	BJBR (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH JAWA BARAT)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
16	BJTM (BANK DAERAH JAWA TIMUR)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
17	BKSW (BANK QNB INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
18	BMAS (BANK MASPION INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
19	BMRI (BANK MANDIRI PERSERO Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
20	BNBA (BANK BUMI ARTA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
21	BNGA (BANK CIMB NIAGA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
22	BNII (BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
23	BNLI (BANK PERMATA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
24	BRIS (Bank BRIsyariah Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
25	BSIM (BANK SINARMAS)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
26	BTPN (Bank BTPN)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
27	BVIC (Bank Victoria International)	MENURUN	TETAP	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
28	DNAR (BANK DINAR INDONESIA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
29	INPC (BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
30	MAYA (BANK MAYAPADA INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
31	MCOR (BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
32	MEGA (BANK MEGA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
33	NISP(BANK OCBC)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
34	NOBU (BANK NATIONAL NOBU)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
35	PNBN (BANK PAN INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
36	PNBS (BANK PANIN SYARIAH)	MENURUN	MENURUN	TETAP	TETAP
37	SDRA (BANK WOORI SAUDARA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
LDR MENINGKAT		20	14	17	26
LDR MENURUN		17	22	17	10
LDR TETAP		0	1	3	1
TOTAL		37	37	37	37
% LDR MENINGKAT		54.05%	37.84%	45.95%	70.27%
% LDR MENURUN		45.95%	59.46%	45.95%	27.03%
% LDR TETAP		0.00%	2.70%	8.11%	2.70%
% TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%

This ratio shows the ratio between the total loan with the total deposit of a bank. This ratio shows the level of liquidity of a bank. LDR that is too high indicates a decreased ability of liquidity. The summary of data processing results shows that the highest increase in LDR occurred in 2018, namely 26 banks or 70.27% of the total banks studied. The lowest increase occurred in 2016, only 14 banks or 37.84% of the total banks studied.

Net Loans to Total Asset

Table 3. Net Loans to Total Asset

	KETERANGAN	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	BSWD (BANK OF INDIA INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
2	AGRO (PT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA AGRONIAGA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
3	AGRS (PT BANK AGRIS Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
4	BABP (PT BANK MNC INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
5	BACA (PT BANK CAPITAL INDONESIA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
6	BANK DANAMON	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
7	BANK TJURST	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
8	BBKP (BANK BUKOPIN)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
9	BBMD (PT BANK MESTIKA DHARMA Tbk)	TETAP	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
10	BBNI (BNI)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
11	BBRI (BRI)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
12	BBTN (PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
13	BEKS (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH BANTEN)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
14	BINA (BANK INA PERDANA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
15	BJBR (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH JAWA BARAT)	MENURUN	TETAP	TETAP	MENINGKAT
16	BJTM (BANK DAERAH JAWA TIMUR)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
17	BKSW (BANK QNB INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
18	BMAS (BANK MASPION INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
19	BMRI (BANK MANDIRI PERSERO Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
20	BNBA (BANK BUMI ARTA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
21	BNGA (BANK CIMB NIAGA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
22	BNII (BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
23	BNLI (BANK PERMATA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
24	BRIS (Bank BRIsyariah Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
25	BSIM (BANK SINARMAS)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
26	BTPN (Bank BTPN)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
27	BVIC (Bank Victoria International)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
28	DNAR (BANK DINAR INDONESIA Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
29	INPC (BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
30	MAYA (BANK MAYAPADA INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
31	MCOR (BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
32	MEGA (BANK MEGA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
33	NISP(BANK OCBC)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
34	NOBU (BANK NATIONAL NOBU)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
35	PNBN (BANK PAN INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
36	PNBS (BANK PANIN SYARIAH)	MENURUN	TETAP	TETAP	TETAP
37	SDRA (BANK WOORI SAUDARA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
	NLTA MENINGKAT	16	9	10	20
	NLTA MENURUN	20	26	25	16
	NLTA TETAP	1	2	2	1
	TOTAL	37	37	37	37
	% NLTA MENINGKAT	43.24%	24.32%	27.03%	54.05%
	% NLTA MENURUN	54.05%	70.27%	67.57%	43.24%
	% NLTA TETAP	2.70%	5.41%	5.41%	2.70%
	% TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Net Loan to Total Asset Ratio is a ratio used to measure the amount of loans disbursed with the amount of assets owned by a bank. The higher this ratio, shows the lower level of bank liquidity. The summary of data processing results shows that the highest increase in NLTA occurred in 2018, namely 20 banks or 54.05% of the total banks studied. The lowest increase occurred in 2016 with only 9 banks or 24.32% of the total banks studied.

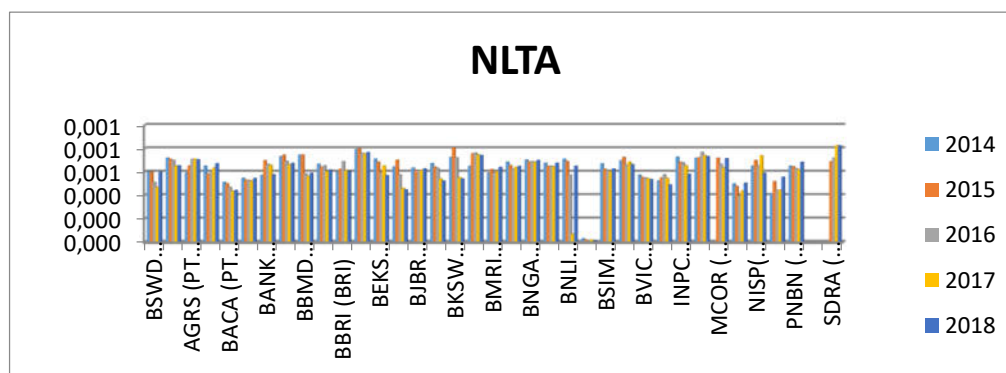


Figure 2. Net Loans to Total Asset

From the bar chart above it can be seen that there are no NLTA fluctuations that are too prominent.

Non Performing Loans to Total Loans

Table 3. Non Performing Loans to Total Loans

	KETERANGAN	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	BSWD (BANK OF INDIA INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
2	AGRO (PT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA AGRONIAGA Tbk)	TETAP	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
3	AGRS (PT BANK AGRIS Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
4	BABP (PT BANK MNC INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
5	BACA (PT BANK CAPITAL INDONESIA Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
6	BANK DANAMON	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
7	BANK TJURST	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
8	BBKP (BANK BUKOPIN)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
9	BBMD (PT BANK MESTIKA DHARMA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
10	BBNI (BNI)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
11	BBRI (BRI)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
12	BBTN (PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
13	BEKS (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH BANTEN)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
14	BINA (BANK INA PERDANA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
15	BJBR (BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH JAWA BARAT)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
16	BJTM (BANK DAERAH JAWA TIMUR)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
17	BKSW (BANK QNB INDONESIA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
18	BMAS (BANK MASPION INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
19	BMRI (BANK MANDIRI PERSERO Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
20	BNBA (BANK BUMI ARTA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
21	BNGA (BANK CIMB NIAGA)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
22	BNII (BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk PT)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
23	BNLI (BANK PERMATA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
24	BRIS (Bank BRIsyariah Tbk)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
25	BSIM (BANK SINARMAS)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
26	BTPN (Bank BTPN)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
27	BVIC (Bank Victoria International)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN
28	DNAR (BANK DINAR INDONESIA Tbk)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
29	INPC (BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk PT)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
30	MAYA (BANK MAYAPADA INTERNASIONAL Tbk)	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN
31	MCOR (BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
32	MEGA (BANK MEGA)	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENURUN
33	NISP (BANK OCBC)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
34	NOBU (BANK NATIONAL NOBU)	TETAP	TETAP	MENINGKAT	MENINGKAT
35	PNBN (BANK PAN INDONESIA)	MENURUN	MENINGKAT	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
36	PNBS (BANK PANIN SYARIAH)	TETAP	TETAP	TETAP	TETAP
37	SDRA (BANK WOORI SAUDARA)	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENURUN	MENINGKAT
	NPLTL MENINGKAT	17	17	18	18
	NPLTL MENURUN	17	18	18	18
	NPLTL TETAP	3	2	1	1
	TOTAL	37	37	37	37
	% NPLTL MENINGKAT	45.95%	45.95%	48.65%	48.65%
	% NPLTL MENURUN	45.95%	48.65%	48.65%	48.65%
	% NPLTL TETAP	8.11%	5.41%	2.70%	2.70%
	% TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

This ratio shows the ratio between the number of bad loans and the total loans given by banks. From the table above it can be seen that the performance in 2017 and 2018 is the same, namely there are 18 banks or 48.65% of banks experiencing an increase in NPLTL. In 2015 and 2016 also had the same performance, namely 17 banks or 45.95% of banks that experienced an increase in NPLTL.

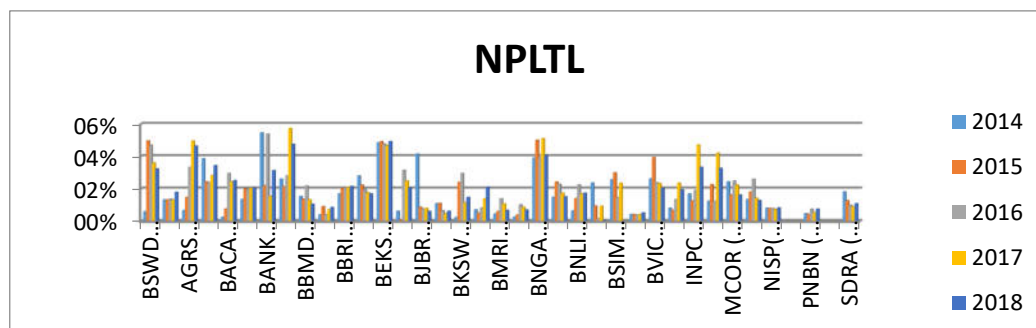


Figure 3. Non Performing Loans to Total Loans

From the bar chart above, it can be seen that NPLTL fluctuations are very volatile.

Discussion

Return on Asset

This ratio shows the rate of return (profit) compared to total assets. The higher this ratio shows the better performance. The summary of data processing results shows that the most decline in ROA occurred in 2017, namely 23 banks or 62.16% of the total banks studied. Interestingly, in 2018 the decline in ROA occurred only in 17 banks or 45.95% of the total banks studied, lower than in 2015 which reached 20 banks or 54.05% and in 2017 which became 23 banks or 62.16% of the total banks studied.

From the above data, it can be concluded that the decline in the value of the rupiah that occurred at the beginning of 2018 did not or did not have a worse impact in the year concerned, compared to previous years. It could be that the impact on ROA will be seen in the period after 2018.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

This ratio shows the ratio between the total loan with the total deposit of a bank. This ratio shows the level of liquidity of a bank. LDR that is too high indicates a decreased ability of liquidity. The summary of data processing results shows that the highest increase in LDR occurred in 2018, namely 26 banks or 70.27% of the total banks studied. The lowest increase occurred in 2016, only 14 banks or 37.84% of the total banks studied.

From the above data it can be seen that bank liquidity has decreased the most in 2018, which indicates that the decline in the value of the rupiah in early 2018 has affected bank liquidity in the year concerned.

Net Loans to Total Asset

Net Loan to Total Asset Ratio is a ratio used to measure the amount of loans disbursed with the amount of assets owned by a bank. The higher this ratio, shows the lower level of bank liquidity. The summary of data processing results shows that the highest increase in NLTA occurred in 2018, namely 20 banks or 54.05% of the total banks studied. The lowest increase occurred in 2016 with only 9 banks or 24.32% of the total banks studied.

From the above data, it can be concluded that the decline in the value of the rupiah that occurred at the beginning of 2018 had affected bank liquidity in the period concerned.

Non Performing Loans to Total Loans

This ratio shows the ratio between the number of bad loans and the total loans given by banks. From the table above it can be seen that the performance in 2017 and 2018 is the same, namely there are 18 banks or 48.65% of

banks experiencing an increase in NPLTL. In 2015 and 2016 also had the same performance, namely 17 banks or 45.95% of banks that experienced an increase in NPLTL.

From the above data it cannot be concluded whether the decline in the value of the rupiah in early 2018 affects the NPLTL or not.

Conclusions and Suggestions

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the decline in the rupiah in early 2018 could immediately be seen as having an impact on bank liquidity in the year concerned. while the ROA is not or has not been seen, while for non-performing loans performance decreases have occurred from 2017.

Suggested that further studies increase the span of the observation period after 2018, to see whether ROA and non-performing loans are really not affected by the decline in the value of the rupiah or not.

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