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Comparative Analysis of Bank Performance during COVID 19 Pandemic Period between Year 2020 and Year 2021 in Indonesia (Case Study: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk)

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to analyse whether there is a difference in bank performance of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BRI) between 2020 and 2021 during covid-19 pandemic period in Indonesia. The method used analysis of average difference t-test (paired sample t-test). The result shows that there is no significant difference of comparative analysis of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk performance during covid 19 between year 2020 and year 2021.
Keywords: Bank Performance and Covid 19 period.

1. INTRODUCTION

BRI won an award as the Best MSME Supporting Bank from Bank Indonesia (BI) this year. In addition, Asia Money also named BRI as the Best Bank for Diversity and Inclusion 2022 because the presence of BRI is considered to have a major impact on increasing financial inclusion in Indonesia. BRI EXPO(RT) BRILIANPRENEUR as one of BRI's initiatives to make MSMEs go global was also awarded in the Omni Brand of The Year, This was awarded by Marketeers Magazine in 2022. This year, BRI was also named the largest public company in Indonesia in the Forbes 2022 Global 2000 ranking of the World's Largest Public Companies in Indonesia (Bank Rakyat Indonesia, 2022).

In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. or BBRI recorded credit growth of 13 percent (year-to-date/ytd) per quarter III/2021. Loans disbursed increased from IDR 899.46 trillion as of December 31, 2020 to IDR 1,017 trillion as of September 30, 2021 (Anggraeni R, 2022).

Based on the above, the author is interested in analysing the performance of BRI bank during covid 19 between 2020 and 2021 in Indonesia. The aim of this study is to analyse whether there is a difference between 2020 and 2021 during the Covid-19 pandemic period in Indonesia,

BNIS is experiencing a "Not Bankrupt" condition, the level of bank efficiency is "High" and at analysis of profitability as reflected by the ROA ratio, ROE during the pandemic has decreased (Ihsan & Hosen, 2021). The 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 KS, Atmadja AT, & Wahyuni MA, 2016). The state can improve and maintain the soundness level of the Bank (Dewi and Candradewi, 2018). The health level of BRI Bank is very healthy (Dewi M 2018) There are athe significant differences in the assessment of financial performance on the Bank DKI (Helsinawati, Widyanto ML & Viciwati, 2018).. The performance ratio of Mandiri banks in 2018 and the performance ratio of Mandiri banks in 2017 is not significant difference between the Bank Mandiri Performance Ratio in 2018 and the Bank Mandiri Performance Ratio in 2017. (Faizal & Viciwati, 2019)

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Banks are financial institutions or financial institutions that create money, implement payment traffic, collect funds and channel credit, monetary

stabilizers and dynamics of economic growth (Hasibuan, 2019). The corona virus (Covid 19), which originally coming from China, which finally spread to all countries in early 2020, has put pressure on the world economy, including the Indonesian economy (Seto, 2021).

Analysis of average difference 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 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 2021 and 2020 with a significance number greater than alpha 0.05 or (sig 2-tailed) > 0.05. Hypothesis: A hypothesis is a provisional conjecture or a temporary answer and the truth still has to be proven (Sugiyono, 2018). The hypothesis in this study is as follows Ho : 1 - 1 = 0, meaning that there is no difference in financial performance , while Ha means that there is a difference in financial performance using Statistics Test : t test (Paired Sample t Test) Test Criteria: If sig > 0.05 then Ho is accepted If sig < 0.05 then Ho is rejected.

Hipotesis: there are difference in the performance of BRI banks during the covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia between year 2020 and year 2021.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
3.1. Profile of BRI
BRI was established on 16 December 1895 in Purwokerto, Central Java by Raden Aria Wiriatmaja as De Poerwokertosche Hulp en Spaarbank Der Inladsche Hoofden. Initially started as a savings and loan cooperative for mosques, the simple bank was then incorporated as a bona fide bank in 1968. Today, BRI is one of the largest banks in Indonesia and Southeast Asia that focuses on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and a pioneer of microfinance in Indonesia. Since its IPO in 2003, BRI has consistently posted profit and paid dividends to shareholders. As of June 2022, BRI's services are supported by 569,761 BRILink agents, 199,775 EDC units, 14,417 ATMs, and 7,407 CRMs. (BRI, ir.bri.com).

3.2 BRI Performance
The following figure is the performance data of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (Persero) during the covid 19 period in Indonesia between 2020 and 2021.

Table 1: BRI Performance

Bank Performance of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (Persero)		
Bank Performance	December 2021	December 2020
1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	25,28	20,61
2. Non-performing productive assets a	1,77	1,82
3. Non-performing productive assets to	1,77	1,81
4. Allowance for impairment losses (CK	6,16	5,42
5. Non Performance Loan gross	3,08	2,94
6. Non Performance Loan Net	0,7	0,8
7. Return on Asset (ROA)	2,72	1,98
8. Return on Equity (ROE)	16,87	11,05
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	6,89	6
10. Operating Cost To Operating Incom	74,3	81,22
11. Cost to Income Ratio (CIR)	43,26	45,4
12. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	83,67	83,66

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2021, 2022)

The data above illustrates the performance of BRI bank with 12 financial ratios in 2021 and 2020 as follows:
1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) +4.67
2. Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets -0.05
3. Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets -0.04
4. Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets + 0.74
5. Non-Performance Loan gross +0.14

6. Non Performance Loan Net -0.1
7. Return on Assets (ROA) +0.74
8. Return on Equity (ROE) +5.82
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM) 0.89
10. Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO) -6.92
11. Cost to Income Ratio (CIR) -2.14
12. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) +0.01

3.2. Result
Herewith the result of Statistical Test as follows:

Table 2: Data Validity

Case Processing Summary							
	Year	Cases					
		Valid		Missing		Total	
		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 shows that the data is 100% valid in year 2021 and year 2020.

Table 3

Descriptives				Statistic	Std. Error
	Year				
Ratio	2021	Mean		22.2058	8.48713
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.5258	
			Upper Bound	40.8859	
		5% Trimmed Mean		19.9859	
		Median		6.5250	
		Variance		864.376	
		Std. Deviation		29.40027	
		Minimum		.70	
		Maximum		83.67	
		Range		82.97	
		Interquartile Range		36.76	
		Skewness		1.432	.637
		Kurtosis		.774	1.232
	2020	Mean		21.8925	8.93474
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.2273	
			Upper Bound	41.5577	
		5% Trimmed Mean		19.6328	
		Median		5.7100	
		Variance		957.955	
		Std. Deviation		30.95085	
		Minimum		.80	
		Maximum		83.66	
		Range		82.86	
		Interquartile Range		37.34	
		Skewness		1.499	.637
		Kurtosis		.811	1.232

The mean of 2020 is 21.8925 % and mean of 2021 is 22.2058%, while standard error 2020 is 8.93474 % and 2021 is 8.48713%.

Table 4

Tests of Normality							
	Year	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Ratio	2021	.282	12	.009	.745	12	.002
	2020	.304	12	.003	.697	12	.001
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction							

The normality test result of 2021 and 2020 shows that data is normaly distribution, then the analysis can used paired sample t test.

Table 5: Paired Sample Statistic

Paired Samples Statistics		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Ratio FY 2021	22.2058	12	29.40027	8.48713
	Ratio FY 2020	21.8925	12	30.95085	8.93474

The Ratio from 12 sample shows standard deviation of year 2021 = 29.40027% and year 2020 = 30.95085%.

Table 6: Paired samples Correlatioms

Paired Samples Correlations		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Ratio FY 2021 & Ratio FY 2020	12	.996	.000

The correlation of 12 ratios in 2021 and 2020 is 99,6%

Table 7: Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Ratio FY 2021 - Ratio FY 2020	.31333	3.14629	.90825	-1.68572	2.31239	.345	11	.737

The result of paired sample test of sig (2-tailed) is 0.737. This shows no difference of BRI performance during covid 19 in Indonesia between year 2021 and year 2020.

3.3. DISCUSSION

The results showes no different performance of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk during covid 19 in Indonesia between 2021 and 2020. The results are in line with research by Widyanto (2019) and Rosdiana (2019).

The statistical results is no difference because no significant difference ratios but not fixed of : 1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is increasing of 4.67%; 2). Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets is decreasing of -0.05%; 3) Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets is decreasing of -0.04%; 4). Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets is increasing of 0.74%; 5). Non-Performance Loan gross is increasing of 0.14%; 6) Non Performance Loan Net is decreasing of -0.1%; 7). Return on Assets (ROA) is increasing of 0.74%; 8). Return on Equity (ROE) is increasing of 5.82%; 9). Net Interest Margin (NIM) is increasing of 0.89%; 10) Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO) is decreasing of -6.92%; 11) Cost to Income Ratio (CIR) is decreasing of -2.14%; 12) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is increasing of 0.01%

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
4.1. CONCLUSION

Based on discussion of comparative analysis of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk performance during covid 19 between 2020 and 2021, the results are no significant difference ratios but not fixed of: 1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is increasing of 4.67%, 2). Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets is decreasing of -0.05%, 3) Non-

performing productive assets to total productive assets is decreasing of -0.04%, 4). Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets against earning assets is increasing of 0.74%, 5). Non-Performance Loan gross is increasing of 0.14% 6) Non-Performance Loan Net is decreasing of -0.1%, 7). Return on Assets (ROA) is increasing of 0.74% 8). Return on Equity (ROE) is increasing of 5.82%, 9). Net Interest Margin (NIM) is increasing of 0.89%, 10. Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO) is decreasing of -6.92%, 11). Cost to Income Ratio (CIR) is decreasing of -2.14%, 12) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is increasing of 0.01%

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusion that there are no significant difference, BRI is expected to be able to increase performance ratio of : 1). Non-performing productive assets and non-productive assets to total productive assets and non-productive assets, 2). Non-performing productive assets to total productive assets. 3) Non-Performance Loan gross. 4). Operating Cost To Operating Income (BOPO), and 5) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

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