Research Article

Comparative Analysis Performance Bank of Pt Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk between 2017 and 2018 by Rgec Method

Viciwati

Faculty of Economics and Business - Universitas Mercu Buana Indonesia

*Corresponding Author
Viciwati

Abstract: This study aims is to coparation of performance bank at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk by implementing the RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital)method between in 2017 and 2018 banks through a comparative analysis. The method used in this study is RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital), while the long-term objective is modeling the financial strategy assessment of Banking in Indonesia. The result are the performance ratio of BNI banks in 2018 and the performance ratio of BNI banks in 2017 is not significant difference.Based on table 1 data that the performance of PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) has increased 3 financial ratios are Non Performing Loans (NPL) increased 0.15%, Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) increased 2.88%, and Return on Assets (ROA) increased 0.03%, while those that experienced 2 financial ratios decreased were Net Interest Margin (NIM) decreased - 0.21% and Capital Adequicy Ratio (CAR) decreased -0.02%.
Keywords: Financial Performance and the RGEC Method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital).

INTRODUCTION

Based on the bank's economic news award that the Bank is rated Very Healthy in the BOOK IV Category with Assets Above IDR 500 Trillion1. PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. The Bank is rated as Healthy in the BOOK IV Category with Assets Above IDR 500 Trillion 1. PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. 2. PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3. PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. (Ahmad B.R. 2018).

The aim of this study to analyze comparation of performance bank at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk with RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Govermance, Earning, Capital)

The urgency of this study is (Ahmad B.R. 2018) In theory this research is to analyze the performance Bank of PT Bank Negata Indonesia Tbk (Otoritas, J. K. 2017) Being one form of information about mapping the performance appraisal of commercial banks (Pernamasari, R. 2018) As a form of management evaluation of the financial performance of Commercial Banks.

Financial Services Authority Circular number 14 / SEOJK.03 / 2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning Rating of Commercial Bank Soundness in point III.1 Procedure for Assessing the Soundness of Commercial Banks Individually Assessment of Soundness Level of Commercial Banks Individually includes an assessment of risk profile factors , Governance, profitability and capital (2017).

Based on the last reseach are Pernamasari (2018) that the GCG index has no significant effect on the cost of debt and accrual income management has a significant effect on the cost of debt. It means earnings management is done by management to influence investor perception, especially to influence buying decision of company stock and influence company value. Kusnanto (2017) that the Bank's Health Level in terms of RGEC at Sharia Commercial Banks in the period of 2013, 2014, and 2015 are in healthy criteria, so it is considered very capable of facing significant negative impacts from changes in business conditions and other external factors. Pramana and Artini (2016) that during the period of 2011 to 2014 Bank Danamon always ranked 1 or very healthy. Calculation of the

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Quick Response Code

NPL ratio and LDR illustrates that the bank has managed the risk well. GCG assessment shows that corporate governance has been done well. Calculation of ROA and NIM shows the ability of banks to achieve high profits. Calculation of CAR is always above the minimum limit of Bank Indonesia deemed able to manage its capital. Widyanto (2019) that the comparison ofthe performance of DKI Bank and PT BPD Jawa Tengah in 2017 are not significant difference; the comparison of the PT BPD Central Java's performance is not significant difference for 2016 and 2017, but the comparison the The performance of Bank DKI for 2016 and 2017 is significant difference. The implementation of Circular Letter Number 14 / SEOJK.03 / 2017 regional development banks period 2016 (before) and 2017 (after), shows that the assessment of financial performance of PT BPD Central Java are not significant difference, however the assessment of financial DKI Bank's performance is a significant difference. In 2017 after the implementation of Circular Letter Number 14 /SEOJK.03 / 2017 the results show that the comparison of the performance of PT BPD Jawa Tengah and Bank DKI are not significant difference. Rosdiana (2019) The result is not a significant difference between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and HSBC' Performance Ratio of Bank in 2017. Helsinawati, et al (2018). The assessment

of financial performance of PT. Bank Bukopin Tbk before and after the application of branchless banking is not difference and not significant, but is not fixed value. Permana D (Permana, D. 2017) that strategic clarity in term of align with vision, priority of strategy and scope of strategy have positive significant impact on strategy implementation success in Indonesian Islamic banking. The implications of these findings are further elaborated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Financial Performance
According to Prastowo (2015) that the elements of the company's financial performance elements that are directly related to performance measurement company presented in the income statement, net income often used as a measure of performance or some basis for other sizes (Praswoto, D. 2015).

RGEC Method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital)
Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13 of 2011 Article 6, banks are required to evaluate the soundness of banks individually using a risk approach (Risk-Based Bank Rating) with the scope of the assessment of the following factors:

1. **Risk Profile (Risk Profile)**
The formula used in calculating risk profiles is:

a. Non Performing Loans (NPL).

NPL = Non Performing Loan / Total Credit X 100%
(Source: SE No.13 / 24 / DPNP / 2011) (Bank Indonesia. 2011)

b. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

LDR = Total Credit / Third Party Deposit X 100%
(Source: SE No.13 / 24 / DPNP / 2011) (Bank Indonesia. 2011)

2. **Good Corporate Governance (GCG)**
According to Sutedi, (2012) that Good Corporate Governance is a system that manages and controls a company to create added value (value added) for parties who are interested (Sutedi, A. 2012).

3. **Rentability (Earning)**
Rentability can be calculated using a formula, namely:

a. Return On Asset (ROA)

ROA = Earnings before Tax / Average Asset Total X 100%
(Source: SE No.13 / 24 / DPNP / 2011) (Bank Indonesia. 2011)

b. Net Interest Margin (NIM)

NIM =   Net / Average Interest Income on Earning Assets X 100%
(Source: SE No.13 / 24 / DPNP / 2011) (Bank Indonesia. 2011)

4. **Capital (Capital)**
CAR Formula is as follows:

CAR = Risk Weighted Capital / Assets X 100%
(Source: SE No.13 / 24 / DPNP / 2011) (Bank Indonesia. 2011)

Hypothesis
   H_0: There are not differences in performance bank of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk between 2017 and 2018
   H_1: There are differences in performance bank of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk between 2017 and 2018
Object and Time of Research
   This research was conducted at of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk. The research time period is 2017 and 2018.

Research Design
   This research is a kind of quantitative descriptive research. The focus of the research in this study is as follows:
➤ Performance bank at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk used the RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital) method approach.
➤ The research event study research to examine the information content based on a time series are 2017 and 2018 , so that researchers can see the difference in financial performance of these events using comparative research designs , that is research that aims to compare. As for what will be compared in this study are 2017 financial performance and 2018 financial performance.

Data Analysis
➤ Descriptive Analysis
➤ Data Quality Analysis
   Statistics Test: Kolmogorov-Smirnov

Test Criteria:
a. If sig > 0.05 then Ho is accepted
b. If sig < 0.05 then Ho is rejected

3. Average Difference Analysis
a. T test (Paired Sample t-test)

The hypothesis in this study is as follows
➤ Ho: $\mu_1 - \mu_1 = 0$, means there is no difference of financial performance 2016 with 2017
➤ Ha: $\mu_1 - \mu_1 \neq 0$, means there is differences of financial performance 2016 with 2017
   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

b. Wilcoxon Test
Statistics Test: Wilcoxon Test

Test Criteria:
• If sig (2-tailed) > 0.05, then Ho is accepted.
• If sig (2-tailed) < 0.05, then Ho rejected (Widyanto, M. L. 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSION
Financial Performance of BNI 1946

Table1. Financial Performance of PT BANK NEGARA INDONESIA (PERSERO), Tbk

1. Risk Profile		
a. Non Performing Loan (NPL)	0,85	0,7
b. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	88,76	85,88
2. GCG		
3. Earning		
a. Return on Asset (ROA)	2,78	2,75
b. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	5,29	5,5
4. Capital		
a. Capital Adequicy Ratio (CAR)	18,51	18,53

Source: OJK (2019) (Otoritas, J. K. 2019)

Based on table 1 data that the performance of PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) has increased 3 financial ratios are Non Performing Loans (NPL) up 0.15%, Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) rose 2.88%,

Result of Research

The research result of the performance of PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk as follows

Return on Assets (ROA) rose 0.03%, while those that experienced 2 financial ratios decreased were Net Interest Margin (NIM) down - 0.21% and Capital to Assets Ratio (CAR) down -0.02%.

Table 2, Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%)	5	,85	88,76	23,2380	37,27388
Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)	5	,70	85,88	22,6720	36,01021
Valid N (listwise)	5				

Based on Descriptive Statistics data, it can be seen that the BNI Bank Performance Ratio in 2018 is a minimum of 0.85%, a maximum of 88.76%, a mean of 23.2380% and a standard deviation of 37.27388% while

the BNI Bank's Performance Ratio in 2017 is a minimum of 0.70%, a maximum of 85.88%, a mean of 22.6720% and a standard deviation 36.01021%

Table3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%)	Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)
N		5	5
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	23,2380	22,6720
	Std. Deviation	37,27388	36,01021
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,350	,346
	Positive	,350	,346
	Negative	-,274	-,271
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,784	,773
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,571	,588
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			

Based on Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sample Test data from 5 financial ratios in 2018 asymp sig (2-tailed) 0.571 > 0.05 means normal distribution data, and

financial ratios in 2017 asymp sig (2-tailed) 0.583 > 0.05 means normal distribution data

Table4. Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%)	23,2380	5	37,27388	16,66939
	Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)	22,6720	5	36,01021	16,10425

Based on Paired Samples Statistics Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2018 the standard deviation is

37.27388% while the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2018 the standard deviation is 36.01021%.

Table5. Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair1	Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) & Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)	5	1,000	,000

Based on Paired Samples Correlations of the 5 performance ratios of BNI Bank in 2017 and 2018, the

sig value of 0,000 < 0.050 obtained means that the data has expectations

Table6. Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) - Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)	,56600	1,30005	,58140	-1,04823	2,18023	,974	4	,385

Based on the Paired Samples Test, the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2018 (%) - the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2017 (%) obtained a sig value of

0.385 > 0.050 means that there is not significant difference between the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2018 and the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2017.

Table7. Ranks

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) - Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)	Negative Ranks	2[a]	2,50	5,00
	Positive Ranks	3[b]	3,33	10,00
	Ties	0[c]		
	Total	5		
a. Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) < Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)				
b. Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) > Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)				
c. Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) = Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)				

Based on the results of ranks of 5 bank performance ratios there are 2 Negative Ranks with mean Ranks 2.50 and Sum of ranks 5 and 3 Positive Ranks, with mean Ranks 3.33 and Sum of Ranks 10.

Table 8. Test Statistics[a]

	Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2018 (%) - Performance bank Ratio of BNI 2017 (%)
Z	-,674[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,500
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	

Based on statistical tests of the performance ratio of BNI banks in 2018 and the performance ratio of BNI banks in 2017 obtained Asymp Sig. (2-tailed) 0.500> 0.050 means that there is not significant difference between the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2018 and the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2017

Good corprate govermance of BNI 1946

Good corprate govermance of BNI 1946 in 2018 in grade 2 is indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented the Rules Manage generally good. This is reflected in fulfillment adequate on the principle of Governance. In case there is weaknesses in the application of governance principles, in general these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved with normal actions by Bank Management. Currently the bank is continuing to make corrective efforts action to follow up the Regulator's findings (Bank Negara Indonesia. 2019).

Good corprate govermance of BNI 1946 in 2017 in grade 2 is indicates that bank management has implemented Good Corporrate Govermance in general. This is reflected in the adequate governance structure in accordance with applicable regulations, but there are still weaknesses in the govermancet process that affect the governance outcomer but in general these weaknesses can be resolved normally by bank management (Bank Negara Indonesia. 2018).

Based on the data GCG in 2017 and 2018 that GCG of BNI bank between 2017 and 2018 does not difference.

CONCLUSION

The result are the performance ratio of BNI banks in 2018 and the performance ratio of BNI banks in 2017 is not significant difference between the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2018 and the Bank BNI Performance Ratio in 2017.

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