Subject Category: Economics and Business

Comparative Analysis Performance Ratio of pt. Permata Bank, Tbk between 2017 And 2018

Viciwati[*]

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta 11650, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Viciwati

Abstract

This study aims to comparative analyze performance ratio of PT. Permata Bank Tbk. The method used in this study is paired t test. The result are Performance of PT Bank Permata Tbk are had 8 data increasing are Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM), Problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning, Problematic productive assets against total earning assets, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) net, Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM), Return on Equity (ROE) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Ratio Performance of bank are had 3 data decreasing are Reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) gross and Operational Expenses on Operating Income and (BOPO) but there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2017.
Keywords: Bank and Financial Performance.

INTRODUCTION

Furthermore, in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 4 / POJK.03 / 2016 concerning. Assessment of the Soundness of Commercial Banks in chapter 1. General Provisions, article 1 paragraph (1) Banks are commercial banks as referred to in Act Number 7 of 1992 concerning banking as has been amended by Act Number 10 of 1998, including branch offices of banks that operate overseas, which carry out conventional business activities, paragraph (4) Bank Soundness is the result of evaluating the condition of the bank carried out against bank risk and performance, paragraph (5) Composite rating is the final rating of the bank's health rating [1].

In the research conducted on December 20, 2018, Alvin explained that the investment poured out by the controlling shareholder (PSP) would break even. Because the stock coded issuer BNLI posted revenues of less than Rp1 trillion. Alvin also explained that BNLI's valuation is relatively cheap compared to other large banks. With the current condition of the company, shareholders can release ownership under one book value or 1x PBV (price to book value). As is known in recent years, two domestic banks have been annexed by Japanese investors. PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Negara Tbk. purchased by Sumitomo Mitsui Bangking Corporation (SMCB) in 2013 with a 4.5x PVB

valuation. Then in 2017—2018 Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) became the majority shareholder of PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. with 2x PBV [2].

This study aims to comparative analyze performance ratio of PT. Permata Bank Tbk between 2017 and 2018.
Wahyuningsih.D & Gunawan. R [3] that thus bopo and liquidity (loan deposit ratio) simultaneously significant return to profitability on assets. Permana D [4] that research have found 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. Rahmaniah and Wibowo [5] that the year 2011 to 2013 on the third BUS (Islamic Banks) nothing is declared unhealthy and potentially high financial distress, the three buses experienced a decline in the performance of earnings as measured by ROA and ROE and liquidity ratios that FDR, but the decline no significant effect and does not experience the potential of high financial distress. Christian. F. J, Tommy. P & Tulung. J [6] that An healthy bank is a bank that can perform its functions properly. In other words, a healthy bank is a bank that is able to keep and maintain the trust of the community, can do the intermediassi function, it

can help smooth the payment as well as lalulitas can be used by the Government in carrying out a wide range of its policies, especially monetary policy. Aprilia R. S.R. Puspitaningtyas. Z, and Prakoso. A [7] that on the contrary, debt to equity ratio and return on assets not affect significantly on price to book value Ansori. H.R, Safira [8] that the comparison showed that the CAR and NPL of the Conventional Commercial Bank variable affected the ROA, while the LDR had no effect. In contrast to the conventional, all variables Islamic Banks are CAR, LDR and NPL effect on ROA. The assessment 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 [9].

MATERIALS AND METHOD
Financial Performance
Financial performance is an achievement achieved by a company in a certain period that reflects the level of health of the company [10].

Bank
According to Kasmir [11] it was suggested that the function of banks as financial intermediary institutions between people who are over-funded by the community lack of funds.

Hermansyah [12] that Indonesian banking also has strategic objectives and is not merely economically oriented, but also oriented towards non-matters economical as a matter of national stability which includes including political stability and social stability.

Imaniyati [13] that The main function of Indonesian banking is as a collector and distributor of public funds, this is as stated in Article 3 Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Amendment Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking. In Indonesia, Banking institutions have a mission and function as agents of development (agent of development).

Hypothesis
- H_0: It is suspected that there are not differences in financial performance of PT Bank Mega Tbkbefore (2016) and after (2017) the implementation of the Financial Services Authority's circular letter number 14 / SEOJK.03 / 2017 concerning the health level bank.
- Hi: It is suspected that there are differences in financial performance PT Bank Mega Tbk before (2016) and after (2017) the implementation of the Financial Services Authority's circular letter number 14 / SEOJK.03 / 2017 concerning the health level bank

Data collection technique
This research use data collection technique is library research / documentation which is a secondary data collection technique by the technique of collecting data indirectly through intermediary media (second parties).This research requires a company's financial report data to see data from the financial statements of Bank Permata quarterly obtained via the website www.ojk.go.id and www.permata.co.id

Data analysis
1. Descriptive Analysis
2. Data Quality Analysis

Statistics Test: Kolmogorov-Smirnov

Test criteria:
- If sig > 0.05 then Ho is accepted
- 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 2017 with 2018
- Ha: $\mu_1 - \mu_1 \neq 0$, means there is differences of financial performance 2017 with 2018

Statistics Test: t test (Paired Sample t Test)

Test Criteria:
1. If sig> 0.05 then Ho is accepted
2. If sig <0.05 then Ho is rejected
B. Wilcoxon
   Test

Statistics Test: 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[14]

RESULTS AND DICUSSION
The Establishment of the Bank and General Information
PT Bank Permata Tbk (formerly PT Bank Bali Tbk) (the "Bank") was established in Indonesia on 17 December 1954 based on the notarial deed No. 228 of Eliza Pondaag, S.H., a substitute notary of Raden Mas Soerojo, S.H., in Jakarta. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia (now Minister of Law and Human Rights) in its Decision Letter No. J.A.5/2/2 dated 4 January 1955, registered in Jakarta District Court under No. 123 dated 15 January 1955 and published in Supplement No. 292 to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 dated 18 March 1955.The Bank started its commercial operations on 5 January 1955. According to article 3 of its Articles of Association, the Bank operates as a commercial bank. The Bank obtained the license as a commercial bank under the Decision Letter of the Minister of Finance No. 19371/U.M.II dated 19 February 1957. The Bank also obtained a license to engage in foreign exchange activities and as a bank which engaged in activities based on sharia principles based on the Decision Letter of the Monetary Council

of Bank Indonesia No. Sekr/D.M./97 dated 8 May 1956 and the letter of Directorate of Sharia Banking No. 6/1082/DPbS dated 5 October 2004.[15]

The Bank's Articles of Association have been amended several times. The latest amendment of Bank's Articles of Association was related to the increase of the authorised capital as stated in the notarial deed No. 78 dated 29 March 2017 of Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn, a notary in Jakarta and has been approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its decision No. AHU-0007712.AH.01.02.Year 2017 dated 3 April 2017 and the increase of issued and fully paid capital as stated in the notarial deed No. 23 dated 9 June 2017 of Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn, a notary in Jakarta and has been acknowledged and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia with Announcement Acceptance of Changes in PT Bank Permata Tbk's Article of Associaton letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0145208 dated 13 June 2017.The

shareholders with significant influence of the Bank as of 31 December 2018 and 2017 are Standard Chartered Bank and PT Astra International Tbk [15].

The ultimate shareholders of the Bank's parent companies are as follows:
- Standard Chartered Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Chartered Holdings Limited. The shareholder of Standard Chartered Holdings Limited is Standard Chartered PLC.
- The majority shareholder of PT Astra International Tbk (PT AI) is Jardine Cycle and Carriage Limited-Singapore (JCCL). The ultimate shareholder of JCCL is Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd, a public company with a premium listing in London and incorporated in Bermuda.

The Bank's head office is located at World Trade Center II, Jalan Jendral Sudirman Kavling 29-31, Jakarta [15].

Financial Performance

Financial performance of PT Bank Permata Tbk as follows

Performance Ratio of PT Bank Permata Tbk		
Performance Ratio of Bank	2018(%)	2017(%)
1. Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM)	19,44	18,12
2. Problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning assets	2,76	2,67
3. Problematic productive assets against total earning assets	3,45	3,31
4. Reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets	6,09	6,43
5. Non-Performing Loan (NPL) gross	4,36	4,60
6. Non-Performing Loan (NPL) net	1,73	1,67
7. Return on Asset (ROA)	0,78	0,61
8. Return on Equity (ROE)	4,97	4,83
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	4,11	3,99
10. Operational Expenses on Operating Income (BOPO)	93,36	94,83
11. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	90,08	87,54

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2019) [16] PT Bank BRI Tbk (2019) [17]

Based on Ratio Performance of bank are had 8 data increasing are Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM) of 1.32%. Problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning of 0.09%. Problematic productive assets against total earning assets of 0.14%, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) net of 0.06%, Return on Assets (ROA) of 0.17%, Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 0.12%, , Return

on Equity (ROE) of 0,14% and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) of 2.54%. Ratio Performance of bank are had 3 data decreasing are Reserve for impairment losses2 (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets of -0.34 %, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) gross of -0.24 % and Operational Expenses on Operating Income and (BOPO) of -1.47%

Statistics Analysis Result

The Statistics Analysis Result of PT Bank Permata Tbk as follows

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2018 (%)	11	,78	93,36	21,0118	35,31680
Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2017 (%)	11	,61	94,83	20,7818	35,15194
Valid N (listwise)	11				

Source: Team Analysis (2019)

The Descriptive Statistics show that Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2018 are minimum of 0,78%, maximum of 93.36%, mean of 21.0118 % and deviation standard of 35. 31680%. The

Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2017 are minimum of 0,61%, maximum of 94.53%, mean of 20,7818 % and deviation standard of 35.15194%

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2018 (%)	Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2017 (%)
N		11	11
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	21,0118	20,7818
	Std.Deviation	35,31680	35,15194
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,391	,386
	Positive	,391	,386
	Negative	-,283	-,283
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,297	1,279
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,069	,076

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
Source: Team Analysis (2019)

Test of One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov show that Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2018 had sig (2-tailed) of 0,069 > 0.05 are the data had

normal distribution. Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2017 had sig (2-tailed) of 0,076 > 0.05 are the data had normal distribution

Paired Samples Statistics		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2018 (%)	21,0118	11	35,31680	10,64841
	Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2017 (%)	20,7818	11	35,15194	10,59871

Source: Team Analysis (2019)

The Paired Samples Statistics show that Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2018 had deviation standard of 35.31680% and standard error mean of 10.64841 Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2017 had deviation standard of 35.15194% and standard error mean of 10.59871

Paired Samples Correlations		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2018 (%) & Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2017 (%)	11	1,000	,000

Source: Team Analysis (2019)

The Paired Samples Correlations of Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2018 and

Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2017 had sig 0.0000 < 0.05 that the sample had correlation.

Paired Samples Test		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2018 (%) - Performance Ratio of Bank Permata 2017 (%)	,23000	1,00202	,30212	-,44316	,90316	,761	10	,464

Source: Team Analysis (2019)

Based on Paired Samples Testof Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2018 minus Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2017had sig (2-tailes) of 0. 464 > 0.05 that the H_0 isaccepted and H_1 is rejected

there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2017

Ranks

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2018 (%) - Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2017 (%)	Negative Ranks	3[a]	8,33	25,00
	Positive Ranks	8[b]	5,13	41,00
	Ties	0[c]		
	Total	11		

A. Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2018 (%) < Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2017 (%)
B. Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2018 (%) > Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2017 (%)
C. Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2018 (%) = Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2017 (%)
Source: Team Analysis (2019)

Based on ranks of Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2017show the Negative ranks are 3 sample,

mean ranks 8.33 and sum of ranks 25, and positive ranks are 8 sample mean ranks 5.13 and sum of ranks 41.

Test Statistics[a]

	Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2018 (%) - Rasio Kinerja Bank Permata 2017 (%)
Z	-,712[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,477

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test
b. Based on negative ranks.
Source: Team Analysis (2019)

Based on Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Tesof Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2018 minus Performance Ratio of Bank Permata of 2017had sig (2-tailes) of 0.477> 0.05 that the H_0 isaccepted and H_1 is rejected there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2017.

CONCLUSION

The result are Performance of PT Bank Permata Tbk are had 8 data increasing are Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM), Problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning, Problematic productive assets against total earning assets, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) net, Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM), Return on Equity (ROE) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Ratio Performance of bank are had 3 data decreasing are Reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets, on Performing Loan (NPL) gross and Operational Expenses on Operating Income and (BOPO) but there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank Permata in 2017

REFERENCES

1. Keuangan, O. J. (2016). Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 4/POJK. 03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum. *Jakarta Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*.
2. Khadafi. M (2019) Bank Permata Diyakini Bakal Dilepas Astra dan SCB, Ini Analisisnya. www.Bisnis.com/financial. 21 Januari 2019 - 21:20.
3. Wahyuningsih. D & Gunawan. R (2017). Pengaruh Tingkat Efisiensi (BOPO) dan Kemampuan Likuiditas (LDR) Dalam Menilai Kinerja (ROA) Perbankan Yang Terdaftar di BEI. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen dan Bisnis*. Prodi Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Mercu Buana, 3(3), 420-431.
4. Permana, D. (2017). Toward the Best Model of Strategy Implementation in Indonesian Islamic Banking from the Lens of Strategic Clarity. *European Research Studies*, *20*(4B), 3-15.
5. Rahmaniah, M., & Wibowo, H. (2015). analisis potensi terjadinya financial distress pada bank umum syariah (BUS) di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, *3*(1), 1-20.
6. Christian. F. J, Tommy. P & Tulung. J (2017). Bank Health Analysis Using RGEC Method in BRI and Mandiri Bank, *Jurnal EMBA,* 5 (2). 530-540
7. Aprilia R. S.R. Puspitaningtyas.Z,& Prakoso. A (2018). Pengaruh Current Ration, Total Asset Turnover Dan Debt to Equity Ratio Terhadap Price To Book Value dengan Return on Asset Sebagai Variable Intervering (Studi Pada Perusahaan Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi di Bursa Efek Indonesia

Periode 2013-2017).*Profita: Komunikasi Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Perpajakan*. Prodi Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Mercu Buana 11(3), 329-358.

8. Ansori, H. R., & Safira. (2018) Analisa Pengaruh Manajemen RisikoTerhadap Profitabilitas (Studi Komparatif Pada Bank Umum Konvensional dan Bank Umum Syariah yang Terdaftar di OJK Periode 2012–2015) Profita: Komunikasi Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Perpajakan. Prodi Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Mercu Buana, 11(1), 1-19.

9. Helsinawati, Widyanto. M L,& Faizal H (2018) Impact Analysis: Before and After Branchless Banking Implementation towards the Bank's Financial Performance (Case Study on PT Bank Bukopin, Tbk). Saudi Journal of Business and Management Studies (SJBMS). 3(6), 670-680

10. Sutrisno. (2013). Manajemen Keuangan Teori Konsep & Aplikasi. Yogyakarta: Ekonisia

11. Kasmir .(2015). Bank dan Lembaga Keuangan Lainnya. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada

12. Hermansyah. (2013). Hukum Perbankan Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta, Kencana Prenada Media Group,

13. Imaniyati, N. S. (2010). Pengantar Hukum Perbankan Indonesian, Bandung. Refika Aditama.

14. Widyanto, L.M. (2019) Comparative Analysis of PT. Bank Cimb Niaga Tbk Financial Performance Period of 2016 And 2017, Through Implementation of RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital) Method.*Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences.* 4(4). 254-260

15. Keuangan, O. J. (2017). Laporan Keuangan Publikasi.

16. Otoritas, J. K .(2019). Laporan Perbankan PT Bank PermataTbk Tahun 2018.

17. Indonesia, B. (2018). Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Bank Umum Syariah. *Dalam http://www. bi. go. Id.*