

## **A Comparison Study of How Bank Financial Performance Changed During the COVID 19 Pandemic**

**Hartato Rianto<sup>1\*</sup>, Henawaty<sup>1</sup>, Bagus Pangestu<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi

Jl Gatot Subroto No.km, Simpang Tj., Kec. Medan Sunggal, Kota Medan, Indonesia

\***Email:** hartatorianto@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

This research will examine the comparison of the financial performance of sharia commercial banks (BUS) in Indonesia before and after the Covid 19 pandemic. The aim of this research is to look at the resistance of sharia public banks during the Covid 19 pandemic. Quantitative. The quantitative method is a research method using numerical data, namely financial reports of commercial banks and sharia commercial banks before and after the Covid-19 pandemic in the 2018-2020 financial reporting period, with added emphasis on objective measurement of results accompanied by statistical analysis. LDR did not differ significantly between before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, there was an increase in LDR during the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be interpreted as that the pandemic had an effect on increasing LDR. ROA did not differ significantly between before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be interpreted as meaning that the pandemic has no effect on increasing ROA, because the level of asset turnover used and operating profits are expressed in percentage and amount of net sales. CAR did not differ significantly between before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, there was an increase in CAR during the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be interpreted as meaning that the pandemic has no effect on increasing the CAR. In other words, banks listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange are still able to maintain CAR due to the Covid-19 pandemic

**Keywords:** Covid 19, Bank, Financial

---

## Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

---

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

### INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus (Covid Deseas 19) has gone after most nations in 2020, including Indonesia, around the same time the World Wellbeing Association (WHO) concluded that Coronavirus was a pandemic. The Physical Removing, or Social Separating, strategy turned into the most famous approach taken by numerous nations around then, and an even embraced a Lockdown strategy to forestall transmission of the Covid19 infection (CNN Indonesia, 2020). This strategy ended up having very perplexing effects in the financial field (Evans, 2020).

Indonesia itself is encountering a seriously weighty social and financial effect, in the event that we take a gander at the development of Indonesia's GDP (Gross domestic product) all through 2020, there was a genuinely sharp descending pattern, where in the principal quarter it was 2.97%, the subsequent quarter - 5.32%, the second from last quarter - 3.49%, and in the final quarter - 2.19% (Focal Measurements Organization, 2020). This shows that the Indonesian economy is encountering very serious choppiness because of Coronavirus which is presently hitting.

An inexorably drowsy economy will obviously immensely affect the genuine area, particularly the financial area which offers monetary types of assistance. Banks are really halfway organizations that associate loan bosses to borrowers in the public eye (Fahmi, 2014; Kasmir, 2012). Banks are really a promising industry in Indonesia, this is demonstrated by bank monetary reports which generally show enormous benefits, however this didn't occur during the Coronavirus pandemic, where there was a critical or unimportant decrease in the monetary execution of bone-fit banks in Indonesia ( Stephanie and Widoatmodjo, 2021)

A bank's monetary presentation should be visible through its monetary reports. An organization's monetary report is data/signals given to financial backers to be keen on putting resources into their organization (Romadoni, 2020; Scott, 2012). The monetary proportions recorded in the budget reports will affect financial backers' inspiration to put resources into the organization, where in view of past exploration information the proportions that are most frequently analyzed and consistently show essentially impacting results are the liquidity proportion, productivity proportion and dissolvability proportion. This brought about the creator involving these proportions as the reason for dissecting monetary execution in this examination, where the liquidity proportions utilized are Advance to Store Proportion (LDR), Benefit proportions are Return on Resources (ROA) and Return on Value (ROE), and the dissolvability proportion, in particular the Capital Ampleness Proportion (Vehicle).

Specialists are likewise keen on the shortfall of examination that makes sense of the monetary presentation states of Islamic banks which are anticipated to have colossal possible in Indonesia, so the analysts included Islamic business banks as the item that will be analyzed in this exploration. Specialists will utilize a near report to look at the presentation of the two kinds of banks right now in Indonesia, so they can portray the financial circumstances in the archipelago when the pandemic. Accordingly, this exploration is named "Relative Investigation of the Monetary Exhibition of Business Banks and Sharia Business Banks in Indonesia in the period when the Coronavirus pandemic".

Irfan, (2016); Jufrizen, et al., (2018) argues, the introduction contains the development of previous research or as a state of the art to compare research conducted at this time so that there is a gap between the theory or the results of previous research with the current or expected situation, thus, it will clearly the contribution of the research produced. Clearly define the research problem to be solved. To show possible gaps or differences between

## Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

different research findings on the same topic so that it is clear how current research contributes to IPTEKS, start by reviewing the current literature and synthesizing the problem. Recognition of previous research is very important to support the ideas and arguments of the author (Aligate, 2017; Jhon, et al, 2018).

### METHOD

This type of research is a comparative study with quantitative methods. The quantitative method is a research method using numerical data, namely the financial reports of Islamic commercial banks before and after the Covid-19 pandemic in the 2018-2021 financial reporting period, with added emphasis on objective measurement of results accompanied by statistical analysis. The data analysis technique in this research is Descriptive Statistical Analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis is used to provide an overview or description of the Loan to Deposits Ratio, Return on Assets, Return on Equity, and Capital Adequacy Ratio on the financial performance of commercial banks and Islamic commercial banks in 2018-2021, with analysis before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The Classic Assumption Test is used to determine whether the regression model shows a significant and representative relationship. There are several tests in the classical assumption test, namely; 1) Normality Test, to find out in the regression model whether confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution, 2) Multicollinearity Test, detecting whether or not there is multicollinearity in the regression model. 3) Heteroscedasticity test, to test whether the regression model has residual inequality from one observation to another. Hypothesis Testing (Partial Sample T-test) to test the significance of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. Data analysis in research uses tools in the form of the SPSS application.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.** ROA (Return On Assets)

Kode	Nama Perusahaan	Before Covid (2019)	During Covid (2020)	Increase/Decrease
AGRO	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	0.03	0.02	(0.01)
AGRS	Bank lbk Indonesia Tbk	0.04	0.02	(0.02)
BJTM	Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Tbk	0.02	0.18	0.16
BABP	Bank MNC Internasional Tbk	0.03	0.14	0.11
BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk	0.02	0.04	0.02
BBCA	Bank Central Asia Tbk	0.04	0.03	(0.01)
BBHI	Bank Allo Indonesia Tbk	0.09	0.02	(0.07)
BBKP	Bank Bukopin Tbk	0.13	0.05	(0.08)
BBMD	Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk	0.03	0.04	0.01
BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	0.02	0.05	0.03
BBRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	0.12	0.03	(0.09)
BBTN	Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk	0.13	0.07	(0.06)
BBYB	Bank Neo Commerce Tbk	0.03	0.05	0.02

## Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

BDMN	Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	92.27	78.78	(13.49)
BEKS	Bank Pembangunan Daerah Banten Tbk	0.67	0.38	(0.29)
BGTG	Bank Ganesha Tbk	0.03	0.05	0.02
BINA	Bank Ina Perdana Tbk	0.28	0.06	(0.22)
BMAS	Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk	0.01	0.03	0.02
BMRI	Bank Mandiri Tbk	0.06	0.07	0.01
DNAR	Bank Oke indonesia Tbk	0.33	0.03	(0.3)
INPC	Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk	471.77	603.46	131.69
MAYA	Bank Mayapada InternasionalTbk	0.08	0.03	(0.05)
MEGA	Bank Mega Tbk	0.07	0.09	0.02
<b>Averages</b>		18,91	22.79	3,89

In the table above, the aftereffects of ascertaining the ROA (Return On Resource) productivity proportion for banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade, of 30 organizations, 11 organizations encountered an increment during the Coronavirus pandemic, including Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk 1.46%, Java Territorial Advancement Bank Tbk 2, 09%, Bank Allo Indonesia Tbk 5.59%, Bank Bukopin Tbk 0.51%, Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk 3.1%, Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk 1.46%, Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk 3.46%, Bank Mandiri Tbk 1.49%, Bank Sinarmas Tbk 0.23%, Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk 2.18%, Bank Ganesha Tbk 0.02%, Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk 0.02%, Bank Mandiri Tbk 0.01%, Bank Nationalnobu Tbk 0.03%, Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk 131.69%, Bank Mega Tbk 0.02. what's more, 19 organizations encountered a downfall during the Coronavirus pandemic, including Java Territorial Improvement Bank Tbk 0.16%, Bank MNC Internasional Tbk 0.11%, Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk 0.2%, Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk 0.1%, Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk 0.3%, Bank Neo Trade Tbk 0.2%, Bank Ina Perdana Tbk 0.22%, Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk 0.05%, Bank Permata Tbk 0.01%, Bank Sinarmas Tbk 0.51% ,Public Benefits Reserve funds Bank Tbk 0.01%, Bank Skillet Indonesia Tbk 0.17%, Bank Victoria Indonesia Tbk 0.13%, Bank Oke Indonesia Tbk 0.3%, Bank Mayapada Internasional Tbk 0.05%.

## DISCUSSION

### Explanation of Discussion 1

Fundamentally, the liquidity proportion which utilizes the Credit To Store Proportion (LDR) proportion shows regardless of whether a bank is fluid, a little NPL demonstrates that the bank has moderately high liquidity. The consequences of the estimation of the LDR (Credit to Store Proportion) liquidity proportion for banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade, out of 30 banks, 11 banks encountered a lessening, including Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (6.82%), Bank Allo Indonesia Tbk (0.55%), Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (0.22%), Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (7.50%), Bank Neo Business Tbk (1.21%), Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk (2.4%), Banten Local Improvement Bank Tbk (2 .01%), Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk (3.94%), Bank Permata Tbk (0.09%), Bank Nationalnobu Tbk (9.1%), and Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk (1.85%). Organizations encountered an increment during the

---

**Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business**

---

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

Coronavirus pandemic, there were 19 organizations including Bank lbk Indonesia Tbk (22.34%), Java Local Advancement Bank Tbk (56.5%), Bank MNC Internasional Tbk (12.21%), Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk (39.46%), Bank Focal Asia Tbk (18.18%), Bank Bukopin Tbk (10.92%), Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk (18.8%), Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk (47.83%), Bank Ganesha Tbk (26.75%), Bank Ina Perdana Tbk (18.14%), Bank Mandiri Tbk (73.77%), Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (73.5%), Bank Sinarmas Tbk (25.1% ), Bank Dish Indonesia Tbk (75.59%), Bank Victoria Indonesia Tbk (62.53%), Bank Oke Indonesia Tbk (49.26%), Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk (18.95%), Bank Mayapada Internasio n al Tbk (14.39%), and Bank Mega Tbk (11.48%).

In table above before the Coronavirus pandemic it was 50.99%, with 16 biggest LDRs and 14 littlest LDRs. In the mean time, during the Coronavirus pandemic it was 53.14% with the 14 littlest LDRs and the 16 biggest LDRs during the Coronavirus pandemic. There is no contrast between before the Coronavirus pandemic and during the Coronavirus pandemic. The banks on the Indonesian Stock Trade are generally not encountering LDR issues connected with the effect of the Coronavirus pandemic. The typical LDR before the pandemic was 50.99% and during the pandemic 53.14%. There was an expansion in the LDR esteem during the Coronavirus pandemic, in particular 2.15%.

Bank LDR previously and during the Coronavirus pandemic is said to have expanded in light of the fact that it has satisfied the guideline proportion set by Bank Indonesia, to be specific the LDR esteem is under half to 75%, so it is said to have expanded, and that implies the Coronavirus pandemic affects LDR as banks' capacity to circulate credit or supporting. The solfability proportion is estimated utilizing the Capital Ampleness Proportion (Vehicle). Vehicle is capital ampleness mirroring the bank's status to bear the gamble of misfortune. As a general rule, banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade have satisfied Vehicle necessities and are attempting to keep up with them during the pandemic. It tends to be reasoned that the greater the Vehicle, the better.

The consequences of ascertaining the Vehicle (Capital Ampleness Proportion) proportion for banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade, out of 30 organizations, 20 organizations encountered an increment during the Coronavirus pandemic, including Bank LBK Indonesia Tbk 3.98%, Bank MNC Internasional Tbk 0.95%, Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk 5.45%, Bank Focal Asia Tbk 1.91%, Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk 8.69%, Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk 1.05%, Bank Neo Business Tbk 3.42%, Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk 0.64 % , Territorial Improvement Bank Banten Tbk 25.67%, Bank Ganesha Tbk 2.86%, Bank Ina Perdana Tbk 2.67%, Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk 2.1%, Bank Permata Tbk 15.79%, Bank Nationalnobu Tbk 0 .45%, Investment funds Bank

Pensiunan Nasional Tbk 0.62%, Bank Skillet Indonesia Tbk 6.17%, Bank Victoria Indonesia Tbk 14.96%, Bank Oke Indonesia Tbk 12.71%, Bank Mayapada Internasio n al Tbk 94.01%, Bank Mega Tbk 7.36 % . furthermore, 10 organizations encountered a downfall during the Coronavirus pandemic, including Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk 1.46%, Java Local Improvement Bank Tbk 2.09%, Bank Allo Indonesia Tbk 5.59%, Bank Bukopin Tbk 0.51%, Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk 3.1%, Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk 1.46%, Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk 3.46%, Bank Mandiri Tbk 1.49%, Bank Sinarmas Tbk 0.23%, Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk 2.18%.

Before the Coronavirus pandemic it was 20.80% with 13 biggest Vehicles and 17 littlest Vehicles. In the interim, during the Coronavirus pandemic it was 27.12% with 11 of the biggest Vehicles and 19 of the littlest Vehicles. There has been an expansion in the Vehicle esteem during the Coronavirus pandemic by 6.31%. There is no distinction between

---

**Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business**

---

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

before the Coronavirus pandemic and during the Coronavirus pandemic. The banks on the Indonesian Stock Trade are somewhat not encountering Vehicle issues connected with the effect of the Coronavirus pandemic. The typical Vehicle before the pandemic was 20.80% and during the pandemic 27.12%. Banking CAR before and during the Covid-19 pandemic was said to have increased greatly because it had met the financial ratio standards set by Bank Indonesia, namely the CAR value was more than 12%, so it was said to be very good, which means the Covid-19 pandemic had no effect on CAR.

**CONCLUSION**

The examination expects to decide and investigate the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on the exhibition of banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade. Bank execution in this exploration comprises of Credit to Store Proportion (LDR), Return On Resources (ROA), Working Costs and Working Pay (BOPO), Capital Sufficiency Proportion (Vehicle). LDR didn't contrast fundamentally among previously and during the Coronavirus pandemic, there was an expansion in LDR during the Coronavirus pandemic. This can be deciphered as implying that the pandemic affected expanding LDR.

ROA didn't contrast fundamentally among previously and during the Coronavirus pandemic. This can be deciphered as implying that the pandemic affects expanding ROA, on the grounds that the degree of resource turnover utilized and working benefits are communicated in rate and measure of net deals.

Vehicle didn't vary essentially among previously and during the Coronavirus pandemic, there was an expansion in Vehicle during the Coronavirus pandemic. This can be deciphered as implying that the pandemic affects expanding the Vehicle. All in all, banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade are as yet ready to keep up with Vehicle because of the Coronavirus pandemic.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The creator might want to say thanks to Panca Budi Improvement College for subsidizing this examination, so scientists can finish the exploration.

**REFERENCES**

- Ansori, M. H. (2020). Wabah COVID-19 Dan Kelas Sosial Di Indonesia. In Habibiecenter.Or.Id (Issue 14). <https://www.habibiecenter.or.id/img/publication/09da4f0fd333100e97d2b2bc1aec3163.pdf>
- Citra, K. C. M. (2013). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Antara Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) Dan Bank Mandiri Menggunakan Metode CAMEL. EMBA, 1(3), 645–652.
- Evans, O. (2020). Socio-Economic Impacts Of Novel Coronavirus: The Policy Solutions. Bizecons Quarterly, 7(March), 3–12. <http://www.bequarterly.research.com>
- Fahmi, I. (2014). Bank Dan Lembaga Keuangan Lainnya (Teori Dan Aplikasi). (1st Ed.). Alfabeta.
- Fahmi, I. (2021). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan. Alfabeta.
- Fan, C., Li, K., Ding, Y., Lu, W. L., & Wang, J. (2020). ACE2 Expression In Kidney And Testis May Cause Kidney And Testis Damage After 2019-Ncov Infection. Medrxiv, 2020.02.12.20022418. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.12.20022418>
- Ivanov, D. (2020). Predicting The Impacts Of Epidemic Outbreaks On Global Supply Chains: A Simulation-Based Analysis On The Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-

---

**Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business**

---

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

- 19/SARS-Cov-2) Case. *Transportation Research Part E: Logistics And Transportation Review*, 136(March), 101922. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tre.2020.101922>
- Kaila, R.P. & Prasad, A. V. K. (2020). Informational Flow On Twitter - Corona Virus Outbreak – Topic. *International Journal Of Advanced Research In Engineering And Technology*, 11(3), 128–134.
- Kasmir. (2012). *Manajemen Perbankan Edisi Revisi*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Kasmir. (2014). *Bank Dan Lembaga Keuangan Lainnya*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Li, Z., Wu, M., Yao, J., Guo, J., Liao, X., Song, S., Li, J., Duan, G., Zhou, Y., Wu, X., Zhou, Z., Wang, T., Hu, M., Chen, X., Fu, Y., Lei, C., Dong, H., Xu, C., Hu, Y., ... Yan, J. (2020). Caution On Kidney Dysfunctions Of COVID-19 Patients. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3559601>
- Niranjana Murthy, M., Amulya, M. P., Dayananda, P., & Pradeep, H. G. (2020). Coronavirus – COVID-19 Before And After Solution Through Web Application And App. *International Journal Of Advanced Science And Technology*, 29(5 Special Issue), 27–41.
- Romadoni, M. (2020). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Sebelum Dan Sesudah Penerapan PSAK 69 Pada Perusahaan Agroindustri Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*.
- Rudianto. (2013). *Akuntansi Manajemen Informasi Untuk Pengambilan Keputusan Strategis*. Erlangga.
- Scott, W. R. (2012). *Financial Accounting Theory (6th Ed.)*. Pearson Canada Inc.
- Subramanyam, K. (2017). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan (11th Ed.)*. Salemba Empat.
- Sucipto. (2021). Analisis Rasio Likuiditas, Solvabilitas Dan Profitabilitas Guna Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan PT. Vepo Indah Pratama Gresik. *Jurnal Ekonomi Akuntansi*, 3(3), 94 – 106.
- Sumantri, F., & Dwi, A. (2018). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan PT. Bank Mandiri Tbk. Dengan PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. *MONETER*, 5(2), 149–156.
- Team, C. C.-19 R., & Community. (2020). Geographic Differences In COVID-19 Cases , Deaths , And Incidence —. *Morbidity And Mortality Weekly Report*, 69.
- Viruses, C. S. G. Of The I. C. On T. Of. (2019). The Species Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome- Related Coronavirus: Classifying 2019-Ncov And Naming It SARS-Cov-2. *Nature Microbiology*, Box 1. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-020-0695-z>
- Xu, X., Chen, P., Wang, J., Feng, J., Zhou, H., Li, X., Zhong, W., & Hao, P. (2020). Evolution Of The Novel Coronavirus From The Ongoing Wuhan Outbreak And Modeling Of Its Spike Protein For Risk Of Human Transmission. *Science China Life Sciences*, 63(3), 457–460. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11427-020-1637-5>