

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN ASIA CENTRAL BANK (BCA) WITH INDONESIAN PEOPLE BANKS (BRI) LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE (IDX) IN 2019-2021

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain descriptions of ROA, LDR and CAR at Bank BCA and Bank BRI and to analyze the differences in ROA, LDR and CAR at Bank BCA and Bank BRI which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019-2021. the variables in this study are ROA, LDR and CAR. The population of this study are BCA Banks and BRI Banks which are registered on the IDX in the 2019-2021 period. The sampling method used is a saturated sample (all populations are sampled) Bank BCA and Bank BRI in 2019-2021 with computer aids that use the SPSS program. 23 for windows. Analysis of the financial statements in the form of these ratios includes the first liquidity ratio, this ratio shows aspects of the company's ability to meet obligations that are due in the short term. ROA, LDR and CAR are aspects that can be used to measure the performance of a company. This research was carried out using a comparative approach, a comparative research approach is a comparative research, which is carried out to compare the similarities and differences of 2 or more characteristics and facts of the object under study based on a certain frame of mind. The type of data in this study is quantitative data in the form of financial report figures at Bank BCA and Bank BRI. The data analysis technique used in this research is comparative analysis, which is a technique using the independent sample T-test. From the results of research that has been done to look at the financial performance of Bank BCA and Bank BRI with CAR ratios there is no difference in the financial performance of the two banks, while there are differences in the ROA and LDR ratios. By conducting independent differential tests the T-test samples on ROA and LDR values can be used as benchmarks to measure the financial performance of the two banks.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background problem

The success of a company can be seen from the achievement or financial performance of the company itself. Financial performance is a description of the company's financial condition which is usually made into financial reports. Financial reports contain various data regarding profits, capital, assets, shares and others related to company finances. Financial reports are also said to be a company's performance on a company's finances during a certain period of time either per month, per quarter and per year.

Financial performance has many benefits for a company, one of which is to measure the achievements that have been achieved by an organization in a certain period which provides an overview of the successful implementation of activities or business processes. A company's financial performance can determine how effective the operations, organization, employees and management are based on the goals, targets and standards that have been previously set. Based on Fahmi's theory, (2016) financial performance is a systematic analysis and has standards that are implemented to find out how well a company has implemented and implemented financial implementation regulations properly and correctly.

Financial reports have many benefits for both the public, stakeholders, shareholders (shareholders), as well as the company that publishes the financial statements themselves. For companies, financial reports can be used as a measure of success, for the wider community, especially those who want to invest, financial reports can be used as an instrument to understand how much feedback the company will provide to investors. Likewise with stakeholders and shareholders. Stakeholders in assessing the company's financial performance will be quite facilitated by the existence of a financial statement made by the company (Arifin & Prasetyo, 2018).

Some of the benefits to be gained from having a report are first, as an instrument to compare the performance of one company and other companies in the same sector. Second, it is an instrument of consideration in determining the company's financial position. So financial reports are published not only for the company's needs but also for the needs of other people, even those who have no need for the company. In addition, financial reports need to be measured in order to determine the level of liquidity, activity solvency and profitability of a company.

The level of liquidity is the level of the company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations in a timely manner. Every company that already has go public status always has financial reports. Including banking companies. Banking is a financial system that has a function as a financial intermediary, namely a system whose role is to receive, collect and distribute or place public funds to users. In Law Number 10 of 1998 which describes banking, it is revealed that a bank is a business that functions as a collector of people's finances in the form of savings and distributes it to a wider range of people, namely in the form of credit or other forms, with the aim of elevating the standard of living of the wider community.

The banking industry plays an important role in the economy of a country. As a financial institution, banking is the heart of the country's financial services. Banking is considered as the heart or driving force of a country's economy because if banks face a downturn, the health of the country's economy will also decline. The banking industry in Indonesia has experienced significant progress and changes.

According to the Financial Services Authority, the banking industry in Indonesia is very advanced and considered healthier. Competition between the banking industry in Indonesia is also considered healthy and competitive, both from the private sector and State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). Two banking companies in Indonesia that have intense competition in terms of company assets are Bank BRI (Bank Rakyat Indonesia) and Bank BCA (Bank Central Asia).

Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) is owned by the Indonesian government, which was established in Purwokerto since 1895. The Indonesian government owns the largest share, namely 56.85%. Currently, Bank BRI is the largest state-owned bank in Indonesia according to the international magazine Forbes. If Bank BRI is owned by the government or BUMN, then Bank BCA is a privately owned bank. Bank BCA was founded in 1957 in Jakarta.

One of the reasons that made researchers want to compare the financial performance of Bank BRI and Bank BCA was based on the statement by the leadership of the Semarang Regional Office of BRI in 2019 which stated that: "Bank BRI has very competent competitors and we all know that Bank BCA is a bank that is smaller in

scale if compared to Bank BRI, but we also accept the fact that Bank BCA's financial performance is better among banks in Indonesia today, I think Bank BRI must improve its performance and see also the performance of its competitors such as Bank BCA".

From these questions we can see that Bank BRI and Bank BCA are two banks that deserve comparison and the following is comparative data on total assets, sales and profits of Bank BRI and Bank BCA from 2019 to 2021.

Table 1. Comparison of Total Assets and Profits of Bank BRI and Bank BCA in 2019-2021

Bank Central Asia		
Year	Profit	Assets
2019	28,569,974	918,989,312
2020	27147109	1,075,570,256
2021	31.4400.159	1,228,344,680

Bank Rakyat Indonesia		
Year	Profit	Assets
2019	28,431,825	1,416,758,840
2020	18,660,393	1,511,804,628
2021	30,755,756	1,678,097,734

Source: financial statements of BRI AND BCA banks on the IDX

In table 1 the profit owned by Bank BCA is greater than the profit at Bank BRI, while for assets Bank BRI has greater assets than Bank BCA. In accordance with these data, it can be seen that the ratio between profits owned and total assets of the two banks is very different, the ratio between total profits and assets is one measure that can be used if you want to assess the financial health of a company. The term for the comparison of total profit and total assets is ROA (Return on Assets), which is a profitability ratio whose use can show the level of a company's capability in obtaining profits from all of its assets. The following is a comparison of the total profit (gross profit) and total assets owned by the two banks.

Table 2. Comparison of the ROA of Bank BRI and Bank BCA in 2019-2021

Year	BCA	BRI
2019	3.10%	2.42%
2020	2.52%	1.23%
2021	2.55%	1.83%

Source: financial reports of BRI and BCA banks on the IDX

Based on table 2, the dominant ROA owned by Bank BCA has increased, while the ROA owned by Bank BRI has tended to decrease from 2019-2021. The level of ROA, which has decreased over the past three years, indicates that banks still lack the capability to maintain consistent profitability as a form of evaluation or assessment of a bank's financial performance.

Measuring the performance of a company using profitability ratios. The size of the profitability ratio is proxied by the Return On Assets (ROA) ratio, ROA measures a company's ability to earn earnings, ROA can also measure the growth of a financial business. Based on this description, ROA can be used as an indicator of banking performance, because an increase in ROA is followed by an increase in other financial performance (Aini1 & Darmayanti2, 2012)

Liquidity is considered as one of the significant financial instruments in servicing short-term financial debt and meeting customer loan requests. In sound bank liquidity management, it will have an impact on the success of bank performance. This liquidity ratio illustrates a bank's ability to balance its liquidity with its profitability, the indicator used is the LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio). as a measurement of the liquidity of a bank by looking at the way

the bank collects funds and then distributes it back to the public (Sullivan & Widoatmodjo, 2021).

Capital Adequacy Ratio is a capital that shows the bank's ability to provide funds for business development purposes and accommodate the risk of loss of funds caused by bank operations. According to OJK Circular Letter number 14/SEOJK.03/2017, the CAR ratio can be formulated as a comparison between capital and risk-weighted assets. Bank capital is total capital originating from banks consisting of core capital and supplementary capital (Ramadhanti Saputri, 2021).

Sianturi Research, (2022) Financial performance can be described from the results of the work that has been borne by the task executors. Financial performance as an illustration of the achievement of the success of the company which can be interpreted as the results obtained from the various activities carried out. In assessing financial performance, ratio analysis is needed where this ratio analysis can clearly describe the financial condition of a company. Analysis of the financial statements in the form of these ratios includes the first liquidity ratio, this ratio shows aspects of the company's ability to meet obligations that are due in the short term. CAR, ROA and LDR are aspects that can be used to measure the performance of a company. This research was conducted using a comparative approach, a comparative research approach is research that is comparative in nature, which is carried out to compare the similarities and differences of 2 or more characteristics and facts of the object under study based on a certain frame of mind. The type of data in this study is quantitative data in the form of financial report figures at Bank BRI and Bank BNI. The data analysis technique used in this study is comparative analysis, which is a technique using the average test or different test with unequal treatment. From the results of research that has been done to see the financial performance of Bank BRI and Bank BNI, there is no difference in the financial performance of the two banks. By conducting a differential test on the CAR value,

Fadul Research, (2019) Banking is a financial institution that has a very important role in economic and business activities. Credit activities and services provided by banks in trading activities and economic activities can drive a country's economy. The existence of a banking company will help people improve their standard of living and can assist the government in solving economic problems that occur in a country. This study aims to analyze the financial performance at PT. Bank Mandiri (Indonesia) and Malayan Bank Bhd (Malaysia) using descriptive analysis methods with financial ratio analysis tools and Independent Sample T Test different tests. The results showed that there were differences in financial performance between Bank Mandiri and Malayan Bank (MayBank) in the ratios of ROA, BOPO, LDR and ROE. As for the CAR and NPM ratios, there is no difference in financial performance. MayBank's management should pay more attention to and improve its financial performance. Likewise, the management of Bank Mandiri is expected to maintain its good financial performance.

Lubis Research, (2021) The financial ratios used in this study are ROA, LDR, and CAR. these three ratios represent profitability, solvency and liquidity ratios. Data analysis used in this research is independent sample t test. And the results of the study show that the three ratios used have significant differences between BRI and BCA banks.

This comparative research was applied to Bank BRI and Bank BCA based on several reasons, namely:

1. Bank BRI and Bank BCA have a very tight level of competition.
2. Bank BRI and Bank BCA are the largest public companies in Indonesia.
3. Bank BRI's asset ownership is larger than that of Bank BCA but the profitability ratio of Bank BCA is superior based on the ROA ratio. Comparison of this study and previous research on the object of study, the ratio of analysis used, the research period, the type of research and several studies using different research methods.

Based on the research above, the researcher wishes to submit a study entitled **"Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021."**

Problem Formulation

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. What are the descriptions of ROA, LDR and CAR at Bank Central Asia (BCA) with Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.
2. Are there any differences in ROA at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.
3. Is there a difference in the LDR at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.
4. Are there any differences in CAR at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.”.

Research purposes

Based on the previous background description and problem formulation, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out how the description of ROA, LDR and CAR at Bank Central Asia (BCA) with Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.
2. To find out whether there are differences in ROA at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which are registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.
3. To find out whether there are differences in LDR at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.
4. To find out whether there are differences in CAR at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) which are registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019 – 2021.”.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial management

Mulyawan, (2017) Financial management at its core is the practice of making a business plan to then ensure its implementation for each department. With good financial management, it is possible for companies to obtain data to create visions, make investment decisions and have insights to fund investments, control liquidity, profitability, cash, and so on. Financial management in the system combines several financial functions, including accounting, fixed asset management, revenue, and payment processing.

Mulyawan, (2017) This financial management must have clear objectives, there are several objectives of financial management:

1. **Maintaining Cash Flow**
In a company, the entry and exit of cash must be monitored continuously so that expenses do not swell. As a result, it can cause company losses. Cash money is usually issued to buy raw materials, pay employees, and other expenses.
2. **Maximizing Company Finances**
The task of financial management is not only to oversee finances, but also to see budget activities that are not profitable for the company that can be eliminated and replaced with activities that are more profitable for the company.
3. **Preparing Capital Structure**
Financial managers in planning the capital structure must be able to balance the budget they have with the funds borrowed by the company.
4. **Maximizing Profits**
Proper financial management will be able to maximize profits in the long term.
5. **Increase Efficiency**
By budgeting the right funds in all aspects, the efficiency of the company's funds will continue to increase.
6. **Optimizing Company Wealth**
Financial managers must also be able to read the stock market. By providing the maximum possible distribution of profits to shareholders, of course, it will improve the company and give shareholders confidence to continue

investing in the company.

7. Reducing Operational Risk

The right decisions made by financial managers will affect uncertain business risks at any time.

8. Ensuring the Continuity of Company Life

The financial manager plays an important role in the running of a company. The right decisions will be able to make a company survive in business competition, but on the contrary, decisions that are not careful will cause a company to go bankrupt.

9. Reducing Capital Costs

The financial manager must make proper capital planning, so that the use of capital can be minimized in such a way.

Financial management according to Sundjaja and Barlian (2003) in M. Fauzan and D. Rusdiyanti (2022) explains that financial management is "Management related to duties as a financial manager in a business company. Finance managers actively manage the financial affairs of various types of businesses, whether financial or non-financial, private or public, large or small, profit or non-profit. They carry out various activities, such as budgeting, financial planning, cash management, credit administration, investment analysis and efforts to obtain funds.[1]

The main objective of financial management is to ensure that a company has sufficient financial resources to finance its operations. As well as maximizing company value for stakeholders. In a business context, this management aims to maximize profits and reduce financial risks. This management is also related to investment and financing decision making. This includes making decisions regarding the right type of investment, optimal sources of financing, and effective financial risk management. Apart from that, financial management also involves monitoring and analyzing the company's financial performance, as well as developing long-term and short-term financial strategies.

The term financial management can be interpreted as good fund management related to allocating funds in various forms of investment effectively as well as efforts to collect funds for investment financing or spending efficiently according to Sartono (2012) in A. Lestari and M. Fauzan (2023) [2]. Although the function of a financial manager in every organization is not necessarily the same, in principle the main function of a financial manager is to plan, seek and utilize various ways to maximize the efficiency of company operations. Financial management is related to 3 activities, namely:

1. Activities using funds, namely activities to invest funds in various assets.
2. Fundraising activities, namely activities to obtain sources of funds, both from internal funding sources and external funding sources of the company.
3. Asset management activities, namely after the funds are obtained and allocated in the form of assets, the funds must be managed as efficiently as possible.

From the theories above, it can be concluded that financial management is an effort to manage funds that are collected and allocated to finance all company activities in order to achieve the goals of the company.

Definition of Banks

Banks are called financial institutions and their main activity is receiving demand deposits, savings and time deposits. In addition, banks are also known as money changers, borrow money (credit) that are needed and transfer or receive various payments or deposits that are needed daily such as electricity bills, telephone bills, school/college fees and other payments.

Bank is one of the financial institutions that have an important role in the economy of a country as a financial intermediary institution. According to RI Law number 10 of 1998 dated 10 November 1998 concerning banking, what is meant by a bank is "a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them to the public in the form of credit and or other forms in order to improve living standards. many people".

During the Babylonian era (approximately 2000 BC) banking practices were dominated by gold and silver lending transactions among merchants who needed them at an interest rate of 20% per month. Banks that practice

this are called Temples of Babylon. Approximately 500 years AD, Greek banking practices began to develop. Banking practices at that time included accepting deposits from the public and channeling them to businesses. The Bank earns income by attracting fees from public money deposit services. In this era, private banks began to appear. In Roman times, banking practices included: the practice of exchanging money, accepting deposits, giving credit, and making transfers of funds. This shows the development of banking practices.

Banks are financial institutions that offer both deposit services, loans (credit) or other financial services that can be served by Commercial Banks (Commercial) and Rural Banks (BPR). The types of banks viewed from a profit-seeking perspective today consist of banks that operate based on conventional (Western) and sharia (Islamic) principles. The bank provides a variety of financial products, both in the form of deposits.

Duties and Functions of the Bank

Basically the main task of a bank according to Law No. 13 of 1968 is to assist the government in terms of regulating, maintaining and maintaining the stability of the value of the rupiah, encouraging smooth production and development and expanding employment opportunities to improve people's living standards. While the functions of banks in general (Kamil & Rahmawati, 2022).

1. Providing more efficient payment mechanisms and instruments in economic activities.
2. Create money.
3. Offer other financial services.

Definition of Financial Performance

Financial performance is the financial performance of various aspects and parts of a company entity which can be viewed from the financial condition of the company for a certain period related to aspects of collecting and distributing foreign exchange as measured by the parameters of asset ownership, profitability and liquidity.

Financial performance is an analysis that is implemented with the aim of showing the level of how far a company has implemented financial regulations properly and correctly Fahmi (2018). From this definition it is known that the purpose of conducting financial performance analysis is to find out that the company has carried out activities in accordance with the goals that have been set by the company effectively and efficiently.

According to Rachman, (2018) financial performance is something that explains the state of the company's financial position at a particular period related to elements such as the collection and distribution of budgets based on parameters for capital, profitability and liquidity. In the world of banking, financial performance analysis is carried out with the aim of evaluating management achievements in managing a company. Banks as financial institutions are always required to maintain the trust given by the public to the bank of their choice, therefore banks must provide the bank's own financial information in a transparent, complete and clear manner and can also be used as a basis for making decisions.

Information related to financial performance, especially on profitability ratios or profit ratios is urgently needed to evaluate potential changes in financial resources that are likely to be handled in the future. Information on the increase or decrease in the quality of performance is useful for estimating the company's ability to obtain cash flow from available resources, besides that this information also functions in formulating and calculating the level of effectiveness of the company itself in managing increased resources.

From some of the meanings above, it can be concluded that the notion of financial performance is a picture or reflection of a company's achievements in its operational activities on financial aspects in a certain period.

Purpose of Financial Performance Measurement

According to Muniroh, (2014) states that the purpose of measuring a company's financial performance is as follows:

1. Knowing the level of liquidity.
Liquidity shows the ability of a company to meet financial obligations that must be completed immediately when billed.

2. Knowing the level of solvency.

Solvability shows the company's ability to meet its financial obligations if the company is liquidated.

3. Knowing the level of profitability.

Rentability or what is often referred to as profitability shows the company's ability to generate profits.

4. Know the level of stability.

Stability shows the company's ability to carry out its business stably, which is measured by considering the company's ability to pay its debts and pay interest on its debts on time. Thus the assessment of the company's asset management and management I are required to evaluate and take corrective action on the company's unhealthy financial performance.

Stages in Analyzing Financial Performance

Here are five stages in analyzing the financial performance of a company in general, namely:

1. Reviewing financial report data. The review here is carried out with the aim that the financial statements that have been made are in accordance with the application of generally accepted principles in the world of accounting, so that the results of these financial reports can be accounted for.
2. Do the calculations. The application of the calculation method is adjusted to the conditions and problems that are being carried out so that the results of these calculations will provide a conclusion according to the desired analysis.
3. Make comparisons with the calculation results that have been obtained. From the calculation results that have been obtained, then a comparison is made with the results of calculations from various other companies. There are two methods used to carry out this comparison, namely the Time series and the Cross sectional approach.
4. Perform interpretation of the various problems found. At this stage the analysis looks at the company's financial performance. After carrying out these three stages, an interpretation is then carried out to see what problems and constraints the bank is experiencing.
5. Seek and provide solutions to various problems found. In this last stage, after the various problems encountered, a solution is sought to provide input or input so that what has been the obstacles and obstacles so far can be resolved.

Definition of Financial Statement Analysis

Financial statement analysis is a process that is considered in order to help evaluate the financial position and results of company activities in the present and past, with the main objective of determining the most likely estimates and predictions regarding the condition and performance of the company in the future.

Financial statements are an explanation that shows the condition of a company, which can then become information that reflects the performance of a company Aditya, (2012). Financial statements based on Muniroh's view, (2014) are "the output and the final stage of an accounting phase. This report will be used as user data which is one of the many study materials when making a decision. Apart from being a mediation material, he is also used as an accountability, as well as explaining the characteristics of success in order to complete his vision and mission. Some financial reports are published openly and some are closed.

Financial report analysis is a method that helps decision makers to find out the strengths and weaknesses of a company through information obtained from financial reports. Analysis of financial statements can help management to identify existing weaknesses and then make rational decisions to improve company performance in order to achieve company goals.

From some of the meanings above, it can be concluded that the notion of financial statement analysis is a method used to determine and assess the financial performance of a company as material for consideration in decision making in improving the financial performance of a company.

Purpose of Financial Statement Analysis

Rahmawati, (2016) suggests the purpose of financial statement analysis is as follows:

1. Is the first selection tool to determine investment alternatives. Selection tool (screening) that is often used by investors to invest.
2. It is a situation forecasting tool as well as future financial performance. Financial statement analysis has a very important purpose as a predictor of the company's finances in the future, this is also often used by investors when they want to invest.
3. As a process of diagnosing management problems, operations or other problems.
4. It is an assessment tool for company management.

Based on this description, it can be seen if the purpose of financial statement analysis is to show data information about the company's financial condition or the condition of company management.

The results of the analysis of these financial statements can make it easier for parties related to the company to know the level of success of the company's financial performance and to know the company's financial management problems and can predict the company's financial condition in the future. This financial performance analysis is quite useful for potential investors, shareholders, company management, financial services authorities, the general public and all interested parties.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Object of research

The research object is a variable that will be examined by researchers at a place where the research will be carried out. The objects in this study are Bank Rakyat Indonesia and Bank Central Asia, Tbk which are listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in the last three years from 2019-2021.

The research location can be interpreted as indicating a location or place that can be characterized by the existence of activities that can be observed, the presence of actors and places. This research will be carried out at the Indonesian Stock Exchange company through www.idx.ac.id.

Research time

In conducting this research, the research time starts from November – April 2023.

Population and Sample

Population

The population is the entire collection of elements that show certain characteristics that can be used to make conclusions. According to Sugiyono, (2019) Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects where the object or subject has certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied later and conclusions can be drawn.

The population in this study is Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) in 2019-2021, namely two (2) companies multiplied by the last three (3) years (2019-2021) totaling 6 samples.

Sample

According to Sugiyono, (2019) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The technique used in determining the sample in this study was the saturated sample method (census), namely the entire population was sampled, namely Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) in 2019-2021.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Descriptive statistics

ROA Descriptive Statistics Between BCA and BRI

Table 3. Paired Sample Statistics

	Means	N	std. Deviation	std. Error Means
Pair 1 ROA_BCA	2.7233	3	,32655	,18853

ROA_BRI	1.8267	3	,59501	,34353
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Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

Seen from the table 3 above the results of the calculation of the BCA paired samples statistics test with the number of samples (N) 3, the mean value is 2.7233, the value of std. Deviatio is 0.32655 and the mean std error value is 0.18853 and BRI with the number of samples (N) 3, the mean value is 1.8267, the std value. Deviatio is 0.59501 and the std value. The mean error is 0.34353.

Descriptive Statistics LDR Ratio between BCA and BRI

Table 4. Paired Sample Statistics

	Means	N	std. Deviation	std. Error Means
Pair 1 LDR_BCA	2.8533	3	,65432	,37777
LDR_BRI	58.5500	3	38.13406	22.01671

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

Seen from the table 4 above the results of the calculation of the LDR_BCA paired samples statistics test with the number of samples (N) 3, the mean value is 2.8533, the std value. Deviatio is 0.65432 and the mean std error is 0.37777 and LDR_BRI with the number of samples (N) 3, the mean value is 58.5500, the std value. Deviatio is 38.13406 and the std value. The mean error is 22.01671.

Descriptive Statistics CAR Ratio Between BCA and BRI

Table 5. Paired Sample Statistics

	Means	N	std. Deviation	std. Error Means
Pair 1 CAR_BCA	12.3200	3	7.83582	4.52401
CAR_BRI	15.8433	3	1.52382	,87978

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

Seen from the table 5 above the results of the calculation of the CAR_BCA paired samples statistics test with the number of samples (N) 3, the mean value is 12.3200, the std value. Deviatio is 7.83583 and the mean std error value is 4.52401 and CAR_BRI with the number of samples (N) 3, the mean value is 15.8433, the std value. Deviatio is 1.52382 and the std value. The mean error is 0.87978.

Normality test

Table 6. Tests of Normality

	BCA	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistics	Df	Sig.	Statistics	df	Sig.
BRI	1.00	,407	9	.080	,649	9	,200
	2.00	,283	9	.056	,782	9	,200

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

Judging from the table 6 above, the results of the tests of normality show the Kolmogorov-Smirnov results. BRI's p value (sig) is 0.080 and BCA's p value (sig) is 0.056. The P value of the Shapiro Wilk test for BRI is 0.200 > 0.05 and BCA is 0.200 > 0.05, so both banks are normally distributed.

Homogeneity Test

Table 7. Tests of Homogeneity of Variances

Levene Statistics	df1	df2	Sig.
41,235	1	16	,273

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

It can be seen from the table 7 above that the Tests of Homogeneity of Variances (sig) test results are $0.273 > 0.05$, so the data distribution is homogeneous.

Independent Sample Difference Test T-test ROA Ratio Difference Test between BCA and BRI

Table 8. Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Means	std. Deviation	std. Error Means	95%Confidence Interval of the difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	ROA_BCA-ROA_BRI	,89667	,34122	,19701	.04902	1.74431	4,5512		.045

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

In the different test using $\alpha = 10\%$, the t table is 1.885. From table 8 above it can be seen that the value of t count is 4.551, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($4.551 > 1.885$) which statistically means H_0 is rejected. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.045 < 0.05$ so there is a difference.

LDR Ratio Difference Test between BCA and BRI

Table 9. Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Means	std. Deviation	std. Error Means	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 LDR_BCA - LDR_BRI	55.69667	38.55813	22.26155	151.48038	40.08705	2,502	2	,129

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

In the different test using $\alpha = 10\%$, the t table is 1.885. From table 9 above it can be seen that the value of t count is 2.502, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($2.502 > 1.885$) which statistically means H_0 is rejected. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.129 > 0.05$ so there is a difference.

CAR Ratio Difference Test Between BCA and BRI

Table 10. Paired Samples Test
Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Means	std. Deviation	std. Error Mean s	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 CAR_BCA - CAR BRI	-3.52333	7.02881	4.05808	-20.98386	13.93719	-.868	2	,477

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 23.0 For Windows, 2023

In the different test using $\alpha = 10\%$, the t table is 1.885. From table 10 above it can be seen that the value of t count is 0.868, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($0.868 < 1.885$) which statistically means that H_0 is accepted. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.477 > 0.05$ so there is no difference.

DISCUSSION

From the results of the discussion of testing using the Differential Test and the performance comparison process at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) based on ROA, CAR and LDR with Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 which indicates that there is a difference in the performance of the two banks. ROA Different Test there is a difference in financial performance between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), this can be seen in the value obtained t table 1.885. From table 4.2 above it can be seen that the value of t count is 4.551, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($4.551 > 1.885$) which statistically means that H_0 is rejected. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.045 < 0.05$ so there is a difference. At Bank Central Asia (BCA) the ROA value has decreased every year while at Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) it has managed to maintain its financial performance while maintaining the percentage value obtained.

The LDR different test between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) has differences in financial performance, this can be seen in the t table of 1.885. It can be seen that the value of t count is 2.502, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($2.502 > 1.885$) which statistically means that H_0 is rejected. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.129 > 0.05$, so there is a difference. At Bank Central Asia (BCA), the LDR value has decreased every year, while Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) has managed to maintain its financial performance while maintaining the percentage value obtained.

CAR different test between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) there is no difference in financial performance this can be seen in t table 1.885. That the value of t count is 0.868, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($0.868 < 1.885$) which statistically means that H_0 is accepted. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.477 > 0.05$ so there is no difference.

Over all the difference in financial performance between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI). Of the 3 different test results conducted on ROA, LDR and CAR, only ROA has differences in financial performance.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on data that has been found in research and analysis using an independent different test sample T-test on comparative analysis of financial performance at Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2019-2021 conclusions can be drawn.

1. ROA Different Test there is a difference in financial performance between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), this can be seen in the value obtained t table 1.885. From table 4.2 above it can be seen that the value of t count is 4.551, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($4.551 > 1.885$) which statistically means H_0 is rejected. Then at the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.045 < 0.05$ so there is a difference. At Bank Central Asia

(BCA) the ROA value has decreased every year while at Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) it has managed to maintain its financial performance while maintaining the percentage value obtained.

2. The LDR different test between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) has differences in financial performance, this can be seen in the t table of 1.885. It can be seen that the value of t count is 2.502, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($2.502 > 1.885$) which statistically means that H_0 is rejected. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.129 > 0.05$ so there is no difference.
3. CAR different test between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) there is no difference in financial performance this can be seen in t table 1.885. That the value of t count is 0.868, thus $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($0.868 < 1.885$) which statistically means that H_0 is accepted. Then on the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Sig. $0.477 > 0.05$ so there is no difference.

Over all the difference in financial performance between Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI). Of the 3 different test results conducted on ROA, LDR and CAR, only ROA has differences in financial performance.

6. SUGGESTION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusions are as follows:

1. For the company, it can be input and evaluation material for related companies, namely Bank BCA and Bank BRI in determining the rules, strategies and appropriate steps related to the continuity of a company. The results of the analysis can be a benchmark for Bank BCA and Bank BRI in measuring the success of the company by comparing the results of the company's own financial performance and other companies.
2. For stockholders and potential investors, the results of this study are expected to be a source of information in considering investments in the shares of Bank BCA and Bank BRI companies on the stock exchange.
3. For researchers, the results of this study can be used by researchers to increase insight into the level of company financial performance.
4. For readers of this research, it is hoped that it will become a useful reading resource as a reference or library material for future researchers.
5. For future researchers to be able to add variables and years of research.

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