



Comparison of Return on Assets Ratio and Non-Performing Loans Between Conventional Banks and Sharia Banks (Study at PT. Bank BTPN Tbk and PT. Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk)

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Abstract

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The purpose of this study is to identify variations in Non Performing Loan (NPL) and Return On Assets (ROA) performance between PT Bank BTPN Tbk and PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk from 2017 to 2021. The data for this study were gathered through descriptive research using information from the websites of the OJK, IDX, BPS, PT Bank BTPN, and PT Bank BTPN Syariah. The Time Series Method and the Cross Sectional Approach are the two data analysis techniques used. Even if PT Bank BTPN's NPL has seen changes in the ratio, the study's findings demonstrate that PT Bank BTPN's NPL performance is superior to PT Bank BTPN Syariah's NPL. PT Bank BTPN performs better in terms of ROA than PT BTPN Syariah, despite the fact that both banks have seen ups and downs, because it is better at making the most of its assets.

Keywords: Conventional Banks, Islamic Banks / Sharia Banks, ROA, NPL, and NPF

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INTRODUCTION

In Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Banking, a bank is defined as 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 the standard of living of the community. Commercial banks are banks that carry out business activities conventionally and or based on sharia principles, which in their activities provide services in payment traffic. In Indonesia, there are two main categories of banks, namely conventional banks, or banks that operate on an interest basis, and Islamic banks, or banks that operate on the principle of profit sharing (Surya et al., 2020). As a result of having more assets than Islamic banks, conventional banks in Indonesia dominate the national banking market because they were established before Islamic banks. Ratification of Law no. 7 of 1992, which was later amended to become Law no. 10 of 1998, allowing conventional banks to carry out commercial activities of Islamic banking (dual banking system).

One of the financial systems that functions as a financial intermediary or organization whose job is to connect owners of funds and users of funds is banking. For those who have funds (excess funds) need a bank to help them save money, and the bank will pay interest according to bank regulations, which is very profitable for those who do. Banks will direct their funds in the form of credit to parties who are users (need funds). The bank then receives interest income from the loan disbursement. The main source of income for the bank is interest income. People

who have excess money (excess funds) and keep their money in the bank, the bank provides funds to be loaned (Khairin, 2014).

It can be said that the size of the bank's profits or profits is greatly influenced by the distribution of credit from banks to the wider community. Profit is one of the factors that plays an important role in determining the soundness of a bank, which is assessed from its profitability (Dendawijaya, 2009). Profitability is the final net result of various company management policies and decisions, according to Sawir (2003:17). Return On Assets (ROA), which compares total net income to total assets, can be used as a measure of banking profitability. The higher the ROA a bank has, the higher the level of profit it generates and the better it is in terms of asset utilization.

Banks must monitor their loans closely if they want to achieve high ROA ratios. The health and performance of the bank itself will be affected if the credit is bad or problematic. Because a high NPL is a sign of poor corporate management in dealing with business, including problems with liquidity, profitability and solvency, this NPL (Non Performing Loan) serves as a measure of the soundness of a bank. One of the impacts of banks losing revenue and having to set aside reserves in accordance with the bank's credit collectibility is a decrease in profits (Gusman et al., 2021).

One of the banks that will be examined is PT Bank National Pension Savings Bank Tbk or commonly known as Bank BTPN. Bank BTPN is a foreign exchange bank resulting from the merger of PT Bank National Pension Savings Account Tbk (BTPN) with PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia (SMBCI). Bank BTPN focuses on serving the mass market segment consisting of retirees, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), productive underprivileged communities; consuming class segment; as well as the corporate segment. The gross NPL ratio at the end of March 2022 was 1.40%, slightly lower than the gross NPL ratio reported in the same period last year of 1.42%. Then Bank BTPN managed to maintain good credit quality, reflected in the ratio of gross non-performing loans (NPL) which was at the level of 1.41%, down compared to the same position last year of 1.56% and lower than the industry average of 2.88% at the end of August 2022.

Sharia has developed quite rapidly in recent years, which shows that people's interest in Islamic economics is increasing. To meet this need, PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk is one of the banks engaged in banking based on sharia principles. This company was originally founded under the name PT. Purbadarta Friends Bank. The performance of PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk (BTPS) continued to grow double digits in the third quarter of 2022. The amount of disbursed financing reached almost IDR 11.35 trillion, growing 11% year after year until September 2022. Since its establishment, PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk until 2022 has performed no less well than PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk as its parent company.

Thus, the existence of PT Bank BTPN and PT Bank BTPN Syariah is an effort to expand the collection of public funds that have not been served by the conventional banking system and to meet the needs of financial services that are in accordance with sharia principles. Bank BTPN and PT Bank BTPN Syariah from the ratio of Non Performing Loans (NPL) and Return On Assets (ROA).

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Conventional Banks

Conventional Banks are banks that carry out their business activities based on principles that contain gharar and interest elements. Conventional Banks also have several types, namely Conventional Commercial Banks and Rural Banks (BPR).

2. Definition of Islamic Banks / Sharia Banks

Sharia Banks based on Islamic banking Law No. 21 of 2008 is a bank that conducts its business activities based on sharia principles. Sharia Banks also have several types, namely Sharia Commercial Banks, Sharia Business Units and Sharia People's Financing Banks.

3. Bank Financial Performance

Bank Indonesia is a party that evaluates the soundness of a bank based on information that banks regularly submit to Bank Indonesia regarding their operations over a specific time period. If a bank is healthy or not, it depends on a number of assessment factors, including:

a. Aspects of Capital (Capital)

The capital aspect is the first component. The capital aspect is a way to gauge how much capital a bank has to meet all of its demands. This evaluation is based on the CAR, or Capital Adequacy Ratio, which is a capital assessment based on the minimum capital adequacy requirement for the bank. The Bank Indonesia No. 6/23/DPNP Jakarta 31 May 2004 has also determined this CAR.

b. Aspects of Asset Quality (Asset Quality)

Specifically, the evaluation of the value of the assets held by banks in generating income consistent with their functions, such as the amount of credit extended to the public, investing in other businesses, and creating securities. By comparing earning assets and allowing for potential losses on earning assets, asset quality must adhere to Bank Indonesia requirements. The balance sheet report that was given to Bank Indonesia contains this ratio.

c. Aspects of Quality Management (Management)

The caliber of the management's human resources can be determined. The education and experience of the management team's human resources in running day-to-day operations and settling disputes is another indicator of management quality.

d. Liquidity Aspect (Liquidity)

That depends on whether the Bank can cover its debts, particularly its short-term debt, pay back customer deposits, and make money on loans that clients submit to the bank.

e. Aspects of sensitivity or market risk (Sensitivity on Market Risk)

Kusumo claims that the sensitivity factor can be derived by dividing the risk of loss due to exchange rate movements by the excess reserves compared to the minimum capital required by the bank.

f. Efficiency or Rentability Aspects (Rentability)

Is a metric used to assess a bank's capacity to make money based on the interest earned on loans during each period, allowing one to gauge the bank's level of profitability and productivity.

4. Return On Asset (ROA)

According to Sawir, the ROA ratio is used to evaluate a company's capacity to generate the most possible profit. The bank will be in a better position to use its assets and will be able to make more money as a result of a company's higher ROA. Achieving a high ROA is a component of profitability, as stated in BI regulation No. 6/10/PBI/2004's article 4 paragraph (4) about the evaluation of the soundness factor level of commercial banks. Additionally, ROA is a profitability metric that is superior to other ratios because it can assess operational effectiveness. Diaz and Jufrisen claim that because ROA considers asset utilization and sales profitability, it can potentially offer general advantages. According to Bank Indonesia, a healthy ROA ratio should be 1.5% or above.

5. Non Performing Loan (NPL)

The majority of a bank's revenue comes from lending, and the smooth transfer of customer credit to the bank is a sign of a healthy bank. The bank will be impacted by excessive credit distribution, for instance, a high risk of non-performing or unpaid loans will have a high NPL (Non Performing Loan) impact on the bank. NPL is a result of a customer's inability to pay back his loan. Depending on the bank's NPL ratio, the bank's assets and profits will be impacted, which will have an effect on the bank's profitability value. According to Dendawijaya (2009:82), the following are the effects of the emergence of issue loans:

- a. Due to the high number of non-performing loans, there will be less opportunities to generate profits from lending, which will have a negative impact on the bank's profitability or profitability.
 - b. The BDR (Bad Debt Ratio), which signals a deteriorating position at the bank, will increase.
 - c. Banks need to keep a sizable reserve of productive assets on hand, as doing otherwise will ultimately lower bank capital and have a significant impact on CAR.
 - d. A significant drop in ROA as a result of income reduction.
6. Points 2, 3, and 4 will lower the bank's soundness according to the CAMEL method

According to Bank Indonesia, the maximum NPL that can be allowed is 5%; if it is exceeded, it will have an impact on the bank's soundness rating. The bank's inability to manage its credit and the high level of lending risk are both indicated by the greater the NPL the bank accumulates. This type of financing is referred to as NPF, or non-performing finance, in banks that follow Islamic law.

METHODS

This study employed a descriptive research methodology. Descriptive research tries to accurately portray the nature, relationships, and circumstances surrounding the phenomena under study in a methodical and factual manner (Hartati & Karim, 2023; Munawaroh, et al, 2022; Nurfitriani, et al., 2022; Karim & Hartati, 2022; Ramadhania, et al., 2022; Nazir, 2009: 54). The annual financial reports and a summary of the financial statements of PT Bank BTPN and PT Bank BTPN Syariah for the 2017–2021 period are used as secondary data in this study and can be accessed from the following websites: www.idx.co.id, <https://www.btpn.com>, and <https://btpnsyariah.com>. Additionally, research is

gleaned from the *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* (OJK) and the *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS).

Financial ratio analysis was the method of data analysis adopted in this study. Gusman et al. (2021) claims that the following ratio comparison analysis was carried out:

1. The cross-sectional approach compares financial ratios of businesses with industrial businesses of the same type throughout the same time period.
2. Time Series Approach, which compares the financial ratios of the company over time to do financial ratio analysis. Financial ratios calculated in compliance with BI (Bank Indonesia) standards were used to analyze the data in this study, namely:

1. Non Performing Loan (NPL)

$$\text{NPL} = \frac{\text{Non – performing Loans}}{\text{Total credits granted}} \times 100\%$$

2. Return On Asset (ROA)

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Profit before tax}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100\%$$

Comparison of the results of calculating the financial ratios of conventional banks and Islamic banks using the time series approach method or the method with time variable pattern analysis and the cross sectional approach method or the correlation method of risk factors at certain times.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

1. Analysis of the Ratio of NPL (Non Performing Loan) and ROA (Return On Assets) of PT Bank BTPN Tbk

When looking at the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL), PT. Bank BTPN Tbk's performance from 2017 to 2021 is not excellent. Whereas the gross NPL has risen every year, if modestly, and had fallen in 2018. This indicates that the bank's assets and income will be impacted by the high NPL ratio it attained, which will have an effect on the bank's profitability value. The reality is that profit after tax actually grows each year even while NPL rises annually since credit growth also rises.

PT. Bank BTPN Tbk's Return on Assets (ROA) witnessed a decline and a less steady increase from 2017 to 2021. It was 2.1% in 2017 and rose to 3.0% in 2018. By 2.3% in 2019, PT. Bank BTPN Tbk, which is witnessing yet another fall The ROA gained in 2020 was 1.4%, a marked reduction of 0.9% from the previous year. It will be 2.2% in 2021 and will rise by 0.8%. At other words, the company's efficiency in turning a profit from all of its assets is poor. In a perfect world, ROA would rise or significantly rise from year to year.

2. Analysis of the Ratio of NPF (Non Performing Finance) and ROA (Return On Assets) of PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk

While ROA also suffered oscillations from 2017 to 2021, the development of NPF fluctuated similarly, and in 2020 it witnessed a sharp decline of 7.16%. The gross NPF of Bank BTPN Syariah fell by 0.28% in 2018 as a result of a drop in the

proportion of non-performing loans. Similarly, what transpired in 2019 declined by 0.03% from 2018. However, the gross NPF has significantly increased in 2020. This is a warning to Bank BTPN Syariah to focus more on the risks and standard of the funding being offered. Because a fall in the ROA ratio in these periods naturally follows an increase in the NPF ratio. The gross NPF was 1.36% in 2019, 1.91% in 2020, and then climbed once again to 2.37% in 2021. The impact of the rise in NPF caused the ROA ratio to range from 13.58% in 2019 to 7.16% in 2020 and 10.72% in 2021. In order to optimize its assets and turn a profit, Bank BTPN Syariah has not done so, according to the corrected ROA figure.

3. Comparative analysis of the performance of Bank BTPN and Bank BTPN Syariah (Non Performing Loan and Return On Assets)

A benchmark that can be used to assess how well banks are doing at making profits is the ratio of NPLs (Non-Performing Loans) or NPFs (Non-Performing Finance). A reduced NPL value translates into increased profits for the bank (Mawardi, 2005). In this instance, the bank's credit risk is inversely correlated with the NPL. Because gross NPL/NPF comprises poor, dubious, and bad credit criteria, they more accurately reflect the credit risk that the bank faces and are employed in this study. Net NPL/NPF, on the other hand, only displays the percentage of problematic loans relative to all loans.

Table 1 shows that Bank BTPN's NPL can be considered to be good; the average level is still below the NPL of the Indonesian banking sector. Even if it had decreased in 2019, Bank BTPN's NPL has nevertheless climbed from year to year. While the NPF of Bank BTPN Syariah is still below the benchmark established by BI, it is fairly high when compared to its sister organization and the general banking sector.

Table 1. Comparison of Non Performing Loan (gross) and Non Performing Finance (gross)

COMPARISON OF NON PERFORMING LOANS / NON PERFORMING FINANCE					
DESCRIPTION	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BANK BTPN	0,9%	1,2%	0,8%	1,2%	1,7%
BANK BTPN SYARIAH	1,67%	1,39%	1,36%	1,91%	2,37%
BANKING INDUSTRY	2,6%	2,37%	2,53%	3,5%	3,00%

The ROA ratio, a measure of the bank's profitability, has declined in line with Bank BTPN's NPL level, which has risen year over year. While this is happening, Bank BTPN Syariah will see a big rise in NPF in 2020 and 2021. This will have an effect on ROA in 2020, which will likewise fall precipitously but may fluctuate again in 2021.

Table 2. Comparison of Return On Assets (ROA)

COMPARISON OF RETURN ON ASSETS					
DESCRIPTION	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

BANK BTPN	2,1%	3,0%	2,3%	1,4%	2,2%
BANK SYARIAH BTPN	1,19%	12,37%	13,58%	7,16%	10,72%
BANKING INDUSTRY	2,38%	2,50%	2,44%	1,59%	1,84%

There was a fall in bank lending during the Covid-19 pandemic when real sector operations substantially decreased as a result of government restrictions that restricted citizen mobility and commercial activity to lessen exposure to Covid-19. And brought about a contraction or negative growth in credit growth. Due to a drop in commercial activity brought on by the Covid-19 epidemic, the real sector, or the business world, was also less able to meet its debt commitments to banks, which led to an increase in the number of non-performing loans, or bank NPLs, during the pandemic. The OJK enacted a credit restructuring program rule to reduce non-performing loans to a safe level in order to reduce the possibility of a financial crisis and numerous business bankruptcies. The credit restructuring program secures and effectively manages the position of non-performing loans or banking NPLs. As a result of a decline in lending and financing money for bank credit restructuring programs to rehabilitate non-performing loans or bank NPLs, banks' capacity to earn profits, as measured by return on assets (ROA), has also dropped (Siagian, et al, 2022).

Banking ROA fell to 1.59% in 2020, a significant decline. The decrease in lending due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic is the proxy for the drop in banking ROA. The Indonesian banking sector is also arranging money for the credit restructuring program requested by OJK Regulation No.11/POJK.03/2020. Large sums of money are needed for this credit restructuring program to suppress non-performing loans or bank NPLs so that they stay below 5%, which is a safe level. Banks are "forced" to forgo income in order to lower their NPL level and maintain a well-managed and secure NPL. The banking ROA rate increased to 1.84% in 2021. Even while loan interest revenue is still down and banks are still setting aside money for the credit restructuring program, the ROA of 1.84% indicates that their capacity to make profits has grown.

In conjunction with rising and falling levels of banking NPLs across the observation period, the movement of ROA in the Indonesian banking sector generally underwent major variations from year to year. The ROA ratio at Bank BTPN has fluctuated from year to year because the NPF has fluctuated as well, indicating that the bank's NPF has an effect on the ROA ratio's swings. Bank BTPN Syariah experienced swings, despite the fact that it was still superior to Bank BTPN because in 2019 it had gained after declining the year after. The risks and quality of the credit that will be extended to consumers, however, should be given more consideration by Bank BTPN and Bank BTPN Syariah, according to this. To limit the risk of non-current debt and even bad credit, the precautionary principle must be used.

CONCLUSION

The dual banking system that Indonesia has created has inadvertently increased rivalry between banks for clients. Particularly now that sharia-compliant

banks have entered the market, offering the general population access to lending and savings options not offered by traditional orthodox banks. As a result, both conventional and Islamic banks strive to offer the highest performance. A factor influencing a bank's performance is its capacity for making profits, or "profitability," which is quantified by the ROA ratio. Additionally, the amount of profit or profit of the bank is significantly impacted by the distribution of credit from the bank to the general public. Thus, risk management and the standard of credit or funding offered to the public are concerns for both conventional and sharia banks. The performance of Bank BTPN and Bank BTPN Syariah was less consistent during the study's observation period. Particularly the situation displayed by Bank BTPN with ratio oscillations, where there was instability as a result of a considerable increase and drop in the ROA ratio as well as the NPL.

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