



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPANY PROFITABILITY IN THE FINANCIAL SECTOR BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Maulanisa Arifa Elfaz*, Najwa Khairina Hayya, I'anutul Aulia, Achmad Jufri, Darmawan
Sharia Financial Management Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Sunan Kalijaga,
Jl. Laksda Adisucipto, Papringan, Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia
*arifamaulanisa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out how the level of profitability of a company by using the ratio of ROA (Return on Assets), ROE (Return on Equity), and NPM (Net Profit Margin) in the financial sector. This study uses a quantitative descriptive research method. The type of data in this study is secondary data taken from the financial statements of PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. and PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. over an eleven year period. The data collection technique used for recording is data obtained from the financial statements of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. in the form of a balance sheet and income statement for 2011-2021. The results of the research based on the analysis of the profitability of the two companies in the financial sector show that ROA fluctuated from 2011 - 2021. The results of the calculations show that the ratio of profitability of NPM and ROA of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. better than PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk, meaning PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk., is more effective and efficient in managing costs in the sales process, thus obtaining a higher net profit from sales. While the ROE ratio of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. better than PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. NPM and ROA profitability ratios at PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. still under PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. This shows that the company's performance is not good based on its profitability ratio. It can be concluded that PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is a better company than PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk based on the calculation of the probability ratio.

Keywords: financial performance; net profit margin (NPM) profitability; return on assets (ROA); return on equity (ROE)

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has shaken various countries in the world, including Indonesia. Something a new type of disease caused by the Sars-CoV-2 virus that has never been encountered before in humans is called Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Putri, 2020). (Lowardi, 2021) shows that the COVID-19 pandemic is not only a health problem, but this phenomenon poses a multi-sectoral threat, including the economic sector. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic does not only threaten the financial and commodity sectors, but also has an impact on social and economic aspects. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government decided to prioritize three industrial sectors, namely the health sector, the real sector and the financial sector (Agustina, 2022). (Abilio P. K, 2022)found that the issuance of a *physical distancing policy* has implications for a decrease in purchasing power and product demand. This decrease in purchasing power and demand will affect the company's financial performance caused by a decrease in revenue and a decrease in company profits(Amelya, 2021).

Indonesia's economic growth in 2019 was 5.07% and there was negative growth in 2020 where growth was only 2.97% (Gunawan, 2021). Based on a survey report conducted by BPS during July 2020, medium and large companies (UMB) and majority micro and small companies (UMK) both reported a decrease in income (Timmoria, 2020). This is able to make many sectors, especially the financial sector, which must be taken into account in making decisions so that companies can survive amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The application of decision

considerations using financial performance ratios is the right step for company managers in making decisions. In the second quarter of 2021, Indonesia's economic growth soared to 7.07%. Nevertheless, it is projected that there will be more pressure in the third quarter of 2021 due to the government's tightening PPKM policy to reduce the rate of transmission of Covid-19 (OJK, 2021)

The Financial Services Authority began issuing economic recovery policies related to the COVID-19 pandemic by issuing POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020. This POJK is here to reduce the impact on the performance and capacity of bank debtors which is expected to decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic so that it can increase credit risk which has the potential to disrupt financial system performance and stability. After POJK 11, POJK issue 14/POJK.05/2020, POJK issue 15/POJK.04/2020, POJK Number 16/POJK.04/2020, and POJK Number 17/POJK.04/2020. In 2021, OJK will still issue a number of policies related to handling the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, OJK issued two regulations in early September 2021, namely POJK number 17/POJK.03/2021 concerning the second amendment to POJK number 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning national economic recovery as a countercyclical policy for the impact of Covid-19 and POJK Number 18 /POJK.03/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to POJK Number 34/POJK.03/2020 concerning Policies for Rural Credit Banks and Sharia Rural Banks as a Impact of the Spread of the Corona Disease Virus 2019. The main message from the two policies is to extend the easing period for bank credit restructuring until March 2023 to maintain the momentum of economic recovery.(OJK, 2021).

The purpose of conducting research on PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. namely PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. to find out how capable the company was in obtaining net profit before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. namely PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. earned a net profit in semester I/2022 of IDR 1.60 trillion. This figure increased by 10.45% when compared to the same period the previous year. In the third quarter of 2022, the net profit earned by Panin Bank was IDR 2.51 trillion, where the net profit increased by 9.3 % on an annual basis (year-on-year/yoy). Bank Panin also wrote that there was an increase in profitability ratios, such as the rate of *return on assets* (ROA) which rose from 1.86 percent to 2.07 percent. Furthermore, the ROE results or return on investment increased from 7.03% to 7.34% (Burhan, 2022). Agustina Rangga Respati (2022), multi-finance company PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk earned a profit after tax of IDR 1.309 trillion as of the third quarter of 2022. This figure increased 54.4% on an annual basis (yoy) when compared to net profit in the same period last year of IDR 796.13 billion . This is interesting to study and compare between the two companies when viewed from their net profit, were they able to increase and maintain their profits during the Covid-19 pandemic or were they unable and suffered losses. In fact, the two companies in the financial sector were able to increase their net profit during the current year when compared to the net profit of the same period the previous year.

The company's financial performance is strongly influenced by the quality of the company's management used to achieve the company's business goals, to measure it, it is necessary to carry out a financial ratio analysis based on the company's financial statements. Financial ratio analysis is one of the most widely used analyzes to measure the financial condition and financial performance of a company (Hery, 2015). Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see how well a company has implemented it correctly and appropriately using financial execution rules (Tumandung et al., 2017). The benefits obtained from financial performance include evaluating the level of company motivation in the current year, as a basis for decision making and planning, and knowing the contribution of a party to the alignment of business goals (Arifin & Afifatusholikhah, 2021).

Mulyadi (2015) explains that the profitability ratio is a ratio that aims to determine a company's ability to earn profits over a certain period and can show the level of management effectiveness in carrying out business operations. In this study, the profitability ratio is represented by *net profit margin* (NPM), which is measured by dividing net profit after tax by sales. The results of previous research show that there is no difference in *Net Profit Margin (NPM) between financial performance* (Pratama, et al., 2021), while research (Amalia, et al., 2021; Fikriah, 2021; Lumenta, et al., 2021) shows that there are significant differences between financial performance before and during the covid-19 pandemic. Greyti SY Pongoh, William A. Areros, and Joanne V. Mangindaan (2019) conducted research on comparative analysis of financial performance at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and PT. Panin Bank for the 2014-2018 period whose goal is to find out significant differences in financial performance between PT. BNI, Tbk with PaninBank and the dominant variable as a significant differentiator of financial performance between PT. BNI, Tbk with Panin Bank. The data analysis method used in this study is a different test of two independent samples. The results showed that of the 5 variables there were only two variables that were not statistically different, namely *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (X1)* and *Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) (X5)* while the different variable was *Return On Risked Assets . (RORA) (X2)*, *Net Profit Margin (NPM) (X3)* and *Return On Assets (ROA) (X4)*.

(Nurhayaty, 2017)conducting research on profitability analysis in assessing performance finance ancol jaya cianjur shop after doing KSO with blessings retailindo whose goal is to find out financial performance by using profitability ratios, especially after doing Operational Cooperation (KSO) with a minimarket consultant from September 2016 to August 2017. Research results show performance Toko Ancol Jaya's finances show that the situation is still not good or inefficient because tends to decrease significant, both in terms of income, store service quality, the condition of the goods sold as well maintenance of equipment used. But in this study, researchers only focus on financial analysis, which turns out to be calculated using ratios profitability, continues to decline, so it can be concluded that the cooperation that has been done has not been done effective and other activities need to be carried out that can encourage increased company profits in the future will come.

METHOD

In this study using quantitative methods, this is based on data that will be used in this study. According to the data analysis, this research is a quantitative research, namely research that analyzes data in the form of numbers. Meanwhile, according to its use, this research is a descriptive research, namely research that wants to describe a situation, event or symptom in a systematic, factual manner with an accurate arrangement. This study uses a descriptive research type with a quantitative approach, namely an analysis that reports research results in accordance with the facts based on the financial reports of Bank Panin and BFI Finance. The sample in this study is the annual financial report. In this case the data used as an analyzer is the financial report data of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. for the 2011-2021 period by reviewing report data, performing calculations, comparing or measuring, interpreting and implementing them in research results. The method used is with profitability ratio analysis to assess the level of profit earned at PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The report data used are financial reports for 2011 – 2021 and taken on the official IDN Finance website, namely www.idnfinancials.com . Profitability ratios in this study use several ratios such as the ratio of NPM, ROE, and ROA.

Net Profit Margin Ratio (NPM)

NPM is a ratio that shows the level of margin generated by a bank compared to the income received from its operational activities. The higher this ratio, the better the high profit or level of profit generated by the bank.

$$\text{NPM formula} = \frac{(\text{Net Income})/(\text{Operating Income}) \times 100\%}{\text{Return on Equity (ROE)}}$$

ROE is the ratio used to calculate the ability of bank management to manage existing capital to obtain Net Income. (Kasmir, 2008). According to Kusuma (2013), Return on equity (ROE) is the ratio used to measure the ability of bank management to use available capital (equity) to generate profit after tax. The BI standard for this ratio based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No: 6/10/PBI/2004 is 0.5%-1.25%.

$$\text{ROE formula} = \frac{(\text{Net Income})/(\text{Equity Capital}) \times 100\%}{\text{Return on Assets (ROA)}}$$

ROA is the ratio used to calculate the ability of bank management to gain profits and overall managerial efficiency. (Kasmir, 2008). Return On Assets is a ratio that reflects a bank's ability to control funds invested in all assets that generate profits (Kusuma, 2013). The BI standard for this ratio based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No: 6/10/PBI/2004 is 0.5%-1.25%.

$$\text{ROA formula} = (\text{Laba Bersih Setelah Pajak})/(\text{Total Assets (Rata-Rata Aset)}) \times 100\%$$

RESULTS

Table 1.

Profitability Ratio Calculation PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk Year 2011 – 2021			
Profitability Ratio	NPM	ROE	ROA
2011	0.972906106	0.852351724	0.01645712
2012	1.246006311	0.94585192	0.015312151
2013	1.814935343	1.018976529	0.014961241
2014	1.540246857	1.072178897	0.014964666
2015	1.540246857	0.650891639	0.012642386
2016	1.944018282	1.045368892	0.012642386
2017	1.298789892	0.83380363	0.009405358
2018	1.324012803	1.32314983	0.015381704
2019	1.829899296	1.452320588	0.016557066
2020	0.953310385	1.297015275	0.014326806
2021	0.584174857	0.754318499	0.008886596

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed by Researchers 2022

Net Profit Margin (NPM)

The results of the Net Profit Margin (NPM) analysis of PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk for the last eleven years which have been calculated show fluctuating values every year. In 2011-2013, the NPM generated by the company tended to be stable and increased, while in 2013-2014 the NPM decreased from 181.49% to 137.51%, experiencing a decrease of 43.98%. In 2013-2016, the NPM obtained tended to be stable and increased, had experienced a decline in the following period in 2016-2017, it had decreased by 194.4% to 129.87%, experienced a decrease of 64.52%. In 2017-2019, NPM tends to increase by 129.87% to 132.4% to 182.98%. In the 2020 period, the value achieved was 95.33% compared to 2019, which experienced a significant decrease of 87.65% and in 2021 the NPM value obtained was 58.41% compared to 2020, which decreased by 36.91%. means that the net profit generated by the bank's management is 58.41% of the total operating income with current year's profit and loss.

Return on Equity (ROE)

Calculations in table 1 can be interpreted that ROE results fluctuate each year, in 2011-2014 ROE tends to increase by 85.24% to 94.59% to 101.9% to 107.22%. The average increase is around 97.24%. During the 2014-2017 period, ROE experienced fluctuating values such as in the 2015 period there was a decrease of 42.13%, in the following period in 2016 it increased by 39.45% and in the 2017 period the ROE decreased by 21.16%. In 2017-2019, ROE results tend to be stable and have increased every year. The increase in ROE from the 2017-2019 period shows that banks have been quite effective and efficient in terms of utilizing their equity to make a profit. In the 2020 period there was a decrease to 129.7%, a decrease of 15.53%, followed by a drastic decrease in 2021 to 75.43%. This can be interpreted that a decrease in ROE can be influenced by a decrease in financial performance which causes a decrease in the level of profit margins while capital has increased.

Return on Assets (ROA)

The calculation results in table 1 can be interpreted that the ROA results fluctuate every year , in 2011-2015 it tends to decrease with an average decrease of 1.4% during the 2011-2015 period. In 2016, ROA experienced an increase of 0.86% to 1.26%, an increase of 0.4%. In 2017 it decreased again to 0.94%. During the 2017-2019 period, ROA results tended to be stable and even increased by 0.94% to 1.54% to 1.66%. In 2020 the ROA result of 1.43% shows a decrease of around 0.23% and in 2021 it turns out to experience a significant decrease of around 0.54%. It is in the 2021 period that the decline in ROA is greater than in 2017 and 2020. This shows that the profits or profits from PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. not directly proportional to the number of assets that have increased from the 2017-2019 period.

Table 2.

Calculation of Profitability Ratios PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk Period 2011 – 2021

Profitability Ratio	NPM	ROE	ROA
2011	369.6653765	0.266554436	0.019102782
2012	298.8252344	0.280953258	0.019335686
2013	286.9741376	286.9741376	0.014843385
2014	244.9178719	0.341343206	0.015502146
2015	280,3896104	0.468760377	0.01559121
2016	285,1174284	0.555541649	0.018947969
2017	282.2520437	0.637392341	0.01543583
2018	298.0899215	0.878324958	0.019660421
2019	269.8845517	0.843776461	0.017643975
2020	238.5100054	0.821332839	0.016661294
2021	231.6551075	0.575019164	0.016189305

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed by Researchers 2022

Net Profit Margin (NPM)

Calculations in table 2 can be interpreted that the NPM results fluctuate every year, in 2011-2014 NPM decreased by 369.66 % to 298.82% to 286.97% to 244.91% . Then in 2015-2016 it increased by 4.72%. In 2017-2018 there was an increase of 15.83%. In 2019-2021 it decreased by 269.88% to 238.51% to 231.655%. The average increase is around 280.57%. The increase in NPM from the 2011-2014 period shows that companies are less effective and efficient in terms of utilizing their equity to make a profit. During the 2015-2016 period, the company tends to increase. Then the 2017-2018 period has increased. For the 2019-2021 period, NPM results have decreased, which means that the net profit generated by bank management is 231.65 % of the total operating income with current year's profit and loss.

Return on Equity (ROE)

Calculations in table 2 can be interpreted that ROE results fluctuate every year, in 2011-2018 ROE tends to be stable and increases by 26.65% to 28.09% to 32.25% to 34.13% to 46.87% to 55.55% to 63.73% to 87.83%. The average increase is around 46.89%. The increase in ROE from the 2011-2018 period shows that the company has been quite effective and efficient in terms of utilizing its equity to make a profit. For the 2018-2021 period, companies tend to experience a decline of 87.83% to 84.37% to 82.13% to 57.50%. For the 2020-2021 period, ROE results have decreased significantly by 24.63%. This can be interpreted that a decrease in ROE can be influenced by a decrease in financial performance which causes a decrease in the level of profit margins while capital has increased.

Return on Assets (ROA)

Calculations in table 2 can be interpreted that ROA results fluctuate every year, in 2011-2012 ROA tends to be stable and has increased by 1.91% to 1.93%. In 2012-2013 it decreased by 1.93% to 1.48%, decreased by 0.44%. During the 2013-2016 period, ROA tended to be stable and experienced an increase of 1.48% to 1.55% to 1.89%. In 2016-2017 it decreased by 0.35% and in the following period 2017-2018 it experienced an increase of 1.54% to 1.96% an increase of 0.42%. In 2018-2021, ROA tends to decrease by 1.96% to 1.76% to 1.66% to 1.61%. This shows that the profits or profits from PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. not directly proportional to the number of assets that have increased from the 2013-2016 period.

DISCUSSION

Discussion of Profitability Ratios using the ratio of NPM, ROE, and ROA at PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. Period 2011-2021

Net Profit Margin (NPM)

According to Bank Indonesia (SE BI No. 10/46/DInt. 2008) Net Profit Margin is a ratio that shows the contribution of sales to generated net profit. This ratio measures the extent to which PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. in bring in a net profit at a certain level of sales or revenue. Ratio This can also be interpreted as the bank's ability to reduce costs. company expenses in a certain period. (Darmawan, 2020) The higher the Net Profit Margin ratio the better, because the higher the profit obtained from the company.

NPM ratio level assessment matrix according to Bank Indonesia are as follows (BI Circular Letter No. 6/23/DPNP 2004):

Table 3.
NPM Level Assessment

NPM Level Assessment	Criteria Matrix
$NPM \geq 100\%$	Very good
$81\% \leq NPM < 100\%$	Well
$66\% \leq NPM < 81\%$	Enough
$51\% \leq NPM < 66\%$	Not good
$NPM < 51\%$	Very Not Good

Source: www.bi.go.id

Calculation of NPM PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. if it increases, it means the bank's ability to earn profits with more effective bank operational cost management. If this ratio is getting bigger, the better, but this can be used as a representative measure because the profit earned must also be compared with the amount of funds used to obtain the profit.

Based on the results of this analysis, the average NPM value of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk for the last eleven years amounted to 135.3%. In 2011 the NPM yield was 97.2%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed Rp. 0.972, while Rp. 0.028 was used to cover all business expenses and expenses incurred. In 2012 the NPM yield was 124.6%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed Rp.1,246 to net profit. In 2013, the NPM yield was 181.4%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed Rp. 1,814 on net profit. In 2014, the NPM yield was 137.5%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed Rp. 1,375 on net profit. In 2015, the NPM yield was 154%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 1.54 on net profit. In 2016, the NPM yield was 194.4%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed Rp. 1,944 on net profit. In 2017 the NPM yield was 129.8%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed IDR 1.298 on net profit. In 2018, the NPM yield was 132.4%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed Rp. 1,324 on net profit. In 2019, the NPM yield was 182.9%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed Rp. 1,829 on net profit. In 2020 the NPM yield was 95.33%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed Rp. 0.9533 to net profit while Rp. 0.467 is used to cover all expenses and business expenses that occur. In 2021 the NPM yield was 58.41%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed Rp. 0.5841 to net profit while Rp. 0.4159 is used to cover all expenses and business expenses that occur.

While the average NPM value of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk by 280.57%. In 2011 the NPM yield was 369.6%, which means that every Rp 1 sold contributed Rp 3,696 to net profit. In 2012 the NPM yield was 298.8%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,988 on net profit. In 2013, the NPM yield was 286.9%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,869 on net profit. In 2014, the NPM yield was 244.9%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,449 on net profit. In 2015, the NPM yield was 280.3%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,803 to net profit. In 2016 the NPM yield was 285.1%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,851 to net income. In 2017 the NPM yield was 282.2%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,822 to net profit. In 2018, the NPM yield was 298.08%, which means that every sale of IDR 1 contributed IDR 2.9808 to net profit. In 2019, the NPM yield was 269.8%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,698 on net profit. In 2020 the NPM yield was 238.5%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,385 on net income. In 2021 the NPM yield was 231.6%, which means that every Rp. 1 sold contributed IDR 2,316 on net profit.

In accordance with the assessment criteria, NPM PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is classified as very good. So it can be concluded that NPM PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. is in a higher position than PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. It means PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk., is more effective and efficient in managing costs in the sales process, thus obtaining a higher net profit from sales. PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. expected to be able to increase sales figures in order to increase the NPM ratio and the company also has a good level of sales. It is assumed that the significant decline in NPM in the 2019-2021 period was due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which turned out to have had a significant impact on several banks in Indonesia including PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. . This can be interpreted that the decrease in NPM can be influenced by a decrease in financial performance which causes a decrease in the level of profit margins while capital has increased.

Return On Equity (ROE)

According to (SE BI No. 10/46/DInt. 2008) Return On Equity (ROE) is a ratio that states the rate of return (return) that obtained by management for the capital invested by shareholders. Return On Equity (ROE) is the ratio used for measure the ability of bank management to utilize capital available (equity) to generate profit after tax (Kusuma, 2013). This ratio describes the

power to get a return on investment based on the book value of the shareholders. The higher this ratio, the better, and vice versa. High ROE will get encourage bank acceptance of good investment opportunities and effective cost management. This can affect the interest of investors to conduct buying and selling of shares, so that it will increase the sales volume of the company's stock. The purpose of calculating ROE is to measure the ability of the management of a bank or non-bank financial institution to manage existing capital to obtain net income (Kasmir, 2008).

The ROE ratio rating matrix according to Bank Indonesia is as follows (BI Circular Letter No. 13/24/DPNP 2011):

Table 4.
ROE Level Assessment

ROE Level Assessment	Criteria Matrix
ROE > 23%	Very good
18% < ROE ≤ 23%	Well
13% < ROE ≤ 18%	Enough
8% < ROE ≤ 13%	Not good
ROE ≤ 8%	Very Not Good

Source: www.bi.go.id

Based on the analysis of these calculations, it can be seen that the ROE of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. has very good ROE assessment criteria, because the average ROE value is 102%. ROA results explain the results obtained from the investment made by the company in total assets. In 2011 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained results of 85.23%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.8523. In 2012 the percentage results from the calculations yielded 94.58%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp . 0.9458. In 2013 the percentage results from the calculations obtained results of 101.8%, which means every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 1.018. In 2014 the percentage of results from the calculation yielded 107.2%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 1.072.

In 2015 the percentage of results from the calculation yielded 65.08%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.6508. In 2016, the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 104.5%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 1,045. In 2017 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 83.38%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 0.8338. In 2018 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 132.3%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 1,323. In 2019, the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 145.2%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 1,452. In 2020 the percentage of results from the calculation yields 129.7%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 1,297. In 2021 the percentage of results from the calculations yields 75.43%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 0.7543.

While the average ROE value of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk by 54%. In 2011 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained results of 26.65%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.2665. In 2012 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained results of 28.09%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.2809. In 2013 the percentage of results from the calculation yielded 32.25%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.3225. In 2014 the percentage of results from the calculation yielded 34.13%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.3413. In 2015 the percentage of results from the calculation yielded 46.87%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.4687.

In 2016 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 55.55%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.5555. In 2017 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 63.73%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 0.6373. In 2018 the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 87.83%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 0.8783. In 2019, the percentage of results from the calculation obtained a result of 84.37%, which means that every Rp. 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.8437. In 2020 the percentage of results from the calculations yields 82.13%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 0.8213.

In 2021, the percentage of results from the calculation is 57.5%, which means that every IDR 1 investment made by the company in total assets will generate a net profit of IDR 0.5750. So it can be concluded that the ratio of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. higher than that of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. It means, PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. more effective and efficient in managing the equity or capital owned so as to obtain higher profits with the equity or capital. PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is expected to be able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of its equity to generate profits for the company. So that the level of the company's net profit will increase and of course it will also improve the company's performance.

Return On Assets (ROA)

According to Bank Indonesia (SE BI No. 10/46/DInt. 2008) Return on Assets is a ratio that describes the level of profit (earnings) that obtained by management for the total assets owned. Return On Assets is a ratio that reflects the ability of the bank in controlling the funds invested in all assets bring profit (Kusuma. 2013). This ratio is used to measure the ability of BNI bank management Sharia in gaining overall profit (profit). This ratio can also describe the efficiency of the bank's work ability concerned and can also be used to measure the ability of the bank in managing all operational and non-operational costs. The purpose of calculating ROA is to measure management's ability to obtain overall profitability and managerial efficiency (Kasmir, 2008).

The ROA ratio rating matrix according to Bank Indonesia is as follows:

Table 5.
ROA Level Assessment

ROE Level Assessment	Criteria Matrix
ROA > 1.5%	Very good
1.25% < ROA ≤ 1.5%	Well
0.5% < ROA ≤ 1.25%	Enough
0% < ROA ≤ 0.5%	Not good
0 < ROA ≤ 0.5%	Very Not Good

Source: www.bi.go.id

Based on the results of the analysis, the average ROA value of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk for the last eleven years by 1.3%. In 2011 the ROA yield was 1.64% for every Rp. 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0164. In 2012 the ROA yield was 1.531% for every Rp. 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.01531. In 2013 and 2014 the ROA yield was 1.49% for every IDR 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of IDR 0.0149. In 2015 the ROA yield was 0.85% for every Rp. 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0085.

In 2016 the ROA yield was 1.26% for every Rp. 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0126. In 2017 the ROA results were 0.94% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0094. In 2018 the ROA results were 1.538% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.01538. In 2019 the ROA results were 1.65% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0165. In 2020 the ROA yield is 1.43% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders will receive an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0143. In 2021 the ROA results are 0.88% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders will receive an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0088. In accordance with the assessment criteria, ROA PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk is classified as good.

While the average ROA of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk by 1.7% of the company's total assets. In 2011 the ROA yield was 1.91% for every Rp. 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0191. In 2012 the ROA yield was 1.93% for every Rp. 1 invested in the company's capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0193. In 2013 the ROA yield was 1.48% for every IDR 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of IDR 0.0148. In 2014 and 2015 the ROA yield was 1.55% for every IDR 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of IDR. 0.0155. In 2016 the ROA yield was 1.89% for every IDR 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of IDR. 0.0189. In 2017 the ROA yield was 1.54% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0154.

In 2018 the ROA results were 1.96% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0196. In 2019 the ROA results were 1.76% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders received an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0176. In 2020 the ROA yield is 1.66% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders will receive an additional equity value of Rp. 0.0166. In 2021 the ROA results are 1.61% for every Rp. 1 invested in company capital, shareholders will receive an additional

equity value of Rp. 0.0161. In accordance with the assessment criteria, ROA PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is classified as very good.

Meanwhile PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is classified as very good. The calculation of the ROA analysis is still fluctuating. Even so, the development of the profitability of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. still quite good and can be said to be efficient. However, if the ROA is lower, the bank will not be able to operate effectively and efficiently in utilizing the assets owned by the bank to generate profits. So it can be concluded that the ROA of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is higher than PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. It means PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk is more effective and efficient in managing its assets so that it can earn higher profits with these assets. PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk has a low ROA ratio, so that the company is expected to be able to increase its effectiveness and efficiency to generate net profit from its assets.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that the profitability ratio of NPM and ROA of PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. better than PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. While the ROE ratio of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. better than PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. NPM Ratio PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. in 2016 it reached the highest ratio for the last eleven years which shows that the company's performance regarding the effectiveness of its sales to generate net profit can be said to be good and able to revive after the co-19 pandemic. The ROE ratio experienced a pretty good increase until 2014 and decreased in the following year. In 2016 the ROE ratio has increased and 2017 has decreased again. However, the company can again increase the ROE ratio in 2018-2019. Then in 2020-2021 the ROE ratio will again decrease. This shows fluctuations in the company's ROE ratio. Meanwhile at PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. The calculation of the ROA analysis is still fluctuating. Even so, the development of the profitability of PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. still quite good and can be said to be efficient NPM and ROA profitability ratios at PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. still under PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. It can be said that the company's performance is not good based on its profitability ratio. So, it is hoped that in the future the company will be able to produce sales levels that can generate profits for the company. Based on the results of this study, both PT. Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. and PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk. is expected to provide policies that are able to improve company performance, especially in its profitability ratios to support the company's prosperity and to attract investors. There are limitations and imperfections in this study, it is hoped that further research can be carried out with more samples studied so as to be able to describe the condition of the company's financial performance in the financial sector.

REFERENCES

- Abilio P. K, Remember S. L, Nul H. L, Irawan F. (2022). Comparative Analysis of Company Financial Performance in the Property and Real Estate Sector Before and After the Covid-19 Pandemic. *My Accounting Journal*, 1 (3). 205.
- Agustina, D, E., & Ani, S, R. (2022). Analysis of Differences in Financial Performance Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Manufacturing Companies (Empirical Study of Manufacturing Companies in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange). *Accounting journal*. 2337-5221.
- Ahmad Burhan F. (2022). Bank Panin (PNBN) Prints a Net Profit of Rp. 2.51 Trillion as of Quarter III/2022. <https://m.bisnis.com/finansial/read/20221027/90/1592275/bank-panin-pnbn-cetak-laba-bersih-rp251-triliun-per-kuartal-iii2022>

- Ahmad F., Samben, R., & Pattisahusiwa, S. (2017). Financial Performance Analysis. *Performance*, 14(1), 6–15.
- Amalia, N., Budiwati, H., & Irdiana, S. (2021). Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Proceedings Progress Conference*, 4(1), 290–296 .
- Amelya, B., Nugraha, SJ, & Puspita, VA (2021). Comparative Analysis of the Financial Performance of Pt Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk Before and After the Covid19 Pandemic. *MEA Scientific Journal (Management, Economics, & Accounting)*, 5(3), 534–551.
- Asyfa ZR, & ED (2019). Analysis of Liquidity Ratios, Solvency and Profitability at Central Nagari Bank. 1–9.
- Ayu, M., Pujiati, A., Dewi, AS, & Novi. (2021). Analysis of the Financial Performance of Banking Companies Registered on the IDX during the Covid-19 Pandemic . September, 84–88.
- BPS. (2020). Analysis of the Results of the Covid-19 Impact Survey on Business Players. <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2020/09/15/9efe2fbda7d674c09ffd0978/analysishasil-survei-dampak-covid-19-terhadap-pelaku-usaha.html>
- Darmawan. (2020). Basics of Understanding Ratios and Financial Statements . Yogyakarta: UNY Press.
- DF Hutabarat. (2021). Company Financial Performance Analysis . Desanta Publisher.
- EWHadiningrat., M. Mangantar., JJ Pondaag. (2017). Analysis of the Effect of Liquidity Ratios and Profitability Ratios on Stock Returns in LQ45 Companies . *EMBA Journal*.2349-2357.
- Fahmi, Hadi. (2009). Analysis of Financial Statements. Third Edition. YKPN. Yogyakarta
- Fauzi Sifa, Retnosari. (2022). Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance of Pharmaceutical Companies Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Scientific Horizon Journal Vol.2, (1)*.
- Fernos & John. (2017). Profitability Ratio Analysis To Measure Pt's Performance. West Sumatra Regional Development Bank. *Pundi Journal Vol 01(2)*, 283–91.
- Felicia H. G. _ (2021). Comparison of Financial Performance of Companies in the Food and Beverage Sector Before Covid-19 and During Covid-19. *Journal of Indonesian Accounting and Taxation Media*. Vol. 3 No.1
- Hanafi, M Mamduh and Abdul Halim. (2007). "Financial Statement Analysis" . Fourth Edition. UPP STIM YKPN, Yogyakarta
- Ilhami. (2021). Analysis of the Impact of Covid 19 on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia . *Journal of Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance*. Vol. 4 No.1
- Irham Fahmi. (2013). Analysis of Financial Statements. Bandung: Alfabet

- Cashmere. (2016). Introduction to Financial Management.
- Cashmere. (2012). Banks and Other Financial Institutions : Sixth Edition. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Kharima, AN (2016). Performance Comparison Analysis of Conventional Commercial Banks with Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. Brawijaya University Scientific Journal.
- Kusuma, A. (2013). Profitability Ratio Analysis as a Performance Measurement Tool for PT. Bank BNI Syariah. Student Scientific Journal, Vol 2(1). Return On 10 Assets, Return on Equity Gross Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin.
- Maria J.F Esomar, Restia Christianty. (2021). The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Financial Performance. Journal of Business and Management Concepts ISSN 2407-2648 (Print) 2407-263X (Online), DOI 10.31289/jkbn.v7i2.5266, , 227.
- Muhammad, 2021. Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance and Company Value Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic. Measurement Journal, Vol 15 No. 1: 9-7
- Nur, AP, & Woestho, C. (2022). Financial Performance Analysis Based on Financial Ratios Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Journal of Development Economics STIE Muhammadiyah Palopo, 8(1), 28-51.
- Nurhayaty E. (2017). Profitability Analysis in Assessing Financial Performance Ancol Jaya shop Cianjur After Performing Kso with Blessings Retailindo. 1-2.
- FSA. (2021). During the Pandemic, OJK Continues to Maintain the Stability of the Financial Services Industry. <https://pasarmodal.ojk.go.id/News/Detail/20532>
- Permata Sari Y, Marlius Doni. (2018). Profitability Ratio Analysis at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah. 3-9.
- Putri, RN (2020). Indonesia in Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic. Batanghari University Scientific Journal, Jambi, 20(2), 705.
- Pongoh, GSY, Areros, WA, & Mangindaan, JV (2019). Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and PT. Panin Bank Period 2014-2018. Business Administration, 9 (2).
- Sirait, S., & Pardede, HD (2020). Analysis of the financial performance of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), tbk. EC&BI, 3 , 313–323.
- Suhartini Tiena. (2022). Comparative Analysis of Company Financial Performance Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic (Literature Study of Financial Ratios as an Indicator of Company Financial Performance). Journal of Educational Management and Social Sciences. 2716-3768.
- Bank Indonesia Circular No. 6/23/DPNP/2004.
- Bank Indonesia Circular No. 10/46/DInt/2008.
- Bank Indonesia Circular No. 13/24/DPNP/2011.

Widiastuti Ananda, Jaeni. (2022). Financial Performance Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Telecommunications Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange . Scientific Journal of Accounting Computerization. 134-142.

Yuni, et al. (2021). Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance of Islamic Banks Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic (Studies of Islamic Banks Registered at OJK). Journal of Management Research Management Study Program.