

ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN KINERJA KEUANGAN ANTARA PT. BANK SULUTGO DAN PT. BANK PAPUA TAHUN 2013-2016

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BETWEEN PT. BANK SULUTGO AND PT. BANK PAPUA YEAR 2013-2016

by :

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Abstrak: Perbankan merupakan salah satu sektor penggerak perekonomian di Indonesia. Salah satunya adalah Bank Pembangunan Daerah yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia, masing-masing memiliki kinerja yang berbeda berdasarkan keadaan daerah itu sendiri. Dilihat dari karakter Indonesia adalah negara agraris, tentu saja, karakter ekonomi terbentuk secara historis, kondisi geografis juga memiliki peran penting dalam perekonomian suatu daerah. PT. Bank SulutGo dan PT. Bank Papua adalah bank go public yang berada di kawasan timur Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kinerja keuangan antara PT. Bank SulutGo dan PT. Bank Papua dengan menggunakan metode analisis RBBR. Metode penelitian ini adalah analisis komparatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kinerja keuangan yang dilihat dari ROA tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan, sedangkan jika dilihat dari NPL, LDR, GCG, NIM, dan CAR ada perbedaan yang signifikan. PT. Bank SulutGo dan PT. Manajemen Bank Papua seharusnya tidak hanya puas dengan hasil yang telah diperoleh dan terus meningkatkan kinerja perusahaan agar dapat terus meningkat di masa depan.

Kata Kunci: kinerja keuangan, bank pembangunan daerah, metode rbbbr

Abstract: Banking is one of sectors that drive the economy in Indonesia. One of them is Regional Development Bank that is scattered throughout Indonesia, each have different performance based on the state of the region itself. Judging from the character of Indonesia is an agricultural country, of course, the economic character formed historically, geographical conditions also have an important role in the economy of a region. PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua is a Go Public bank located in eastern Indonesia. This study aims to determine the differences in financial performance between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua by using RBBR method analysis. The method of this research is comparative analysis. The results show the financial performance seen from ROA there is no a significant difference, whereas if viewed from NPL, LDR, GCG, NIM, and CAR there are a significant difference. PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua management should not only satisfied with the results already obtained and continue to improve the company's performance in order to further increase in the future.

Keywords: financial performance, regional development bank, rbbbr method

INTRODUCTION

Research Background

Banking is one of sectors that drive the economy in Indonesia. Therefore, the existence of the bank's assets in the form of public trust is very important to be maintained in order to improve the efficiency of bank intermediation and efficiency as well as to prevent bank runs and panics. Public confidence is also needed because banks do not have enough cash to pay its obligations to all its customers at once. In a company, especially engaged in banking competition among banks occurs due to several factors, namely, competition in the struggle for productive resources, such as deposits, savings, and lending which is a source of income at the bank. Competition in non-pricing between banks that attract investors and customers is a gift and promotion whose purpose is to appeal to customers as much as possible.

A healthy bank should be able to support economic activity in a region. If a bank is declared less healthy or unhealthy even, then it will have an impact on the parties concerned. In measuring the health of a bank could be assessed on its financial performance. Banks are required to mandatory assessment (self-assessment) on the Bank and assess the level of health by using risk approach (Risk-based Bank Rating), both individually and on a consolidated basis with coverage assessment of the factors as follows: The Risk Profile; Good Corporate Governance (GCG); Profitability (earnings); and Capital or abbreviated terms RGEC by Central Bank of Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/ 24/ DPNP.

The regional economy is also supported by the local government-owned bank, or better known as the Regional Development Banks. PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua is a Go Public bank located in eastern Indonesia. Regional Development Bank is scattered throughout Indonesia, each have different performance based on the state of the region itself. Judging from the character of Indonesia is an agricultural country, of course, the economic character formed historically, geographical conditions also have an important role in the economy of a region (Rondonuwu and Baramuli, 2016). For areas such as Papua, where the geographical structure produces community culture still accustomed to using traditional and conventional culture in everyday, socio-economic role of the financial performance of banks there would have been different with the financial performance of banks located on Sulawesi.

Within last 5 years, many investors coming in North Sulawesi. This will certainly have an impact on the development of Bank SulutGo. While in Papua, with their unlimited funds obtained from the central government and the companies. Moreover, the last 3 years, the development while focus to East Indonesia. Which would also be an impact on the condition of the Bank Papua.

Research Objectives

Based on the research problems, this research set the research objectives to identify the significant difference on:

1. NPL between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
2. LDR between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
3. GCG between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
4. ROA between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
5. NIM between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
6. CAR between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Financial Management

Brigham and Houston (2010:5), financial management, also called corporate finance, focuses on decisions relating to how much and what types of assets to acquire, how to raise the capital needed to buy assets, and how to run the firm so as to maximize its value. Financial management means the management and control of money and money-related operations within a business (Lasher, 2010:6). Financial management is mainly concerned with how to optimally make various corporate financial decisions, such as those pertaining to investment, financing dividend policy, and working capital management, with a view to achieving a set of given corporate objectives (Eun and Sabherwal, 2012).

Financial Statement

Harvey and Morgenson (2012), financial statement is a report of basic accounting data that helps investors understand a firm's financial history and activities. Every year, publicly traded stock company is obligated to publish the audited financial statement. The main aim of the financial statement is to provide information and understand the financial aspects of the firm. Hence, preparation of the financial statement is important as much as the financial decision (Paramasivan and Subramanian, 2009:23). By financial statement information, it helped the investor to analyze the company financial position and also for the top management of the company to make a business decision.

Bank Management

Rose and Hudgins (2010:4), a bank can be defined in terms of the economic function it serves, the services it offers its customers, or the legal basis for its existence. Bank can simply be defined as financial institutions whose main activity is to collect and distribute funds from their community back into community funds and provide other banking services.

Types of Bank

Bank operates seen from the aspect of ownership is as follows (Kashmir, 2012: 29-31):

1. State-Owned Bank, where both the deed and capital owned by the government, so the profits of the banks owned by the government as well, while the regional government-owned bank (BPD) is located at the Regional Level I and II of each province.
2. Private-Owned National Bank is a bank which is wholly or largely owned by national private and deed of establishment was founded by the private sector, as well as profit sharing is taken by the private sector as well.
3. Foreign-Owned Bank is a branch of the bank who are outside the country, both Foreign and Private Owned Foreign Government of a country.
4. Joint Venture Bank is a bank that is owned by foreign and national private sector.

Risk-Based Bank Rating

Based on Central Bank of Indonesia Regulation No. 13/1 / PBI / 2011 on the assessment system of the bank, the bank is required to maintain or improve the health funds of banks by applying the principles of prudence and risk management in conducting business activities. With the rules of this regulation, which makes the health of banks applied using risk approach (RBBR), means automatically, the soundness of banks using the CAMELS analysis has been revoked or no longer used since the beginning of year 2012. Factors include bank rating: The risk profile (risk profile), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), profitability (earnings) and capital (capital).

Previous Research

Daniswara and Sumarta (2016) conducted the study aims to examine and analyse the differences in financial performance of conventional banks and Islamic banks in Indonesia. The results showed that there were differences in financial performance in the NPL, NOP, LDR, ROA and CAR between conventional banks and Sharia banks. The ratio of NPL, NOP, and ROA conventional banks are better than the Sharia banks, while GCG and LDR Sharia banks is better than the conventional banks.

Hisyam and Septiarini (2016) conducted the study aim to determine the difference in financial performance of Islamic banks results of acquisition and spin-offs around period year of 2013-2015. The variables used in financial performances analysed using independent sample t-test and Mann-Whitney test. The comparative analysis result in ratio of CAR, NPF, ROA, BOPO, and FDR showed no differences in financial performance of Islamic banks result of acquisition and spin-off.

Rondonuwu and Baramuli (2016) conducted the study aim to determine differences in financial performance BPD Sulut and Malut by using financial ratio analysis. The results show the financial performance seen from ROA, ROE, CAR, NIM and ROA was not a significant difference, whereas when viewed from the NPL, LDR, and NPM there are significant differences.

Conceptual Framework

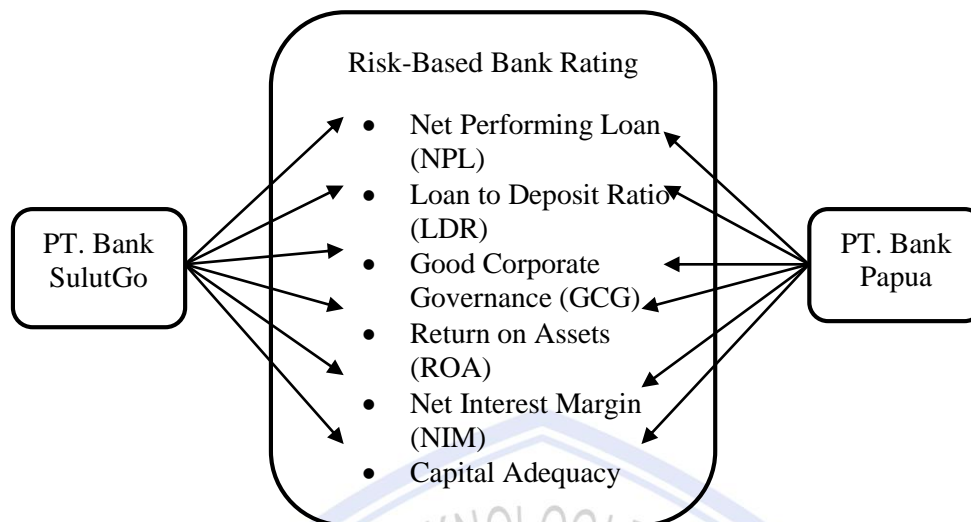


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Source: Data Processed, 2017

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework in which the setting to conduct this research. At first, researcher analyzes each Risk Based Bank Rating indicator of each banks. After that, researcher did the comparative of financial performance between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from each indicator of Risk-Based Bank Rating that are Net Performing Loan (NPL), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis of this research are:

- H₁: There is a significant difference on NPL between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
- H₂: There is a significant difference on LDR between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
- H₃: There is a significant difference on GCG between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
- H₄: There is a significant difference on ROA between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
- H₅: There is a significant difference on NIM between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.
- H₆: There is a significant difference on CAR between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua from 2013 to 2016.

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research

This research is comparative type because the purpose is to analyse and compare the financial performance between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua. The data in this research will be collected from secondary data.

Place and Time of Research

This research is conducted in Manado city, North Sulawesi, Indonesia for approximately two months, March to April 2017.

Population and Sample

The population in this research is Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua. The sample of this research is PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua annual report from 2013 to 2016.

Data Collection Method

This research is used a secondary data obtained from the internet, books and journals.

Operational Definition and Measurement of Research Variables

1. Non Performing Loan (NPL) is defined as the risk associated with the possibility of failure to pay its obligations or risk clients where debtor cannot repay their debts (Rose and Hudgins, 2008:207).

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 0% <NPL <2%, | Very Healthy |
| 2% <NPL ≤ 5% | Healthy |
| 5% <NPL ≤ 8% | Fit |
| 8% <NPL ≤ 12% | Less Healthy |
| NPL > 12% | Unhealthy |

2. LDR ratio is used to determine number of the amount of loans that given by the bank versus the amount of funds received by the bank from the depositors (Rose and Hudgins, 2008:363).

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 50% <LDR ≤ 75% | Very Healthy |
| 75% <LDR ≤ 85% | Healthy |
| 85% <LDR ≤ 100% | Healthy Enough |
| 100% <LDR ≤ 120% | Less Healthy |
| LDR > 120% | Unhealthy |

3. Good Corporate Governance is bank governance which is applying transparency, accountability, responsibility, independency and fairness in implementing business activities. That is the indicator to measure health of the bank from Good Corporate Governance (GCG).

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Ranked 1 | Very Good |
| Ranked 2 | Good |
| Ranked 3 | Pretty Good |
| Ranked 4 | Less Good |
| Ranked 5 | No Good |

4. The return on asset (ROA) percentage shows how profitable a company's asset are in generating revenue. (Rose and Hudgins, 2008:167).

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1.5% <ROA | Very Healthy |
| 1.25% <ROA ≤ 1.5% | Healthy |
| 0.5% <ROA ≤ 1.25% | Healthy Enough |
| 0% <ROA ≤ 0.5% | Less Healthy |
| ROA ≤ 0% (or negative) | Unhealthy |

5. Net interest margin (NIM) is a measure of the difference between the interest income generated by banks or other financial institutions and the amount of interest paid out to their lenders, relative to the amount of their (interest-earning) asset (Rose and Hudgins, 2008:215).

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 3% <NIM | Very Healthy |
| 2% <NIM ≤ 3% | Health |
| 1.5% <NIM ≤ 2% | Healthy Enough |
| 1% <NIM ≤ 1.5% | Less Healthy |
| NIM <1% (or negative) | Unhealthy |

6. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the ratio that determines the capacity of the bank in terms of meeting the time liabilities and other risks such as credit risk, operational risk, etc. (Rose and Hudgins, 2008:475).

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 12% <CAR | Very Healthy |
| 9% <CAR ≤ 12% | Healthy |
| 8% <CAR ≤ 9% | Healthy Enough |

6% <CAR ≤ 8%
CAR ≤ 6%

Less Healthy
Unhealthy

Data Analysis Method

Normality Test

Normality test aims to determine whether each variable is normally distributed or not.

Independent Sample T-Test

Horn (2008) stated the independent sample t-test evaluates the difference between the means of two independent or unrelated groups. This evaluate whether the means for two independent groups are significantly different from each other.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Normality Test

Ghozali (2013: 110) the basic concept of the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test is to compare the distribution of data (to be tested for normality) to the normal standard distribution.

Table 1. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | NPL | LDR | GCG | ROA | NIM | CAR |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| N | | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 1.6734 | 77.2819 | 2.5400 | 2.4178 | 8.5706 | 16.6844 |
| | Std. Deviation | 1.80659 | 12.37755 | .46595 | 1.46223 | 1.50316 | 2.85681 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | .232 | .122 | .252 | .107 | .194 | .084 |
| | Positive | .232 | .122 | .252 | .078 | .194 | .083 |
| | Negative | -.207 | -.054 | -.213 | -.107 | -.121 | -.084 |
| Test Statistic | | .232 | .122 | .252 | .107 | .194 | .084 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 | .200 | .000 | .200 | .004 | .200 |

a.

Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Source: Output SPSS version 22, 2017

Table above shows NPL has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.000 <0.05 which means that the NPL is not normally distributed. LDR has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.200 > 0.05 which means that the LDR is normally distributed. GCG has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.000 <0.05 which means that GCG is not normally distributed. ROA has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.200 > 0.05 which means that ROA is normally distributed. NIM has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.004 <0.05 which means that NIM is not normally distributed. CAR has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.200 > 0.05 which means that CAR is normally distributed.

Through the above table it can be concluded that there are some that are not normally distributed so that will be used non parametric method Mann Whitney Test and data that is normally distributed will be used parametrics method Indeooendent Sample T Test.

Independent Sample T-Test

The Independent Samples Test test consists of Levene's Test (homogeneity) and independent two-t test. In the Levene's Test if the significance value is greater than 0.05 so the t test uses the Equal Variables Assumed value (assuming the same variant) and if the significance value is less than 0.05 so the t test uses Equal

Variances Not Assumed (assumed to be different variant). The Independent Samples T Test procedure is as follows:

Hypothesis:

Ho: There is no a difference in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua

Ha: There is a difference in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua

Basic decision-making for t test is:

If significance (sig. 2 tailed) >0.05 then Ho is accepted so Ha is rejected.

If significance (sig. 2 tailed) <0.05 then Ho is rejected so Ha is accepted.

Table 2. Independent Samples Test

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| LDR | Equal variances assumed | .019 | .892 | 3.330 | 30 | .002 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 3.330 | 29.356 | .002 |
| ROA | Equal variances assumed | .160 | .692 | 1.085 | 30 | .287 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 1.085 | 28.348 | .287 |
| CAR | Equal variances assumed | .342 | .563 | -5.076 | 30 | .000 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -5.076 | 29.841 | .000 |

Source: Output SPSS version 22, 2017

The results of the Independent Samples Test statistic can be explain as follows:

LDR, F value equal to 0,019 with significance 0,892 bigger than 0,05 so t test use Equal Variances Assumed value. Thus, t LDR 3.330 with significance (sig. 2-tailed) is 0.002. Since significance (sig. 2-tailed) is smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference of LDR between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua.

ROA, F value is 0,160 with significance 0,692 bigger than 0,05 so t test use Equal Variances Assumed value. Thus, t ROA 1,085 with significance (sig. 2-tailed) is 0.287. Since significance (sig. 2-tailed) is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of ROA between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua.

CAR, F value is 0.342 with a significance of 0.563 greater than 0.05 so that t test using Equal Variances Assumed value. Thus, t CAR is -5.076 with significance (sig. 2-tailed) is 0.000. Since significance (sig. 2-tailed) is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference of CAR between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua.

Mann Whitney Test

Table 3. Test Statistics^a

| | NPL | GCG | NIM |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mann-Whitney U | 72.000 | 48.000 | 10.000 |
| Wilcoxon W | 208.000 | 184.000 | 146.000 |
| Z | -2.111 | -3.132 | -4.447 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | .035 | .002 | .000 |
| Exact Sig. [2*(1-tailed Sig.)] | .035 ^b | .002 ^b | .000 ^b |

a. Grouping Variable: FinancialPerformance

b. Not corrected for ties.

Source: Output SPSS version 22, 2017

Hypothesis testing using Mann-Whitney test hypothesis test with two independent samples. Indicators for Mann-Whitney test according to Ghozali (2013) are determined by:

- a. Asymp. Sig is greater than or equal to 0.05 (Sig.> 0.05) or Z arithmetic is greater than or equal to Z table or Ho is rejected.
- b. Asympg. Sig is smaller than 0.05 (Sig. <0.05) or Z count smaller than Z table or Ho accepted.

The results of the Mann WhitneyTest can be explained as follows:

NPL has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.035 which means that there are significant differences in the NPL of Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua. GCG has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.002 which means that there is no significant difference in GCG of Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua. NIM has Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0,000 meaning that there is no significant difference in NIM Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua.

Discussion

Non Performing Loan

NPL or often called problem loans is one indicator to assess the performance and function of banking companies in terms of lending. Based on the results of research shows that there are significant differences in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua if measured using NPL. The results are in accordance with the results from Daniswara and Sumarta (2016) and Rondonuwu and Baramuli (2016) that the NPL has significant differences toward financial performance. Bank Papua has NPL unfavorable that mainly on type of earning loan working capital Trade and investment loans heavy equipment stop while the provision of syndicated loan is still limited quantity. Based on the results obtained average NPL Bank SulutGo is lower when compared with Bank Papua. This indicates that the percentage of NPL of Bank SulutGo is lower than Bank Papua, which means that NPL of Bank SulutGo is better than Bank Papua. So that, Bank Papua possibly take preventive action to cover loss potential occurred due unbilled loan and earning assets. While NPL of Bank SulutGo has very good quality up to the level of collectability Bank SulutGo has heightened risk of default is very small. This is supported by research from Rondonuwu & Baramuli (2016) that NPL of Bank SulutGo is better than Bank Malut.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

LDR is a ratio that measures the bank's ability to meet its obligations that must be meet immediately. The results of the research have shown that there is significant difference in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua if measured using LDR. The results are in accordance with the results from Daniswara & Sumarta (2016) and Rondonuwu & Baramuli (2016) that the LDR has significant differences toward financial performance. Another thing with research from Hisham and Septiarini (2016), which says that the LDR showed no difference in financial performance of Sharia banks result of acquisition and spin off. Based on the test results obtained average LDR Bank SulutGo is higher when compared with Bank Papua. This indicates that the ability of Bank SulutGo to meet its financial obligations that must be fulfilled is higher than that of Bank Papua.

Good Corporate Governance

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is bank governance which is applying transparency, accountability, responsibility, independency and fairness in implementing business activities. GCG indicates the pattern of relationship between the Management and the stakeholders, the Management and the Board of Commissioners and inter Management which is based on ethics and Corporate Culture Values as supported by a process of system, work guidelines and organization for achieving maximum performance. The results of the research have shown that there are significant differences in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua if measured using GCG. Based on the test results obtained average GCG Bank SulutGo value is higher when compared with Bank Papua. This indicates that the GCG level of Bank Papua is better than Bank SulutGo.

Return on Assets

ROA is often use as a measure of efficiency and effectiveness of a company to generate profit / profit by utilizing assets owned. If the number of this ratio is greater then the better performance, so the rate of return is greater. If the ROA increases, the profitability of the company increases, so the ultimate impact is the profit enjoyed by the shareholders. The results of the research have shown that there is no significant difference in

financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua if measured using ROA. Nevertheless, the average ROA of Bank SulutGo is higher when compared to Bank Papua. This indicates that the level of efficiency and effectiveness of Bank SulutGo in generating profit by utilizing assets owned is higher than Bank Papua.

Net Interest Margin

NIM is the ratio of the size of the difference between interest income generated by banks or other financial institutions and the value of interest paid to their lenders for example, deposits, and uncertainty on the amount of interest sets. The results of the research show that there is significant difference in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua if measured using NIM. Based on the test results obtained average NIM Bank SulutGo is higher when compared with Bank Papua. This indicates that the level of ability of Bank SulutGo in obtaining profit from interest is higher compared to Bank Papua.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

CAR is a capital adequacy ratio that serves to accommodate the risk of losses that may be faced by the bank. The greater this ratio indicates that the company's ability to bear the risk of any risky credit is getting better. If the CAR is high then the company is able to finance its operational activities and contribute substantially to profitability. CAR is an indicator of the bank's ability to cover its declining assets because of the company's losses caused by risky assets. The results of the research show that there is significant difference in financial performance between Bank SulutGo and Bank Papua if measured using CAR. Nevertheless, the average CAR of North Sulawesi is lower than that of Bank Papua. This indicates that the bank's ability to bear the risk of any credit / earning assets at higher risk than Bank SulutGo.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

Conclusion in this research are:

1. There is no significant difference in financial performance PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank of Papua if viewed from ROA.
2. There are significant differences in financial performance between PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua if viewed from NPL, LDR, GCG, NIM, and CAR.
3. The results of the analysis show that the financial performance of PT. Bank SulutGo higher when viewed from the NPL, ROA, and NIM while the financial performance of PT. Bank Papua is higher when viewed from LDR, GCG and CAR.

Recommendation

The recommendation are:

1. PT. Bank SulutGo and PT. Bank Papua should not only be satisfied with the results already obtained and continue to improve the company's performance in order to get better results in the future.
2. The results of this study is expected to be used as a comparison material to conduct other studies related to the variables and objects of this study.

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