



Comparative Analysis Of Financial Performance at PT. Bank SUMUT Before and During the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and compare the financial performance of PT. Bank SUMUT before and during Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This study uses the CAMEL method in the selection of financial ratios to be compared. The financial ratios to be compared are the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the Non Performing Loan (NPL) ratio, the Return on Assets (ROA) ratio, the Operating Cost and Operating Income (BOPO) ratio, and the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Data analysis techniques are independent sample t-test on data with normal distribution and Mann-Whitney on data that are not normally distributed. The results showed that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL) ratio, Return On Assets (ROA), ratio of Operating Costs and Operating Income (BOPO) and, Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) ratio there were significant differences between before and during the Indonesian Covid-19 pandemic at PT. Bank SUMUT.

Keywords: CAR; NPL; ROA; BOPO; LDR.

INTRODUCTION

The Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic became an appropriate global health issue in early 2020. It is known that the origin of this virus comes from information from the World Health Organization (WHO) on December 31, 2019, there was a case of cluster pneumonia with a new etiology in Wuhan city, Hubei Province, China and then expanded outside China. On January 30, 2020 Covid-19 was designated a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and on March 11, 2020, Covid-19 was designated a pandemic.

In Indonesia, the first case was officially announced by the president on March 2, 2020 with the number of cases of two people confirmed positive for Covid-19 since it was officially announced until now the number continues to increase every day. Covid-19 has had a tremendous impact on all aspects of life, social, political, and economic. The global economy is currently facing very severe challenges and even a slumped situation, including the banking sector affected by Covid-19.

The banking industry in Indonesia experienced changes before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, judging from the financial performance of conventional banks in Indonesia with CAMEL (Capital,

Asset, Management, Earning, Liquidity) methods. the development of conventional bank finance in Indonesia for the 2019-2020 period is known that in the midst of global and world economic conditions that are still affected by Covid-19, banking resilience in general from 2019 to the conditions before the pandemic until 2020 during the pandemic is still maintained, as seen from the stable bank capital condition

This shows the bank's adequate ability to absorb risk. The increase in credit risk (NPL) in 2020 during the pandemic increased by 3.06 percent from 2019 by 2.53 percent as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which decreased the ability to pay debtors.

Along with the decline in financing growth, the impact on banking ROA in 2020 during the ROA pandemic was only 1.59 percent while in 2019 before the ROA pandemic was 2.47 percent. Operating costs increased during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 the BOPO ratio was 86.58 percent while in 2019 before the pandemic the BoPo ratio of conventional banking in Indonesia was 79.39 percent. Banking liquidity during Covid-19 also decreased in 2020 the LDR ratio of 82.54 percent while before the pandemic in 2019 the LDR ratio of 94.43 percent of the financial performance ratio was known that economic activity in Indonesia was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Assessment of financial performance can be done by evaluating the financial statements made periodically by juxtaposing the previous financial statements. Financial performance is directly proportional to the level of health of the company. Indicators used to measure the financial performance of banks according to Bank Indonesia guidelines listed in Bank Indonesia guidelines No. 9/17/PBI / 2007 using CAMEL method (Capital, Asset, Management, Earning, and Liquidity).

Financial indicators to measure financial performance at PT. Bank North Sumatra fluctuates every quarter, which is an impact due to the Covid-19 in Indonesia, making it a considerable challenge for the company.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bank

Bank comes from the Italian language *banca*, which means place of exchange of money. So that the understanding of the bank if viewed from the origin of the occurrence of the bank is a table or place to exchange money. For in Indonesia at the beginning of the understanding of banks according to law No.14 of 1967 is defined as a financial institution whose principal business provides credit and services in payment traffic and in money circulation. Then the bank was redefined and refined in Law No. 10 of 1998 dated November 10, 1998 concerning banking is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of deposits 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 people.

Financial Performance

Financial performance according to Fahmi (2017) is an analysis conducted to see the extent to which a company has implemented using the rules of financial implementation properly and correctly. Such as by making a financial statement that has met the standards and provisions in the SAK (Financial Accounting Standards) or GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principle). The performance assessment of each company is different because it depends on the scope of the business being run. There are five stages in analyzing the financial performance of a company in general, that is: (Irham, 2017)

1. Review the financial statements
2. Perform Calculations
3. Compare the results of the calculation that has been obtained
4. Perform interpretation (interpretation) of various problems found
5. Find and provide problem solving (solution) to various problems found.

Bank Financial Statements

According to Cashmere (2017) the bank's financial statements show the overall financial condition. According to Farid and Siswanto (Irham, 2017) financial statements are information that is expected to provide assistance to users to make financial economic decisions.

From this report, it will be read how the real condition of the bank, including its weaknesses and strengths. Financial statements show the performance of bank management in one period. In the financial statements contained information about the amount of wealth (assets) and the types of wealth owned (in the asset side). Then it is illustrated short-term and long-term liabilities and equity (own capital) owned.

Analysis Of Bank Financial Ratios

The ratio according to Irham (2017) is a comparison of the number of one number with another that is seen the comparison with the hope that later the answer will be found which is then used as study material to be analyzed and decided. Financial ratio or financial ratio is very important to analyze the financial condition of the company. Financial ratio analysis begins with the basic financial statements, namely from the balance sheet, the calculation of profit loss (income statement), and the statement of cash flow (cash flow statement). In the long term financial ratios can be used and used as a reference in analyzing the performance conditions of a company.

Analysis of Banking Financial Performance Using CAMEL Method

In its application in the banking world, it is necessary to assess the performance through the level of bank health. Based on the law, Bank Indonesia provides implementation guidance in the form of Circular Letter No. 6/10/PBI / 2004 dated April 12, 2004 on the assessment system of the level of health of commercial banks with CAMEL method (Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earning, Liquidity).

1. Capital Aspect (Capital)

The capital ratio used in this study is CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), according to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 9/13/PBI/2007 CAR is the provision of minimum capital for banks based on asset risk, both assets listed in the balance sheet and administrative assets as reflected in contingent liabilities and or commitments provided by banks for third parties and market risk.

The CAR ratio is used to measure capital adequacy to support assets that generate risk. The calculation of CAR is measured through the comparison of own capital with risk-weighted assets (ATMR) calculated by the bank concerned. Based on the provisions of Bank Indonesia, a bank that is declared healthy if it has a car ratio of 8 percent.

2. Asset quality

The next factor is the asset quality factor or the quality of productive assets is a benchmark to assess the level of possible receipt of funds to be invested in productive assets (principal including interest) based on certain criteria in Indonesia, the quality of productive assets is assessed based on

the level of billing, namely: current, in particular attention, substandard loans, doubtful loans, or bad loans (Winda, 2016). Asset quality is measured by the non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio.

The calculation of non-Performing Loan (NPL) is a comparison between the total number of nonperforming loans consisting of credit classified as substandard loans, doubtful loans, and bad loans against the loan disbursed.

3. Management (Management)

The third factor is measured based on management aspects, Return on assets (ROA). According to Sirait (2017) Return on assets (ROA) is the earning power ratio that shows the bank's competence in obtaining profits derived from the management of resources owned.

4. Profitability (Earning)

Profitability or profitability is a ratio that measures the level of efficient business achieved by the bank in question (Winda, 2016). The profitability of a company describes the ability of a company to use its activities productively. Operational efficiency is the efficiency of the company in using all its activities in generating sales so that costs can minimize and maximum profit will be achieved.

5. Liquidity

Liquidity is a ratio to measure the ability of a bank to meet its short-term obligations at the time of collection. This means that the bank can repay the disbursement and deposit at the time of collection and can meet the credit request that has been submitted (Winda, 2016).

METHODS

The type of research used in this study is comparative research that is research that is comparing. Comparative research is carried out by comparing the existence of a variable or more, in two or more different samples.

This study was conducted at PT. Bank North Sumatra is located at Jalan Imam Bonjol no.18, Madrasah Hulu, District Medan Polonia, Medan City, North Sumatra. The time of this study was approximately 3 months, from October 2021 to December 2021. The population used in this study is the data of the company's quarterly financial statements of PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Sampling conducted in this study is with total sampling or saturated samples. The financial statements used in this study in the conditions before the covid-19 pandemic were 6 quarters from quarter IV 2018 to quarter I 2020 and the covid-19 pandemic was 6 quarters from quarter II 2020 to quarter III 2021. So that the total data to be examined for analysis as many as 12 quarterly financial statement data.

In this study using literature study method, this study collects data and theories that are relevant to the problems to be studied and documentation method, which is a data collection technique that studies and uses information from the financial statements of PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Data analysis techniques used in this study are Independent sample t-test for normal distribution data and Mann-Whitney test for non-normal distribution data. The data processing tool used is using SPSS.

RESULTS

Table 1. **Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CAR before	6	17.39	19.11	18.1267	.66286
CAR during	6	18.54	20.99	19.4533	.85054
NPL before	6	3.88	5.05	4.5900	.42553

Next Table 1

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
NPL during	6	3.54	4.44	3.8550	.35416
ROA before	6	2.06	2.41	2.1667	.13246
ROA selama	6	1.85	2.60	2.0533	.27558
BOPO before	6	78.69	82.36	80.4517	1.29767
BOPO during	6	74.83	80.63	78.6183	2.09069
LDR before	6	81.78	97.91	88.4333	6.47570
LDR during	6	74.52	87.62	79.5883	5.63182
Valid N (listwise)	6				

Table 2. **Health Status at the ratio of car, NPL, ROA, BOPO, and LDR PT. Bank SUMUT and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia**

Ratio	Before Pandemic		During Pandemic	
	Mean	Status	Mean	Status
CAR	18,12%	Very good	19,45%	Very Good
NPL	4,59%	Good	3,85%	Good
ROA	2,16%	Very good	2,05%	Very good
BOPO	80,45%	Very good	78,61%	Very good
LDR	88,43%	Good	79,85%	Good

Based on Table 1 and table 2 can be described as follows :

1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the maximum value of the car before the Covid-19 pandemic was 19.11 percent in the first quarter of 2020 and the minimum value of the CAR was 17.39 percent in the third quarter of 2019. The Mean or average value of car variables before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 18.1267 percent. The standard deviation value of the CAR before the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.66286 percent which means that part of the CAR value in the sample is plus or minus 0.66286 percent of the mean. Table 2 the average value of the CAR ratio before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia is included in the very good category the maximum CAR value during the Covid-19 pandemic was 20.99 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020 and the minimum CAR value during the Covid-19 pandemic was 18.54 percent in the second quarter of 2020. The Mean or average value of car variables during the Covid-19

pandemic in Indonesia was 19.4533 percent. The standard deviation value of the CAR during the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.85054 percent based on the capital Adequacy Ratio (car) health assessment criteria in Table 4.2 the average value of the CAR ratio during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the very good category of 19.45 percent, 12 percent.

2. Non-Performing Loan (NPL) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Based on Table 1 the maximum NPL value in the conditions before the Covid-19 pandemic was 5.05 percent in the third quarter of 2019 and the minimum NPL value was 3.88 percent in the fourth quarter of 2018. The average Non-Performing Loan (NPL) before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra amounted to 4.5900 percent. The standard deviation value of NPL before the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.42553 percent. Based on health assessment criteria NPL ratio (Non Performing Loan) in Table 2 the average value of NPL ratio before the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the good category

In conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the maximum NPL value was 4.44 percent in the second quarter of 2020 and the minimum NPL value was 3.54 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020. The average Non Performing Loan (NPL) during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra amounted to 3.8550 percent. The standard deviation value of NPL during the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.35416 percent. Based on the criteria for health assessment of NPL (Non Performing Loan) ratio in Table 2 the average value of NPL ratio during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank Sumut is included in the category of good .

3. Return on assets (ROA) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Based on Table 1 in the conditions before the covid-19 pandemic, the maximum ROA value was 2.41 percent in the first quarter of 2019 and the minimum Roa value was 2.06 percent in the third quarter of 2019. The Mean or average value of ROA variables at Bank North Sumatra before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 2.1667 percent. The standard deviation value of ROA before the Covid-19 pandemic at Bank North Sumatra was 0.13246 percent. Based on the criteria for health assessment of Roa ratio (Return on Asset) in Table 2 the average value of ROA ratio before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the category of very good. In conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the maximum ROA value was 2.60 percent in the second quarter of 2020 and the minimum Roa value was 1.85 percent in the first quarter of 2021. The average value of ROA variables at Bank North Sumatra during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 2.0533 percent. The standard deviation value of ROA during the Covid-19 pandemic at Bank North Sumatra was 0.27558 percent. Based on the criteria for health assessment of Roa ratio (Return on Asset) in Table 2 the average value of ROA ratio during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the category of very good.

4. Operating costs and operating income (BOPO) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Based on Table 1 can be known in the conditions before the Covid-19 pandemic, the maximum BOPO value was 82.36 percent in the fourth quarter of 2018 and the minimum BOPO value was 78.69 percent in the first quarter of 2019. The Mean or average value of BOPO variables at Bank North Sumatra before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 80.4517 percent. The standard deviation value of BOPO before the Covid-19 pandemic at Bank North Sumatra was 1.29767

percent. Based on the BOPO ratio health assessment criteria in Table 2 the average value of the BOPO ratio before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the category of very good.

In conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the maximum BOPO value was 80.63 percent in the first quarter of 2021 and the minimum BOPO value was 74.83 percent in the second quarter of 2020. The Mean or average value of BOPO variables at Bank North Sumatra during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 78.6183 percent. The standard deviation value of BOPO during the Covid-19 pandemic at Bank North Sumatra was 2.09069 percent which means that most of the BOPO values in the sample are plus or minus 2.09069 percent of the mean. Based on the BOPO ratio health assessment criteria in Table 2 the average value of the BOPO ratio during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the category of very good.

5. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Based on Table 1, it can be known and the maximum LDR value before the Covid-19 pandemic was 97.91 percent in the fourth quarter of 2018 and the minimum LDR value was 81.78 percent in the second quarter of 2019. The mean or average value of the LDR variable at Bank North Sumatra before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 88.4333 percent. The standard deviation value of LDR before the Covid-19 pandemic at Bank North Sumatra was 6.475750 percent. Based on the criteria for health assessment of the LDR ratio (Loan to Deposit Ratio) in Table 2 the average value of the LDR ratio before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the category of good.

In conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the maximum LDR value was 87.62 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020 and the minimum LDR was 74.52 percent in the third quarter of 2021. The mean or average LDR variable at Bank North Sumatra during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was 79.5883 percent. The standard deviation value of LDR during the Covid-19 pandemic at Bank North Sumatra was 5.63182 percent which means that most of the LDR values in the sample are plus or minus 5.63182 percent of the mean. Based on the criteria for health assessment of the LDR ratio (Loan to Deposit Ratio) in Table 2 the average value of the LDR ratio during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at PT. Bank North Sumatra is included in the category of good.

Hypothesis test

Table 3. Independent Samples Test

Independent Samples Test									
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower Upper
CAR	Equal variances assumed	.003	.958	3.014	10	.013	1.32667	.44023	.34577 2.30756
	Equal variances not assumed			3.014	9.437	.014	1.32667	.44023	.33778 2.31555
NPL	Equal variances assumed	.104	.754	-3.252	10	.009	-.73500	.22602	-1.23860 -.23140
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.252	9.681	.009	-.73500	.22602	-1.4086 -.22914

BOPO	Equal variances assumed	.427	.528	-1.825	10	0.98	-1.83333	1.00457	-4.07165	.40498
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.825	8.355	.104	1.83333	1.00457	-4.13286	.46619
LDR	Equal variances assumed	.038	.849	-2.525	10	.030	-8.84500	3.50362	-16.65155	-1.03845
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.525	9.811	.031	-8.84500	3.50362	-16.67196	-1.01804

1. In the ratio of car shows the value of Sig. (2-tailed) $0.013 < 0.050$. This means that there is a significant difference between the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at Bank North Sumatra.
2. The NPL ratio shows the Sig value. (2-tailed) of $0.009 < 0.010$. This means that there is a significant difference between Non-Performing loans (NPL) before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at Bank North Sumatra.
3. At the ratio of bopo shows the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of $0.098 < 0.10$. This means that there is a significant difference between operating costs and operating income (BOPO) before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at Bank North Sumatra.
4. The LDR ratio shows the Sig value. (2-tailed) of $0.030 < 0.050$. This means that there is a significant difference between the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at Bank North Sumatra.

Table 4. Mann-Whitney

Test Statistics ^a	
	ROA
Mann-Whitney U	6.000
Wilcoxon W	27.000
Z	-1.922
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.055
Exact Sig. [2*(1-tailed Sig.)]	.065 ^b

At the ratio of ROA shows the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of $0.055 < 0.10$. This means that there is a significant difference between Return on assets (ROA) before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at Bank North Sumatra.

DISCUSSION

1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Tests conducted on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) using the independent sample t-test test showed that between cars before the pandemic and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia at Bank North Sumatra there were significant differences. Banking capital is still at a very good level because banks continue to reserve funds to anticipate credit risks and also because a lot of idle capital is unused during the pandemic. So that the Capital owned by the bank is better in conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic than before the pandemic. The Capital owned by the bank is stable and strong enough to cope with various possible risks of loss.

2. Non-Performing Loan (NPL) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

The NPL before the Covid-19 pandemic was higher than during the pandemic because Bank North Sumatra reserved far more funds to overcome credit risk or during the pandemic banks strengthened their capital for credit risk compared to the year before the pandemic, so the NPL before the pandemic was much lower than during the pandemic. NPL during the pandemic is still categorized as healthy and ideal due to many efforts from banks and the government to cope with non-performing loans such as funding assistance from the government to banks, government policies to restructure, namely providing dry loan installment payments so that NPL is still maintained.

3. Return on assets (ROA) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

The value of ROA during the pandemic decreased by 0.12 percent, this indicates that banking conditions may decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic, decreased ROA due to credit risks that were quite high during the pandemic that affected bank profit revenues that decreased during the pandemic. However, Bank North Sumatra is still able to maintain the efficiency of using assets to earn income so that the ROA value can be said to be normal and healthy during the Covid-19 pandemic.

4. Operating costs and operating income (bopo) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Every quarter the ratio of bopo PT. Bank North Sumatra experienced fluctuations and there were significant differences before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The average value of BOPO before the pandemic is 80.45 percent this value is greater when compared to the average BOPO during the pandemic, which is 78.62 percent, which means that the Covid-19 pandemic, Bank North Sumatra has a better BOPO than before the pandemic, because if a bank's BOPO is higher, it indicates that the bank's management ability to control operating costs against operating income by the bank is less efficient. Bopo is stable at Bank North Sumatra because the bank can optimize low-cost funds and operational sector efficiency.

5. Loan to deposit Ratio (LDR) PT. Bank North Sumatra before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

The average value of LDR before the pandemic was 97.91 percent, this value was greater when compared to the average LDR during the pandemic, which was 87.62 percent. The LDR ratio at Bank North Sumatra tends to decrease due to Covid-19 in Indonesia by 10.29 percent. This shows that LDR during the Covid-19 pandemic is better than before the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, because if the LDR of a low bank is indicated that many funds are idle and have not been distributed in credit, but the quality of bank liquidity is good and if the bank LDR is high, it means that the distribution of funds in the form of optimal credit, but the bank's liquidity ability is less good.

CONCLUSION

There were significant differences in financial performance at PT Bank North Sumatra before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia as measured by CAMEL method, namely Capital Adequacy (CAR), Non Performing Loan ratio (NPL), Return Asset ratio (ROA), Operating Cost and Operating Income ratio (BOPO), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).

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