

# Comparative Analysis of Pt Bank HSBC Indonesia Financial Performance between 2017 and 2018

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## Abstract

This study aims to comparative analyze for financial performance of PT HSBC Indonesia in 2017 and 2018. The method used in this study is paired sample t test. The result are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017. Ratio Performance of bank HSCB are had 9 data decreasing are Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM) problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning, problematic productive assets against total earning assets, reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets, gross NPL, Net NPL, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Net Interest Margin (NIM), Ratio Performance of bank are had 2 data increasing are Operational Expenses on Operating Income and (BOPO) and Loan to Deposit Ratio LDR but Financial performance of HSBC are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017.

**Keywords:** Bank and Financial Performance.

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## INTRODUCTION

PT Bank HSBC Indonesia offers a variety of products and services in the commercial, corporate, retail banking and wealth management fields. The extensive domestic network of PT Bank HSBC Indonesia and the global network of the HSBC Group enables PT Bank HSBC Indonesia to support customers with financial solutions right in Indonesia and in various countries where the HSBC Group operates [1].

Financial Services Authority Circular number 14 / SEOJK.03 / 2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning Rating of Commercial Bank Soundness in point III.1 Procedure for Assessing the Soundness of Commercial Banks Individually Assessment of Soundness Level of Commercial Banks Individually includes an assessment of risk profile factors, Governance, profitability and capital [2].

This study aims to comparative analyze for financial performance of PT HSBC Indonesia in 2017 and 2017.

According to Christian. F. J *et al.*, that An healthy bank is a bank that can perform its functions

properly. In other words, a healthy bank is a bank that is able to keep and maintain the trust of the community, can do the intermediassi function, it can help smooth the payment as well as lalulitas can be used by the Government in carrying out a wide range of its policies, especially monetary policy [3]. Aprilia R. S. R *et al.*, that on the contrary, debt to equity ratio and return on assets not affect significantly on price to book value [4]. Wahyuni. P. D, Utami. W that based on the analysis, it is known that institutional ownership, managerial ownership, the proportion of independent board and the proportion of independent audit committee do not affect the cost of equity capital [5]. Ansori. H. R, Safira that the comparison showed that the CAR and NPL of the Conventional Commercial Bank variable affected the ROA, while the LDR had no effect. In contrast to the conventional, all variables Islamic Banks are CAR, LDR and NPL effect on ROA [6]. Permana D that research have found that strategic clarity in term of align with vision, priority of strategy and scope of strategy have positive significant impact on strategy implementation success in Indonesian Islamic banking. The implications of these findings are further elaborated [7]. Wahyuningsih D. & Gunawan. R that thus bopo and liquidity (loan deposit ratio) simultaneously

significant return to profitability on assets [8]. Riadi *et al.*, that the soundness of banks in 2013 to 2015 from the risk profile aspect is classified as very healthy, Good Corporate Governance is quite healthy, earnings are very healthy, and Capital is very healthy [9]. Kusnanto that the Bank's Health Level in terms of RGEC at Sharia Commercial Banks in the period of 2013, 2014, and 2015 are in healthy criteria, so it is considered very capable of facing significant negative impacts from changes in business conditions and other external factors [10]. Helsinawati *et al.*, that the assessment financial performance of PT. Bank Bukopin Tbk before and after the application of branchless banking is not difference and not significant, but is not fixed value [11]. Rahmaniah and Wibowo that the year 2011 to 2013 on the third BUS (Islamic Banks) nothing is declared unhealthy and potentially high financial distress, the three buses experienced a decline in the performance of earnings as measured by ROA and ROE and liquidity ratios that FDR, but the decline no significant effect and does not experience the potential of high financial distress [12].

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

### BANK

According to Hermansyah that banks are financial institutions that are the place for individuals, private business entities, business entities state property, even government institutions save the funds they have [13].

According to Article 4 of Law 10 of 1998 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking, Indonesian banking aims to support the implementation of national development in order to improve equity, economic growth, and national stability in the direction of increasing the welfare of many people Kasmir simply defined the bank as a financial institution whose main activity is to collect funds from the community and redistribute the funds to the public and provide other bank services [14].

According to Zainal Asikin that Foreign Bank Is a branch of an existing bank abroad, whether private or foreign government [15]

### Financial Performance

Furthermore, in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 4 / POJK.03 / 2016 concerning Assessment of the Soundness of Commercial Banks in chapter 1. General Provisions, article 1 paragraph (1) Banks are commercial banks as referred to in Act Number 7 of 1992 concerning banking as has been amended by Act Number 10 of 1998, including branch offices of banks that operate overseas, which carry out conventional business activities, paragraph (4) Bank Soundness is the result of evaluating the condition of the bank carried out against bank risk and performance, paragraph (5) Composite rating is the final rating of the bank's health rating [16].

### Hypothesis

- $H_0$ : It is suspected that there there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017
- $H_i$ : It is suspected that there are difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017.

### Data Collection Technique

The research, data collection technique used is library research / documentation which is a secondary data collection technique with the technique of collecting data indirectly through intermediary media (second parties). This research requires a company's financial report data to see data from the financial statements of PT HSBC Indonesia from [www.hsbc.co.id](http://www.hsbc.co.id)

### Data Analysis

- Descriptive Analysis
- Data Quality Analysis

Statistics Test: Kolmogorov-Smirnov

Test Criteria:

- a. If sig > 0.05 then  $H_0$  is accepted
- b. If sig < 0.05 then  $H_0$  is rejected

- Average Difference Analysis
- a. T test (Paired Sample t-test)

The hypothesis in this study is as follows

- $H_0$ :  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ , means there is not difference of financial performance 2016 with 2017
- $H_a$ :  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ , means there is differences of financial performance 2016 with 2017

Statistics Test: T test (Paired Sample t Test)

Test Criteria:

- a. If sig > 0.05 then  $H_0$  is accepted
- b. If sig < 0.05 then  $H_0$  is rejected

- Wilcoxon Test

Statistics Test: Wilcoxon Test

Test Criteria

- If sig (2-tailed) > 0.05, then  $H_0$  is accepted
- If sig (2-tailed) < 0.05, then  $H_0$  is rejected [17].

## RESULTS AND DICUSSION

### The Profile of HSBC

HSBC is named after its founding member, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, which was established in 1865 to finance the growing trade between Europe, India and China. The inspiration behind the founding of the bank was

Thomas Sutherland, a Scot who was then working for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He realised that there was considerable demand for local banking facilities in Hong Kong and on the China coast, and he helped to establish the bank which opened in Hong Kong in March 1865 and in Shanghai a month later. Soon after its formation, the bank began opening branches to expand the services it could offer customers. Although that network reached as far as Europe and North America, the emphasis was on building up representation in China and the rest of the Asia-Pacific region. HSBC was a pioneer of modern banking practices in a number of countries – for instance, in 1888 it was the first bank to be established in Thailand, where it printed the country's first banknotes. From the outset trade finance was a strong feature of the local and international business of the bank, an expertise that has been recognised throughout its history. Bullion, exchange, merchant banking and note issuing also played an important part. In 1874, the bank handled China's first public loan and thereafter issued most of China's public loans. By the end of the century, after a strong period of growth and success under the leadership of Thomas Jackson (chief manager for most of that period from 1876 to 1902), the bank was the foremost financial institution in Asia. The 20th century saw challenges and change for HSBC. In the early years of the 20th century, HSBC widened the scope of its activities in the East. It became increasingly involved in the issuing of loans to national governments, especially in China, to finance modernisation and internal infrastructure projects such as railway building. The First World War brought disruption and dislocation to many businesses, but the 1920s saw a return to prosperity in the East as new industries were developed and trade in commodities such as rubber and tin soared. The bank's new head office in Hong Kong (1935) and the new buildings at major branches such as Bangkok (1921), Manila (1922) and Shanghai (1923) reflected this confidence. The 1930s ushered in an era of uncertainty with economic recession and political turmoil in many of the bank's markets. In the Second World War, the majority of the bank's staff in the East became prisoners of war as the enemy advanced through Asia. The bank survived under the new leadership of Arthur Morse, and through its prudent policy of building up large reserves in peace time. At the end of the war, HSBC took on a key role in the reconstruction of the Hong Kong economy. Its support for the skills of newcomers to Hong Kong was especially vital to the upsurge in manufacturing in this period. In other markets, however, HSBC needed to make major readjustments. Most of the mainland offices in China were closed between 1949 and 1955, leaving only the Shanghai office to continue its long and eventful service. These changes carried the risk that the bank was over-concentrating its interests in Hong Kong. The bank addressed this concern by diversifying through a series of alliances and acquisitions. The purchases of the Mercantile Bank and the British Bank

of the Middle East in 1959 took HSBC into new pastures, and the formation of a merchant banking arm in 1972 extended its range of services. By the 1970s the bank had firmly developed a policy of expansion by acquisition or formation of subsidiaries with their own identities and expertise. In the later years of the 20th century HSBC moved from an important regional bank to one of the world's leading financial services organisations. This transition was achieved by a number of steps. By the late 1970s HSBC's management had conceived the strategy of the 'three-legged stool' with the legs of the stool representing the three markets of the Asia-Pacific region, the USA and the UK. In the 1980s, the purchase of Marine Midland Bank in the USA represented the acquisition of the second leg of the stool. HSBC then sought a similar purchase in the UK. The initial target was the Royal Bank of Scotland but after this acquisition failed, attention turned to Midland Bank and a 14.9 per cent stake was taken in 1987. After creating a new holding company, HSBC Holdings plc in 1991, HSBC then made a recommended offer for full ownership of Midland in July 1992. The third leg was in place. As a result of the formation of the new holding company and the acquisition of Midland Bank, HSBC became headquartered in London. HSBC continued to grow through a number of acquisitions across the globe. In November 1998, HSBC announced the adoption of a unified brand, using HSBC and the hexagon symbol everywhere it operated, with the aim of enhancing recognition of HSBC by customers, shareholders and staff throughout the world. In the 21st century, HSBC has renewed its focus on its birthplace, growing its business in China both organically and through a series of strategic partnerships. HSBC's diversification and its core values of financial strength and stability have stood it in good stead in the recent global turbulence in economies and markets, and it remains well placed to deal with an uncertain world [18].

The HSBC Group has a long and varied history in Indonesia. We opened the first branch in Indonesia in 1884 under the name of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Indonesia Branch ("HSBC Foreign Bank Branch Office in Indonesia"). Initially, HSBC helped finance and facilitate the sugar trade. Then HSBC expanded its operations by opening a second office in Surabaya in 1896. In the years and decades that followed, HSBC continued to grow and strengthen its presence in a growing and dynamic Indonesian market. In 2009, the HSBC Group acquired PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja ("Bank Ekonomi"), a local bank with an extensive network in Indonesia. In October 2016, Bank Ekonomi changed its name to PT Bank HSBC Indonesia. On April 17, 2017, the HSBC Group has combined the operations of HSBC Foreign Bank Branch Offices in Indonesia with PT Bank HSBC Indonesia and became PT Bank HSBC Indonesia, which obtained permission to do business as a commercial bank based on Decision

of the Financial Services Authority Board of Commissioners No.15 / KDK 03/2001 dated 4 October 2016, Bank Indonesia Letter No.22 / 1221 / UPPS / PSbD dated 2 March 1990 and Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No.104 / KMK.013 / 1990 dated 12 February 1990. This is one of the milestones important history for the history of the HSBC Group in Indonesia. This integrated bank enables HSBC to expand its banking proposition, while

contributing more to the Indonesian economy by connecting customers to various opportunities through the capability and geographic presence that is widespread in Indonesia [1].

**Financial Performance**

Financial performance of HSBC as follows on the table below.

**Table-1: Performance Ratio of Pt Bank HSBC Tbk**

1. Minimum Capital Requirement ( (KPMM)	20,79	22,49
2. Problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning assets	1,25	1,54
3. Problematic productive assets against total earning assets	1,76	2,80
4. Reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets	2,15	2,80
5. Non Performing Loan (NPL) gross	2,52	4,26
6. Non Performing Loan (NPL) net	1,22	1,70
7. Return on Asset (ROA)	1,13	1,78
8. Return on Equity (ROE)	5,95	11,85
9. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	4,64	5,25
10. Operational Expenses on Operating Income (BOPO)	88,92	82,79
11. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	124,71	106,55

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2019) [19]

Based on Ratio Performance of bank are had 9 data decreasing are Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM) of -1.70% Problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning of -0.29 % Problematic productive assets against total earning assets -0.65%, Reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to

earning assets -1.74%, Gross NPL -0.48%, Net NPL -0,65%, Return on Assets (ROA) -5.90%, Return on Equity (ROE) 0,61% and Net Interest Margin (NIM) -0.61%, Ratio Performance of bank are had 2 data increasing arez Operational Expenses on Operating Income and (BOPO) 6.13%, and Loan to Deposit Ratio LDR 18.16%.

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%)	11	1,13	124,71	23,1855	42,48963
Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)	11	1,54	106,55	22,1645	36,76845
Valid N (listwise)	11				

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of The Descriptive Statistics show that Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 are minimum of 1.13%, maximum of 124.71%, mean of 23.1855% and deviation standard of

42.48963%. The Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017 are minimum of 1.54%, maximum of 106.55%, mean of 22.1645 % and deviation standard of 36.76845%

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%)	Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)
N		11	11
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	23,1855	22,1645
	Std. Deviation	42,48963	36,76845
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,385	,338
	Positive	,385	,338
	Negative	-,302	-,287
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,276	1,120
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,077	,163
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of Test of One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov show that Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 had sig (2-tailed) of 0.077 > 0.05

are the data had normal distribution. Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017 had sig (2-tailed) of 0,163 > 0.05 are the data had normal distribution.

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%)	23,1855	11	42,48963	12,81111
	Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)	22,1645	11	36,76845	11,08611

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of Paired Samples Statistics show that Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 had deviation standard of 42. 48963% and standard error

mean of 12, 81111 Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 had deviation standard of 36,76845% and standard error mean of 11, 08611

Paired Samples Correlations					
			N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) & Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)		11	,998	,000

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of Paired Samples Correlations of Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018

and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 had sig 0.0000 < 0.05 that the sample had correlation.

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) - Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)	1,02091	6,31853	1,90511	-3,22394	5,26576	,536	10	,604

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of Paired Samples Test of Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 minus Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2016 had sig (2-tailed) of 0. 604 > 0.05 that the H<sub>0</sub> is accepted and H<sub>1</sub> is

rejected there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017.

Ranks				
		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) - Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)	Negative Ranks	9 <sup>a</sup>	5,00	45,00
	Positive Ranks	2 <sup>b</sup>	10,50	21,00
	Ties	0 <sup>c</sup>		
	Total	11		
a. Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) < Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)				
b. Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) > Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)				
c. Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) = Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)				

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of ranks of Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 show the Negative ranks are 9

sample, mean ranks 5 and sum of ranks 45, and positive ranks are 2 sample mean ranks 10.50 and sum of ranks 21.

Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>	
	Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 (%) - Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 (%)
Z	-1,067 <sup>b</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,286
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on positive ranks.	

Source: Data Analysis (2019)

Based on the table of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test of Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2018 minus Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC 2017 had sig (2-tailed) of  $0.286 > 0.05$  that the  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected there are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017.

## CONCLUSIONS

Ratio Performance of bank HSCB are had 9 data decreasing are Minimum Capital Requirement (KPM) problematic productive assets and non-productive assets of total productive assets and non-earning, problematic productive assets against total earning assets, reserve for impairment losses (CKPN) of financial assets to earning assets, gross NPL, Net NPL, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Net Interest Margin (NIM), Ratio Performance of bank are had 2 data increasing are Operational Expenses on Operating Income and (BOPO) and Loan to Deposit Ratio LDR but Financial performance of HSBC are are not difference significant between Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2018 and Performance Ratio of Bank HSBC in 2017.

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