

Analysis of the Profitability Ratio as Empirical Evidence of Financial Performance in PT Bank Central Asia Tbk Listed on the IDX

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the financial performance of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk in terms of profitability ratios during the 2022–2025 period. The research method used is a descriptive quantitative approach utilizing secondary data in the form of the company's annual financial reports obtained through the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Profitability measurement is proxied through three main indicators: Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Return on Investment (ROI) based on total productive assets. The analysis results show that during the observation period, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk was able to maintain very strong and stable financial performance. The average ROA value was recorded at 3.50%, which is well above Bank Indonesia's health standards. Meanwhile, effective equity management resulted in a very competitive average ROE of 20.13%, and strategic fund allocation resulted in an average ROI of 3.81%. Overall, this empirical evidence confirms the very high efficiency in the utilization of operational assets and optimization of the capital structure to provide maximum returns for shareholders with prudent risk management.

Keywords: Bank Central Asia; Bank; Financial Performance; Profitability; Stock Exchange.

1. INTRODUCTION

Because one of their roles is to gather money from the public in the form of deposits and savings and redistribute it in the form of loans and credits, banks are among the financial organisations that play a crucial role in the economy. This feature allows individuals with extra money to store it securely in banks, while community organisations without money can borrow money from banks, particularly business actors who want money for both working capital and investments.(Zuniarti, 2014)

Because banks act as intermediary organisations that link surpluses and fund deficits in the economy, banking performance is the primary focus in preserving the sustainability of the financial system. In this situation, financial ratio analysis is a crucial tool for assessing how well banks manage their capital, liabilities, and assets. Financial Performance Assessment can be done with a measurement tool in the form of financial ratio analysis, this financial ratio can be useful to determine the health or financial performance in the company both now and in the future so that it is a measuring tool to assess the company's financial position in a certain period.

Financial performance is a fundamental aspect that reflects the success of a company in carrying out its business operations efficiently and effectively(Putriani et al., 2025). According to Jumingan (2006), financial performance is a reflection of how well the company is managed refers to the financial statements that have been published in a certain period which is usually measured in terms of capital adequacy, liquidity, and profitability. How good a company's

financial performance is can be seen from the information in the financial statements it has(Diana et al., 2020). According to Jumingan (2006:242), one of the financial performance analysis techniques that can be used is(Keuangan & Indonesia, 2021) financial ratios. Among them is ratio analysis, namely the profitability ratio, which is an analysis method that can be used to determine the relationship of certain items in the balance sheet or income statement individually or a combination of the two reports. The purpose of profitability is to show the Company's ability to earn a profit compared to the capital used such as assets. In other words, profitability is the ability of a company to generate profits over a certain period.(Sudirman & Wiranugraha, 2022)

2. THEORETICAL STUDIES

Definition of Bank

Banks are financial institutions that act as intermediaries in financial activities between parties who have excess funds, such as those who save or invest, and those who need funds, such as borrowers or debtors. The bank's functions include the provision of financial services such as deposits, credit, payments, and various other types of financial transactions. In addition, banks are also responsible for managing financial risks and providing various investment products and other financial services to meet the needs of their customers(Billytona et al., 2024).

In the opinion of Prof. G.M Verryn Stuart, the Bank is an institution that embodies the integrity of other individuals, by presenting their services. A bank is an institution where the bank becomes an intermediary for many people(Sumitra & Ibrahim, 2016). Meanwhile, according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 10 of 1998 dated November 10, 1998 concerning banking, what is meant by a bank 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 many people(Zuniarti, 2014).

Financial Ratio Analysis

Financial ratio analysis is an analysis method used as an indicator of company growth by looking at financial statements during the accounting period. Every company policy related to financial statements should be decided based on the calculation of financial ratios so that the decisions taken are more accurate in the results, because mistakes in determining decisions will result in losses. Considering decisions made based on financial ratios is a wise step, because the management can predict the company's development in the future(Ayu et al., 2023).

Meanwhile, according to Abdullah (2005: 123), "financial ratio analysis is a financial analysis technique to find out the relationship between certain items in the balance sheet and income statements both individually and simultaneously(Farah, 2012).

Reintaviability Rasio

Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits through the use of all its resources. In measuring profitability, there are several ratios that show the effectiveness and efficiency of the company in obtaining profits (Sunaryo, 2019). Return On Assets (ROA) is used to see how optimally a company's assets are able to generate profits. Return On Equity (ROE) describes a company's ability to provide profits on the capital invested by shareholders. Net Operating Margin (NOM) indicates the success rate of key operational activities in creating net profit. Meanwhile, Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO) is used to assess the company's efficiency in controlling operational costs, where the lower the BOPO value indicates more efficient performance(Aceh et al., 2024).

3. METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive method. This approach was chosen to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the financial performance of the research object based on accurate figures. The data used in this study is secondary data that is empirical in nature. Data is obtained from the Annual Report of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk which has been audited and officially published through the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website and the company's official website.

The object of this study is the profitability ratio at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. The observation period taken is for 4 years, starting from 2022 to 2025, to see the development trend of the company's performance before and after the pandemic. The data analysis technique used is financial ratio analysis. The analysis stage begins with collecting data on financial position statements and income statements, conducting manual calculations based on the profitability formula, then interpreting the results to draw conclusions about the company's financial performance.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of BCA Company

PT Bank BCA is one of the largest and leading private banks in Indonesia. As a bank that has an important role in the financial system, it is important to monitor and analyze the level of financial health of the bank. The financial health of banks has a significant impact on the stability of the financial system as a whole.(Pratiwi & Setyarini, 2023)

The bank was founded on February 21, 1957 under the name Bank Central Asia NV and was once an important part of the Salim Group. PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. (BBCA) recorded asset growth of 15.4% last year. With this asset growth, BCA has established itself as the third largest asset bank in Indonesia. According to Bank Indonesia (BI) data as of 2025, BCA's assets will reach IDR 1,586.82 trillion, which still places BCA as the third largest asset bank in Indonesia. In the first position is PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (BMRI) with total assets of IDR 2,829.94 trillion. Then PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (BBRI) is below it with assets of IDR 1,586.82 trillion.

BCA always upholds the company's values and culture and focuses on prioritizing the interests of its customers. The principle of Enhanced Relationship and Quality Growth is strongly upheld and must be implemented seriously in serving BCA's loyal customers accompanied by quality improvement at BCA. One example of BCA achieving the highest score can be seen from the customer loyalty index category where the assessment is based on the service excellence provided by a bank for its products and services to customers. BCA has very good service excellence and customer orientation based on a survey conducted by MarkPlus Insight, so it can be seen the customer loyalty index ranking of BCA and other banks(Bank et al., 2014).

Presentation of Financial Data

Table 1. Summary of financial data of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Year	Total assets (Billion)	Net profit (Billion)	Total equity (Billion)	Total productive assets (Billions)
2022	1.314.732	40.700	221.182	1.173.144
2023	1.408.107	48.600	242.538	1.266.223
2024	1.430.850	54.800	253.068	1.354.435
2025	1.586.800	57.540	281.690	1.479.307

Source: Annual report of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (2022-2025), data processed

Analysis of the Reinability Rasio

Table 2. results of BCA's reinstability ratio analysis

Year	LENGTH (%)	ROE (%)	ROI (%)
2022	3,10%	18,40%	3,47%
2023	3,45%	20,04%	3,84%
2024	3,83%	21,65%	4,05%
2025	3,63%	20,43%	3,89%
Average	3,50%	20,13%	3,81%

ROA Fluctuations and Asset Management Efficiency

According to Kasmir (2019) Return on assets (ROA) is a ratio that is often used to show the return on the number of assets used in a company. This ROA ratio provides an overview of the efficiency of management in managing all its assets to bring in net profit after taxation. Kasmir (2019) said that the higher the value of this ratio, the more effective the use of productive assets will be (Sari, 2016). The formula for calculating Return On Assets is:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Aset}} \times 100\%$$

Based on the empirical data in table 2, the return on assets (ROA) ratio at PT Bank Central Asia during the period 2022 to 2025 shows a very strong and stable performance with an average value of 3.50%. The movement of this ratio began in 2022 with a ratio of 3.10% then experienced a significant increase to 3.45% in 2023, and reached its peak in 2024 with a ratio value of 3.83%. Although there is a slight decrease to 3.63% in 2025, this figure shows that the ratio is still far above the standard set by Bank Indonesia, which is at least 1.5%

Theoretically, this positive trend shows that the management of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk has very high capabilities and efficiency in managing and utilizing all its assets. The increase in ROA from 2022 to 2024 identifies that the growth of the Company's total assets is proportional to the expansion of net profit. This makes the bank clean in minimizing non-productive assets and optimizing banking operations in order to bring in a measly return from every asset managed by PT Bank Central Asia Tbk.

ROE Growth and Capital Optimization

The rate of return on equity (ROE) is a very important indicator for shareholders to measure how much profit they will be entitled to on the capital that has been deposited, as stated by fahmi (2018). Return On Equity focuses on the Company's equity ability to generate net profits. The optimal ROE figure reflects the level of efficiency of capital utilization in increasing the investment value for the owner (Mardiana, 2022). The Return On Equity formula can be written as follows.

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Ekuitas}} \times 100\%$$

The data in table 2 shows that the average ROE at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk is at a very high level of 20.13%. This ratio in 2022 was recorded at 18.40%, then increased to 20.04% in 2023, and reached a high of 21.65% in 2024 before decreasing to 20.43% in 2025.

The achievement of a consistent ROE of above 18% provides empirical evidence that PT Bank Central Asia Tbk is very effective in managing its capital structure. For investors and shareholders, this ROE growth is a positive signal that shows that the crops they invest in are able to generate very competitive net profits. The effectiveness of this capital optimization also reflects that the policy of profit retention and dividend distribution carried out by the management is able to support business sustainability while significantly increasing the company's market value.

ROI Analysis in the Context of Fund Placement

Sutrisno (2019) stated that Return On Investment (ROI) is the Company's ability to generate profits that are used to cover the investment incurred. The profit in this ratio is obtained from the efficiency of funds or special productive assets that are invested to rotate business operations(Dharma, 2019). The commonly used formula to measure the ROI ratio is

$$ROI = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Investasi}} \times 100\%$$

Based on the calculation results contained in table 2, the Return On Investment (ROI) ratio of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk which is measured through the allocation of total productive assets shows excellent performance with an average value of 3.81%. The trend of movement of the ROI ratio was recorded at 3.47% in 2022, then increased in 2023 by 3.84%, and reached the highest level of 4.05% in 2024, although at the end of 2025 there was a slight decrease to 3.89%, but the bank's investment portfolio capabilities remained in the strong category.

Financially, the fact that this ROI ratio is consistently higher than the ROA ratio provides crucial empirical evidence. This shows that the funds devoted by the management of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk to the investment sector are very productive. The stability of the ROI above the average of 3.4% reflects the application of the principle of prudence which is very effective, where the expansion of strategic fund placement carried out by PT Bank Central Asia has proven to be successfully balanced with maximum risk mitigation of bad loans.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that PT Bank Central Asia Tbk has a very strong, healthy, and stable financial performance based on the results of the analysis of the rentability ratio and the discussion of empirical evidence during the period 2022 to 2025. Judging from the Return on Assets (ROA) ratio, management shows an exceptional level of efficiency, with an average of 3.5%. This is well above Bank Indonesia's healthy standard of 1.5%, which indicates that the company managed to maximize the utilization of its operating assets and minimize non-productive assets during the observation period.

In addition, as shown by an average Return on Equity (ROE) of 20.13%, the effectiveness of managing one's own capital structure or equity is also at an excellent level. This empirical evidence suggests that banks are able to provide a very competitive and promising rate of return on net profit for investors and shareholders. This gives a positive signal to the capital market sector. This profitability is increased by the quality of strategic fund allocation in productive asset posts. By looking at the Return on Investment (ROI) measurement which yields an average value of 3.81%, it is evident that the bank's main investment portfolio, particularly related to credit disbursement and financing, has the ability to achieve ideal profit return flows by applying the bank's prudential principles consistently.

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