# Financial Performance of Foreign Exchange Bank and Non-Foreign Exchange Bank in Indonesia 2012-2016 Periods

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**Abstract:** This study aims to analyze the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank and non-Foreign Exchange Bank examined by ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO, LDR and NPL. The research object are banking company listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period of 2012 - 2016. The sample uses purposive sampling technique which the sample selected based on certain criteria. There are 17 samples which consist of 15 foreign exchange banks and 2 non-foreign banks that fulfill the criteria to be examined by using quantitative descriptive approach. Therefore, the data analysis used is statistical analysis form by t-test. The result of this study indicates that there is no significant difference in the financial performance of foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016 as measured by ROA, ROE, BOPO, LDR and NPL. Conversely when measured by the NIM, the result of this study indicates a significant difference between the financial performance of foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.
**Keywords:** Financial Performance, Foreign Exchange Bank, Non-Foreign Exchange Bank, ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO, LDR and NPL.

**PRELIMINARY**

To integrate regional and global economies, foreign exchange banks have a more important role. Free trade in WTO organizations, regional integration within ASEAN plus 3, AFTA, NAFTA, and others provides wider opportunities for foreign exchange banks, both private and government companies to improve their financial performance. Meanwhile, non-foreign exchange bank as a bank that does not have permission to carry out foreign transactions only conducts transactions in the country. However, non-foreign exchange banks still have a role in economic development for good companies and domestic markets [1]. In addition, although non-foreign banks can only engage in activities and transactions within the national scope, but it is only limited space and activities, it does not mean that bank performance is worse than foreign exchange banks [2].

In this modern era of globalization, foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in Indonesia need to maintain their financial performance in order to be optimal. Facing of intense competition among banks, the financial condition of banks and non-foreign exchange banks are one of the factors that must be lifted in order to survive. Financial performance is part of the performance of banks and non-foreign exchange banks as a whole. These are forms of attainment of non-foreign exchange banks and banks in their operations, finance, collection and distribution of funds, technology, and human resources [3].

Financial performance can be used by measuring financial ratios as a measure. Similar to other industries, banks also use liquidity analysis, solvency, profitability, and operational and management efficiency. The analysis of this ration is to know the relationship between items in report or report, profit or loss of individual bank or industry. Liquidity aspects used in ratios can be accessed by calculating Cash Ratio, Banking Ratio, and Loan to Asset Ratio. Financial ratios to measure bank solvency can be determined by calculating Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Primary Ratio, and Capital Ratio. The profitability ratio can include Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Net Profit Margin (NPM). Meanwhile, operational efficiency can be accessed by calculating Operational Cost to Operating Income (BOPO). In addition, ratio analysis also assists management in understanding what is really happening to banking based on financial statement information either by using present or future ratios in internal banking or banking ratios with other industry averages at the same point [4].

Therefore, the financial performance of foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks can be seen from the financial statements. The financial statements of banks and non-foreign exchange banks show the overall financial condition. The report also shows the performance of the management of non-foreign exchange banks and banks for one term [5]. In order for financial information obtained from the financial statements that can be useful to measure the financial condition, it is necessary to do financial ratio analysis.

There are many researches about bank performance either among countries or groups. From the results of his research, Mintong and Qiuyue [6] defines that there are different perceptions of mergers and acquisitions in Hong Kong, Singapore and China. Karim [7] found a significant difference in the efficiency of banks in ASEAN, where large banks are more efficient than small banks. Nia, Alouj, Pireivatlou, and Ghezelbash [8] stated that private banks are more efficient than government banks in Iran. Repkova and Miglietti [9] argued that small and medium-sized banks are more efficient than those of major banks in Slovakia. Sillah, Khokhar and Khan [10] found that in Saudi Arabia, the most efficient foreign banks have not significantly changed in

efficiency of public banks and sharia-based commercial banks.

This study uses the measurement of financial ratios of the bank. Those are rentability ratios (remunerativeness), efficiency ratios, and liquidity ratios. The profitability ratio includes ROA (Return on Assets), ROE (Return on Equity), and NIM (Net Interest Margin). The efficiency ratio is proxied with BOPO (Operating Cost to Operating Income), whereas, the liquidity ratio is proxied by LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) and NPL (Non-Performing Loan).

The acquisition of these three financial ratios aims to facilitate in seeing the progress of financial condition of foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks on a periodic basis. The financial ratios are a simpler substitute for the information presented in very detailed and complex foreign exchange bank financial statements and non-foreign exchange banks, and by measuring through profitability, efficiency, and liquidity ratios. It can be used as a basis for assessing bank financial performance.

The following is the average phenomenon of the ratio of financial performance of foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in Indonesia period 2009-2011.

**Table-1: The average of ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO, LDR, and NPL at foreign exchange banks in Indonesia 2009 - 2011 (in percent)**

| Number | Financial ratios | Years | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 1 | ROA | 1,83 | 2,07 | 2,18 |
| 2 | ROE | 12,98 | 25,42 | 19,19 |
| 3 | NIM | 5,65 | 6,13 | 5,72 |
| 4 | BOPO | 85,69 | 81,97 | 80,52 |
| 5 | LDR | 78,19 | 76,98 | 79,03 |
| 6 | NPL | 1,51 | 1,46 | 1,19 |

Source: www.bi.go.id and www.ojk.go.id, processed

The Table 1 above illustrates that the financial performance of foreign exchange banks viewed from ROA has increased from 2009 to 2011. It can be seen from BOPO and NPL that has decreased from 2009 to 2011. Meanwhile, ROE, NIM, and NPL has increased in year 2010, but in the following year that is 2011, it has decreased. Furthermore, LDR decreased in 2010 and increased in 2011.

**Table-2: The average of ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO, LDR, and NPL bank non devisa in Indonesia 2009 - 2011 (in percent)**

| Number | Financial ratios | Years | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 1 | ROA | 2,65 | 2,47 | 2,47 |
| 2 | ROE | 14,20 | 17,67 | 17,35 |
| 3 | NIM | 7,21 | 7,35 | 6,80 |
| 4 | BOPO | 83,42 | 83,82 | 82,76 |
| 5 | LDR | 83,58 | 77,90 | 85,91 |
| 6 | NPL | 0,25 | 0,64 | 0,44 |

Source: www.bi.go.id and www.ojk.go.id, processed

The table 2 illustrates that the financial performance of non-foreign exchange banks seen from ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO, and NPL has increased in 2010, but in the following year, it has decreased in 2011. Meanwhile, the description of non-foreign exchange bank financial performance seen from the LDR has decreased in 2010, but it has increased again in 2011.

Looking at the phenomenon and data above, it can be seen that the financial performance of foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks is interesting to be studied. In addition, being the best bank category, both are operational business that performs the intermediation function. As a foreign exchange bank, it is certainly easier to absorb and channel funds to the international sphere, but in its operations, the risk faced by foreign exchange banks is much greater than non-foreign exchange banks because foreign exchange banks involve a lot of foreign currency. For non-foreign exchange banks is not as easy as foreign exchange banks in absorbing foreign funds, then the foreign exchange risk is much lower than with foreign exchange banks. This will certainly lead to different judgments of the community on banking. These different assessments make the absorption of funds from the public to the banking sector reduced. Thus, the problem of financial performance between foreign exchange bank and non-foreign exchange bank still need to be further investigated.

Based on the above, it is necessary to conduct a research that raises the topic of the difference between the financial performance of foreign exchange bank and non-foreign exchange bank viewed from ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO, LDR and NPL in the following year.

## LITERATURE REVIEW
Bank performance can be measured by analyzing financial statements. In the analysis of these financial statements, the financial performance of the preceding period was used as the basis for predicting future financial position and performance [2]. Some bank performances measured based on the ratio of financial statements (Roesady and Suwitho [11] are:

### Return on Assets (ROA)
ROA is used to measure the bank's ability to gain overall profits. The greater the ROA of a bank, the greater the level of profit achieved by the bank and the better the bank's position in terms of asset use. The ROA standard set by Bank Indonesia for the bank to be considered healthy is above or equals to 1.5%. This ratio is calculated by the formula:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{(Profit before tax)}}{\text{(Total assets)}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

### *Return on Equity (ROE)*
ROE shows the efficient use of capital of banks in generating net income. This ratio is an indicator of return on net profit that is very important for shareholders and potential investors in the capital market who want to buy the shares of the bank concerned. This is because there is an increase in ratio meaning an increase in net income from the bank concerned. Furthermore, the increase will lead to an increase in bank stock prices, which makes shareholders and investors want to buy those shares. The standard value of ROE stipulated by Bank Indonesia is above or equals to 12% in order for the bank to be declared healthy. This ratio is calculated using the formula:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{(Profit after tax)}}{\text{(Own capital)}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

### Net Interest Margin (NIM)
NIM is one of profitability ratios with calculation using comparison between net interest income and the average productive assets (Sovia, et al., 2016: 131). Based on Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia (SEBI) Number 06/23 / DPNP dated May 31, 2004, NIM can be calculated by the following formula:

$$NIM = \frac{\text{(Net interest income)}}{\text{(Total earning assets)}} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

### Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)
BOPO is a comparison between operational costs and operating income in measuring the level of efficiency and ability of banks in conducting their operations. It is important to note that the bank's main business is to collect funds from the community (surplus units) and then redistribute the community (deficit units) in the form of credit, so that interest and interest expense is the largest portion of the bank. This ratio is calculated using the formula:

$$BOPO = \frac{\text{(Operating expenses)}}{\text{(Operating income)}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

### *Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)*
This ratio illustrates the bank's ability to repay the withdrawal of funds of deposits by relying on the credit given as a source of its liquidity. The higher the LDR gives an indication of the lower the bank's liquidity capability. This is because the amount of funds distributed to finance the credit becomes greater. This ratio is calculated by the formula:

$$LDR = \frac{\text{(Total credits granted)}}{\text{(Total third party funds)}} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

**Non-Performing Loan (NPL)**

NPL is one of the ratios used to measure credit risk provided by the bank to the debtor. Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation [19] Number 6/10 / PBI / 2004 dated 12 April 2004 concerning Commercial Bank Health Rating System, it is stated that bank NPL value should not exceed 5%. If a bank has an NPL value of more than 5% then the bank is considered unhealthy [20]. The formula for calculating NPLs is as follows:

$$NPL = \frac{(Number\ of\ problem\ loans)}{(Total\ credits)} \times 100\% \quad (6)$$
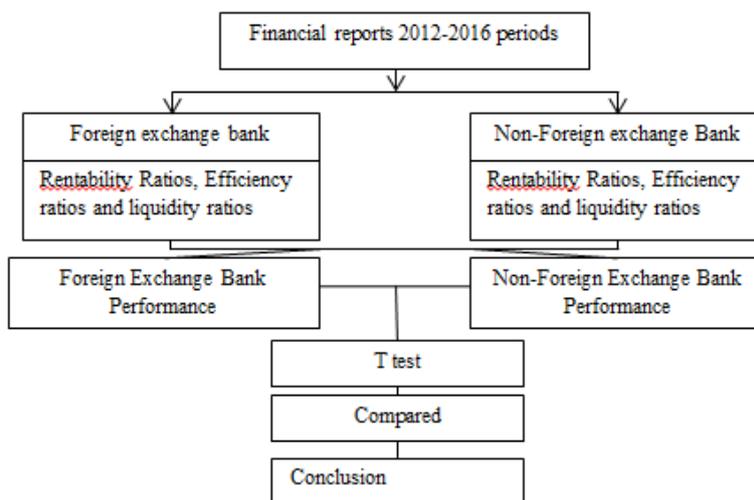


**Conceptual framework**

**HYPOTHESES**

Based on the study of literature and framework of thought above, it can be submitted some research hypothesis as follows:

- There is a significant difference between the ROA achieved by foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.
- There is a significant difference between the ROE achieved by foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.
- There is a significant difference between NIM achieved by foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.
- There is a significant difference between BOPO achieved by foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.
- There is a significant difference between the LDR achieved by foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.
- There are significant differences between NPLs achieved by foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks in 2012-2016.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

*Research design*

The research design used is quantitative with descriptive approach. Quantitative research with descriptive approach is conducted to determine whether there are differences in financial performance between foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange recorded at Bank Indonesia. The research is conducted by analyzing the financial statement data then tabulated to calculate some financial ratios, those are ROA (Return On Assets), ROE (Return On Equity), NIM (Net Interest Margin), BOPO (Operating Cost to Operating Revenue), LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) and NPL (Non-Performing Loan) in each foreign exchange bank and non-foreign exchange bank, so that the it is known the difference of financial performance between foreign exchange bank and non-foreign exchange.

*Definition of Variable Operationalization*

Measurement of research variables using financial ratio figures, namely:

- Return on Assets (ROA). ROA is a certain number as the result of comparison of profit before tax to total assets.
- Return on Equity (ROE). ROE is a certain number of profit after tax returns on own capital.
- Net Interest Margin (NIM). NIM is a ratio of net interest income to total earning assets.
- Operational Cost of Operating Income (BOPO). BOPO is a number obtained from the comparison of operational cost (expense) to operational income.
- Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). LDR is a number obtained from the comparison of the amount of credit granted to total third party funds.
- Non-Performing Loan (NPL). NPL is a certain value of the comparison of the number of nonperforming loans to the total credit.

*Population and Sample Research*
- Research Population

The population in this study is all banking companies listed on the BEI during the period 2012-2016. It is 25 banks consisting of foreign exchange banks as many as 22 banks and non-foreign exchange banks as much as 3 banks.

- Research Sample

Sampling uses purposive sampling technique, namely the selection of samples aimed to obtain a representative sample in accordance with the criteria specified. The criteria used to select the sample in this study are:
- Foreign exchange and non-foreign exchange banking companies that are registered at Bank Indonesia during 2012 - 2016.

- Foreign exchange and non-foreign exchange banking companies that publish annual financial statements for 2012 - 2016 stated in rupiah.
- The data of financial ratios of foreign exchange and non-foreign exchange banks that is available. It means that the data as a whole available in the publication year 2012 - 2016.

Based on the sample criteria above that have been adapted to the needs of this study, there are 8 banks consisting of 7 foreign exchange banks and 1 non-foreign exchange bank that does not meet the requirements to be a sample. The eight banks do not fully meet the criteria of sample in letter. Thus, the population included in the criteria above will become samples in this study, namely:

Total of population = 25 banks (22 foreign exchange banks and 3 non-foreign exchange banks)
Unfilled criteria   =   8 banks (7 foreign exchange banks & 1 non-foreign exchange bank)
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Sample = 17 banks (15 foreign exchange banks and 2 non-foreign banks

**Data collection technique**

Data type used in this research is panel data. That is combination between time series data and cross sectional data. The annual time series used is data for the period of December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2016. Cross sectional data include foreign exchange banks and non-foreign exchange banks that have annual financial statements with complete financial ratio data, namely 15 foreign exchange banks and 2 non-foreign exchange banks. Thus, the data collection technique is done by documentation method, where data is collected by downloading the financial statements of foreign exchange and non-foreign exchange bank companies in 2012-2016 from www.bi.go.id and www.ojk.go.id.

**Analysis Method**

The method of analysis used in this research is quantitative method. The analysis steps to be used in this research are as follows:
- **Descriptive Statistics Analysis**

Descriptive statistical analysis is a procedure of data processing by describing and summarizing data

scientifically on tables or graphs. The data presented include frequency, proportion and ratio, measures of central tendency (average count, median, mode), as well as variation sizes (standard deviations, variance, ranges, and quartiles) [12].

In this study, descriptive statistical analysis gives descriptive or descriptive of research data seen from sample number (N), minimum value, maximum value, mean (mean), median (median value), standard deviation, and range (range) from each data of financial ratio of foreign exchange bank and non-foreign exchange bank which made the variable in this research.

- **T test**

To test the hypothesis, it is used t-test. T-test is used to determine whether two unrelated samples have different mean values. The t-test differentiation is counted by comparing the difference between two mean values with the standard error of the average difference of two samples or the formula can be written as follows [13]:

$$t = \frac{\text{(first-second sample average)}}{\text{(Standard error of difference average of both samples)}}$$

(7)

The standard error difference in the average value is normally distributed. So the purpose of different test t-test is to compare the average of two groups that are not related to each other. Whether the two groups have the same or not the same average score is significant [13].

In the process of calculation and data analysis, It uses SPSS Statistics 23 program. There are 2 (two) analysis steps performed in different test, namely:
- Looking at the value of F (levene test) at the output after F is known, the variance is same or different.

- Seeing at the t test value to determine if there is a significant difference in mean value. Decision-making is based on:
- If probability is greater than 0.05 then Ho is rejected
- If the probability is less than 0.05 then Ho is accepted

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
### Research result

To test the hypothesis, the authors use different test t-test. T-test is used to determine whether two unrelated samples have different mean values. The t-test was conducted by comparing the difference between two mean values and the standard error of the average difference of two samples.

In this research, different test is calculated to analyze the difference of financial performance of foreign exchange bank and non-foreign exchange bank using the above measuring tools. The difference test results of financial performance of both groups of banks:

**Table-3: The comparison of financial performance between foreign exchange and non-foreign exchange bank periods 2012 – 2016**

| Groups | | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROA | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 1.7400 | .40694 | .18199 |
| | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 2.2940 | .62444 | .27926 |
| ROE | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 12.4640 | 4.62909 | 2.07019 |
| | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 14.0920 | 5.33041 | 2.38383 |
| NIM | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 5.3060 | .40116 | .17940 |
| | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 6.7620 | .77432 | .34629 |
| BOPO | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 84.1020 | 3.58807 | 1.60464 |
| | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 75.5420 | 21.75561 | 9.72940 |
| LDR | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 85.1880 | 1.49747 | .66969 |
| | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 74.8360 | 17.59601 | 7.86918 |
| NPL | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 1.2840 | .32129 | .14369 |
| | Foreign Exchange Bank | 5 | 1.0780 | .87056 | .38933 |

Source: The results of processed researchers (2017)

Based on the hypothesis test results in Table 3 above it can be concluded that:
- **Return on Assets (ROA)**

Foreign Exchange Bank has a mean (ROA) of 1.74%, smaller than the mean ROA at Non-Foreign Bank is 2.29%. This means that during the period 2012-2016 ROA non-Foreign Exchange Bank is better than the Foreign Exchange Bank because the higher the value of ROA, the better quality of the bank. However, if referring to the ROA standard of BI of 1.5%, the Foreign Exchange Bank is still in ideal condition. Standard deviation at Foreign Exchange Bank at 0.40 shows relatively small data deviation,

because its value is smaller than its mean value (1.74). Meanwhile, the standard deviation in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank of 0.62 also shows relatively small data deviation than the mean value. It equals to 2.29. By the small data deviation, it shows that ROA variable data is quite good.

- **Return on Equity (ROE)**

Foreign Exchange Bank has a mean ROE of 12.46%, smaller than the mean ratio in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank that is 14.09%. This means that during the period 2012-2016 ROE Non-Foreign Exchange Bank is better than the Foreign Exchange Bank

because the higher the value of ROE, the better the quality of the bank. However, if referring to the ROE standard of BI is 12%, then the Foreign Exchange Bank is still in ideal condition. Standard deviation at Foreign Exchange Bank of 4.62 shows relatively small data deviation, because its value is smaller than its mean value (12.46). Meanwhile, the standard deviation on Non-Foreign Exchange Bank of 5.33 also shows a relatively small data deviation from its mean (mean), which is 14.09. With the small data deviation, it shows that ROE variable data is quite good.

- **Net Interest Margin (NIM)**
  Foreign Exchange Bank has a mean (average) NIM of 5.31%, smaller than the average (mean) NIM in Non-Foreign Bank is 6.76%. This means that during the period 2012-2016 NIM Bank Non Foreign Exchange better than the Foreign Exchange Bank, because the higher the value of NIM, the better the quality of the bank. However, if it refers to the BI NIM standard of 2%, the Foreign Exchange Bank is still in ideal condition. Standard deviation at Foreign Exchange Bank of 0.40 shows relatively small data deviation, because its value is smaller than the mean value of 5.31. Meanwhile, the standard deviation in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank 0.77 also shows a relatively small data deviation than the average value (ie, 6.76). With small data intersections, it shows that NIM variable data is quite good.

- **Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)**
  Foreign Exchange Bank has an average (mean) BOPO of 84.10%, greater than the average (mean) BOPO in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank of 75.54%. This means that during the period 2012-2016 Non-Foreign Exchange Bank has BOPO better than the Foreign Exchange Bank, because the lower the value of BOPO then the better the quality. However, if it refers to the provisions of Bank Indonesia that the best BOPO standard is below 92%, the Foreign Exchange Bank is still in good condition. The standard deviation on the Foreign Exchange Bank of 3.58 indicates relatively small data deviation, since its value is less than its mean value of 84.10. Meanwhile, the standard deviation of non-foreign exchange bank of 21.75 also shows relatively small data deviation from its mean value is 75.54 with the small data deviation. It shows that BOPO variable data is quite good.

- **Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)**
  Foreign Exchange Bank has an average (mean) LDR of 85.19%, greater than the average (mean) LDR in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank of 74.84%. This means that during the period 2012 - 2016 Foreign Exchange Bank has a better LDR compared with Non-

Foreign Exchange Bank. Foreign Exchange Bank meets LDR standards from Bank Indonesia, which is 85% to 110%, while Non-Foreign Exchange Bank does not meet the best standards set by Bank Indonesia. Standard deviation at Foreign Exchange Bank of 1.49 shows relatively small data deviation, because its value is smaller than the mean value that is 85.19. Meanwhile, the standard deviation on Non-Foreign Exchange Bank of 17.59 also shows a relatively small data deviation from its mean (mean), which is equal to 74.84 with small deviation of the data. It indicates that the LDR variable data is quite good.

- **Non-Performing Loan (NPL)**
  Foreign Exchange Bank has an average (NPL) of 1.28%, greater than the average (NPL) in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank is 1.07%. This means that during the period of 2012-2016 Non-Foreign Exchange Non-Bank Foreign Exchange NPL is better than the Foreign Exchange Bank, because the lower the NPL value, the better the quality of the bank. However, if it refers to the NPL standard from BI that is below 5%, the Foreign Exchange Bank is still in ideal condition. Standard deviation on Foreign Exchange Bank 0.32 shows relatively small data deviation, because its value is smaller than its mean value that is equal to 1.28. Meanwhile, the standard deviation in Non-Foreign Exchange Bank of 0.87 also shows relatively small data deviation from its mean value, which is 1.07. With the small data deviation, it shows that NPL variable data is quite good.

Based on hypothesis test results in table 4 above, it can be concluded that:

- **Return on Assets (ROA)**
  The value of F count for ROA with Equal Variance Assumed (assumed the same variances) is 0.357 with probability 0.567. Since the probability of the above data is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that there is no difference of variance on the comparison data of Foreign Exchange Bank's financial performance with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank for ROA.

If both variances are equal, then Equal Variances Assumed is used. The value of t count for ROA by using Equal Variances Assumed equals to -1.662 with significance of 0.135. Therefore, the value of sig. t count > t table (0,135> 0,05), so it can be concluded that if it is defined from ROA, so financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank with Bank Non Foreign Exchange there is no significant difference. The results of this test reject the hypothesis proposed in this study.

**Table-4: Results of independent sample statistics t-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 |
| ROA Equal variances assumed | .357 | .567 | -1.662 | 8 | .135 | -.55400 | .33333 | -1.32265 | .21465 |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | -1.662 | 6.878 | .141 | -.55400 | .33333 | -1.34502 | .23702 |
| ROE Equal variances assumed | .093 | .769 | -.516 | 8 | .620 | -1.62800 | 3.15727 | -8.90868 | 5.65268 |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | -.516 | 7.846 | .620 | -1.62800 | 3.15727 | -8.93364 | 5.67764 |
| NIM Equal variances assumed | .757 | .410 | -3.733 | 8 | .006 | -1.45600 | .39000 | -2.35534 | -.55666 |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | -3.733 | 6.003 | .010 | -1.45600 | .39000 | -2.41018 | -.50182 |
| BOPO Equal variances assumed | 4.090 | .078 | .868 | 8 | .411 | 8.56000 | 9.86084 | -14.17914 | 31.29914 |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | .868 | 4.217 | .432 | 8.56000 | 9.86084 | -18.27027 | 35.39027 |
| LDR Equal variances assumed | 5.793 | .043 | 1.311 | 8 | .226 | 10.35200 | 7.89762 | -7.85995 | 28.56395 |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | 1.311 | 4.058 | .259 | 10.35200 | 7.89762 | -11.45239 | 32.15639 |
| NPL Equal variances assumed | 7.995 | .022 | .496 | 8 | .633 | .20600 | .41499 | -.75098 | 1.16298 |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | .496 | 5.070 | .640 | .20600 | .41499 | -.85637 | 1.26837 |

Source: The results of processed researchers (2017)

- **Return on Assets (ROE)**

The value of F count for ROE with Equal Variance Assumed (assumed the same variances) is 0.093 with probability 0.769. Since the probability of the above data is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that there is no difference of variance on the comparison data of Foreign Exchange Bank's financial performance with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank for ROE.

If both variances are equal, then Equal Variances Assumed is used. The value of t count for ROE by using Equal Variances Assumed equals to -

0.516 with significance of 0.620. Therefore, the value of sig. t count is greater than t table (0.620> 0.05). It can be concluded that if viewed from the ROE, the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank there is no significant difference. The results of this test rejected the hypothesis proposed in this study.

- **Net Interest Margin (NIM)**

The value of F count for NIM with Equal Variance Assumed (assumed the same variances) is 0.757 with probability 0.410. Since the probability of the above data is greater than 0.05, it can be said that

there is no difference of variance on the comparison data of Foreign Exchange Bank's financial performance with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank for NIM.

If both variances are equal, then Equal Variances Assumed is used. The value of t count for NIM by using Equal Variances Assumed equals to -3.733 with significance of 0.006. Therefore, the value of sig. t count is smaller than t table (0.006 <0.05). It can be said that when it is viewed from the NIM, the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank there is a significant difference. The results of this test accept the hypothesis proposed in this study.

- **Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)**
  The calculation of F value for BOPO with Equal Variance Assumed (assumed same variance) is 4.090 with probability 0.078. Since the probability of the above data is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is no difference of variance on the comparison data of the Foreign Exchange Bank's financial performance with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank for BOPO.

If both variances are equal, then Equal Variances Assumed is used. The value of t arithmetic for BOPO using Equal Variances Assumed equals to 0.868 with significance of 0.411. Therefore the value of sig. t count is greater t table (0,411> 0,05), hence it can be said that if it is seen from BOPO hence financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank with Bank Non Foreign Exchange there is no significant difference. The results of this test reject the hypothesis proposed in this study.

- **Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)**
  The calculation of F value for LDR with Equal Variance Assumed (assumed the same variances) is 5,793 with probability 0.043. Since the probability of the above data is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a difference of variance on the comparison data of Foreign Exchange Bank's financial performance with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank for LDR.

If the two variances are different, so it is used Equal variance not assumed (assuming the two variants are not equal). The value of t count for LDR using Equal variance not assumed is 1.311 with significance of 0.259. Therefore the value of sig. t count is greater than t table (0,259> 0,05). It can be concluded that if it is seen from LDR hence financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank with Bank Non Foreign Exchange there is no significant difference. The results of this test reject the hypothesis proposed in this study.

- **Non-Performing Loan (NPL)**
  The value of F count for NPL with Equal Variance Assumed (assumed the same variance) is 7,995 with probability 0.022. Since the probability of the above data is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a difference of variance on the comparison data of Foreign Exchange Bank's financial performance with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank for NPL.

If the two variances are different, then Equal variance not assumed (assuming the two variants are not equal) is used. The value of t count for NPL using Equal variance not assumed is 0.496 with significance of 0.640. Therefore the value of sig. t count is greater than t table (0.640> 0.05). It can be interpreted that if It is viewed from the NPL then the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Bank with Non-Foreign Exchange Bank, there is no significant difference. The results of this test reject the hypothesis proposed in this study.

**DISCUSSION**
- There is no significant difference between the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks viewed from ROA. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Hastalona [14], Hindayani [12], Azis [2], and Pamungkas [15]. However, the results of this study are not in line with the results of research conducted by Romli [16] and Theis [17].
- There is no significant difference between the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks viewed from ROE. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Romli [16], Hastalona [14], and Hindayani [12]. However, the results of this study are not in line with the results of research conducted by Azis [2] and Theis [17].
- There is a significant difference between the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks viewed from NIM. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Hayati [18].
- There is no significant difference between the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks viewed from BOPO. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Hastalona [14] and Hayati [18].
- There is no significant difference between the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks viewed from the LDR. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Romli [16], Hayati [18], and Hindayani [12].
- There is no significant difference between the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks viewed from NPLs. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Hindayani [12].

## CONCLUSION

- The results show that there are no significant differences in the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks during the period 2012 - 2016 if it is seen from ROA.
- The results show there is no significant differences in the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks during the period 2012 – 2016 if it is seen from ROE.
- The results of the study indicate that there are significant differences in the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks during the period 2012 – 2016 if it is seen from NIM.
- The results show there is no significant differences in the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks during the period 2012 – 2016 if it is seen from BOPO.
- The results show there is no significant differences in the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks during the period 2012 - 2016 if it is seen from the LDR.
- The results show that there are no significant differences in the financial performance of Foreign Exchange Banks and Non-Foreign Exchange Banks during the period 2012 - 2016 if it is seen from the NPL.

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