

Financial Performance Analysis of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BBCA) in 2024–2025 Based on Profitability and Liquidity Ratios

Nurfitri Zulaika¹, Arianto Saputra Daeli², Hendi Gunawan³, Michael Fernando⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Tanjungpinang

Email: nurfitrizulaika@gmail.com¹, ariantodaeli17@gmail.com², hendii1969@gmail.com³, michaelfer0512@gmail.com⁴

* correspondence author : nurfitrizulaika@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the financial performance of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BBCA) in 2024–2025 based on profitability and liquidity ratios. The research method applied is descriptive quantitative with a financial statement analysis approach. Secondary data were obtained from the company's annual financial reports for 2024–2025. Profitability ratios used include Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM), while liquidity was measured using the Cash Ratio. The results show that the company's financial performance remains healthy and stable. ROA decreased from 4.71% in 2024 to 4.49% in 2025 due to asset growth outpacing profit growth. ROE also declined from 20.87% to 20.43%, indicating a slight reduction in shareholder returns, though still categorized as excellent. NPM fell marginally from 51.48% to 51.39%, reflecting consistent operational efficiency. Meanwhile, the Cash Ratio increased slightly from 0.061 to 0.062, showing that the company's ability to meet short-term obligations remains intact. Overall, BBCA's financial performance during 2024–2025 is categorized as healthy, with profitability and liquidity maintained optimally amid industry dynamics and economic changes.

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Introduction

The Indonesian banking industry continues to grow in line with increasing economic activity and demand for fast, secure, and efficient financial services. Banks play a crucial role in supporting national economic growth through financial intermediation—mobilizing public funds in the form of deposits and channeling them back as loans and other financial services. This function supports investment, consumption, and business activities, thereby sustaining economic growth.

Financial performance serves as a key indicator of a bank's health. It can be assessed through financial statement analysis using profitability and liquidity ratios. Profitability reflects the ability to generate profit, while liquidity measures the ability to meet short-term obligations. These ratios provide insights into operational efficiency, financial stability, and decision-making for management, investors, and creditors.

As one of Indonesia's largest private banks, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BBCA) is recognized for its financial stability and consistent growth. The company maintains its position through effective fund management, asset quality preservation, and digital service innovation. Despite challenges such as inflation, interest rate policies, global economic uncertainty, and rapid technological development, BBCA has demonstrated resilience by sustaining liquidity and profitability.

This study focuses on analyzing BBCA's financial performance in 2024–2025 using ROA, ROE, NPM, and Cash Ratio to evaluate its profitability and liquidity conditions.

Method

This study adopts a descriptive quantitative approach by applying financial statement analysis to evaluate the financial performance of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk during the 2024–2025 period. The research relies on secondary data drawn from the company's annual reports, specifically the statement of financial position and the income statement. Data collection was conducted using documentation techniques, ensuring that the financial information was systematically processed and analyzed.

The assessment of profitability was carried out using three key indicators. Return on Assets (ROA) was employed to measure the company's ability to generate profit relative to the total assets it controls, thereby reflecting the efficiency of asset utilization. Return on Equity (ROE) was used to evaluate the level of return earned on shareholders' equity, providing insight into how effectively the company manages its capital to produce net income. Net Profit Margin (NPM) was applied to determine the proportion of net income derived from total revenue, which illustrates the company's operational efficiency in converting revenue into profit.

In addition to profitability, liquidity was examined through the Cash Ratio. This ratio captures the company's capacity to meet short-term obligations using only cash and cash equivalents, offering a conservative measure of liquidity strength. By integrating these ratios, the study provides a comprehensive and objective analysis of BBCA's financial condition, highlighting both its ability to generate sustainable profits and its resilience in maintaining liquidity.

Result and Discussion

Return on Assets (ROA)

Figure.1 Comparison of Return on Assets (ROA) of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Tahun 2024	Tahun 2025
$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Sebelum Bunga dan Pajak}}{\text{Total Aset}}$ $= \frac{Rp\ 68.218.000.000.000}{Rp\ 106.552.000.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 4,71\%$	$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Sebelum Bunga dan Pajak}}{\text{Total Aset}}$ $= \frac{Rp\ 71.261.000.000.000}{Rp\ 1.586.829.000.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 4,49\%$

Source : Annual Report BCA

Based on Figure 3.1, the calculation of ROA at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk shows a slight decline from 2024 to 2025. In 2024, BCA's ROA was recorded at 4.71%, derived from earnings before interest and tax of IDR 68,218,000,000,000 with total assets of IDR 1,452,552,000,000,000. In 2025, ROA decreased to 4.49%, even though earnings increased to IDR 71,261,000,000,000, due to a much larger growth in total assets, which reached IDR 1,586,829,000,000,000. The 0.22

percentage point decline indicates that asset utilization efficiency slightly weakened as asset expansion outpaced profit growth. However, BCA's ROA in both years remained far above Bank Indonesia's minimum threshold of 1.5%, so the bank's overall financial performance is still categorized as very healthy.

Return on Equity (ROE)

Figure 2. Comparison of Return on Equity (ROE) of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Tahun 2024	Tahun 2025
$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Ekuitas}}$ $= \frac{\text{Rp } 54.851.000.000.000}{\text{Rp } 262.835.087.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 20,87\%$	$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Ekuitas}}$ $= \frac{\text{Rp } 57.563.000.000.000}{\text{Rp } 281.687.555.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 20,43\%$

Source : Annual Report BCA

Based on Figure 3.2, the calculation of ROE at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk also shows a slight decline from 2024 to 2025. In 2024, BCA's ROE was recorded at 20.87%, derived from net income of IDR 54,851,000,000,000 with total equity of IDR 262,835,087,000,000. In 2025, ROE decreased to 20.43%, even though net income increased to IDR 57,563,000,000,000, due to a larger growth in total equity, which reached IDR 281,687,555,000,000. The 0.44 percentage point decline indicates that the company's ability to generate profit from shareholders' invested capital slightly weakened. However, BCA's ROE in both years remained at a very high level and exceeded Bank Indonesia's minimum standard of 12%, meaning that the bank is still considered capable of providing optimal returns to its shareholders.

Net Profit Margin (NPM)

Figure.3 Comparison of Net Profit Margin (NPM) of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Tahun 2024	Tahun 2025
$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Pendapatan Total}}$ $= \frac{\text{Rp } 54.851.000.000.000}{\text{Rp } 106.552.000.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 51,48\%$	$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Pendapatan Total}}$ $= \frac{\text{Rp } 57.563.000.000.000}{\text{Rp } 112.006.000.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 51,39\%$

Source : Annual Report BCA

Based on Figure 3.3, the calculation of Net Profit Margin (NPM) at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk shows a very slight decline from 2024 to 2025. In 2024, BCA's NPM was recorded at 51.48%, derived from net income of IDR 54,851,000,000,000 with total revenue of IDR 106,552,000,000,000. In 2025, NPM decreased slightly to 51.39%, with net income rising to IDR 57,563,000,000,000 accompanied by an increase in total revenue to IDR 112,006,000,000,000.

The decline of 0.09 percentage points is considered very small and relatively stable, indicating that BCA was able to consistently maintain cost efficiency and its ability to convert revenue into net income. Overall, BCA's profitability performance in terms of net profit margin remained at a very strong level, reflecting efficient operational management during both periods.

Cash Ratio

Figure.4 Comparison of Cash Ratio of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Tahun 2024		Tahun 2025	
Kas	Rp 29,315,878,000,000	Kas	Rp 25,305,031,000,000
Giro BI	Rp 36,408,142,000,000	Giro BI	Rp 47,768,278,000,000
Giro Bank Lain	Rp 4,097,199,000,000	Giro Bank Lain	Rp 5,331,638,000,000
Dana Pihak Ketiga	Rp 1,133,612,000,000,000	Dana pihak ketiga	Rp 1,249,044,000,000,000

Source : Annual Report BCA

Tahun 2024	
$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Kas} + \text{Setara Kas}}{\text{Utang Lancar}}$ $= \frac{\text{Rp } 29.315.878.000.000 + (\text{Rp } 36.408.142.000.000 + \text{Rp } 4.097.199.000.000)}{\text{Rp } 1.133.612.000.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 0,061 = 6,1\%$	
Tahun 2025	
$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Kas} + \text{Setara Kas}}{\text{Utang Lancar}}$ $= \frac{\text{Rp } 25.305.031.000.000 + (\text{Rp } 47.768.278.000.000 + \text{Rp } 5.331.638.000.000)}{\text{Rp } 1.249.044.000.000.000} \times 100\%$ $= 0,062 = 6,2\%$	

Source : Annual Report BCA

Based on Figure 3.4, the calculation of the Cash Ratio at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk shows a very slight increase from 2024 to 2025. In 2024, BCA's Cash Ratio was recorded at 6.1%, derived from cash of IDR 29,315,878,000,000 plus cash equivalents in the form of Bank Indonesia demand deposits of IDR 36,408,142,000,000 and other bank demand deposits of IDR 4,097,199,000,000, compared with third-party funds as current liabilities amounting to IDR 1,133,612,000,000,000. In 2025, the Cash Ratio rose slightly to 6.2%, driven by an increase in Bank Indonesia and other bank demand deposits, although cash itself declined slightly, with third-party funds continuing to grow to IDR 1,249,044,000,000,000.

Although BCA's Cash Ratio in both years is relatively low, this condition is common and reasonable in the banking industry, since banks do not hold all funds in cash but instead allocate them into loans and investments. Thus, a low Cash Ratio actually reflects an efficient and productive liquidity management strategy.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of profitability and liquidity ratios on the financial performance of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BBCA) in 2024–2025, the company's financial condition is found to remain healthy and stable. The Return on Assets (ROA) decreased from 4.71% in 2024 to 4.49% in 2025, influenced by asset growth that exceeded profit growth. Despite the decline, ROA remained above Bank Indonesia's minimum standard, indicating that the company's ability to utilize assets to generate profit is still considered strong.

The Return on Equity (ROE) also declined from 20.87% in 2024 to 20.43% in 2025. This reflects a slight reduction in shareholder returns due to equity growth outpacing net income growth. Nevertheless, ROE remained at a high level, showing that the company continues to provide optimal returns to shareholders.

For the Net Profit Margin (NPM), the decrease was relatively small, from 51.48% in 2024 to 51.39% in 2025. This demonstrates that operational efficiency was maintained and the company's ability to generate net income from revenue remained intact. Thus, overall profitability performance is still categorized as very strong.

Meanwhile, the Cash Ratio showed a slight increase from 6.1% in 2024 to 6.2% in 2025. Although relatively low, this is considered normal in the banking sector, as most funds are allocated to loans and investments. Therefore, the company's ability to maintain liquidity and meet short-term obligations is still regarded as stable and effective.

In conclusion, BBCA's financial performance during 2024–2025 remains in the healthy category. Financial stability, profitability, and liquidity management were effectively maintained amid the dynamics of the banking industry and evolving economic conditions.

BBCA should continue to improve asset management effectiveness to optimize profit growth. Operational efficiency must be sustained through digital service development and ongoing cost control to strengthen profitability. In terms of liquidity, the balance between credit distribution and liquid funds should be preserved to ensure the company's ability to meet short-term obligations in an increasingly competitive banking industry.

For future researchers, this study can serve as a reference in analyzing the financial performance of banking institutions. Extending the research period and incorporating additional financial ratios, such as solvency and operational efficiency, is recommended to provide broader and deeper insights.

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