

*Research Article*

# A Comparative Study of the Financial Performance of Rural Banks (BPR) in Bali Province Before and After the Emergence of Financial Technology (Fintech)

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**Abstract:** The emergence of fintech services requires banks to enhance their competitive advantage through technological innovation and digitalization, compelling Rural Banks (BPR) to adapt in order to remain relevant in an increasingly competitive environment. This study aims to analyze the differences in BPR financial performance before and after the introduction of fintech services, with a focus on capital adequacy, profitability, and liquidity for the period 2019–2023. The sample consists of 21 BPRs in Bali Province, selected using non-probability sampling with purposive sampling techniques based on specific criteria. Data were collected through non-participant observation. The data analysis techniques employed include normality testing and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The results reveal that both Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Return on Assets (ROA) of BPRs increased after the implementation of fintech services, whereas the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) decreased. The theoretical implication of this study supports Schumpeter's theory of innovation, which asserts that technological innovations such as fintech services drive qualitative changes in the economic system through the creation of new products, enhancement of service quality, development of operational methods, and the opening of new markets, thereby improving BPR financial performance. The practical implication of this study is to provide insights for BPRs in formulating strategies to improve financial performance, and for potential customers, BPR health indicators may serve as a reference in assessing the reputation of BPRs and building customer trust, which in turn influences their financial performance.

**Keywords:** Fintech, Rural Banks (BPR), Capital, Profitability, Liquidity.

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## 1. Introduction

The Fourth Industrial Revolution has driven rapid technological development, making it one of the primary needs of society, including in Indonesia (Barata, 2019). One significant example of this rapid advancement is financial technology (fintech) in the banking sector. Bank Indonesia defines fintech as a combination of financial services and technology that transforms business models into more modern forms. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) explains that fintech has become an effective solution for providing broader financial access, especially for those with limited access to conventional banking services. Fintech can be used for various financial activities such as payments, interbank fund transfers, lending, and other financial transactions (Stulz, 2019).

Fintech services began to develop in Indonesia around 2006, and public trust in fintech started to grow following the establishment of the Indonesian Fintech Association (AFTECH) in 2015. According to a report by Indonesiabaik.id, a platform under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, only 7% of the population used fintech services in 2006. This figure surged to 78% ten years later. AFTECH aims to facilitate partnerships in the financial technology sector. According to Indonesia's Ministry of Finance, fintech services in the banking sector include digital payment systems, crowdfunding, investment, innovative credit scoring (ICS), peer-to-peer lending, and market aggregators. Commonly used services in digital payment systems include e-money and electronic banking (Kristianti & Tulenan, 2021).

In 2017, Bank Indonesia issued Regulation No. 19/12/PBI/2017 concerning the implementation of financial technology. This regulation highlights how technological and information systems continue to generate innovation, particularly in financial technology, to meet societal needs such as easier access to financial services and simpler transactions. The emergence of fintech in Indonesia is also supported by OJK, which issued Regulation No. 12/POJK.03/2018 on the Implementation of Digital Banking Services by Commercial Banks, requiring banks to enhance their competitive advantage through technology and digitalization. The Chairman of OJK's Board of Commissioners, Wimboh Santoso, stated that fintech represents disruptive technology. Disruptive technology refers to innovations that replace outdated technologies, alter existing markets, and create new, more innovative ones (Fatahillah, 2018). In the financial industry, institutions that fail to innovate and leverage technology risk falling behind and losing to competitors who have adopted fintech (Miswan, 2019; Ky et al., 2019).

Rural Banks (BPR) are conventional commercial banks that face increasing competition from fintech services. This competition arises due to overlaps in target markets and product offerings between BPRs and fintech providers (Dewi et al., 2023). The emergence of fintech has compelled BPRs to adapt in order to remain relevant in an increasingly competitive landscape. Prior to adopting fintech services, BPRs generally relied on conventional approaches, such as manual service delivery. This traditional approach made credit processing, savings management, and administrative tasks time-consuming and less efficient, falling short of customer expectations for faster and more efficient services (Al-Ajlouni & Al-Hakim, 2019). To address these challenges, many BPRs have begun adopting fintech services, such as mobile banking applications and digital lending platforms, which help accelerate transactions and reduce manual errors. These changes not only transform internal processes but also increase the appeal of BPR services to customers seeking convenient access (Anindya, 2023).

Research conducted by Mayasari & Handoyo (2021) indicates that the presence of fintech offers both opportunities and threats for BPRs. According to OJK, fintech allows BPRs to reach a broader market through accessible, fast, and secure digital services. Fintech can also enhance customer loyalty and trust. However, it also introduces cybersecurity risks that can damage BPRs' reputation and consumer trust (Navaretti *et al.*, 2017). Furthermore, reliance on technological infrastructure requires significant investment, including staff training and regular system upgrades.

The presence of fintech has also shifted customer preferences in accessing financial services. When applying for loans from banks, customers often face complex requirements,

prompting them to switch to fintech services that offer operational convenience (Temelkov, 2020). Additionally, the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 19/12/PBI/2017 on the implementation of fintech has further accelerated the digital transformation of the financial sector. One visible impact is the decline in the number of BPRs in Bali Province, indicating that fintech not only offers benefits but also poses threats to the sustainability of BPRs.

**Table 1. Development of the Number of BPRs in Bali Province 2018-2023**

No	Regency/City Name	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Buleleng	28	28	28	28	28	28
2	Jembrana	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Tabanan	33	33	33	33	33	33
4	Badung	86	85	85	85	85	85
5	Gianyar	57	57	57	57	57	57
6	Klungkung	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	Bangli	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	Karangasem	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	Denpasar	49	48	48	48	48	48
	Total	284	282	282	282	282	282

Source: Financial Services Authority, 2024

Based on Table 1 there was a decline in the number of Rural Banks (BPR) in Bali Province in 2019, with the number of BPRs in Badung Regency decreasing from 86 to 85 units, and in Denpasar City from 49 to 48 units. Overall, the total number of BPRs in Bali Province declined from 284 units in 2018 to 282 units in 2023. According to [cnbcindonesia.com](http://cnbcindonesia.com) published on August 20, 2019, this decline was attributed to several BPRs being unable to compete with the efficiency and innovation introduced by fintech services.

The decline in the number of BPRs in Bali Province reflects the threats faced by microfinance institutions in the digital era. As microfinance institutions in Bali, BPRs must leverage digital transformation to remain competitive in supporting the local economy (Dewi et al., 2023). The emergence of fintech services offering efficiency and innovation has encouraged several BPRs to adopt technology-based financial services. According to 2023 data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), out of 282 BPRs operating in Bali Province, 39 BPRs or 13.83 percent have adopted fintech services in their operations. The adoption of fintech services by BPRs aligns with Schumpeter's innovation theory, which emphasizes innovation as a driver of economic development (Shanmugam & Nigam, 2020). Through fintech services, BPRs are able to create new products, develop new service methods, and open new markets. By strategically integrating financial technology, BPRs are expected to enhance their financial performance and optimize their role as microfinance institutions that support the economy in the digital era (Dewi et al., 2023).

According to Law No. 4 of 2023 on Financial Sector Development and Strengthening, Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 4/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Assessment of the Soundness Level of Commercial Banks, and Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 6/10/PBI/2004 dated April 12, 2004 regarding the Bank Soundness Rating System, banks are required to individually assess their financial soundness, with the evaluation scope including CAMELS indicators. CAMELS comprises six aspects: Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to Market Risk. This study employs only

three of these aspects: capital, earnings, and liquidity. The selection of these three aspects is based on several considerations. First, they represent the primary indicators most frequently used to assess the impact of technological innovation on banks' financial performance (Amelia & Apriliani, 2018; Sugiarto & Lestari, 2017; Khoeruloh et al., 2020). Second, relevant data for these indicators are available quantitatively and consistently in BPR financial reports, making it possible to conduct objective and measurable empirical analysis.

The aspects of Asset Quality, Management, and Sensitivity to Market Risk are not included in this study due to the unavailability of consistent and relevant data. Although Asset Quality can theoretically be measured using ratios such as Non-Performing Loans (NPL), the necessary data are not always presented completely and uniformly in BPR annual financial statements. The Management and Sensitivity to Market Risk aspects generally require qualitative data or assessment through surveys and direct observations, which are not obtainable from the secondary data sources used in this study. Therefore, considering limitations in data access and consistency, focusing the study on capital, earnings, and liquidity is considered the most appropriate and relevant approach to comprehensively and measurably describe the impact of fintech service adoption on BPRs' financial performance. The studies by Amelia and Aprilianti (2018), Sugiarto and Lestari (2017), and Khoeruloh et al. (2020) support the use of capital, earnings, and liquidity performance as benchmarks for assessing BPR financial performance.

Capital refers to the funds invested by owners or shareholders to support the bank's operations and to provide assurance of business continuity (Brigham & Houston, 2019). Strong capital indicates that a bank is capable of operating effectively, complying with regulatory requirements, and maintaining public trust as a safe and stable financial institution (Sugiarto & Lestari, 2017). In this study, BPR capital is measured using the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). CAR was selected as a proxy for capital because it is used by the government as a standard for assessing a bank's ability to meet its minimum capital requirements (Kasmir, 2018:48). The CAR is also influenced by fintech adoption. The presence of fintech enhances operational efficiency and product appeal through the digitalization of savings and credit services. These improvements can lead to an increase in deposits and credit disbursement, ultimately boosting BPR profitability. Higher profitability may then strengthen core capital through retained earnings, which is reflected in an increased CAR. Moreover, fintech services such as lending, fee-based income, and other digital banking services can contribute to revenue growth, thereby improving capital stability. A higher CAR value indicates a stronger ability of the bank to mitigate risks (Anindya, 2023).

Research by Sudaryanti et al. (2022) found that the average CAR of banks improved, and that capital conditions stabilized following fintech adoption. This indicates that banks were able to manage risks by maintaining profit growth and credit quality. However, these findings differ from those of Imamah et al. (2021), which suggest no significant difference in CAR before and after fintech service adoption.

Profitability reflects a bank's ability to manage its assets to generate profits (Darmawan, 2020). In this study, BPR profitability is measured using the Return on Assets (ROA) ratio. ROA was chosen as a proxy for profitability because it demonstrates how efficiently a bank uses its assets to generate income. ROA is particularly suitable for assessing profitability in the context of fintech adoption, as it reflects the effectiveness of asset

utilization, including assets related to digital banking services (Sugiarto & Lestari, 2017). Fintech services facilitate banking transactions for customers and open opportunities for BPRs to reach a wider customer base (Lestari et al., 2020). Through fintech, BPRs can increase interest income from lending, fee-based income from digital transactions, and other digital banking revenues, which can all contribute to higher ROA. A higher ROA indicates better financial performance, as it signifies greater returns (Anindya, 2023).

Liquidity in this study is measured using the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). LDR was selected as the liquidity proxy because it reflects a bank's ability to channel credit based on the funds collected from customers (Saputra et al., 2020). This is aligned with the BPR business model, which focuses on lending to MSME sectors using deposit funds. In relation to fintech, financial technology significantly affects LDR management. Fintech services such as electronic banking and digital lending platforms (P2P lending) enable BPRs to utilize real-time data processing, allowing them to monitor cash inflows and outflows instantly. With real-time updates, BPRs can avoid excessive lending, helping maintain LDR stability (Anindya, 2023). A lower LDR value indicates good liquidity, suggesting the bank has ample funds to meet its short-term obligations (Utami, 2018).

The differences in financial performance—particularly in capital, profitability, and liquidity—highlight the importance of conducting a comparative analysis of BPRs' financial performance in Bali Province before and after the adoption of fintech services. This analysis aims to determine whether there is a significant difference in BPR financial performance before and after fintech implementation. Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled "A Comparative Study of the Financial Performance of Rural Banks (BPR) in Bali Province Before and After the Emergence of Financial Technology (Fintech)."

## 2. METHOD

This research is a comparative study aimed at analyzing the differences in the financial performance of Rural Banks (BPR) in Bali Province before and after the adoption of financial technology (fintech) services during the 2019–2023 period. Financial performance is measured using the capital adequacy ratio (CAR), profitability (ROA), and liquidity (LDR). The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique with criteria including BPRs that were actively operating, met the core capital standard of IDR 15 billion to IDR 1 trillion, published complete financial reports, and adopted fintech services in 2021. Out of a total of 282 BPRs, 21 BPRs met the criteria and were included in the sample.

The data used in this study were obtained from annual financial reports published by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and accessed through the official website [www.ojk.go.id](http://www.ojk.go.id). Data collection was conducted through non-participant observation of secondary documents, such as financial statements and other electronic publications. This study applied both quantitative and qualitative approaches, with quantitative data comprising CAR, ROA, and LDR values, and qualitative data providing context on fintech adoption and characteristics of the banking institutions.

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS version 25, starting with normality testing (Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Shapiro–Wilk) to determine data distribution. If the data were normally distributed, the paired sample t-test was used to test differences in financial performance. If the data were not normally distributed, the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was employed as a non-parametric alternative. The purpose of this analysis is to determine whether there are significant differences in the financial performance of BPRs before and after the adoption of fintech services within the same sample group.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Description of Data related to Research Variables

**Table 2. Results of Descriptive Analysis Before and After the Emergence of Financial Technology (Fintech)**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CAR_BEFORE	42	-100.23	100.00	28.43	25.01
ROA_BEFORE	42	-4.95	6.83	2.03	1.83
LDR_BEFORE	42	,04	93.28	72.12	16.57
CAR_AFTER	42	13.13	118.93	38.43	20.47
ROA_AFTER	42	-6.34	4.05	10.99	62.32
LDR_AFTER	42	33.03	116.73	69.04	16.59
Valid N (listwise)	42				

Source: secondary data (processed data), 2025

The results of the descriptive statistical analysis of the research will be described in detail as follows:

#### 1) CAR BPR Period 2019-2023

The minimum value of the CAR variable before the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) was -100.23 percent obtained from BPR Adi Jaya Mulia in 2019, the maximum value was 100.00 percent obtained from BPR Adi Jaya Mulia in 2020. The mean value was 28.43 percent with a standard deviation of 25.01 percent. The minimum value of the CAR variable after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) was 13.13 percent obtained from BPR Kanaya in 2022, the maximum value was 118.93 percent obtained from BPR Adi Jaya Mulia in 2022. The mean value was 38.43 percent with a standard deviation of 20.47 percent.

#### 2) ROA BPR Period 2019-2023

The minimum value of the ROA variable before the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) was -4.95 percent obtained from BPR Bunga Sutra Mas in 2019, the maximum value was 6.83 percent obtained from BPR Adi Jaya Mulia in 2020. The mean value was 2.03 percent with a standard deviation of 1.83 percent. The minimum value of the ROA variable after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) was -6.34 percent obtained from BPR Kanaya in 2023, the maximum value was 4.05 percent obtained from BPR Bunga Sutra Mas in 2022. The mean value was 10.99 percent with a standard deviation of 62.32 percent.

#### 3) LDR BPR Period 2019-2023

The minimum value of the LDR variable before the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) was 0.04 percent obtained from BPR Adi Jaya Mulia in 2020, the maximum value was 93.28 percent obtained from BPR Bumi Prima Dana in 2019. The mean value was 72.12 percent with a standard deviation of 16.57 percent. The minimum value of the LDR variable after the emergence of

technology-based financial services (fintech) was 33.03 percent obtained from BPR Bank Daerah Gianyar in 2023, the maximum value was 116.73 percent obtained from BPR Kanaya in 2023. The mean value was 69.04 percent with a standard deviation of 16.59 percent.

### Inferential Analysis of Research Data

**Table 3. Results of the Shapiro-Wilk CAR BPR Normality Test**

	Tests of Normality					
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
CAR before the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )	,28	42	,00	,62	42	,00
CAR after the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )	,19	42	,00	,80	42	,00

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: Secondary data (processed data), 2025

Table 3 shows the results of the normality test of BPR CAR for the 2019-2023 period using the Shapiro-Wilk statistical method, namely BPR CAR before the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) has a significance value of 0.00 and BPR CAR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) has a significance value of 0.00 which is smaller than the alpha level ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.05, thus proving that BPR CAR before and after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) in the 2019-2023 period is not normally distributed and must use the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to conduct hypothesis testing.

**Table 4. Results of the Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test for BPR ROA**

	Tests of Normality					
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
ROA before the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )	,22	42	,00	,76	42	,00
ROA after the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )	,51	42	,00	,17	42	,00

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: Secondary data (processed data), 2025

Table 4 shows the results of the normality test of BPR ROA for the 2019-2023 period using the Shapiro-Wilk statistical method, namely BPR ROA before the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) has a significance value of 0.00 and BPR ROA after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) has a significance value of 0.00 which is smaller than the alpha level ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.05, thus proving that BPR ROA before and after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) in the 2019-2023 period is not normally distributed and must use the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to conduct hypothesis testing.

**Table 5. Results of the Shapiro-Wilk LDR BPR Normality Test**

	Tests of Normality					
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
LDR before the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )	,12	42	,18	,83	42	,00
LDR after the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )	,08	42	,20*	,98	42	,57

\*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: secondary data (processed data), 2025

Table 5 shows the results of the normality test of BPR LDR for the 2019–2023 period using the Shapiro-Wilk statistical method, namely BPR LDR before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) has a significance value of 0.00 and BPR LDR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) has a significance value of 0.57. The significance value before *fintech* is smaller than the alpha level ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.05, while the significance value after *fintech* is greater than the alpha level ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.05, thus proving that BPR LDR before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) in the 2019–2023 period is not normally distributed, while BPR LDR after *fintech* is normally distributed. Since one of the datasets is not normally distributed, the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test must be used to conduct hypothesis testing.

#### Hypothesis Testing

**Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) is higher than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*)**

CAR BPR which has been tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test has a

**Table 6. Results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test CAR BPR Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	CAR after the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> ) – CAR before the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )
Z	-2,044 <sup>b</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,04

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Source: secondary data (processed data), 2025

significance value (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) of 0.04 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 so that  $H_1$  is accepted and shows that CAR at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) has a higher value than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) for the period 2019-2023.

The increase in BPR capital performance after the adoption of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) was driven by the growth in customer deposits as a result of easier access to digital services. Fintech services such as internet banking, mobile banking, SMS banking, and phone banking made it easier and more convenient for customers to conduct transactions, thereby encouraging more deposits in the form of savings and time deposits at

BPR. Although customer deposits are not part of core capital, these funds can be utilized for loan disbursement, which in turn generates profit. The profit earned can then strengthen the core capital through retained earnings. Fintech services also provide opportunities for BPR to generate non-interest income through fee-based income, which comes from digital transactions such as interbank transfers. This non-interest income also contributes to strengthening the capital structure of BPR.

**Return On Assets (ROA) at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) is higher than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*)**

**Tabel 7. Results of the *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* ROA BPR  
Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	ROA after the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> ) – ROA before the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )
Z	-2,063 <sup>b</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,04

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Source: secondary data (processed data), 2025

The ROA of BPR which has been tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test has a significance value (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) of 0.04 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 so that  $H_2$  is accepted and shows that the ROA at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) has a higher value than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) for the period 2019-2023.

The increase in BPR profitability performance after the adoption of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) was driven by fintech services that facilitated customer banking transactions while also creating opportunities for BPRs to reach a wider customer base (Dewi *et al.*, 2023). The increase in the number of customers and transaction volume encouraged higher interest income from loan disbursement as well as non-interest income from fee-based income. The accumulation of these two types of income contributed to profit growth, which reflects the improvement in BPR profitability performance.

**Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) is lower than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*)**

**Tabel 8. Results of the *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* LDR BPR  
Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	LDR after the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> ) – LDR before the emergence of technology-based financial services ( <i>fintech</i> )
Z	-2,119 <sup>b</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,03

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Source: secondary data (processed data), 2025

The LDR of BPR which has been tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test has a significance value (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) of 0.03 which is smaller than the significance level

of 0.05 so that  $H_3$  is accepted and shows that the LDR at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) has a lower value than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (fintech) for the period 2019-2023.

The increase in total third-party funds (DPK) after the adoption of technology-based financial services (fintech) was due to the ease of access for customers to deposit funds through digital services such as electronic banking. Electronic banking enhances customer convenience in conducting transactions and depositing funds at BPRs, thereby encouraging customers to be more active in placing their funds in BPRs. The increase in customer deposits indicates that the funding sources of BPRs are becoming stronger.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

1. The results of the study show that CAR at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) is higher than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) or there is a significant difference in BPR CAR before and after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*).
2. The results of the study show that the ROA at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) is higher than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) or there is a significant difference in the ROA of BPR before and after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*).
3. The results of the study show that the LDR at BPR after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) is lower than before the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*) or there is a significant difference in the LDR of BPR before and after the emergence of technology-based financial services (*fintech*).

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