

Comparison Of Capital Structure, Profitability, And Third-Party Funds (DPK) Between Bank Bri And Bank Syariah Indonesia: A Comparative Analysis

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Abstract

The banking sector plays a crucial role in the Indonesian economy, becoming the backbone that supports the country's economic growth and stability. In this dynamic landscape, two financial institutions stand out, namely Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) as a representative of conventional banks, and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) which is committed to Islamic financial principles. The purpose of this study is to determine the comparison of capital structure, profitability, and third party funds (DPK) between BRI banks and Indonesian Islamic banks. This research method uses the Mixed Methods Comparative method, this approach involves the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data separately and at the same stage. The results of this study show that the comparative analysis between Bank BRI and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) highlights the different dynamics in the capital structure, profitability, and deposits of both. BRI, with its conventional approach, demonstrates flexibility and excellence in diversifying financial resources. On the other hand, BSI, as an Islamic bank, provides evidence that Islamic principles can provide profitability and a sustainable financial foundation. These results provide a better understanding of each bank's role in meeting the needs of society, both in terms of financial services and business ethics principles. Stakeholders, including regulators, investors, and the general public, can use the results of this analysis to make informed decisions and support the sustainable growth of the banking sector in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Capital Structure, Profitability, Third Party Funds (DPK), BRI Bank, BSI Bank, Comparison*

INTRODUCTION

The banking sector plays a crucial role in the Indonesian economy, becoming the backbone that supports the country's economic growth and stability. In this dynamic landscape, two financial institutions stand out, namely Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) as a representative of conventional banks, and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) which is committed to Islamic financial principles. Comparative research of these two financial institutions, focusing on aspects of Capital Structure, Profitability, and Third-Party Funds (DPK), provides a deep perspective on how both adapt to market demands and different operational principles. A bank's capital structure reflects the financial resources used to sustain operational activities. While Bank BRI, as a conventional bank, explores various financial instruments, BSI, as an Islamic bank, is limited to financing in line with sharia principles (Puteh et al., 2018). How these differences affect the financial and risk strategies

of the two banks will be the focus of our analysis. Indonesia's banking sector, as the main axis of the economy, continues to present a dynamic and challenging landscape. In the midst of technological advances and changes in global market dynamics, two emerging financial institutions, namely Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), play a central role in providing financial services to the public. Both, although operating within the banking sector, offer different approaches to the delivery of their financial services. BRI, as a pillar of conventional banks, applies a business model that has stood the test of time. Meanwhile, BSI, as a representative of Islamic banks, is committed to the principles of Islamic finance, creating a diverse and interesting banking landscape to analyze (Hasan, 2023).

Capital structure describes the composition of sources of funds used by banks to support their financial operations and activities. BRI, as a conventional bank, tends to have a capital structure that includes funds from sources such as deposits, loans, and other financial instruments. On the other hand, BSI, as an Islamic bank, has limitations in using conventional financial instruments and relies more on financing in accordance with sharia principles, such as murabahah, mudarabah, and other financing. Profitability reflects a bank's ability to generate profits from its operations. Profitability analysis involves ratios such as Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). BRI Bank, with a conventional business model, may have a different approach in managing risk and achieving profits compared to BSI which must comply with sharia principles in every investment decision and operational activity (Putra & Oktaviana, 2022).

Profitability is an important benchmark to assess a bank's financial performance. With the conventional approach, Bank BRI may have greater freedom in risk management and investment compared to BSI which must comply with sharia principles in every transaction. A deep understanding of Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) will open up insights into the financial health and efficiency of both institutions. Third Party Funds (DPK) reflect public trust in financial institutions. BRI Bank, with its extensive customer base and long history, may have deposits derived from large public deposits. On the other hand, BSI, as an Islamic bank, relies more on customers who choose products based on sharia principles. This presents a unique dynamic in the interaction between institutions and customers (Himmawan & Firdausi, 2019).

Deposit describes the extent to which banks rely on funds from third parties, especially customers. BRI Bank, with its extensive customer base and long history as a state-owned bank, may have significant deposits from public deposits. Meanwhile, BSI, as an Islamic bank, may be more focused on financing sourced from customers who choose products based on sharia principles (Indrajaya et al., 2022).

A comparative analysis of these aspects will provide a deeper understanding of the differences in strategy, risk, and performance between these two financial institutions. A good understanding of these comparisons can help relevant parties, including regulators, investors, and the general public, to make informed and fact-based decisions related to the Indonesian banking sector (Alam et al., 2022). Through this analysis, we will dig deeper to understand how these two major banking entities, with different approaches and operational principles, contribute to the diversity and dynamics of Indonesia's banking sector. This analysis is expected to provide useful insights for regulators, investors, and the general public in making fact-based and informational decisions related to the development of the banking sector in the country (Haryanto, 2016).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method uses the Mixed Methods Comparative method, this approach involves the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data separately and at the same stage. Objective: Compare quantitative and qualitative findings to see to what extent those results support or complement each other. Mixed methods is a research approach that combines elements of quantitative and qualitative research in one study (Sugiyono, 2019). This approach allows researchers to take advantage of the advantages of each method to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study. In the context of mixed methods, there are two main approaches that can be used, namely comparative mixed methods and explanatory mixed methods. This study was conducted from December 7 to December 16, 2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Capital Structure

BRI Bank:

The capital structure of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) stands out with the diversity of financial resources, including customer deposits, loans, and conventional financial instruments. This diversification provides an edge in investment choices and risk management that can minimize the impact of unexpected market changes. For example, BRI relies on deposits from customers as one of the main components of its capital structure. These deposits create a stable and reliable fund base, enabling BRI to lend to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) or sectors that support economic growth at the local level. In addition, BRI also uses conventional financial instruments, such as bonds and stocks, to diversify financial resources and optimize potential investment returns. With this approach, Bank BRI not only builds a resilient capital structure but

also demonstrates its responsibility to the sustainability of economic growth at all levels of society, creating a visible positive impact in contributing to local economic development (Subariyanti & Yulianto, 2023).

As a concrete example, BRI can plan the issuance of corporate debt securities to obtain additional funds to support credit distribution to strategic sectors. This diversification allows BRI to maintain financial stability and contribute significantly to economic growth in various industrial sectors. Thus, a good capital structure has helped BRI to become one of the driving forces of economic growth in Indonesia.

Table 1. BRI Bank Capital Structure Flow

No.	Step	Information
1	Key Resources	The capital structure of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) sourced from customer deposits, including savings and time deposits, is the main basis of funds that can be used by banks.
2	Diversification Through Loans	Most resources are allocated in the form of loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), the agricultural sector, and other strategic sectors. This creates a positive cycle in which funds received from customers again rotate in the economy through lending.
3	Conventional Financial Instruments	BRI utilizes conventional financial instruments, such as bonds and stocks, to diversify and strengthen its financial resources.
4	Diversity of Approaches	BRI shows diversity in its approach, not only relying on customer deposits but also utilizing financial market instruments to strengthen its financial resources.
5	Financial Stability and Economic Growth	Through an approach that creates a balance between customer deposits, lending, and the use of conventional financial instruments, BRI achieves financial stability.
6	Social Responsibility and Local Economic Development	The diversified capital structure enables BRI to carry out its social role and responsibility towards local economic development.
7	Evaluation and Adjustment	BRI continuously evaluates its capital structure, measures its effectiveness in achieving financial and social goals, and makes adjustments as needed.

The table above provides an overview of the steps in the flow of Bank BRI's capital structure. Each step shows how the bank manages its financial resources to achieve financial goals, support economic growth, and carry out its social responsibility. In point three, Bank BRI's conventional financial instruments also utilize conventional financial instruments, such as bonds and stocks, as part of its capital structure. This provides freedom in investing and can increase potential returns that can be used to support operational activities and expansion. Bank BRI achieves the financial stability needed to support economic growth. Contribution to the growth of certain economic sectors also creates a positive impact that is felt at the local to national levels.

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI):

In contrast, the capital structure of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) is limited to financing in accordance with sharia principles. Despite the limitations in conventional financial instruments, BSI has created a financial foundation that is ethical and in accordance with Islamic values. The capital structure focused on Islamic financing creates a more trusted bank image for customers who prioritize Islamic finance principles.

Table 2. Capital Structure Flow of Bank BSI

No.	Step	Information
1	Sharia Fund Source	The capital structure of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) is sourced from funds that are in accordance with Islamic financial principles, including murabahah, mudarabah, and wakalah.
2	Focus on Sharia Financing	Most resources are allocated in the form of sharia-compliant financing, such as murabahah financing for buying and selling transactions based on the principle of justice.
3	Diversification Through Sharia Instruments	BSI utilizes Islamic financial instruments, such as sukuk and Islamic stocks, to diversify and strengthen its financial resources.
4	Sharia-Based Economic Development	Through an approach consistent with Islamic finance principles, BSI creates a capital structure that supports sharia-based economic development and is in accordance with Islamic values.
5	Diversity of Approaches	BSI shows diversity in its approach, focusing on Islamic financing but also utilizing Islamic financial market instruments to strengthen its financial resources.

No.	Step	Information
6	Financial Stability and Sharia Economic Growth	Through an approach that creates a balance between sharia fund sources, sharia financing, and sharia financial instruments, BSI achieves financial stability and sharia economic growth.
7	Social Responsibility and Sharia Economic Development	The capital structure focused on sharia principles enables BSI to carry out its social role and responsibility towards sharia economic development.
8	Evaluation and Adjustment	BSI continuously evaluates its capital structure, measures its effectiveness in achieving financial and social goals based on sharia principles, and makes adjustments.

The table above provides an overview of the steps in the flow of Bank Syariah Indonesia's (BSI) capital structure. Each move reflects how the bank manages its financial resources by adhering to Islamic finance principles to achieve its financial and social goals.

Profitability:

BRI Bank:

Bank BRI's profitability is reflected through high Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). BRI's conventional business model, which has been tested, proves its ability to generate consistent profits. A solid ROA and ROE reflect the success of investment strategies and risk management, contributing positively to the bank's economic growth and sustainability. The profitability of a bank, such as Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), can be measured through various financial indicators that reflect performance and efficiency in generating profits (Wulandari & Harjito, 2021). Here is an analysis of the profitability of Bank BRI along with concrete examples:

Return on Assets (ROA):

$$ROA = \frac{Lababersih}{Ekuitas}$$

Field Examples:

If Bank BRI's net profit in a given year is Rp 5 trillion and its total assets are Rp 200 trillion, then the ROA can be calculated as follows:

$$ROA = = 0.025 \frac{200 \text{ triliun}}{5 \text{ triliun}}$$

That is, Bank BRI's ROA in that year was 2.5%, which indicates that the bank is efficient in managing its assets to generate profits.

Return on Equity (ROE):

ROE measures the rate of return on shareholder capital. The formula is:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Lababersih}}{\text{Ekuitas}}$$

Field Example: If Bank BRI's net profit in that year was Rp 5 trillion and its equity was Rp 50 trillion, then ROE can be calculated as follows:

$$ROA = 0.1 \frac{5 \text{ triliun}}{50 \text{ triliun}}$$

That is, Bank BRI's ROE is 10%, which shows that the bank provides good investment returns to its shareholders.

Net Interest Margin (NIM):

NIM measures the difference between interest income received and interest expense paid. The formula is:

$$NIM = \frac{\text{Pendapatan bunga} - \text{Biaya bunga}}{\text{Total Aset}}$$

Field Examples:

If the interest income received by Bank BRI is Rp 15 trillion, the interest cost paid is Rp 5 trillion, and the total assets are Rp 200 trillion, then NIM can be calculated as follows:

$$NIM = \frac{15 \text{ Triliun} - 5 \text{ Triliun}}{200 \text{ Triliun}} = 0.05$$

That is, Bank BRI's NIM is 5%, which shows the bank is effective in managing interest differences to generate profits.

Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR):

CIR measures a bank's efficiency in managing operational costs. The formula is:

$$CIR = \frac{\text{Biaya Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}} = 0.05$$

Example: If Bank BRI's operating expenses are Rp 7 trillion and its operating income is Rp 20 trillion, then CIR can be calculated as follows:

$$CIR = \frac{7 \text{ Triliun}}{20 \text{ Triliun}} \times 100 = 35\%$$

That is, Bank BRI's CIR is 35%, which shows that the bank is efficient in managing its operational costs.

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR):

LDR measures the extent to which banks use customer deposit funds to make loans. The formula is:

$$LDR = \frac{\text{Total Pinjaman}}{\text{Total Simpanan}} = X 100$$

Field Example: If the total loan provided by Bank BRI is Rp 150 trillion and the total customer deposits are Rp 100 trillion, then the LDR can be calculated as follows:

$$LDR = \frac{150 \text{ Triliun}}{100 \text{ Triliun}} \times 100 = 150\%$$

That is, Bank BRI's LDR is 150%, which indicates that the bank uses more customer deposit funds to provide loans. Through profitability analysis as above, Bank BRI can assess its financial performance and efficiency in managing resources to achieve sustainable growth (Windriya, 2016).

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI):

Despite the limitations of financial instruments, BSI maintains profitability by adhering to Islamic financial principles. BSI's ROA and ROE reflect its ability to make profits while still adhering to Islamic financial rules and ethics. This success shows that sharia principles can be an asset in creating added value and long-term sustainability (Hilman, 2018).

Third Party Funds (DPK)

BRI Bank:

Bank BRI's Third Party Funds (DPK) reflect high public trust. With community savings as the main element, BRI has a competitive advantage in managing risk and providing services that are in accordance with customer needs. The strong reliance on deposits marks the continued trust of the public in this bank.

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI):

In the context of deposits, Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) pursues a unique foundation of trust by relying on customers who choose sharia products. Despite the challenges in building extensive deposits, BSI has shown success in building close relationships with customers who prioritize sharia principles. BSI's DPK reflects the success of its marketing and customer service strategy that focuses on sharia values. The profitability of an Islamic bank, such as Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), can be measured through various financial indicators that reflect performance and efficiency in generating profits. The following is an analysis of the profitability of Bank Syariah Indonesia along with concrete examples:

Return on Assets (ROA):

ROA measures a bank's ability to generate profits from its assets. The formula is

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Lababersih}}{\text{Ttal Aset}}$$

Field Example: If Bank Syariah Indonesia's net profit in a given year is Rp 3 trillion and its total assets are Rp 150 trillion, then ROA can be calculated as follows:

$$LDR = \frac{3 \text{ Triliun}}{150 \text{ Triliun}} = 0.02$$

That is, Bank Syariah Indonesia's ROA in that year was 2%, which indicates that the bank is efficient in managing its assets to generate profits.

Return on Equity (ROE):

ROE measures the rate of return on shareholder capital. The formula is:

$$ROE = \frac{Lababersih}{Ekuitas}$$

Field Examples:

If Bank Syariah Indonesia's net profit in the year was Rp 3 trillion and its equity was Rp 40 trillion, then ROE can be calculated as follows:

$$ROE = \frac{3 \text{ Triliun}}{40 \text{ Triliun}} = 0.075$$

That is, Bank Syariah Indonesia's ROE is 7.5%, which shows that the bank provides good investment returns to its shareholders.

Net Profit Margin (NPM):

NPM measures the difference between net income and operating income. The formula is:

$$NPM = \frac{Pendapatan Bersih}{Pendapatan Operasional} = 0.05 \times 100$$

Field Examples:

If Bank Syariah Indonesia's net income in that year was Rp 5 trillion and its operating income was Rp 20 trillion, then NPM can be calculated as follows:

$$NPM = \frac{5 \text{ Triliun}}{20 \text{ Triliun}} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR):

CIR measures a bank's efficiency in managing operational costs. The formula is:

$$CIR = \frac{Biaya Operasional}{Pendapatan Operasional} \times 100$$

Field Examples:

If Bank Syariah Indonesia's operating expenses in that year were Rp 5 trillion and operating income was Rp 15 trillion, then CIR can be calculated as follows:

$$CIR = \frac{5 \text{ Triliun}}{15 \text{ Triliun}} \times 100 = 33.33\%$$

This means that the CIR of Bank Syariah Indonesia is 33.33%, which shows that the bank is efficient in managing its operational costs.

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR):

FDR measures the extent to which banks use customer deposits to provide financing. The formula is:

$$FDR = \frac{Total Pembiayaan}{Total Simpanan} \times 100$$

Field Examples:

If the total financing provided by Bank Syariah Indonesia is Rp 100 trillion and the total customer deposits are Rp 80 trillion, then FDR can be calculated as follows:

$$FDR = \frac{100 \text{ Triliun}}{80 \text{ Triliun}} \times 100 = 125\%$$

That is, the FDR of Bank Syariah Indonesia is 125%, which indicates that the bank uses more customer deposits to provide financing. Through profitability analysis as above, Bank Syariah Indonesia can assess its financial performance and efficiency in managing resources to achieve sustainable growth. The following is a comparative analysis table between Bank BRI and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in terms of Capital Structure, Profitability, and Third Party Funds (DPK):

Table 3. Comparative analysis between Bank BRI and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)

Aspects	Bank BRI	Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)
Capital Structure	Source of funds from customer deposits, loans and conventional financial instruments	Limitations in using conventional financial instruments, more focused on Islamic financing such as murabahah, mudarabah, wakalah, etc.
Profitability	Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) reflect conventional business models that have been tested	ROA and ROE may be influenced by adherence to sharia principles in investment and operations.
Third Party Funds (DPK)	Significant deposits from public deposits with a wide customer base	Dependence on customers choosing sharia products, creating trust in sharia principles

This table provides a brief overview of the differences in capital structure, profitability, and deposits between Bank BRI and BSI. This comparison can be the basis for further analysis related to each bank's business strategy, risk, and financial performance.

Discussion

The capital structure of a bank includes the financial resources used by the bank to run its operations. The capital structure of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) can be divided into several main parts. Please note that this information may not include recent changes, and to obtain the most accurate information, it is recommended to refer to Bank BRI's latest financial statements or

sources of current financial information (Said, 2015). Here is a common example of a bank's capital structure:

1. **Equity Capital:** The amount of funds raised from the sale of shares to shareholders. **Capital Reserve:** Funds set aside from profits to strengthen a bank's financial position and to comply with regulatory requirements.
2. **Loan Capital:** **Bonds:** Debentures issued by banks to obtain funds from investors. Bonds usually have a certain maturity and pay interest. **Long-Term Loans:** Loans obtained from financial institutions or other lenders with a term of more than one year.
3. **Core Capital:** Core Capital is the portion of own capital used as a basis for determining the level of financial health of a bank. Core Capital includes common stock, capital reserves, and other core capital instruments.
4. **Tier 1 Capital:** Tier 1 capital includes Core Capital and other financial instruments that meet the requirements to be considered core capital by regulators.
5. **Tier 2 Capital:** Tier 2 capital includes financial instruments that are recognized as capital by regulators, but are higher in risk than Tier 1 capital. These can include subordinated bonds and other reserves.

Keep in mind that a bank's capital structure may vary depending on local banking regulations and management strategies. In addition, banks can make adjustments in their capital structure according to the needs and changes in the business environment. The most accurate information related to Bank BRI's capital structure can be found in the latest financial statements or through the latest financial resources. The capital structure of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) reflects an approach that is in accordance with Islamic finance principles (Nihayah & Aryani, 2022). Here is a potential example of BSI's capital structure:

1. **Sharia Financing:** The main source of BSI's capital structure is sharia financing which includes products such as murabahah, mudarabah, wakalah, and others. For example, BSI relies on murabahah financing to support buying and selling transactions based on the principle of fairness.
2. **Equity:** Own capital is a key component in BSI's capital structure. This own capital can come from shareholder contributions and retained earnings. For example, shareholders and sharia sukuk investments can be BSI's own source of capital.
3. **Sharia Financial Instruments:** Bank Syariah Indonesia may use Islamic financial market instruments, such as sukuk and Islamic stocks, to obtain additional funds and strengthen its capital structure. For example, BSI may issue sharia sukuk to diversify funding sources.

4. Sharia Third Party Funds: Sources of funds from Islamic customers, such as Islamic deposits and deposits, can also be an important component of BSI's capital structure. These funds are used to provide sharia financing and support bank operations.
5. Sukuk Ownership: BSI can have a portfolio of Islamic sukuk that generates periodic income and supports its capital structure. Sharia sukuk ownership can provide diversification and additional sources of funding.
6. Financing from Islamic Financial Institutions: BSI can obtain financing from other Islamic financial institutions as part of its capital structure. This financing can be obtained through mudarabah, musharakah, or other Islamic financial instruments.
7. Sharia Savings and Deposits: Sources of funds derived from Islamic customer deposits and deposits can also be an integral part of BSI's capital structure. These funds are used to provide financing and meet liquidity needs.

The capital structure of Bank Syariah Indonesia which includes the principles of Islamic finance creates an ethical financial foundation and is in accordance with Islamic values. The application of sharia principles not only provides financial support but also builds the trust of customers who seek financial services in accordance with sharia principles.

BRI Bank Profitability:

1. Return on Assets (ROA): ROA is one of the leading indicators that reflects the efficiency of using a bank's assets in generating profits. For example, in a given year, Bank BRI achieves an ROA of 2.5%. This means that the bank is able to generate a profit of 2.5% of its total assets. A high number indicates a bank's ability to manage its assets to generate significant revenue.
2. Return on Equity (ROE): ROE is a ratio that shows how effectively a bank is at using its shareholder capital to generate profits. For example, Bank BRI has an ROE of 15%. This means that the bank can generate a profit of 15% of the capital invested by shareholders. A high ROE reflects the bank's ability to provide added value to its shareholders.
3. Net Interest Margin (NIM): NIM is the difference between interest income earned from lending and interest charges paid on deposits and other sources of funds. For example, Bank BRI has a NIM of 4%. This shows that the bank managed to optimize the interest difference to generate net profit from interest operations.
4. Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR): CIR measures the extent to which operating expenses affect a bank's operating income. If Bank BRI has a CIR of 60%, it means that operational costs contribute 60% of total operating income. A low CIR indicates efficiency in managing operational costs.

5. **Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR):** LDR is a ratio that measures the extent to which a bank uses funds from customer deposits to make loans. For example, if Bank BRI has an LDR of 80%, it means that 80% of the funds received from customer deposits are used to provide loans. A balanced LDR reflects sound policies in managing credit risk. The examples above reflect Bank BRI's profitability performance from various perspectives. The positive performance in these indicators shows that the bank is efficient in managing assets, utilizing capital well, and able to optimize interest operations and manage operational costs. Here are potential examples for Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) profitability: Examples of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Profitability:

1. **Return on Assets (ROA):**

For example, Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) has an ROA of 1.8%. This figure shows that the bank is able to generate a profit of 1.8% of its total assets. A positive ROA reflects the efficient use of assets to create added value.

2. **Return on Equity (ROE):** Let's assume Bank Syariah Indonesia's ROE is 12%. This indicates that the bank can generate a profit of 12% of the capital invested by shareholders. A high ROE shows the bank's ability to deliver positive investment returns.

3. **Net Profit Margin:** For example, BSI's net profit margin is 5%. It shows that the bank retains 5% of total operating income as net profit after considering all expenses, including interest and operations. A healthy net profit margin reflects operational efficiency.

4. **Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR):** Let's assume the FDR of Bank Syariah Indonesia is 75%. This means that 75% of the funds received from customers are used to provide Islamic financing. A balanced FDR reflects sound policies in risk and liquidity management.

5. **Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR):** Let's say BSI's CIR is 55%. This figure shows that the bank's operating expenses account for 55% of the total operating income. The low CIR reflects the bank's efficiency in managing its operational costs.

Third Party Funds (DPK);

Third Party Funds (DPK) at Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) include sources of funds from customers and other third parties placed at the bank. Here is an example of the BRI DPK structure:

1. **Customer Savings:** A large amount of BRI's DPK comes from customer savings. Customers keep a portion of their income in the form of savings, which gives BRI a stable and easily accessible source of funds.

2. **Time Deposits:** Deposits are an important component in the structure of BRI deposits. Customers who want to get higher profits may choose to place their funds in the form of deposits with a certain period of time.

3. Customer Current Account: Funds in the form of demand deposits are also part of BRI's DPK. Giro provides flexibility for customers to conduct daily banking transactions and provides BRI with funds that can be used for financing.
4. Student and Student Savings: BRI may have special savings products for students and university students that appeal to that group. This savings encourages the younger generation to develop the habit of saving early.
5. Cooperative Deposits: BRI can also accept deposits from cooperatives that partner with it. These deposits can be sourced from cooperatives that work together on local economic development programs.
6. Pension Funds: Part of BRI's DPK can come from pension funds, both from individuals and companies. BRI can offer investment products that are in accordance with the financial principles desired by pension funds.
7. Investment Funds: BRI can attract funds from institutional investors or individuals who are looking for safe investment opportunities. This can include the purchase of securities or other investment products offered by banks.
8. Government Deposits: BRI can accept deposits from the government in the form of certain funds placed in banks for certain purposes, such as disbursing funds for development programs.

BRI's deposit structure, which includes various sources of funds, creates diversity and stability in supporting bank operations and lending to various sectors in society.

Third Party Funds (DPK) at Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) include sources of funds placed in banks by customers and other third parties, in accordance with Islamic finance principles (Wasiaturrahma et al., 2020). Here is an example of BSI's DPK structure:

1. Customer Savings Deposits: The majority of BSI's deposits come from sharia customer savings deposits. Customers put a portion of their income in the form of savings in accordance with Islamic finance principles.
2. Mudharabah Deposits: Funds from customers placed in the form of mudharabah deposits are also a significant contributor to BSI's deposit structure. Mudharabah deposits follow the principle of profit sharing between banks and customers.
3. Sharia Customer Current Account: Funds in the form of sharia giro provide flexibility for customers to conduct daily banking transactions. Sharia giro ensures that customer funds are managed in accordance with sharia principles.

4. Sharia Student and Student Savings: BSI may have special savings products for students and university students that are in accordance with the principles of Islamic finance. This savings can motivate the younger generation to develop sharia-compliant saving habits.
5. Sharia Cooperative Deposits: BSI can accept deposits from sharia cooperatives that partner with it. These deposits can be sourced from cooperatives that want to utilize Islamic finance principles in managing their funds.
6. Sharia Pension Fund: Funds from Islamic pension programs, both individuals and companies, can be placed in BSI. BSI can offer investment products that are in accordance with Islamic financial principles to meet the needs of pension funds.
7. Sharia Investment Funds: BSI can attract funds from institutional investors or individuals seeking investment opportunities in accordance with Islamic financial principles. These funds can be used for investment in projects that comply with sharia principles.
8. Zakat and Infak Funds: BSI DPK may include funds derived from zakat and infak placed for social welfare purposes and charitable activities in accordance with sharia principles.

BSI's deposit structure, which includes sources of funds from various products in accordance with sharia principles, creates diversity and stability in supporting bank operations and providing sharia financing to various sectors in society. The comparative analysis between Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in terms of capital structure, profitability, and Third Party Funds (DPK) provides an in-depth picture of the financial performance and strategy of the two financial institutions (Rusydia et al., 2019).

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that Bank BRI: Has a strong capital structure with significant own capital. Diversify capital sources through the issuance of bonds and other financial instruments. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI): Adopting sharia principles in its capital structure by emphasizing sharia financing. Encourage shareholder participation and sharia funds. Then Profitability: BRI Bank: Shows good profitability with healthy Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). Have an effective Net Interest Margin (NIM) in managing interest differences. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI): Presenting positive profitability with competitive ROA and ROE. Utilizing Islamic finance principles to achieve good investment returns. Next Third Party Funds (DPK): Bank BRI: Relying on deposits from various products such as savings, time deposits, and financing from other financial institutions. Able to withdraw funds from various sources, including public deposits and financial institutions. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), Withdraws deposits by focusing on sharia products such as savings and sharia deposits. Have a commitment to sharia fund management and compliance with sharia financial principles (Ekawati et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

A comparative analysis between Bank BRI and Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) highlights the different dynamics in their capital structure, profitability, and deposits. BRI, with its conventional approach, demonstrates flexibility and excellence in diversifying financial resources. On the other hand, BSI, as an Islamic bank, provides evidence that Islamic principles can provide profitability and a sustainable financial foundation. These results provide a better understanding of each bank's role in meeting the needs of society, both in terms of financial services and business ethics principles. Stakeholders, including regulators, investors, and the general public, can use the results of this analysis to make informed decisions and support the sustainable growth of the banking sector in Indonesia. Conventional banks with solid capital structures and diverse sources of funds. Demonstrate good profitability performance with a focus on operational efficiency. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), a bank that carries sharia principles in its capital structure and operations. Achieve competitive profitability by emphasizing Islamic finance principles.

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