Research Article

Financial Performance Analysis to Measure the Level of Bank Health In PT. People's Bank of Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Iip Dyah Kusumaningati[1]*, Siti Kartini[2]

[1]Politeknik Stibisnis Tegal, Indonesia, [2]STIE YPN Karawang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine or analyze financial performance to measure the soundness of banks at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 2018 to 2020 to see if PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in the predicate of healthy or unhealthy. Data collection techniques in this study is to use secondary data. The results of the research data that have been obtained are analyzed first with financial ratios, then the final CAMEL value is determined in each period by multiplying the credit value of each ratio with the CAMEL weight that has been set by Bank Indonesia. The ratios used include Capital (Capital) using the Capital Adequeency Ratio (CAR), Asset Quality (Asset Quality) using the productive asset quality ratio (KAP) The ratio of productive assets classified to the total earning assets, Management (Management) using the ratio of Net Profit Margin (NPM), Earning (Rentability) using the ratio of Gross Profit to Business Volume (Return on Assets / ROA) and the Ratio of Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO), and Liquidity (Liquidity) using the ratio Loan on Deposit Ratio (LDR)). The results of this study show that the final value of CAMEL in 2018 was 92.2, in 2019 it was 92.5 and in 2020 it was 89.5. All of these results are in the range of 81% - 100% with a healthy predicate. Thus it can be concluded that the financial performance using the CAMLE method at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020 is in a healthy predicate

Keywords: Financial Performance, CAMEL

Introduction

2020 is a year when the situation across the country is experiencing alarming conditions where the spread of the covid 19 virus has brought new challenges and risks. The pandemic has also disrupted economic activity in many countries and has prompted significant movements in several financial sectors including banking. Every bank in Indonesia is certainly affected by the pandemic. Every bank in Indonesia is certainly affected by the pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the credit or financing growth of the banking industry to slow down or experience a decline. With the decline in credit in the banking industry, it will later result in a decrease in the profitability of the banking industry in Indonesia. Increasing Non Perfomed Loan (NPL) or non-

performing loans. The occurrence of non-performing loans is caused by businessmen, including MSMEs, unable to repay their debts to the banks. This is due to the drastic decline in income or income and a decrease in interest and non-interest income in the banking industry.

Banks will also experience difficulties in terms of liquidity and experience a decline in asset quality, resulting in a decrease in the performance of the banking industry. In this case, revenue and profit from banks decreased due to the decrease in customer demand for banking services. To find out the development of a bank, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, which actually needs an analysis, so that it can be known whether it is true that banks in Indonesia have experienced a decline.

PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is one of the largest government-owned banks in Indonesia, headquartered at the BRI Building, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 44-46 Jakarata. PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, has corporations in business services including deposits, loans, business banking services, credit cards, and BRI banking transactions.

Table 1. Balance Sheet Recapitulation and Profit and Loss
PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Rp Million

Information	2018	2019	2020
BALANCE			
Total Assets	1.234.200.039	1.421.785.007	1.343.077.860
Total Liabilities	1.053.181.459	1.139.412.398	1.227.425.905
Equity	181.018.580	203.665.462	194.359.102
PROFIT AND LOSS			
Net Profit for the current year	31.701.975	34.028.685	18.353.303
Total earnings other comprehensive year	28.594.479	39.498.597	21.757.779

Source : Data PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

From the table above from 2018 to 2020, the balance sheet position in the total assets and equity of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk experienced a decline in 2020. Meanwhile, the Income statement can be seen from 2018 on the current year's net profit account of 31,701,975 then increased in 2019 to 34,028,685, then experienced a significant decrease in 2020 of 15,675,382 to 18,353,303. From these results, it can be concluded that PT. Bank Rakyat Indoneisa (Persero) Tbk experienced an increase in profit in 2019 and experienced a decrease in profit in 2020.

The decline in profit that occurred in PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk certainly needs to conduct a performance analysis both from the financial aspect and the aspect of its services and facilities in order to find out the situation and developments that have been achieved in order to maintain or improve its business performance.

A tool that is often used to find out financial performance is financial statements. Financial statements are the object of financial analysis. In financial statements, there are three types, namely (1) balance sheets that provide information about wealth, debt and capital (2) profit/loss statements, which provide information about the company's activities, and (3) cash flow statements, which provide information about cash inflows and cash outflows.

The results of the analysis of the company's financial statements can be seen the strengths and weaknesses of the company by comparing the ratios of the financial statements of a company with similar companies in the same period. Analysis is very helpful for management in the policies that the company has undergone so that it can help decision making for the coming period. In addition, management can also find out the factors that affect the company's finances.

Research Methods

The type of research used is a descriptive method. The population in this study is the financial statements of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, while the sample is the financial statements of PT. Pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020. The data analysis method used in this study was to use the CAMEL method.

Results and Discussion

PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in preparing its financial statements uses a standard format as stipulated by applicable regulations. In this study using the CAMEL method, namely:
1. Capital uses the Capital Adequancy Ratio (CAR) which is used to measure how strongly the bank's capital covers the risks that exist in the bank.
2. Asset Quality, the ratio used is to measure the quality of bank assets and what is used is the clarified ratio of productive assets to the number of productive assets.

3. Management, the ratio used is Net Profit Margin (NPM) to show the company's ability to generate net profit.
4. Earnings (Rentability) is calculated using two ratios, namely the Ratio of Gross Profit to Operating Volume (ROA) and the Ratio of Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO)
5. Liquidity uses the Loan on Deposit Ratio (LDR) ratio.

The results showed that the analysis of financial performance using the CAMEL method included:

1. Capital (Modal)/ Capital Adequancy Ratio (CAR)

The standard set by Bank Indonesia on the obligation to provide capital or Capital Adequancy Ratio (CAR), which is 8%, is used to measure how strongly the bank's capital covers the risks that exist in banks.

Table 2. Calculations *Capital Adequancy Ratio* (CAR)
PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Total Capital	Total ATMR	CAR ratio
2018	173.618.421	818.608.240	21.21%
2019	195.986.650	869.020.388	22.55%
2020	183.337.537	889.596.695	20.61%

Source: Processed data

Based on table 2, this CAR ratio is used to find out how much the number of assets that have risks in the development of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, which is calculated using the Ratio of car in healthy condition during the research period starting from 2018-2020, namely 21.21%, 22.55% and 20.61%, can be seen that the CAR ratio has increased and decreased every year due to an increase in bank capital but not a significant increase so that pt. Pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is able to maintain a number of assets that have risks.

2. Asset Quality

The assessment of asset quality is also measured using a weight of 30% and is based on the quality of assets owned by the bank.

Table 3. Look up APYD and AP values
PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Information	Fluent	In Special Attention	Less Flu-ent	Doubt	Bad	Sum
2018	A. Productive Akriva						
	1.Credits given	762.445.946	20.787.067	1.573.704	1.777.038	6.280.707	792.864.462
	2.BSI						
	3.Placement of funds in other banks outside the Giro	82.681.600					82.681.600
	4.Number of AP	845.127.546	20.787.067	1.573.704	1.777.038	6.280.707	875.546.062
	B. APYD Weights	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	
	C. Amount of APYD	0	5.196.767	786.852	1.332.779	6.280.707	13.597.104
2019	A. Productive Akriva						
	1.Credits given	802.402.488	25.510.533	2.359.753	2.518.424	6.622.313	839.413.511
	2.BSI						
	3.Placement of funds in other banks outside the Giro	114.412.698					114.412.698
	4.Number of AP	916.815.186	25.510.533	2.359.753	2.518.424	6.622.313	953.826.209
	B. APYD Weights	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	
	C. Amount of APYD	0	6.377.633	1.179.877	1.888.818	6.622.313	16.068.641
2020	A. Productive Akriva						
	1. Credits given	807.915.251	18.934.167	1.234.299	1.697.336	8.603.756	838.384.809
	5.BSI						
	6.Placement of funds in other banks outside the Giro	64.932.823					64.932.823
	7.Number of AP	874.848.074	18.934.167	1.234.299	1.697.336	8.603.756	903.317.632
	B. APYD Weights	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	
	C. Amount of APYD	0	4.733.542	617.150	1.273.002	8.603.756	15.227.449

Source: Processed data

Table 4. Table of Quality of Ptoductive Assets (KAP) of PT. Pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Classified Productive As-sets	The value of pro-ductive assets	KAP (%)
2018	13.597.104	875.546.062	1.55%
2019	16.068.641	953.826.209	1.68%
2020	15.227.449	903.317.632	1.69%

Source: Processed data

Based on Table 4, the kap ratio in 2018 is 1.55% kap ownership is able to guarantee all credit obligations in the event of non-performing loans. In 2019 and 2020 the KAP value was 1.68% and 1.69%. In 2018 to 2020 the value of kap experienced an increase but still remained in a safe number the smaller the KAP ratio was due to the smaller the number of Classified Productive Assets (APYD) in the sense that from year to year PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is quite good in managing its credit provision. In addition, it is influenced by the total productive assets which from year to year are increasing in the sense that the amount of credit disbursed by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from year to year is getting bigger so that it can be said that the higher the total productive assets, the higher the occurrence of non-performing loans.

3. Management
a. General Management

General management data according to data taken from the official website of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk which is accessed on the www.ir-bri.com website. The Board of Directors' Report in its Management Report explains that during 2018 the implementation of the principles of good corporate governance is a commitment shared by all members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, as well as all BRI workers. Carrying out duties in accordance with the responsibilities outlined in the Bank's rules and policies and compliance with applicable laws and regulations is always a guideline for every individual in BRI. Adherence to governance also contributed to the achievement of BRI's performance throughout 2018. Realizing the real role of governance, BRI also always tries to improve the implementation of this aspect from year to year. For 2018, strengthening governance is carried out through the signing of GCG commitments by all BRI personnel, socialization of the implementation of anti-fraud strategies in the BRI Performance Improvement Forum, policy revitalization and addition of whistle blowing system reporting channels on the company's website, and signing commitments to gratification control and improving financial conglomerate governance. In 2019, management has shown good and proud performance in managing the company amidst the dynamics of the economy. Management is also in a consistent direction to achieve the company's goals in 2022.

b. Net Profit Margin (NPM)

The NPM ratio of a bank can be said to be healthy if it exceeds the BI provisions in PBI number 3/21/2001, which is 4.9%.

Table 5. NPM PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Net profit	Operating Profit	NPM ratio
2018	32.418.486	41.725.877	77.69%
2019	34.028.685	43.022.057	79.09%
2020	18.353.303	26.191.735	70.07%

Source: Processed data

Based on table 5 PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk was able to generate net profit and operating profit which increased during 2019 and decreased in 2020. This ratio is to measure the rate of return on net profit to net sales, the amount of financial return (return) will be followed by a high share price. NPM ratio owned by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk can already be said to be healthy because it has exceeded the BI provision standard, which is 49%, meaning PT. PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has a good financial performance in achieving excellent profits.

4. Earning (Rentabillity)
a. Return on Asset (ROA)

The credit points awarded for ROA are 0% credit score 0. For each increase of 0.005% the credit score plus one with a maximum of 100 weights of the ROA value is 5%.

Table 6. ROA PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Net Profit Before Tax	Total Assets	ROA ratio
2018	40.798.064	1.234.200.039	3.30%
2019	42.949.892	1.421.785.007	3.02%
2020	26.161.111	1.343.077.860	1.95%

Source: Processed data

Based on table 6 of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk was able to produce a fairly good ROA ratio or exceed the standard set by BI >1.5%. This ratio has a positive effect on the stock price so the higher the ratio the higher the stock price. In 2018 to 2020, total assets owned increased significantly resulting in interest income which was high enough to increase in net profit before tax. The higher the ROA value achieved, the more the profit will increase. The percentage of ROA in 2020 experienced a significant decline but was still above the standards set by BI.

b. BOPO

Credit points awarded for bopo ratio are 100% or more credit value is 0. For a decrease of 0.08% credit score plus 1 with a maximum of 100 weights the value of the BOPO ratio is 5%.

Table 7. BOPO PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Operating Costs	Operating Income	BOPO ratio
2018	70.894.497	129.113.633	54.91%
2019	78.860.778	143.190.356	55.07%
2020	81.208.009	138.388.882	58.68%

Source: Processed data

Based on table 7 PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has increased every year. The BOPO ratio from 2018 to 2020 was 54.91%, 55.07% and 58.68%. In this case, if the smaller the ratio, the more efficient the operational costs incurred by the bank concerned so that the possibility of an institution in a problematic condition is smaller. The calculation results of the lowest BOPO ratio were found in 2018 with a ratio of 54.91% and an increase in 2019 of 55.07% and in 2020 of 58.68%. This means that the efficiency of operating costs in 2018 was the best compared to 2019 and 2020.

5. Liquidity

Table 8. LDR PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk In 2018-2020

In Millions of Rupiah

Year	Credits given	Third-party funds	LDR ratio (%)
2018	769.768.552	937.405.474	82.11%
2019	822.020.360	998.911.142	82.29%
2020	816.545.491	1.086.827.434	75.13%

Source: Processed data

Based on table 8, it can be seen that from 2018 to 2020, the highest LDR ratio was in 2019, which was 82.29% and the most important ratio in 2020 was 75.13%. In this ratio, the higher the ratio obtained, the lower the liquidity ability of the bank concerned so that the possibility of a bank in a problematic condition will be greater. The ratio value in these 3 years has increased and decreased, but PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is still given a healthy predicate because the standard value set by BI is below 95%.

Discussion

From the calculation results using the CAMEL method, the results of the financial health assessment for the last 3 years, namely 2018 to 2020 at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk shows the CAMEL value which is at 81% - 100% so that it can be declared that all are at a healthy predicate because they have met Bank Indonesia standards.

Table 9. Table of Predicates of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Year	CAMEL value (%)	Predicate
2018	92.2	Sehat
2019	92.5	Sehat
2020	89.5	Sehat

Source: Processed data

From table 9 of the calculation of the net value of each ratio, it can be seen that the sum of the overall net value of the CAMEL ratio in 2018 was 92.2%, in 2019 it was 92.5% and in 2020 it was 89.5%. All of them show the CAMEL value which is in the range of 81% - 100% so that it can be stated that the financial performance of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020 was at a healthy predicate.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is the Financial Performance of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020 using the CAMEL method is First, The Capital of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020 is in the range of ⩾12% indicating a very

healthy predicate, so it can be interpreted that in terms of capital pt. Pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has a very good performance. Second, Asset Quality in this ratio pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020 was in the range of ⩽2% indicating a very healthy predicate.Third, Management (Management) at this ratio PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2018 to 2020 was in the range of 81% ⩽ NPM<100% which shows a fairly healthy predicate, so it can be said that in terms of management of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has a fairly good performance. Fourth, Earnings (Rentability) on the ROA ratio of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is in the range of >1.5% and the BOPO ratio is in the range of ⩽94%,

both of which show a very healthy predicate, so it can be said that in terms of Earnings (Rentability) PT. Pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has a very good performance. Fifth, Liquidity (Liquidity) in this ratio PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 2018 to 2020 was in the range of 75%<LDR≤85% so it can be said that in terms of Liquidity (Liquidity) pt. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has a fairly good performance. So the overall financial performance of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk by using the CAMEL method from 2018 to 2020 is at a healthy predicate.

References

Arista, Iin Metta. 2018. *Analisis Metode CAMEL PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk di Bursa Efek Indonesia.* Dalam dspace.umkt.ac.id. Akses tanggal 5 November 2021.

Asaff, Rafiqah. 2020. *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia.* Dalam ojs.unanda.ac.id. Akses tanggal 5 November 2021.

Bank Indonesia. 2014. *Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No: 6/23/DPNP/ tanggal 31 Mei 2014, Perihal Sistem Penilaian Peringkat Kesehatan Bank Umum.* Diakses melalui http:www.bi.go.id pada anggal 15 Oktober 2021.

Fahim, Irham. 2012. *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan.* Bandung, CV. Alfabeta.

Fernando. 2017. *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Bank dengan Menggunakan Metode CAMEL Studi Kasus Pada PT. Bank BPD DIY.* Dalam repository.usd.ac.id. Akses tanggal 5 November 2021.

Kasmir. 2018. *Manajemen Perbankan Edisi Revisi.* Jakarta, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

_____. 2015. *Dasar-dasar Perbankan Edisi Revisi 2014.* Jakarta, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

_____. 2018. *Bank dan Lembaga Keuangan Lainnya.* Jakarta, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Pratama, Hilam. 2017. *Analisis Rasio Keuangan untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pada The Mirah Hotel Bogor.*

PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. 2020. *Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasi.* Diakses melalui www.ir-bri.com pada tanggal 20 Agustus 2020.

Sugino Arief dan Edi Untung. 2016. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan,* Jakarta, PT. Grasindo.

Sujarwen, V. Wiratna. 2017. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan,* Yogyakarta, Pustaka Baru Pres.

Yuliana. 2020. *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan dengan Menggunakan Metode CAMEL pada PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.* Dalam digilibadmin.unismuh.ac.id. Akses tanggal 25 Oktober 2021.