

Analysis of the Health Level of Conventional Commercial Banks Period 2018-2021

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Received: 09.08.2023

Reviewed: 15.08.2023

Accepted: 01.09.2023

Abstract

This study aims to determine how the assessment of the health level of conventional commercial banks using the RGEC method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning and Capital) for the 2018-2021 period. The data used in this study are secondary data. The population in this study were 40 banking companies. Based on the sampling technique with purposive sampling, a sample of 8 banking companies was obtained. The results of this study are: (1) The 2018 bank health level assessment shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank Cimbniaga and Bank BTN are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category, and Bank Permata is in the PK-3 (Fairly Healthy) category, (2) Assessment of the health level of banks in 2019 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA and Bank OCBC NISP are categorized as PK-1 (Very Healthy), while Bank Cimbniaga and Bank Permata are categorized as PK-2 (Healthy), and Bank BTN is categorized as PK-3 (Fairly Healthy), (3) Assessment of the health level of banks in 2020 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank Cimbniaga and Bank Permata are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category, and Bank BTN is in the PK-3 (Fairly Healthy) category, (4) Assessment of the health level of banks in 2021 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA, Bank Cimbniaga, and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank BTN and Bank Permata are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category.

Keywords: Bank Health Level, RGEC Method

Introduction

Bank soundness is one of the most important products and requires regulatory oversight worldwide. Bank health affects all interrelated parties, such as the community of bank service users (customers), bank owners and management, and the government. Bank health is used to find out whether bank activities have been in accordance with existing regulations (OJK, 2021). Apart from supervision, bank health assessment can also attract investors in the future, because by conducting a bank health assessment, investors will get quite important information from banking performance, such as information on the performance of bank management in generating profits or asset management, so that this will be considered by investors to invest in banks (Anggraeny et.al, 2022). Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks, bank health is a means for the supervisory party in determining or

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Table 1. Banking Financial Performance 2018-2021

Description	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
NPL	2,67	2,53	3,22	3,21
LDR	94,78	94,43	82,54	77,13
ROA	2,55	2,47	1,59	1,84
ROE	4,29	3,83	2,44	1,8
NIM	5,14	4,91	4,45	4,51
BOPO	77,86	79,39	86,58	83,58
CAR	22,97	23,4	23,89	25,67

Source: OJK, 2021

determining its strategy and focus for supervising banks.

Indonesia is currently being rocked by an unprecedented health crisis caused by the coronavirus (Covid-19). This virus was first known to have originated from Wuhan City, China in December 2019 and began to enter Indonesia in early March 2020. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is not only limited to the health aspect, but also penetrates into the economic aspect which is starting to falter. Many business closure policies and restrictions on community activities have pushed the global economy to the brink of the worst recession in recent years (World Bank, 2020). One of the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic is the existence of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which causes the wheels of the economy to not turn. In the real sector, markets are quiet, shopping malls are closed and some have gone bankrupt, and street vendors cannot sell their goods. These conditions began to be reflected in Indonesia's economic growth, especially in 2019-2021 which showed that economic growth reflected by gross domestic income (GDP) experienced sharp fluctuations in 2020 which was at its lowest point during the pandemic at -2.07%, although in the end the Indonesian economy was able to rise and get out of the brink of recession in 2021 which increased by 3.7% (Katadata.com, 2023). In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the significant decline in GDP in Indonesia has impacted the financial performance of banks, due to slowing economic activity and increased credit risk.

It can be seen in Table 1 that every year certain ratios in determining bank health have increased, decreased, and some have even fluctuated. Such as the *Risk Profile* ratio as measured by *Net Performing Loan* (NPL) which experienced significant changes and sharp fluctuations in 2019-2020 from 2.53% to 3.22%, this indicates that the banking industry is experiencing an increase in the risk of non-performing loans faced by banks and can affect the bank's overall risk profile so that banks need to carry out good risk management so that the bank's risk profile is maintained. In addition, what has decreased is the Earning ratio as measured by *Return On Asset* (ROA) which experienced sharp fluctuations in 2020 from 2.47% to 1.59%. This indicates that there are problems with the bank's ability to generate profits. The ratio that has increased every year is the *Capital* ratio as measured by the *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) which has increased every year during 2018-2021.

The health level of a bank is the result of a qualitative assessment of various aspects that affect the condition or performance of a bank through an assessment of capital, asset quality, management, profitability, liquidity, and sensitivity to market risk. The procedure for assessing the health level of banks was initially regulated in Bank

Indonesia Circular Letter No. 6/23/DPNP/2004 with 6 components called CAMELS, namely *Capital*, *Assets*, *Management*, *Earning*, *Liquidity*, and *Sensitivity to market risk*. The factors in assessing the health level are then refined by the RGEC analysis method. This is in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation No. 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning the assessment of the soundness level of commercial banks and Financial

Services Authority (OJK) regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016. These indicators and parameters include *Risk Profile*, *Good Corporate Governance*, *Earning*, and *Capital*.

Research conducted by Sosrowidigdo (2022) in his research entitled "*Analysis of BUKU III Bank Soundness During the Covid-19 Pandemic Using RGEC Method*" concluded that OCBC NISP bank has NPL, GCG, and CAR "Very Healthy", and ROE "Fairly Healthy", BTPN bank has NPL, CAR "Very Healthy", GCG "Good", and ROE "Less Healthy", Permata bank has NPL and CAR "Very Healthy", GCG "Healthy", and ROE "Less Healthy", Maybank bank has NPL and GCG "Healthy", ROE "Fairly Healthy", and CAR "Fairly Healthy", bank BTN has NPL and CAR "Very Healthy, GCG and ROE "Healthy", bank Mayapada has NPL and GCG "Healthy", ROE "Fairly Healthy", and CAR "Very Healthy", bank Mega has NPL and CAR "Very Healthy", GCG and ROE "Healthy", bank BJB has, NPL, ROE, and CAR "Very Healthy", and GCG "Healthy", bank Bukopin has NPL, ROE, and CAR "Very Healthy", and GCG "Healthy" in the 2018- 2021 period. The urgency or reason for conducting this research is to determine the level of health of conventional commercial banks in terms of *Risk Profile*, *Good Corporate Governance*, *Earning* and *Capital* (RGEC) for the period 2018-2021.

Literature Review

Bank Health Level

The level of bank health according to Kasmir (2010) can be interpreted as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operations and be able to fulfill all its obligations properly guided by methods in accordance with applicable banking regulations. According to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 6/10/PBI dated April 12, 2004 regarding the Commercial Bank Health Level Rating System, the criteria for determining composite ratings can be classified into 5 composite ratings, as seen in Table 2.

The Circular Letter (SE) of Bank Indonesia No.13/24/DPNP dated October 25, 2011

Table 2. Criteria for Determining Composite Ratings

Rating	Weight	Description
1	86%-100%	Reflects that the bank is classified as <u>very good</u> and is able to overcome the negative effects of economic conditions and the financial industry.
2	71%-85%	Reflects that the bank is classified as <u>good</u> and able to overcome negative influences but the bank still has minor weaknesses that can be immediately addressed by routine actions.
3	61%-70%	Reflects that the bank is <u>quite good</u> but there are some weaknesses that can cause its composite rating to deteriorate if the bank does

regarding the Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks is an implementation guideline of Bank Indonesia Regulation No.13/1/PBI/2011, which requires Commercial Banks to conduct a self-assessment of the bank's health level using the RGEC method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning and Capital). In addition, in the Circular Letter (SE) there are principles used to assess the health level of banks, which are as follows risk-oriented, materiality and significant, comprehensive and structured.

Bank Health Level Rating System

In accordance with PBI No. 13/1/PBI/2011 on the soundness of commercial banks, banks are required to assess their soundness using a risk-based approach (*Risk-Based Bank Rating*). The assessment of the bank's soundness level is conducted individually and consolidated. The following is an assessment of the factors of the RGEC method:

Risk Profile Assessment

The risk profile factor assessment is an assessment of inherent risk and the quality of risk management implementation in the bank's operational activities. Risks that must be assessed consist of 10 types of risks, namely Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Strategic Risk, Compliance Risk, Reputation Risk, Return Risk, and Investment Risk. In this study using NPL and LDR ratios.

Good Corporate Governance Assessment

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a company management system designed to improve company performance, protect the interests of stakeholders and increase compliance with laws and regulations and generally accepted ethical values.

Earning Assessment

This valuation is used as one of the parameters to determine the company's intrinsic value. The company's income is an important factor in determining the profitability and growth potential of the company in the future. Rentability or also called profitability describes the bank's ability to earn profits (Harahap, 1999). This ratio is used to measure the level of business efficiency of a bank in generating effective profits. In this study using the ratio of ROA, ROE, NIM, and BOPO.

Capital Assessment

Assessment of the capital factor includes an assessment of the level of capital coverage and capital management. Bank capital consists of two types, namely core capital and complete capital. Core capital is own capital listed in the equity position, while complementary capital is loan capital and asset revaluation reserves and allowance for the elimination of productive assets. In this study using the CAR ratio.

Bank

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1998 concerning banking, banks are business entities that collect funds from the public in the form of deposits and channel them back to the public in the form of credit and or other forms in order to improve the lives of many people.

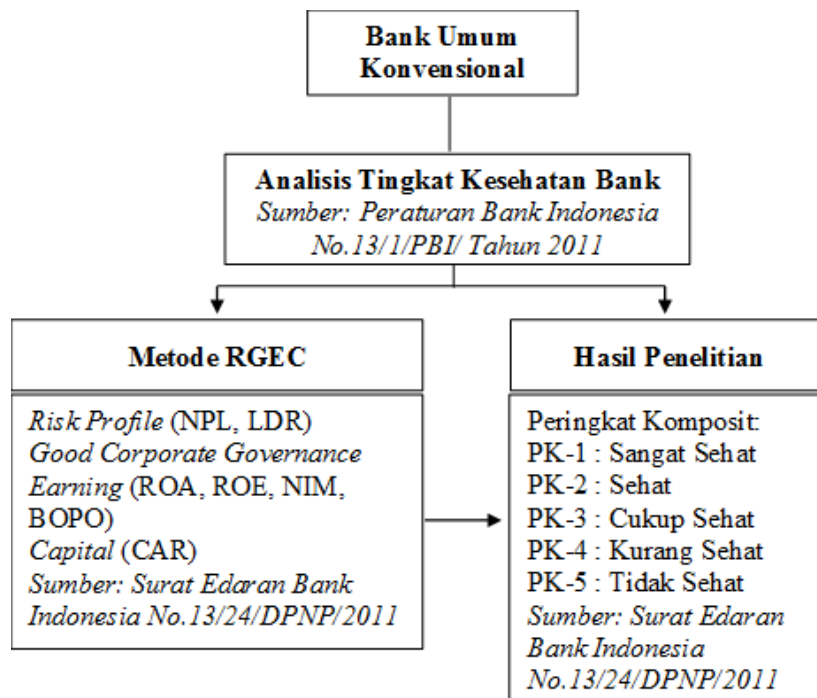


Figure 1. Research method

Research Model

This study will analyze the Health Level of Conventional General Bank in terms of the RGEC Method for the period 2018-2021. The research method can be seen in the Figure 1.

Research Method

Data and Samples

This study uses *purposive sampling* technique in determining the research sample. The criteria used in obtaining research samples:

- 1 Banks that are registered and consistently publish financial reports and are classified as Conventional Commercial Banks for the period 2018-2021.
- 2 Banks classified as BUMN and Private Banks that have total assets equal to / higher than listed BUMN Banks and consistently publish financial reports for the 2018-2021 period.

Classification of Research Variables

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

LDR describes the ability of a bank to repay withdrawals made by customers and depositors by relying on credit based on loans provided as a source of liquidity.

$$LDR = \frac{\text{Total Credit}}{\text{Total Third Party Fund}} \times 100\%$$

Non Performing Loan (NPL)

NPL is a ratio that can provide an overview of a bank's ability or not to manage non-performing loans on the distribution of financing made.

$$NPL = \frac{\text{Total non Performing Loans}}{\text{Total Credit}} \times 100\%$$

Good Corporate Governance

Assessment of GCG factors in this study by looking at the results of *self-assessment* published by banking companies which are then analyzed and obtained ranking results in accordance with the provisions of the composite rating set by Bank Indonesia.

Return on Asset (ROA)

ROA aims to measure the bank's ability to generate netincome based on the level of assets owned.

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Non Profit}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

Table 3. LDR Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	50% LDR ≤ 75%	Very Healthy
PK 2	75% < LDR ≤ 85%	Healthy
PK 3	85% < LDR ≤ 100%	Healthy Enough
PK 4	100% < LDR ≤ 120%	Less healthy
PK 5	LDR > 120%	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP Year 2011

Table 4. NPL Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK1	0% NPL < 2%	Very Healthy
PK2	2% ≤ NPL < 5%	Healthy
PK3	5% ≤ NPL < 8%	Healthy Enough
PK4	8% ≤ NPL < 11%	Less healthy
PK5	NPL ≥ 11%	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP Year 2011

Table 5. GCG Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	<1,5	Very Healthy
PK 2	1.5 ≤ NK - < 2.5	Healthy
PK 3	2.5 ≤ NK < 3.5	Healthy Enough
PK 4	3.5 ≤ NK < 4.5	Less healthy
PK 5	4.5 ≤ NK < 5	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

Return on Equity (ROE)

ROE is important indicator for shareholders and potential investors to measure the bank's ability to earn net income related to dividend payments. An increase in this ratio means an increase in net income generated by dividend payments (Rivai, 2013).

$$ROE = \frac{NET\ Profit}{Equity} \times 100\%$$

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

NIM is a ratio used to measure the bank's ability to generate net interest income on the processing of large productive assets. This ratio illustrates the level of net interest income earned by using productive assets owned by the bank.

$$NIM = \frac{Net\ Interest\ Income}{Average\ of\ total\ earning\ assets} \times 100\%$$

Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)

BOPO is a ratio measuring the efficiency of the company's operating costs to generate revenue. The purpose of measuring this ratio is to measure the ability of operating income to cover operating costs.

$$BOPO = \frac{Total\ Operating\ Cost}{Total\ Operating\ Revenue} \times 100\%$$

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

CAR aims to see certainty to the bank to be able to maximize its operations, so as not to experience losses in the future. If Capital in banking or companies owned can be sufficient for banking activities, it can facilitate the activities carried out.

$$CAR = \frac{Equity\ Capital}{Right\ Weighted\ Asset} \times 100\%$$

Table 6. ROA Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	>2	Very Healthy
PK 2	1,25 – 2	Healthy
PK 3	0,5-1,25	Healthy Enough
PK 4	0-0,5	Less healthy
PK 5	Negative	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP/Year 2011

Table 7. ROE Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	>23%	Very Healthy
PK 2	12,51% - 20%	Healthy
PK 3	5,01% - 12,5%	Healthy Enough
PK 4	0 % - 5%	Less healthy
PK 5	< 0%	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

Table 8. ROE Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	> 3%	Very Healthy
PK 2	2% - 3%	Healthy
PK 3	1,5% - 2%	Healthy Enough
PK 4	1% - 1,5%	Less healthy
PK 5	< 1%	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

Table 9. BOPO Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	< 83%	Very Healthy
PK 2	83% - 85%	Healthy
PK 3	85% - 87%	Healthy Enough
PK 4	87 % - 89%	Less healthy
PK 5	>89%	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

Table 10. CAR Rating Classification

PK	Credit Score	Description
PK 1	>12	Very Healthy
PK 2	9 – 12	Healthy
PK 3	8 – 9	Healthy Enough
PK 4	6 – 8	Less healthy
PK 5	< 6	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP/Year 2011

Assessing the Bank's Health Level Composite Rating

The Composite Rating is used as an instrument to assign a rating to the soundness of a bank based on a comprehensive and structured analysis, looking at common milestones in the assessment of the soundness of commercial banks.

The results of the composite assessment on the financial ratios of each section that occupies the PK will have a value as below:

- a. PK-1: If you get this rank, it will be multiplied by 5.
- b. PK-2: If you get this rank, it will be multiplied by 4.
- c. PK-3: If you get this rank, it will be multiplied by 3.
- d. PK-4: If you get this rank, it will be multiplied by 2.
- e. PK-5: If you get this rank, it will be multiplied by 1.

$$\text{Composite Rating} = \frac{\text{Composite Value}}{\text{Overall Composite Value}} \times 100\%$$

Table 11. TKB Bank BRI 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	89,57	3	88,64	3	83,66	2	83,67	2
NPL	2,14	2	2,62	2	2,94	2	3,08	2
GCG	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ROA	3,68	1	3,5	1	1,98	2	2,72	1
ROE	20,49	1	19,41	1	11,05	1	16,87	1
NIM	7,45	1	6,98	1	6	1	6,89	1
BOPO	68,48	1	70,1	1	81,22	1	74,3	1
CAR	21,21	1	22,55	1	20,61	1	25,28	1
Hasil TKB	36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)		36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)		36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)		37/40 x 100% = 92,5% (PK-1)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 12. Health Level of Bank BNI Tbk 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	88,8	2	91,54	2	87,3	1	79,7	1
NPL	1,9	1	2,27	2	4,3	2	3,7	2
GCG	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ROA	2,7	1	2,4	1	0,5	3	1,4	2
ROE	16,1	2	14	2	2,9	4	10,4	3
NIM	5,3	1	4,9	1	4,5	1	4,7	1
BOPO	26,5	1	29,3	1	28,3	1	29,9	1
CAR	18,5	1	19,73	1	16,8	1	19,7	1
Hasil TKB	37/40 x 100% = 92,5% (PK-1)		36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)		35/40 x 100% = 87,5% (PK-1)		35/40 x 100% = 87,5% (PK-1)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Results and Discussion

Determination of the Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia for the period 2018-2021

The results of Bank BRI's Health Level for 2018-2021 are consistently ranked 1 (Very Healthy) with a weight of 87.5% in 2018, 87.5% in 2019, 85% in 2020 and 90%

in 2021. It is concluded that Bank BRI is able to face future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to continue to monitor and manage risks carefully to maintain a good level of bank health.

Determination of the Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method of PT Bank Negara Indonesia for the 2018-2021 Period

The results of Bank BNI's Health Level for 2018-2021 are consistently ranked 1 (Very Healthy) with a weight of 92.5% in 2018, 90% in 2019, 87.5% in 2020 and

87.5% in 2021. It is concluded that Bank BNI is able to face future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to continue to monitor and manage risks carefully to maintain a good level of bank health.

Determination of the Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method of PT Bank Tabungan Negara for the 2018-2021 Period

The results of Bank BTN's Health Level in 2018 were ranked 2 (Healthy) with a weight of 77.5%, in 2019- 2020 it was ranked 3 (Moderately Healthy) with a weight of 62.5% in 2019, and 70% in 2020, then increased in 2021 to rank 2 (Healthy) with a weight of 72.5%. It is concluded that Bank BTN is quite capable of facing future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to take appropriate measures to maintain or restore its financial health.

Determination of Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method PT Bank Mandiri Tbk for the 2018-2021 Period

Bank Mandiri's Health Level results for 2018-2021 are consistently ranked 1 (Very Healthy) with a weight of 87.5% in 2018, 87.5% in 2019, 87.5% in 2020 and 92.5%

Table 13. Bank BTN Tbk Health Level 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	103,25	4	113,5	4	93,19	3	92,86	3
NPL	2,81	2	4,78	2	4,37	2	3,7	2
GCG	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ROA	1,34	2	0,13	4	0,69	3	0,81	3
ROE	14,89	2	1	4	10,02	3	13,64	2
NIM	4,32	1	3,32	1	3,06	1	3,99	1
BOPO	85,58	3	98,12	5	91,61	5	89,28	5
CAR	18,21	1	17,32	1	19,34	1	19,14	1
Hasil TKB	31/40 x 100% = 77,5% (PK-2)		25/40 x 100% = 62,5% (PK-3)		28/40 x 100% = 70% (PK-3)		29/40 x 100% = 72,5% (PK-2)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 14. Health Level of Bank Mandiri Tbk 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	96,74	3	96,37	3	82,95	2	80,04	2
NPL	2,79	2	2,39	2	3,29	2	2,81	2
GCG	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
ROA	3,17	1	3,03	1	1,64	2	2,532	1
ROE	16,23	2	15,08	2	9,36	3	16,24	2
NIM	5,52	1	5,46	1	4,48	1	4,73	1
BOPO	66,48	1	67,44	1	80,03	1	67,26	1
CAR	20,96	1	21,39	1	19,9	1	19,6	1
Hasil TKB	35/40 x 100% = 87,5% (PK-1)		35/40 x 100% = 87,5% (PK-1)		35/40 x 100% = 87,5% (PK-1)		37/40 x 100% = 92,5% (PK-1)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

in 2021. It is concluded that Bank Mandiri is able to face future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to continue to monitor and manage risks carefully to maintain a good level of bank health.

Determination of Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with RGEC Method PT Bank Central Asia Tbk 2018-2021

Bank BCA's Health Level results for 2018-2021 are consistently ranked 1 (Very Healthy) with a weighting of 95% in 2018, 92.5% in 2019, 97.5% in 2020 and 95% in 2021. It is concluded that Bank BCA is able to face future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to continue to monitor and manage risks carefully to maintain a good level of bank health.

Determination of Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method PT Bank Cimbniaga Tbk for the 2018-2021 Period

The results of Bank Cimbniaga's Health Level in 2018-2020 are ranked 2 (Healthy) with a weight of 82.5% each year, then increased in 2021 to rank 1 (Very Healthy) with a weight of 87.5%. It is concluded that Bank Cimbniaga is quite capable of facing

Table 15. Bank BCA Tbk Health Level 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	81,6	2	80,47	2	65,8	1	62	1
NPL	1,4	1	1,34	1	1,8	1	2,2	2
GCG	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
ROA	4	1	4	1	3,3	1	3,4	1
ROE	18,8	2	18	2	16,5	2	18,3	2
NIM	6,1	1	6,2	1	5,7	1	5,1	1
BOPO	58,2	1	59,1	1	63,5	1	54,2	1
CAR	23,4	1	23,8	1	25,8	1	25,7	1
Hasil TKB	38/40 x 100% = 95% (PK-1)		37/40 x 100% = 92,5% (PK-1)		39/40 x 100% = 97,5% (PK-1)		38/40 x 100% = 95% (PK-1)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 16. Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk Health Level 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	97,18	3	97,75	3	82,91	2	74,35	1
NPL	3,11	2	2,79	2	3,62	2	3,46	2
GCG	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ROA	1,85	2	1,99	2	1,06	3	1,88	2
ROE	9,49	3	9,02	3	5,33	3	10,73	3
NIM	5,12	1	5,31	1	4,88	1	4,86	1
BOPO	24,11	1	25,3	1	23,77	1	25,49	1
CAR	19,66	1	21,47	1	21,92	1	22,68	1
Hasil TKB	33/40 x 100% = 82,5% (PK-2)		33/40 x 100% = 82,5% (PK-2)		33/40 x 100% = 82,5% (PK-2)		35/40 x 100% = 87,5% (PK-1)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to take appropriate steps to maintain or restore its financial health.

Determination of Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method PT Bank Permata Tbk for the 2018-2021 Period

The result of Bank Permata's Health Level in 2018 was ranked 3 (Moderately Healthy) with a weight of 67.5% each, then increased in 2019-2021 to rank 2 (Healthy) with a weight of 77.5% in 2019, 72.5% in 2020, and 72.5% in 2021. It is concluded that Bank Permata is quite capable of facing future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to take appropriate measures to maintain or restore its financial health.

Determination of Composite Rating of Bank Health Level Assessment with the RGEC Method PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk for the 2018-2021 Period

The results of Bank OCBC NISP's Health Level for 2018-2021 are consistently ranked 1 (Very Healthy) with a weight of 90% in 2018, 90% in 2019, 92.5% in 2020 and 90%

Table 17. Health Level of Bank Permata Tbk 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	90,1	3	86,32	3	78,7	2	69	1
NPL	4,4	2	2,8	2	2,9	2	3,2	2
GCG	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ROA	0,8	3	1,3	2	1	3	0,7	3
ROE	5	4	7,2	3	3,1	4	2,9	4
NIM	4,1	1	4,5	1	4,6	1	4	1
BOPO	93,4	5	85,7	3	88,8	4	90,1	5
CAR	19,4	1	19,89	1	35,7	1	34,9	1
Hasil TKB	27/40 x 100% = 67,5% (PK-3)		31/40 x 100% = 77,5% (PK-2)		29/40 x 100% = 72,5% (PK-2)		29/40 x 100% = 72,5% (PK-2)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 18. Health Level of Bank OCBC NISP Tbk 2018-2021

Rasio (%)	2018	PK	2019	PK	2020	PK	2021	PK
LDR	93,51	3	94,08	3	71,81	1	71,7	1
NPL	1,73	1	1,72	1	1,93	1	2,36	2
GCG	1,00	1	1,00	1	1,00	1	1,00	1
ROA	2,10	1	2,22	1	1,47	2	1,55	2
ROE	11,78	3	11,56	3	7,47	3	8,33	3
NIM	4,15	1	3,96	1	3,96	1	3,82	1
BOPO	74,43	1	74,77	1	81,13	1	76,50	1
CAR	17,63	1	19,17	1	22,04	1	23,05	1
Hasil TKB	36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)		36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)		37/40 x 100% = 92,5% (PK-1)		36/40 x 100% = 90% (PK-1)	

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

in 2021. It is concluded that Bank OCBC NISP is able to face future challenges that may affect its financial health. Therefore, the bank needs to continue to monitor and manage risks carefully to maintain a good level of bank health.

Conclusion

Assessment of the health level of banks using the RGEC method in 2018 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank Cimbniaga and Bank BTN are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category, and Bank Permata is in the PK-3 (Fairly Healthy) category. Assessment of the health level of banks using the RGEC method in 2019 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank Cimbniaga and Bank Permata are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category, and Bank BTN is in the PK-3 (Fairly Healthy) category. The assessment of the health level of banks using the RGEC method in 2020 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank Cimbniaga and Bank Permata are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category, and Bank BTN is in the PK-3 (Fairly Healthy) category. The assessment of the health level of banks using the RGEC method in 2021 shows that Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BCA, Bank Cimbniaga, and Bank OCBC NISP are in the PK-1 (Very Healthy) category, while Bank BTN and Bank Permata are in the PK-2 (Healthy) category.

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