

Health Analysis of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Financial Reports in 2020 and 2021

Analisis Kesehatan Laporan Keuangan Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Tahun 2020 and 2021

Suwinda Aulansari^{*1}, Maura Morena Pinka², Chairina³

^{1,2,3} Information Systems Study Program, Science and Technology, Islamic University of North Sumatra.

Article Info

Submitted:

12/12/2022

Accepted:

29/12/2022

Approved:

09/01/2023

Published:

12/01/2023

ABSTRAK

Lembaga keuangan perbankan memainkan peran penting dalam perekonomian. Kepercayaan masyarakat merupakan salah satu fondasi keberhasilan industri perbankan yang menghadapi persaingan yang semakin ketat. Perlunya pemantauan tingkat kesehatan bank harus dilakukan oleh bank dalam rangka meningkatkan kepercayaan masyarakat dalam mengelola keuangan usahanya. Laporan keuangan bank dapat diteliti sebagai salah satu sumber. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengukur tingkat kesehatan perbankan pada Bank Syariah Indonesia. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning and Capital). Data atau informasi dalam penelitian ini adalah laporan keuangan bank yang diterbitkan dari tahun 2020 & 2021. Hasil penelitian tersebut membuktikan bahwa bank tersebut sehat. Ini ditentukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan RGEC untuk evaluasi. Dalam situasi ini, Bank Syariah Indonesia berpotensi memberikan dampak negatif yang besar dengan adanya perubahan iklim ekonomi dan kondisi eksternal lainnya. Pada tahun 2020-2021, Bank Syariah Indonesia juga dapat menjaga kesehatan dan stabilitas bank syariah.

Kata Kunci: Kesehatan Bank, Laporan Keuangan, RGEC.

ABSTRACT

Banking financial institutions play an important role in the economy. Public trust is one of the foundations for the success of the banking industry which faces increasingly fierce competition. The need to monitor the level of bank health must be carried out by banks in order to increase public confidence in handling their business finances. Bank financial statements can be researched as one of the sources. The purpose of this study is to measure the level of banking health at Bank Syariah Indonesia. The analytical tool used is RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning and Capital). The data or information in this study is a bank financial report published from 2020 & 2021. The results of the study prove that the bank is healthy. This is determined using the RGEC approach to evaluation. In this situation, Bank Syariah Indonesia has the potential to have a major adverse impact with changes in the economic climate and other external conditions. In 2020-2021, Bank Syariah Indonesia can also manage the health and stability of Islamic banks.

Keywords: Bank Health, Financial Statements, RGEC.

INTRODUCTION

Banking is a financial organization with an important function in economic activity because it can meet various demands in several sectors of the economy and trade through credit and other service activities. A bank is a type of financial institution that relies on public trust to manage its customers' money (Kaligis, 2013). Trust is a key

component in the public interest of the bank, therefore if the bank is recognized as in excellent condition, the public will be interested in keeping their money there (Gandawari et al., 2017). And vice versa to be controlled by the bank. Public trust in a bank will decrease if it is found to be unstable or even unhealthy in how to manage its finances.

Reduced exchange rates, poor internal bank conditions, for example substandard

* Correspondence Address

E-mail: suwinda0610@gmail.com

management capabilities and lending to private businesses that can cause bad debts and high quality of business complexity can advance the risks encountered by banks and can have a negative impact on bank performance, are just a few variables that can have an impact on the bank's financial performance (Verahastuty & Barus, 2019). Therefore, to determine whether the bank is healthy or sick, it is important to evaluate the level of health of the bank (Anik & Ningsih, 2020).

Bank health is the capacity of the bank to carry out the implementation of regular banking and be able to fully fulfill all its responsibilities in a manner consistent with banking rules (Raharjo et al., 2014). Evaluation of the management of the banking industry is needed to regain public trust. According to the rating of the bank's health level can be shown that it is very healthy, healthy, healthy enough or unhealthy (Wahasumiah & Watie, 2018). In layman's terms, it can be proven that banks are said to be healthy if they can effectively perform their duties, such as maintaining public trust, performing intermediation tasks, and managing monetary policy (Pradana, 2021).

Bank financial statements reflecting the overall financial position of the institution are the main factors used to conduct health assessments (Syakhrun et al., 2019). The bank's financial statements reveal the general state of affairs of the bank. The original situation of the bank, including its shortcomings and strengths, can be seen through the financial statements (Ambarawati & Abundanti, 2018). Since it is very important to evaluate the level of bank health in order to maximize public trust in the bank, I am encouraged to carry out research on the level of bank health at Bank Syariah Indonesia. The title of the research that interests me is "Health Analysis Of Bank Sharia Indonesia Financial Reports In 2020 & 2021".

Previous research has been conducted entitled "Analysis of Sharia Bank Health Level Assessment Based on RGEC Method 2012-2016" by Ahmad Khudori and Retno Dwi Amelia. According to the study, the level of financial stability of the majority of Islamic companies is considered healthy, except for

two Islamic banks. Bank MayBank Syariah is classified as unhealthy while Bank Panin Syariah is considered to be in very healthy condition (KHUDORI, 2018).

METODE

Data Types and Sources

This study uses internal company data, namely the financial statements of Bank Syariah Indonesia in 2020 and 2021 which have been verified and have been published. The source of the information comes from the original website of Bank Syariah Indonesia.

Data Collection Methods

The method of collecting data or information used is non-participant observation, which means copying data on the "Financial Statements of Bank Syariah Indonesia Publications".

Data Analysis Methods

This study uses descriptive and centered research using RGEC analysis. The steps in the decomposition of this study are:

1. Calculating the Risk Profile which includes credit risk and liquidity.

a. Credit risk is the impact that arises if the debtor or other party fails to fulfill its commitment responsibility to the bank. The formula can be used to obtain the NPL ratio.

$$NPL = \frac{\text{Non - Performing Loans}}{\text{Total Credis}} \times 100\%$$

b. Liquidity risk is a risk stemming from a bank's failure to maintain its commitment to a source of cash income or cash assets that can be relied upon when it matures. The LDR ratio is:

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

2. Outlines the factors of Good Corporate Governance.

According to Bank Indonesia regulations as stated in the Bank Supervision Report, "The governance structure includes the realization of the duties and responsibilities of committees and boards as well as the integrity and realization of committees. The governance process covers the bank's compliance function, conflict of

interest management, the realization of external and internal audit functions, the implementation of risk management including the internal management system, procurement of relevant media and main funding, bank strategic planning, Covering Financial and Financial Transparency: Report on the implementation of GCG by taking into account the principles of non-financial, transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and impartiality.

3. Calculates Earnings that include Return on Assets (ROA) and Net Interest Margin (NIM) risks.

a. Return on Assets (ROA)

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Profit Before Ta}}{\text{Profit After Ta}} \times 100\%$$

b. Net Interest Margin (NIM)

$$NIM = \frac{\text{Net Interest Inc}}{\text{Average Productive}} \times 100\%$$

4. Calculating the capital ratio (CAR)

$$CAR = \text{Capital} \times 100\%$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Risk Profile

1. Credit Risk NPF ratio

Risio NPF aims to measure the severity of bank funding issues. Bank financing will be better if the lower the NPF percentage. Using the ratio scale, the NPF ratio is expressed as a percentage (%).

Table 1. NPF Ratio Calculation

Year	Ratio Value	Caption
2020	2,88%	Healthy
2021	2,93%	Healthy

Table 2. NPF Rating Criteria Matrix

Rank	Caption	Criterion
1	Very Healthy	NPF 2%
2	Healthy	2% - 5%
3	Healthy Enough	5% - 8%
4	less Healthy	8% - 12%
5	Unhealthy	12%

Based on the NPF (Non Performing Financing) ratio, the quality of Bank Syariah Indonesia's health to financing risk in 2020 is set at 2.88% Healthy and in 2021, the results of the SEHAT predicate were obtained by 2.93%. The fact that Bank Syariah Indonesia is in

second place shows its ability to choose prospective financing customers wisely and the effectiveness of its strategy in detecting, monitoring, and controlling financing risks.

2. Liquidity Risk FDR ratio

The FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) measures the amount of financing provided to third parties in foreign currencies and rupiah, excluding financing provided to other banks, but to third-party funds such as current accounts, savings, and time deposits.

Table 3. FDR Ratio Calculation

Year	Ratio Value	Caption
2020	74,52%	Very Healthy
2021	73,39%	Very Healthy

Table 4. FDR Rating Criteria Matrix

Rank	Caption	Criterion
1	Very Healthy	75%
2	Healthy	75% - 85%
3	Healthy Enough	85% - 100%
4	less Healthy	100% - 120%
5	Unhealthy	120%

The health level of Bank Syariah Indonesia in terms of funding risk using the Funding To Deposit Ratio (NPF) in 2020 reached 74.52% with the title very healthy. And in 2021 he got a result of 73.39% with the title of very healthy. Bank Syariah Indonesia's rating of 1 indicates that Bank Syariah Indonesia's condition is that current assets are well suited to cover maturing liabilities and are perfectly capable of meeting cash responsibilities and needs under normal, frequent and stressful scenarios. In addition to having no problems with credit, BSI also has no problems with third-party funds. This shows that the risk profile of Bank Syariah Indonesia is very healthy.

Good Corporate Governance

Based on the evaluation of self-assessment, Bank Syariah Indonesia conducted two self-assessments in 2020 and two more in 2021. The findings show that the management of Bank Syariah Indonesia has successfully implemented GCG in general. This shows that Bank Syariah Indonesia complies with and adheres to good corporate governance standards.

Earnings

1. Return on assets (ROA)

Shows how much an asset contributes to gross profit which is the result of the return on assets. This ratio is used to determine how much profit will be made, net of taxes, from each dollar of money put into the average of all annual assets.

Table 5. ROA calculation

Year	Ratio Value	Rank	Caption
2020	1,38%	2	Healthy
2021	1,61%	2	Healthy

Table 6. ROA Rating Criteria Matrix

Rank	Caption	Criterion
1	Very Healthy	ROA 1,5%
2	Healthy	1,25% - 1,5%
3	Healthy Enough	0,5% - 1,5%
4	less Healthy	0% - 0,5%
5	Unhealthy	0%

The level of financial risk health of Bank Syariah Indonesia's funding through the application of the ROA (Return on Assets) ratio in 2020 resulted in 1.38% with the title healthy. And in 2021 he will get a result of 1.61% with the title of healthy. Bank Syariah Indonesia ranks 2nd in terms of ability to generate commensurate profits and ability to raise capital as well as the prospect of high profits in the future.

2. Not Interest Margin (NIM)

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is a statistic that compares the exit interest paid on certificates of deposit holders and savings with the net interest income received by businesses operating in the financial industry. The goal is to determine whether the assets produced can make a profit. The most common way to describe this ratio is as a percentage.

Table 7. NIM Calculation

Year	Ratio	Rank	Caption
2020	6,04%	1	Very Healthy
2021	6,04%	1	Very Healthy

The stability of Bank Syariah Indonesia from the perspective of egan financial risk using NIM (Not Interest Margin) in 2020 and 2021 resulted in 6.04% with the title very healthy.

Table 8. NIM Rating Criteria Matrix

Rank	Caption	Criterion
1	Very Healthy	3%
2	Healthy	2% - 3%
3	Healthy Enough	1,5% - 2%
4	less Healthy	1% - 1,5%
5	Unhealthy	1%

Operating Income Operating Costs (BOPO)

Operating Income Operating Expenses (BOPO) measures the proportion of operating income to operating expenses. Pawnshops have to pay expenses such as interest, marketing, labor, and other operating expenses to run their main business operations.

Table 9. BOPO Calculation

Year	Ratio Value	Caption
2020	84,61%	Very Healthy
2021	80,46%	Very Healthy

Using the BOPO (Operating Costs of Operating Income) ratio in 2020, Bank Syariah Indonesia's health level was set at 84.61%, thus earning the nickname "very healthy." And got a score of 80.46% in 2021, earning a very healthy designation. Ranked first is Bank Syariah Indonesia. In this regard, Bank Syariah Indonesia is very skilled in balancing its operating costs with operating income, and the realized profits are also extraordinarily high.

Table 10. BOPO Rating Criteria Matrix

Rank	Caption	Criterion
1	Very Healthy	95%
2	Healthy	94% - 95%
3	Healthy Enough	95% - 96%
4	less Healthy	96% - 97%
5	Unhealthy	97%

Capital (CAR)

CAR is used to evaluate capital factors by comparing capital with all risk-weighted assets (ATMR). The higher the CAR ratio, the higher the quality of the bank's capital. Using the ratio scale, the CAR ratio is expressed as a percentage (%).

Table 11. Capital Calculation

Year	Ratio Value	Rank	Caption
2020	18,24%	1	Very Healthy
2021	22,24%	1	Very Healthy

Semua data tersedia dari penulis.

Table 12. CAR Rating Criteria Matrix

Rank	Caption	Criterion
1	Very Healthy	12%
2	Healthy	9% - 12%
3	Healthy Enough	8% - 9%
4	less Healthy	6% - 8%
5	Unhealthy	6%

From the table above, it can be seen that the CAR at Bank Syariah Indonesia for two years has a very healthy capital and has not decreased in percentage. This can be one of the factors that increase public confidence in channeling their funds to BSI. The CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) ratio in 2020, which resulted in a yield of 18.24% with the designation very healthy, can be used to measure the health status of Bank Syariah Indonesia in terms of financing risk. And it received a score of 22.24% in 2021, earning the very healthy designation. Ranked first is Bank Syariah Indonesia. In this regard, Bank Syariah Indonesia has a very adequate amount of capital, is well equipped to foresee all risks, and will support the bank's business growth in the future.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the health assessment of BSI, it was determined that the bank was healthy. This is determined using the RGEC approach to evaluation. In this situation, BSI has the potential to have a major adverse impact with changes in the economic climate and other external conditions. In 2020-2021, Bank Syariah Indonesia can also manage the health and stability of Islamic banks.

Deklarasi penulis

Kontribusi dan tanggung jawab penulis

Para penulis membuat kontribusi besar untuk konsepsi dan desain penelitian. Para penulis mengambil tanggung jawab untuk analisis data, interpretasi dan pembahasan hasil. Para penulis membaca dan menyetujui naskah akhir.

Pendanaan

Penelitian ini tidak menerima pendanaan eksternal.

Ketersediaan data dan bahan

Keuntungan yang bersaing

Para penulis menyatakan tidak ada kepentingan bersaing.

REFERENSI

- Ambarawati, I. G. A. D., & Abundanti, N. (2018). Pengaruh Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Loan, Loan To Deposit Ratio Terhadap Return on Asset. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, 7(5), 2410. <https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2018.v07.i05.p04>
- Anik, A., & Ningsih, S. (2020). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Mandiri Syariah Dengan Metode Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governace, Earnings and Capital. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 6(3), 724. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v6i3.1466>
- Gandawari, Y., Areros, W., & Keles, D. (2017). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Menggunakan Metode Rgec Pada Pt. Bank Sulutgo Periode 2014-2016. *None*, 5(003).
- Kaligis, Y. (2013). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Dengan Menggunakan Metode Camel Pada Industri Perbankan Bumn Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 1(3), 263-272. <https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v1i3.2015>
- Khudori, A. (2018). Analisis Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Syariah Berdasarkan Metode Rgec Tahun 2012 – 2016. *Jae (Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Ekonomi)*, 3(1), 12. <https://doi.org/10.29407/jae.v3i1.12011>
- Pradana, W. (2021). Pengaruh Tingkat Kesehatan Perbankan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Laba Pada Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. *Kumpulan Karya Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Sosial Sains*, 2(2), 10-27.
- Raharjo, D. P. A., Setiaji, B., & Syamsudin. (2014). Pengaruh rasio car, npl, ldr, bopo, dan nim terhadap kinerja bank umum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Sumber Daya*, 15(2), 7-12.
- Syakhrun, M., Anwar, A., & Amin, A. (2019). Pengaruh Car, Bopo, Npf Dan Fdr Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia. *Bongaya Journal for Research in Management (BJRM)*, 2(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.37888/bjrm.v2i1.102>
- Verahastuty, C., & Barus, I. N. E. (2019). Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Dengan Rasio Profitabilitas Pada Pt. Bank Agris Tbk Tahun 2013-2017. *Research Journal of Accounting and Business Management*, 3(2), 238. <https://doi.org/10.31293/rjabm.v3i2.4434>

Wahasusmiah, R., & Watie, K. R. (2018). Metode Rgec: Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan. *I-Finance*, 04(02), 170-184.