



Evaluation of Bank Soundness using the Risk Profile Method, Sharia Governance, Operating Profit, and Capital at Islamic Commercial Banks

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to assess the Soundness level of Islamic Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, utilizing the risk profile, Sharia governance, profitability, and capital method. Purposive sampling with specific criteria was employed as the sampling technique. The findings indicate that using the RGEC method, it predicts that two Islamic banks assessed are in a Soundness condition. In 2019, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah achieved a composite score of 82.85%, categorized as Soundness. In 2020, it obtained a composite score of 80%, maintaining a Soundness category, and in 2021, it secured a composite score of 80%, sustaining a Soundness categorization. As for Bank Syariah Indonesia, it is consistently deemed in very Soundness condition. In 2019, it obtained a composite score of 91.42%, signifying excellent Soundness. In 2020, it achieved a composite score of 94.28%, maintaining its very Soundness status, and in 2021, it attained a composite score of 97.14%, indicating sustained excellent Soundness.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai tingkat kesehatan Bank Syariah yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia dengan menggunakan metode profil risiko, tata kelola syariah, profitabilitas, dan permodalan. Purposive sampling dengan kriteria tertentu digunakan sebagai teknik pengambilan sampel. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa dengan menggunakan metode RGEC, metode ini memprediksi bahwa dua bank syariah yang dinilai berada dalam kondisi sehat. Pada tahun 2019, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah mencapai skor komposit 82,85%, dikategorikan sehat. Pada tahun 2020, bank ini memperoleh skor komposit 80%, mempertahankan kategori sehat, dan pada tahun 2021, bank ini memperoleh skor komposit 80%, mempertahankan kategori sehat. Adapun Bank Syariah Indonesia secara konsisten dinilai dalam kondisi sangat sehat. Pada tahun 2019, Bank Syariah Indonesia memperoleh skor komposit 91,42%, yang menandakan tingkat kesehatan yang sangat baik. Pada tahun 2020, Bank Syariah Indonesia memperoleh skor komposit 94,28%, mempertahankan status sangat sehat, dan pada tahun 2021 memperoleh skor komposit 97,14%, yang menandakan tingkat kesehatan yang sangat baik.

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INTRODUCTION

Based on information from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), it shows that the growth of Islamic banking in Indonesia globally has fluctuated by approximately 2% in the last 4 years (2016-2020), because the Islamic Bank office network is not yet extensive, there are still few Islamic Bank human resources. Public understanding of Islamic banks is still lacking, project valuation errors have a greater impact than conventional banks and there is still a lack of public interest in this Islamic bank.

Indonesian Islamic banking continues to show positive growth, although there are still several strategic issues and challenges that still need to be resolved. Based on the Islamic Banking Transformation Study compiled in 2018, there are several strategic issues that still hamper the acceleration of Islamic banking business growth, including the absence of significant business model differentiation, the quality and quantity of human resources that are less than optimal and the low level of literacy and inclusion.

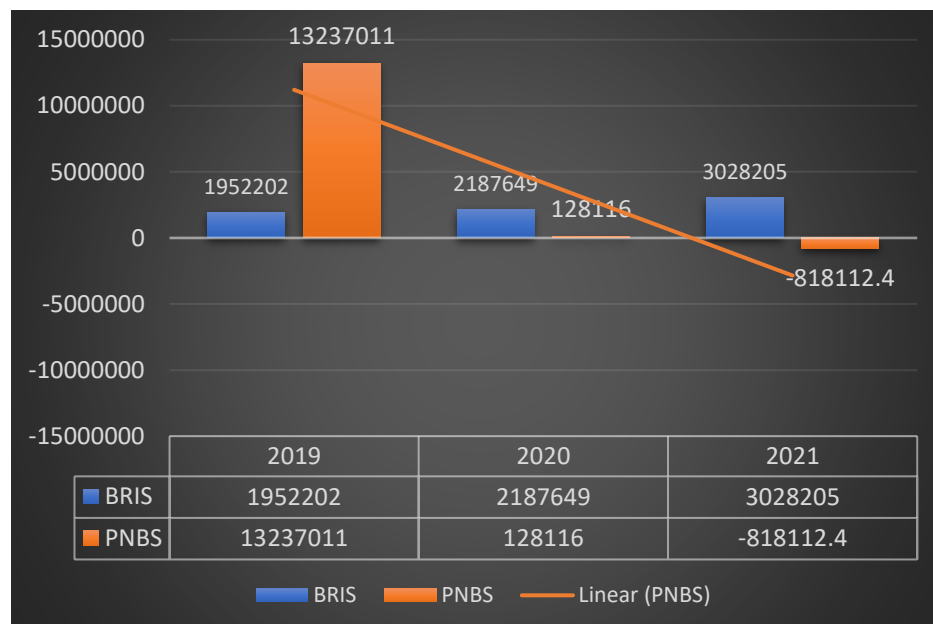


Figure 1: List of Net Income (Loss) of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2019-2021 Period

Source: www.idx.co.id (data processed by the author, 2023)

Based on Figure 1, there is a profit (loss) at Islamic Commercial Banks from 2019 to 2021. There are 2 (two) Islamic Commercial Banks that have met the criteria in 2019-2021. PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk with the issuer code BRIS experienced a profit from the previous year from 2019 to 2021. However, in 2020 PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah with the issuer code PNBS experienced a decline in profits until 2021 experienced a loss from the previous year.

The following is presented in table 1.1 data on the *Net Performing Financing* (NPF) and *Financing to Deposit Ratio* (FDR) reports at Bank BRIS and Bank PNBS in 2019-2021.



Table 1: Net Proceeds Financing (NPF) Report

Emiten Code	BRIS			PNBS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
NPF	3,21%	2,88%	2,93%	3,81%	3,38%	1,19%

Source: (www.bankbsi.co.id) (www.paninbanksyariah.co.id)

Based on table 1, it can be seen that NPF in the BRIS issuer code from 2019 to 2020 has decreased from 3.21% to 2.88%, then in 2021 it has increased to 2.93%. In the PNBS issuer code for NPF from 2019 to 2021, it always decreases from 3.81% down to 3.38% and to 1.19% in 2021. One proof of the weakness of GCG in Indonesia is the scandal in the Bank Mandiri case, this case allegedly involved insiders with the names of several Bank Mandiri officials as suspects, including the Commercial Banking Manager, Relationship Manager, and Senior Credit Risk Manager. The involvement of PT TAB included the director and head of accounting of PT TAB. In the case of document forgery that led to the break-in of customer funds worth a loss of 50 billion. The modus operandi was to manipulate asset data to obtain an extension of the credit facility, and the money was used outside the credit agreement and for personal gain. (Syafina, 2018).

The purpose of this study is to determine the level of bank Soundess at Islamic Commercial Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using the risk profile method, sharia governance, operating profit and capital for the 2019-2021 period.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Accounting

According to Sugiarto (2002) Financial Accounting is a field in accounting that focuses on preparing financial reports on a company that is carried out in stages. This report is also a form of management accountability to shareholders or investors. The accounting equation used is Assets equal to Equity plus Liabilities based on Financial Accounting Standards (SAK). According to Warren et al. (2008), financial accounting is the process of recording and reporting data as well as the company's economic activities. The report will produce the main report for owners, creditors, government agencies and the general public even though the report information is very useful for managers.

Sharia Financial Accounting

According to Triyuwono (2015) Islamic financial accounting is about accounting information that has the ability to influence its users to behave ethically in doing business according to Islamic teachings. According to Khadaffi et al. (2017) Islamic financial accounting can be interpreted as the process of accounting for transactions according to the rules set by Allah SWT. The information presented by Islamic accounting for report users is broader, not only financial data but also includes company activities that run in accordance with sharia and have social objectives that are inevitable in Islam, for example, the obligation to pay zakat.

Sharia Financial Statements

According to the Sharia Accounting Standards Board (IAI) (2016) Islamic banking financial statements in PSAK 101 are financial statements that present sharia entities for general purposes prepared and presented in accordance with PSAK. The Islamic entity referred to in this PSAK is an entity that carries out sharia transactions as a business activity based on sharia principles stated in its articles of association.



Assessment of Bank Soundness Level

Since the Financial Services Authority (OJK) carried out the supervisory function in banking replacing the position of Bank Indonesia, OJK completed the Soundness assessment method for banks by updating Bank Indonesia Regulation PBI No.9/1/PBI/2007 which contains the Soundness assessment method for Islamic Banks using the CAMELS method and PBI No. 13/1/PBI/2011 to POJK No.4/POJK.03/2016 concerning the assessment of the Soundness level of commercial banks using a risk approach (*Risk-Based bank rating/RBBR*) which is hereinafter referred to as the RGEC method. Bank Soundness assessment indicators in the RGEC method consist of *Risk* (R), *Good Corporate Governance* (G), *Earnings* (E) and *Capital* (C). Then from the four indicators, the assessment is carried out by comparing with the composite rating (PK) on each ratio. The rating consists of assessment criteria, namely very Soundessy, Soundessy, quite Soundessy, less Soundessy, and unSoundessy.

Risk Profile

1. Credit Risk

The smaller the NPF the Soundessier the bank. Credit risk is calculated by the *Non Performing Financing* ratio formulated with the following equation:

$$NPF = \frac{\text{Financing Problems}}{\text{Total Financing}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2: Criteria for Determining *Non Performing Financing* (NPF) Ratings

Rating	Ratio	Value
1	$0\% < NPF < 2\%$	Very Soundessy
2	$2\% \leq NPF < 5\%$	Soundessy
3	$5\% \leq NPF < 8\%$	Fairly Soundessy
4	$8\% \leq NPF < 12\%$	Less Soundessy
5	$NPF \geq 12\%$	Not Soundessy

Source: SE BI Number 13/24/DPNP/2011

1. Liquidity Risk

Formulated with the following equation:

$$FDR = \frac{\text{Total Financing}}{\text{Third Parties Fund}} \times 100\%$$

Table 3: Criteria in Determining the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) Rating

Ranking	Ratio	Value
1	$50\% < FDR < 75\%$	Very Soundessy
2	$75\% \leq FDR < 85\%$	Soundessy
3	$85\% \leq FDR < 100\%$	Fairly Soundessy
4	$100\% \leq FDR < 120\%$	Less Soundessy
5	$FDR \geq 120\%$	Not Soundessy

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk due to the bank's inability to meet maturing obligations from cash flow funding sources, and / or from high-quality liquid assets that can be used, without disrupting the bank's activities and financial condition. (Cashmere, 2014). Formulated with the following equation:

$$FDR = \frac{\text{Total Financing}}{\text{Third Party Funds}} \times 100\%$$



Table 4: Criteria for Determining the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) Rating

Ranking	Ratio	Value
1	$50\% < \text{FDR} < 75\%$	Very Soundessy
2	$75\% \leq \text{FDR} < 85\%$	Soundessy
3	$85\% \leq \text{FDR} < 100\%$	Fairly Soundessy
4	$100\% \leq \text{FDR} < 120\%$	Less Soundessy
5	$\text{FDR} \geq 120\%$	Not Soundessy

Source: SE BI Number 13/24/DPNP/2011

Sharia Governance

Sharia governance is a unique and specialized governance concept for companies or financial institutions that offer products and services in accordance with sharia principles. Sharia governance is essentially complementary to the existing good corporate governance system whose main function is to review sharia compliance for all company activities both before the transaction (ex-ante) and after the transaction (ex-post) (Rama, 2015).

1. Board of Commissioners

According to (Susilo et al., 2016) the board of commissioners as a company organ is collectively responsible for supervising and advising the board of directors and ensuring that the company implements GCG. The board of commissioners may not participate in making operational decisions. The main commissioner's job as *primus inter pares* is to coordinate the activities of the board of commissioners.

The following are the criteria/indicators of the board of commissioners regarding the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the board of commissioners:

- The number of members of the Board of Commissioners is at least 3 (three) people and does not exceed the number of members of the Board of Directors.
- At least 1 (one) member of the Board of Commissioners is domiciled in Indonesia
- At least 50% (fifty percent) of the total members of the Board of Commissioners are Independent Commissioners
- Members of the Board of Commissioners do not violate the provisions of concurrent positions
- The majority of Commissioners are not related to each other up to the second degree with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors.

2. Board of Directors

According to Susilo et al. (2016) the board of directors is a company organ that is responsible and collegially responsible for managing the company. Each member of the board of directors can carry out duties and make decisions in accordance with the division of duties and authority. However, the implementation of duties by each member of the board of directors remains a shared responsibility. The position of each member of the board of directors, including the managing director, is equal. The task of the managing director as *primus inter pares* is to coordinate the activities of the board of directors.

The following are the criteria/indicators of the board of directors regarding the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the board of directors:

- The number of members of the Board of Directors is at least 3 (three)
- At least 1 (one) member of the Board of Directors is domiciled in Indonesia
- The Board of Directors does not violate the provisions of concurrent positions
- Members of the Board of Directors either individually or collectively do not own shares exceeding



25% of the paid-up capital in another company
e) The majority of members of the Board of Directors do not have a family relationship up to the second degree with fellow members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners.

3. Sharia Supervisory Board

Islamic banks must carry out their functions properly in accordance with applicable banking regulations and also in accordance with sharia principles. To ensure the implementation of sharia principles, in Islamic banking activities there is one affiliated party, namely the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) which provides its services to Islamic banks. This board is the party responsible for information on the bank manager's compliance with sharia principles. The Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) must refer to the fatwas of the National Sharia Council (DSN) in carrying out its duties.

The following are the criteria/indicators of the sharia supervisory board regarding the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the sharia supervisory board:

- The number of DPS members is at least 2 (two) people or at most 50% of the total number of members of the Board of Directors
- The appointment and / or replacement of DPS members has received recommendations from DSN-MUI and has obtained approval from the GMS
- Term of office of members of the Board of Directors or Board of Commissioners
- DPS members do not hold concurrent positions as consultants in all BUS and / or UUS
- DPS members hold concurrent positions as DPS members at a maximum of 4 other Islamic financial institutions.

Table 5: GCG assessment weight of Islamic Commercial Banks

No	Factor	Weight (%)
1	Implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners	12.50
2	Implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors	17.50
3	Implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Sharia Supervisory Board	10.00

Rentability (Earnings)

Assessment of the profitability factor is measured using the *Return On Assets* (ROA) ratio. *Return On Assets* (ROA) is used as a basic measure of bank profits in return on assets because ROA provides information about the efficiency of the bank being run and shows how much profit is generated on average from its assets (Mishkin, 2008). *Return On Assets* (ROA) can be formulated with the following equation:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Profit before tax}}{\text{Average Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Table 6: Return on Asset (ROA) Rating Criteria

Ranking	Criteria	Value
1	2% < ROA	Very Soundessy



2	$1,25\% < ROA \leq 1,5\%$	Soundessy
3	$0,5\% < ROA \leq 1,25\%$	Fairly Soundessy
4	$0\% < ROA \leq 0,5\%$	Less Soundessy
5	$ROA \leq 0\%$	Not Soundessy

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

Capital

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio that shows how far all bank assets that contain risk (loans, investments, securities, bills to other banks) are financed from the bank's own capital funds both from sources outside the bank, such as public funds, loans (debt), and others (Dendawijaya, 2009).

$$CAR = \frac{\text{Capital}}{\text{Risk} - \text{Wighted Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Table 7: Criteria for Determining the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Rating

Ranking	Ratio	Value
1	$12\% < CAR$	Very Soundessy
2	$9\% < CAR \leq 12\%$	Soundessy
3	$8\% \leq CAR \leq 9\%$	Fairly Soundessy
4	$9\% \leq CAR < 6\%$	Less Soundessy
5	$CAR < 6\%$	Not Soundessy

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

Legal Basis for Bank Soundess Level Assessment

The predicate of bank Soundess level is adjusted to the provisions in the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 8/POJK.03/2014 as follows:

1. For the Soundess Level predicate "Very Soundessy" is equated with a composite rating of 1 (PK-1). Composite Rating 1 (PK-1) reflects the condition of the bank which is generally very Soundessy so that it is considered very capable of facing significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors.
2. For the Soundess Level predicate "Soundessy" is equated with a composite rating of 2 (PK-2). Composite Rating 2 (PK-2) reflects the bank's generally Soundessy condition that is considered capable of facing significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors.
3. For the Soundess Level predicate "Moderately Soundessy" is equated with a composite rating of 3 (PK-3). Composite Rating 3 (PK-3) reflects the bank's condition which is generally Soundessy enough to be considered capable of facing significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors.
4. For the Soundess Level predicate "Less Soundessy" is equated with a composite rating of 4 (PK-4). Composite Rating 4 (PK-4) reflects the bank's generally less Soundessy condition that is considered less able to face significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors.
5. For the Soundess Level predicate "UnSoundessy" is equated with a composite rating of 5 (PK-5). Composite Rating 5 (PK-5) reflects the bank's generally unSoundessy condition that is considered unable to face significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research is quantitative descriptive analysis. This study uses the object of research is the level of bank Soundness with measuring instruments NPF (Non Performing Financing), FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio), GCG (Good Corporate Governance), ROA (Return on Assets), CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio). The unit of analysis used in this research is organization, namely the data source of the analysis unit is the response of the organization / company division. The location of this research was conducted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) through the official website owned by the IDX. The type of data studied is quantitative data. The data source used in this study is secondary data. The sampling technique is purposive sampling which is a sampling technique based on certain criteria. The criteria in question are as follows:

1. Islamic Commercial Bank companies listed on the IDX since 2019-2021
2. The company has reported audited financial statements on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period.
3. Financial statements use rupiah currency

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and discussion of Analysis of Bank Soundness Levels Using the Risk Profile Method, Sharia Governance, Operating Profit, Capital at Islamic Commercial Banks Listed in Bei for the 2019-2021 Period. The RGEC method is an assessment of inherent risk or the quality of risk management implementation in bank operations. In this factor, the financial ratios used to measure Risk Profile are Net Performing Financing (NPF), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). The second factor is good corporate governance. The third factor is Earning (Rentability) this factor uses a ratio that measures the Ratio On Asset (ROA). Furthermore, the last is the capital factor (Capital) the financial ratio used to measure this factor is CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio).

NPF (Net Performing Financing) of Islamic Commercial Banks

Table 8: NPF (Net Performing Financing) Ratio of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2019-2021 Period

Emitent Code	PNBS			BRIS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
NPF	3,81%	3,38%	1,19%	3,21%	2,88%	2,94%

Source : (Data processed by the author, 2023)

FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) Islamic Commercial Bank

Tabel 9: Rasio FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) Islamic Commercial Bank Periode 2019-2021

Emiten Code	PNBS			BRIS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
FDR	95,73%	111,71%	107,56%	76,55%	74,45%	73,18%

Source : (Data processed by the author, 2023)

Sharia Governance of Islamic Commercial Banks

Table 10: GCG Ratio (Board of Commissioners Indicator) of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2019-2021 Period

Emiten Code	PNBS			BRIS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Board of Commissioners	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%



Source : (Data processed by the author, 2023)

Table 11: GCG Ratio (Board of Directors Indicator) of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2019-2021 Period

Emiten Code	PNBS			BRIS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Board of Directors	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%

Source : (Data processed by the author, 2023)

Table 12: GCG Ratio (Sharia Supervisory Board Indicator) of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2019-2021 Period

Emiten Code	PNBS			BRIS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Sharia Supervisory Board	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%

Source :
processed

author, 2023)

(Data
by the

Based on the analysis of the calculations that have been carried out from each factor, a ranking can be given. Each rating will be given points that will be calculated and accumulated, so that a percentage can be obtained to assess the overall RGEC rating. The points given are rank 1 will be given 5 points, rank 2 will be given 4 points, rank 3 will be given 3 points, rank 4 will be given 2 points, rank 5 will be given 1 point. The results of determining the composite rating that has been carried out will be determined by the percentage, so that the percentage will be known how Soundessy the bank is. The percentage weight of the composite rating and Soundess level assessment of 2 (two) Islamic Commercial Banks that match the criteria, namely Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Syariah Indonesia, can be seen in the table below:

Table 13: Composite rating assignment weights

Weight	Composite Rating	Description
86-100	PK 1	Very Soundessy
71-85	PK 2	Soundessy
61-70	PK 3	Fairly Soundessy
41-60	PK 4	Less Soundessy
< 40	PK 5	Not Soundessy

Sumber : www.ojk.go.id

Table 14: Soundess Level Assessment of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah 2019-2021 Period

Year	Factor Component	Ratio	Value	Ranking					Criteria	Details	PK
				1	2	3	4	5			
2019	Risk Profile	NPF	3,81%		✓				Soundessy	Soundessy	Soundessy
		FDR	95,74%			✓			Fair Soundessy		
	GCG Structure	DK	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy	



Year	Factor Component	Ratio	Value	Ranking					Criteria	Details	PK
				1	2	3	4	5			
		DD	0,4%	✓							
DPS	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy			
Earning	ROA	0,22%					✓		Less Soundessy	Less Soundessy	
Capital	CAR	14,46%	✓						Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy	
Composite Value	35		20	4	3	2			(29/35)*100%= 82,85%		

2020	Risk Profile	NPF	3,38%		✓				Soundessy	Fair Soundessy	Soundessy	
		FDR	111,71%					✓				Fair Soundessy
	GCG Structure	DK	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy		Very Soundessy
		DD	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy		
		DPS	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy		
	Earning	ROA	0,06%					✓		Less Soundessy		Less Soundessy
	Capital	CAR	31,43%	✓						Very Soundessy		Very Soundessy
	Composit Value	35		20	4			4		(28/35)*100%= 80%		

2021	Risk Profile	NPF	1,19%	✓					Very Soundessy	Fair Soundessy	Soundessy	
		FDR	107,56%					✓				Less Soundessy
	GCG Structure	DK	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy		Very Soundessy
		DD	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy		
		DPS	0,4%	✓						Very Soundessy		
	Earning	ROA	(6,36%)						✓	Not Soundessy		Not Soundessy
	Capital	CAR	25,81%	✓						Very Soundessy		Very Soundessy
	Composite Value	35		25				2	1	(28/35)*100%=80%		



Source : (Data processed by the author, 2023)

Based on table 13 above, it can be seen that in 2019, the overall Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah using the RGEC method shows a composite rating of 2 (PK-2) with a composite value of 82.85%, which means that it reflects the bank's generally Soundessy condition so that it is considered capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors. This can be seen from the risk profile ratio which shows Soundessy criteria, expressed by the NPF and FDR ratios of 3.81% and 95.74%. The GCG ratio at Bank Panin Dubai Syariah shows a rating of 1, which means that the Bank's management has implemented governance which is generally very good, supported by indicators of the board of commissioners, board of directors and sharia supervisory board. Bank. The profitability factor for the ROA ratio of 0.22% shows a rating of 4 which means less Soundessy. The capital factor rating shows a rank 1 CAR ratio value of 14.46% which indicates that the capital factor of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah has very Soundessy criteria.

In 2020, the overall Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah using the RGEC method shows a composite rating of 2 (PK-2) with a composite value of 80%, which means that it reflects the bank's generally Soundessy condition so that it is considered capable of facing significant relative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors. This can be seen from the risk profile ratio which shows quite Soundessy criteria, expressed by the NPF and FDR ratios of 3.38% and 111.71%. The GCG ratio at Bank Panin Dubai Syariah shows a rating of 1, which means that the Bank's management has implemented governance which is generally very good, supported by indicators of the board of commissioners, board of directors and sharia supervisory board. The profitability factor for the ROA ratio of 0.06% shows a rating of 4 which means less Soundessy. The capital factor rating shows a rating of 1, which means that the CAR ratio value is 31.43%, which indicates that the capital factor of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah has very Soundessy criteria.

In 2021, the overall Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah using the RGEC method shows a composite rating of 2 (PK-2) with a composite value of 80%, which means that it reflects the bank's generally Soundessy condition so that it is considered capable of facing significant relative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors. This can be seen from the risk profile ratio which shows quite Soundessy criteria, expressed by the NPF and FDR ratios of 1.19% and 107.56%. The GCG ratio at Bank Panin Dubai Syariah shows a rating of 1, which means that the Bank's management has implemented governance which is generally very good, supported by indicators of the board of commissioners, board of directors and sharia supervisory board. The profitability factor for the ROA ratio of -6.36% shows a rating of 5 which means it is not Soundessy. This can also be seen from the CAR ratio value of 25.81% which shows that the capital factor of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah has very Soundessy criteria.

Table 15: Assessment of the Soundess Level of Bank Syariah Indonesia for the 2019-2021 Period

Year	Factor Component	Rasio	Value	Ranking					Criteria	Details	PK
				1	2	3	4	5			
	Risk Profile	NPF	3,21%		✓				Soundessy	Soundessy	Very Soundessy
		FDR	76,55%		✓				Soundessy		
	GCG Structure	DK	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy	



2019		DD	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	
		DPS	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	
	Earning	ROA	1,44%		✓				Soundessy	Soundessy
	Capital	CAR	18,73%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy
	Composite Value		35	20	12				(32/35)*100%=91,42%	
2020	Risk Profile	NPF	2,88%		✓				Soundessy	Very Soundessy
		FDR	74,45%	✓					Very Soundessy	
	GCG Structure	DK	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy
		DD	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	
		DPS	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	
	Earning	ROA	1,35%		✓				Soundessy	Soundessy
	Capital	CAR	18,24%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy
	Composit Value		35	25	8				(33/35)*100%=94,28%	
2021	Risk Profile	NPF	2,94%		✓				Soundessy	Very Soundessy
		FDR	73,18%	✓					Very Soundessy	
	GCG Structure	DK	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy
		DD	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	
		DPS	0,4%	✓					Very Soundessy	
	Earning	ROA	1,57%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy
	Capital	CAR	22,09%	✓					Very Soundessy	Very Soundessy
	Composit Value		35	30	4				(34/35)*100%=97,14%	

Source : (Data processed by the author, 2023)

Based on table 14, it can be seen that in 2019, the overall Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia using the RGEC method showed a composite rating of 1 (PK-1) with a composite value of 91.42%, which means that it reflects the bank's generally very Soundessy condition so that it is considered very capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and



other external factors. This can be seen from the risk profile ratio which shows Soundessy criteria, expressed by the NPF and FDR ratios of 3.21% and 76.55%. The GCG ratio at Bank Syariah Indonesia shows a rating of 1, which means it is very Soundessy. The profitability factor for the ROA ratio of 1.44% shows a rating of 2 which means Soundessy. The capital factor rating shows rank 1 has a ratio value of 18.73% which means very Soundessy.

In 2020, the overall Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia using the RGEC method shows a composite rating of 1 (PK-1) with a composite value of 94.28%, which means that it reflects the bank's condition which is generally very Soundessy so that it is considered very capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors. This can be seen from the risk profile ratio which shows very Soundessy criteria, expressed by the NPF and FDR ratios of 2.88% and 74.52%. The GCG ratio at Bank Syariah Indonesia shows a rating of 1, which means very Soundessy. The profitability factor for the ROA ratio of 1.35% shows a rating of 2 which means Soundessy. This can also be seen from the CAR ratio value of 18.24% which shows that the capital factor of Bank Syariah Indonesia has very Soundessy criteria.

In 2021, the overall Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia using the RGEC method shows a composite rating of 1 (PK-1) with a composite value of 97.14%, which means that it reflects the bank's generally very Soundessy condition so that it is considered very capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors. This can be seen from the risk profile ratio which shows very Soundessy criteria, expressed by the NPF and FDR ratios of 2.94% and 73.18%. The GCG ratio at Bank Syariah Indonesia shows a rating of 1, which means very Soundessy. The profitability factor for the ROA ratio of 1.57% shows a rating of 1 which means Soundessy. This can also be seen from the CAR ratio value of 22.09% which shows that the capital factor of Bank Syariah Indonesia has very Soundessy criteria.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and data analysis that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn: The results of the risk profile assessment of the two Islamic Commercial Banks, namely Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Syariah Indonesia. The risk profile assessment of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah using credit risk and liquidity risk indicators, namely the NPF and FDR ratios, shows that the Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah in 2019 is in a Soundessy condition and in 2020-2021 the Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah is in a fairly Soundessy condition. The risk profile assessment of Bank Syariah Indonesia using credit risk and liquidity risk indicators, namely the NPF and FDR ratios, shows that the Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia in 2019 is in a Soundessy condition and in 2020-2021 the Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia is in a very Soundessy condition. The results of the *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) assessment of the two Islamic Commercial Banks, namely Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Syariah Indonesia. The GCG assessment of the two banks using indicators of the board of commissioners, board of directors and sharia supervisory board shows that the level of Soundess during 2019-2020 is in very Soundessy condition. The results of the *Earnings* (profitability) assessment of the two Islamic Commercial Banks, namely Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Syariah Indonesia. Assessment of the profitability of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah using the ROA ratio indicator shows that the Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah in 2019-2020 is in an unSoundessy condition and in 2021 is in an unSoundessy condition. Bank Syariah Indonesia's profitability assessment using the ROA indicator shows that the Soundess level in 2019-2020 is in a Soundessy condition and in 2021 the Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia is in



a very Soundessy condition. The results of the capital assessment (*Capital*) of the two Islamic Commercial Banks, namely Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Syariah Indonesia. The capital assessment of the two banks using the CAR ratio indicator shows that the Soundess level during 2019-2021 was in a very Soundessy condition. The results of the Soundess level assessment of the two Islamic Commercial Banks, namely Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Syariah Indonesia. The Soundess level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah seen from the RGEC aspect shows that the overall Soundess level of the Bank during 2019-2021 is in a Soundessy condition or gets a composite rating of 2 (PK-2). The Soundess level of Bank Syariah Indonesia seen from the RGEC aspect shows that the overall Soundess level of the Bank during 2019-2021 is in an advisory condition or gets a composite rating of 1 (PK-1).

Based on the above conclusions regarding the level of bank Soundess at Islamic commercial banks listed on the IDX, the authors provide the following suggestions:

1. For the Company

- a. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah (PNBS)

The assessment of factors from the risk profile from the aspect of the liquidity ratio must be increased for the funds received by Bank Panin Dubai Syariah in 2019-2021 in order to make Bank Panin Dubai Syariah have a profit from the credit provided. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah is expected to pay more attention to the significant decrease in ROA value. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah is also expected to be able to maintain GCG factors and capital factors that are already in very Soundessy condition.

- b. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BRIS)

Assessment of factors from risk profiles, *good corporate governance*, operating profit and capital for Bank Syariah Indonesia is expected to be able to maintain these conditions because they are already in a Soundessy condition.

2. For Investors

The results of this study can be taken into consideration for investors in making the right decision to invest. Before investing, it is better for investors to do analysis or research first to find out the condition of the company.

3. For Further Research

Further research is expected to increase the number of years of observation and use more other bank objects as a comparison in assessing the Soundess level of banks, in this study there are also limitations to the GCG ratio which only uses GCG Structure. Further research is also expected to add other variables to be more accurate in assessing the Soundess level of banks.

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