

# ANALYSIS OF THE CAMEL METHOD FOR ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL HEALTH CONDITION OF PT. BANK NEGARA INDONESIA (PERSERO) TBK, DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the condition of health finance at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk during a pandemic in 2019–2020 using the CAMEL method. The type of research used is quantitative descriptive, where the author will describe and calculate the financial performance analysis at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk from 2019–2020. As for the technique analysis used in the study, that is the CAMEL ratio by multiplying the credit value of each ratio with the CAMEL weight, which is standardized by Bank Indonesia (BI). The results of this study show a final CAMEL score of 95.1 for 2019 and 85.9 for 2020. All of these results are in the range of 81–100 with a healthy predicate. Thus, it can be concluded that the financial performance of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero), which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using the CAMEL method from 2019 to 2020, is healthy.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Corporate finance is a very vital part of company development and sources of company financing [1]. The financial development of a company plays an important role in its ability to carry out its activities [2]. In this case, finance is the main key to the progress of a company, whether it is able to compete with other companies or not. The bank is a service company engaged in the banking sector that provides money deposit services and money lending services [3].

The level of the economy of an area will have an impact on the development of public finances, which can provide opportunities for banks to provide money deposit services for people who wish to provide security for their finances. [4]. Besides that, the public can also enjoy interest rates from the bank every month. PT BANK NEGARA INDONESIA Tbk (Persero) is a banking company that was founded in 1946. Bank BNI is one of the banks included in the list of the best banks in Indonesia. In addition, BNI Bank also has branches in various regions of Indonesia. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that is currently sweeping the world, the economies of various countries have declined, including Indonesia. The COVID-19 virus is very dangerous if infected. hit the world. The initial steps taken by developed countries are to carry out lockdowns and spray disinfectants on roads, buildings, and public facilities [5]. In Indonesia, the steps taken are the same as in developed countries, namely locking *down* and spraying *disinfectants*.

The financial health of a company is a term used to describe the financial condition of a company [6]. The company's financial health is the result that can be seen from the company's financial statements, which show the company's performance, whether it is running according to the company's target in a certain period or not [7]. The company's financial health can also be seen by the company's ability to generate profits, both maximum and minimum [8]. The company's financial health is very important to look at when evaluating or reviewing the company's performance [9].

Financial health as seen from the report on finance A company or organization Reporting financial statements is a description of the monetary state of a company at a certain time [10] and [11]. Temporary [12], argues that financial statements are the result of an accounting process that can be used as a tool for consuming financial data or company activities for interested parties. Report finance This is what will be analyzed later with the use of the method CAMEL.

The CAMEL method is a financial ratio analysis method for measuring the condition or soundness of a company or banking institution [13]. The CAMEL method focuses more on capital, asset quality, management, income and liquidity [14]. The purpose of CAMEL analysis is to provide an assessment or

measure the health of a company's banking system focused on capital, asset quality, management, and liquidity [15]. The five aspects above are very significant for the health of the company.

In a company the CAMEL method is used as a guideline as a benchmark for bank inspections carried out by bank supervisors. The CAMEL Rating which shows a number below 81 shows a weak financial condition as shown by the bank's balance sheet, while a bank that has a rating above 81 is a bank with strong income and little non-current assets, the rating from CAMEL data has never been published publicly. general. The ratios used in the camel method include CAR (*Capital Adequacy Ratio*), KAP (*Quality Asset*), NPM (*Net Profit Margin*) ROA (*Return on Assets*), BOPO (*Operating Costs to Operating Income*), LDR (*Loan to Deposit Ratio*) [14] and [16]. If all of these values have been obtained, we can draw conclusions from the results of the CAMEL method analysis whether the company has a sound financial health predicate, healthy enough, unhealthy, or unhealthy [17].

Researchers are interested in conducting research on the soundness level of Bank BNI using the CAMEL method because the CAMEL method is a method regulated by Bank Indonesia as a mechanism for evaluating the soundness level of a bank. can disrupt bank operations, especially in the current pandemic situation [18]. *Earnings* or profitability from BNI Bank also look quite good, and liquidity from BNI Bank is also complete in its financial reports. So, from these five statements, the research took two periods of the PT BNI company's financial statements, namely 2019–2020, as the object of research to compare whether during the COVID-19 period the BNI bank was able to carry out its operations properly or not.

## 2. METHOD

The type of research used in this study is a type of quantitative descriptive research [19], where the author will describe and calculate the financial performance analysis at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) from 2019–2020. The unit of analysis in this study is PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero).

The unit of observation in this study is the financial reports at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) to see their health condition using the CAMEL method. The method used to collect data in this research is library research. Library research involves collecting information and data from the media of books, the internet, and various other literary sources that are in accordance with related research [20]. The data collection procedure applied in this study is documented [21].

The type of data used in this study is secondary data, where the research data was obtained from the financial statements of PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) from 2019–2020, which have been published. The data analysis technique used in this study is to carry out quantitative data analysis according to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 6/10, PBI/2017, concerning methods for assessing the financial health of a banking company as follows:

### 1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

$$CAR = \frac{\text{Modal}}{\text{Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Resiko}} \times 100\%$$

### 2. Asset Quality

$$KAP = \frac{\text{Aktiva Produktif Yang Diklasifikasikan}}{\text{Total aktiva Produktif}} \times 100\%$$

### 3. Quality Management (*Management Quality*)

$$NPM = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Laba Oerasional}} \times 100\%$$

### 4. Profitability (*Earnings*)

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Sebelum Pajak}}{\text{Total Aktiva}} \times 100\%$$

$$BOPO = \frac{\text{Biaya Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}} \times 100\%$$

### 5. Liquidity (*liquidity*)

$$LDR = \frac{\text{Jumlah Kredit Yang diberikan}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} \times 100\%$$

Table 1. Camel formula table

NO	Factors assessed	Component	Weight
1	Capital	Ratio of Total Equity to third party funds	25%

2	Earning Asset Quality	Ratio of allowance for possible losses on earning assets to earning assets	30%
3	Management	Ratio of net profit to operating profit	25%
4	Profitability	1. Profit before tax ratio to total assets	5 %
		2. Ratio of operating expenses to operating income	5 %
5	Liquidity	Ratio of total credit to total funds	10%
	<b>Amount</b>		<b>100%</b>

Source: Financial Services Authority Circular Letter (SEOJK) Number 10/SEOJK.03/2014 concerning Assessment of Soundness Level of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units.

Table 2. Soundness level of the Bank using the CAMEL method

CAMEL Credit Score	Predicate
81%-100%	Healthy
66%-<81%	Healthy Enough
51%-<66%	Unwell
0%-<51%	Not healthy

Source: Financial Services Authority Circular Letter (SEOJK) Number 10/SEOJK.03/2014 concerning Assessment of Soundness Level of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units.

By going through all the ratios of the CAMEL method above, we can draw a conclusion that the health condition of a company, from looking at its financial statements and carrying out an analysis using the CAMEL method, means that a banking company can be said to be healthy, moderately healthy, unhealthy, or unhealthy, depending on the results of the analysis. using the CAMEL method above.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Data Analysis

##### 1. Analysis of Financial Health with the CAMEL Method

##### a. Capital Factor / Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

$$CAR = \frac{\text{Modal}}{\text{Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Resiko}} \times 100\%$$

The policy set by BI (Bank Indonesia) relates to the provision of minimum capital or *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*, which is 8% which is used as a measure of whether the bank's capital is strong or not to cover the risks involved in the Bank. The CAR ratio can be formulated as follows:

Table 3. Calculation of *capital adequacy ratio (CAR)* of PT. Indonesian State Bank

Year	Total Capital	Total RWA (in millions of rupiah)	CAR ratio
2019	125,003,948	658,576,311	18.9%
2020	112,872,199	676,517,829	16.6%

Based on the table above, the CAR ratio is used to see and find out how much assets the company PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) which was calculated using the CAR ratio for two periods, namely 2019-2020, experienced a decrease of 18.9% to 16.6% which was caused by a decrease in bank capital. So it can be said that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia is less able to maintain the amount of assets that are at risk.

$$\text{Credit Score} = \frac{\text{Rasio CAR}}{0,1\%} + 1$$

Table 4. The amount of the credit value of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020

Year	CAR ratio	Credit Score Percent	Maximum
2019	18.9%	18,901	100
2020	16.6%	16,601	100

Table on shows the results of calculations using the CAR ratio where PT Bank Negara Indonesia's credit score decreased in two years consecutive that is in 2019 - 202. However, these conditions are still relatively safe because based on the assessment or standard set by BI, which is 8%, while PT. Bank Negara

Indonesia still exceeds these standards so that it can be concluded that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia in terms of capital is categorized as healthy.

b. Asset Quality Factor

In assessing the quality of these assets, it can be measured using a weight of 30% which will be based on the quality of the assets owned by the bank.

$$KAP = \frac{\text{Aktiva Produktif Yang Diklasifikasikan}}{\text{Total aktiva Produktif}} \times 100\%$$

Table 5. Table of quality of earning assets (KAP) PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020.

Year	Classified Earning Assets	Total Earning assets	KAP (%)
2019	291,123	127,891,482	2.27%
2020	266,470	151,121,906	1.49%

Table on shows the KAP ratio is in 2019 the value of KAP is 2.27 % and in 2020 it is 1.49%. KAP ownership can guarantee all credit obligations if at any time there are problems. In the last 2 years, the KAP ratio has decreased due to the fact that the number of earning assets classified as getting smaller means decreasing but in the range of the healthy category.

$$\text{Nilai Kredit} = \frac{15.5\% - \text{Rasio}}{0.15\%} \times 100\%$$

Table 6. Results KAP ratio PT. Indonesian State Bank Year 20019-2020

Year	KAP Ratio (%)	Credit Score (%)	Maximum
2019	2.27%	88	100
2020	1.49%	93	100

Table on shows that KAP's credit score in 2019 to 2020 has increased. PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is a bank in the healthy category with a credit score limit of 81 to 100.

c. Management Factors

*Net Profit Margin* ratio of a bank can be categorized as healthy if it exceeds the BI standard in PBI number 3/2001, which is 4.9%. In the part proxied by the *Net Profit Margin* with the following formula:

$$NPM = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Laba Operasional}} \times 100\%$$

Table 7. Calculation of net profit margin (NPM) of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020

Year	Net Profit (million IDR)	Operating Profit (millions of Rp)	NPM ratio
2019	15,508,583	19,486,623	79.5%
2020	3,321,442	5,231,444	63.4%

The table above shows that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is able to generate net profit and operational profit. But besides that, it has decreased. This ratio is used to measure the rate of return on net profits from net sales. The high level of financial returns will also be followed by a high share price for the company. *Net Profit Margin* Ratio from PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) can be said to be quite healthy in the 2019 period because it is in accordance with BI's assessment standards, namely in the range of 66–81 it is categorized as quite healthy, while in 2020 PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) can be categorized as unhealthy because it is in the range of 51–66, which in this BI standard is included in the unhealthy category, meaning that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) experienced a decline in its financial performance, which was less than optimal in generating profits as in the previous year.

Table 8. NPM credit value calculation results for PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020

Year	NPM Ratio (%)	Credit Score (%)	Credit Value = NPM
2019	79.5%	79.5%	

2020 63.4% 63.4%

Based on the table above, the credit value of the NPM ratio from 2019-2020 has the same value as the calculation of the NPM ratio. This ratio shows how management manages and allocates funding sources efficiently so that the value of the ratio can be directly used as the NPM ratio credit value.

### c. Earnings

For the earnings factor, the CAMEL method uses two ratios, namely:

#### 1. ROA (Return on Assets)

Credit points that can be given for ROA are 0%. For every increase of 0.005%, the value of the credit will be added by one with a maximum of 100, and the weight of the ROA value is 5%.

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Sebelum Pajak}}{\text{Total Aktiva}} \times 100\%$$

Table 9. Calculation of *return on assets* (ROA) of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020

Year	Net Profit Before Tax (Rp)	Total Assets (Rp)	ROA Ratio (%)
2019	19,369,106	845,605,208	2.3%
2020	5,112,153	891,337,425	0.5%

Based on the table above PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) produced good ROA in 2019 because it exceeded the standards set by BI, while in 2020 it was not good because it was below BI standards. This ratio can affect the share price of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) where if the ROA increases, the share price also increases, and vice versa if the ROA decreases, the share price will also decrease. At this ratio, a company that has a high ROA will have a large or large profit.

$$\text{Nilai Kredit} = \frac{\text{Rasio}}{0,015\%} + 1$$

Table 10. ROA of credit value ratio PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020

Year	ROA Ratio (%)	Credit Score (%)	Maximum
2019	2.3%	15,433	100,000
2020	0.5%	34,333	100,000

Based on the table above the results of calculating the ROA ratio with the credit score owned by PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) from 2019 to 2020. In 2020 it has decreased from the previous year.

#### 2. BOPO (Operating Costs to Operating Income)

At the BOPO ratio, the credit *points* given are 100% or more, the credit value is 0. If there is a decrease of 0.08%, the credit value is added by 1, and the maximum is 100. The weight for the BOPO ratio value is 5%, and the formula is as follows:

$$BOPO = \frac{\text{Biaya Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}} \times 100\%$$

Table 11. Calculation of operational costs against operational income of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020

Year	Operational Cost (Rp)	Operating Income (Rp)	BOPO ratio
2019	32,525,077	50,314,772	65%
2020	46,804,191	50,564,547	93%

Based on the data in the table above PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) experienced an increase in the BOPO ratio in 2020. The BOPO ratio in 2019 was 65% and in 2020 it was 93%. In this case the smaller the ratio means the better or more efficient the costs incurred by PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) and the possibility in this case will be able to minimize the problem. The results of the calculation of the lowest BOPO ratio were in 2019 with a ratio value of 65% and experienced a significant

increase in the following year, namely 2020, namely with a ratio value of 93%, however this this means that operational cost efficiency in 2019 is good and in 2020 is not good.

$$\text{Nilai Kredit} = \frac{100\% - \text{Rasio}}{0.08\%} + 1$$

Table 12. The amount of credit value for BOPO ratio PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020.

Year	BOPO Ratio (%)	Credit Score (%)	Maximum
2019	65%	4.3%	100
2020	93%	8.7%	100

Based on the table above, the results of calculating the BOPO ratio produce a credit score which can show that from 2019 to 2020 there has been an increase of 4.4%.

#### d. Liquidity Factor

$$\text{LDR} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Kredit Yang diberikan}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} = \times 100\%$$

Table 13. Calculation of loan to deposit ratio (LDR) PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020.

Year	Amount of Credit Given	Third Party Funds (Rp)	LDR Ratio (%)
2019	539,862,076	769,412,974	77%
2020	541,978,801	719,128,849	76%

Based on the table above it can be seen that in 2019 the LDR ratio of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia is 77% and in 2020 it is 76%. In the LDR ratio, if the higher the value of this ratio, the lower the liquidity capacity of the bank concerned and the possibility that the bank will experience considerable problems later. The ratio value of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) in the two year period experienced a decline which is very good for the bank because it is in accordance with the standards set by BI, namely 95%, so PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) can be said to be healthy because it is below the standards set by BI.

$$\text{Credit Score} = \frac{(115 - \text{Rasio})\%}{1\%} \times 1$$

Table 13. Credit value from LDR Ratio PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019-2020.

Year	LDR Ratio (%)	Credit Score (%)	Maximum
2019	77%	761,888	100
2020	76%	774,229	100

Based on the table above PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) can maintain its LDR credit ratio so that it can be categorized as a healthy bank where PT. Bank Negara Indonesia is able to provide guarantees for all deposits made by its customers and has the potential to repay all of its debts and fulfill eligible credit applications for approval.

#### Research Discussion

After doing calculations using the CAMEL ratio to see the financial health of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero), then the next step is that we will discuss all the CAMEL ratios that have been calculated. It aims to see and assess whether the financial health of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is categorized as healthy or not. According to the provisions of BI (Bank Indonesia), the predicate category of a bank can be grouped into 4 groups, namely as follows:

Table 14. Bank soundness level according to the CAMEL method

CAMEL Credit Score	Predicate
81%-100%	Healthy
66%-<81%	Healthy Enough
51%-<66%	Unwell
0%-<51%	Not healthy

Source: Financial Services Authority Circular Letter (SEOJK) Number 10/SEOJK.03/2014 concerning Assessment of Soundness Level of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units.

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Table 15. Results of financial health evaluation using the CAMEL method PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2019.

Year	CAMEL ratio		Ratio Value (%)	Credit Score	Weight (%)	Weight Value
2019	Capital	CAR	18.9%	100	25	25
	Assets	HOOD	2.27%	88	30	26,4
	Management	NPM	79.5%	79.5	25	19,875
	Profitability	ROA	2.3%	100	5	5
	(Earnings)	BOPO	65%	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	77%	100	10	10
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF CAMELS</b>						<b>91.275</b>

Table 16. Results of financial health evaluation using the CAMEL Method PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 2020.

Year	CAMEL ratio		Ratio Value (%)	Credit Score	Weight (%)	Weight Value
2020	Capital	CAR	16.6%	100	25	25
	Assets	HOOD	1.49%	93	30	27,9
	Management	NPM	63.4%	63,4	25	15.85
	Profitability (Earnings)	ROA	0.5%	100	5	5
		BOPO	93%	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	76%	100	10	10
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF CAMELS</b>						<b>88.75</b>

Based on the table above, after calculating the CAMEL Method ratios, in terms of the capital aspect (*capital*), in 2019 we obtained a CAR value of 18.9%, which in this ratio indicates that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is at a chain of 12%, which indicates that this bank is predicated as healthy in terms of capital because it is above the standard set by BI. This means that the bank is able to provide funds and can cover possible losses caused by assets that contain risks. In 2020, there was a decrease in the CAR ratio from the previous year, namely in 2019. The value of the CAR ratio for 2020 was 16.6%, where this value was still above the BI standard, namely 12%, indicating that the title of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is still predicated as healthy in terms of capital in 2020. However, apart from that, the decline in capital in 2020 indicates that there has been a decline in the bank's ability to provide funds to be able to cover possible losses due to assets that have risk.

In terms of asset quality, which is measured using the KAP ratio in 2019, the KAP value is 2.27%, where this ratio is in the range of 2%–3%. Shows a healthy predicate. So it can be said that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia has good performance, which means that the performance of troubled productive assets (APYD) in banks has a fairly small percentage. In 2020, there was a decrease in the value of the KAP ratio; the ratio value in 2020 was 1.49%, where this value is in the range of 2%, which indicates the ability of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) in that year was very good and entered the healthy category. At this ratio, an increase in the value of KAP is not a good thing because, in addition to increasing the value, the problem-earning assets (APYD) also increase in the bank. If there is a decrease, this is very good for the bank because it shows a decrease in troubled productive assets (APYD) at the bank [22].

In terms of management, it shows that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) has a fairly good ability to manage its management in achieving company targets. In terms of management, the ratio used is the NPM ratio. The value of the NPM ratio in 2019 PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is 79.5%, and the value of this ratio is in the range of 66%–81%, which indicates the title of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is in a pretty good position, so it can be said that in terms of management, 2019 PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) has a pretty good performance. This means that it has a good ability to obtain net profit from its total net operating income (operating profit). Whereas in 2020 there was a decrease in the NPM value of 63.4%, which in this value was in the range of 51%–66%, where PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is in a bad position, so it can be said that in that year the bank experienced a decrease in operating income.

In terms of profitability, there are two ratios used to calculate profitability, namely the ROA and BOPO ratios. In 2019, the ROA value at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is 2.3% and the BOPO value is 65%, where the ROA ratio for that year is in the range > 1.5% and the BOPO value range is 94%, which both indicate a very healthy predicate, so it can be said that in terms of the profitability of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero), it has had a pretty good performance. This means that in terms of ROA

value, PT. Bank Negara Indonesia has a fairly good ability to generate profit before tax from all of its assets, and in terms of BOPO, PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is able to efficiently use the costs they have so that they can carry out their operational activities.

In 2020, PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) experienced a decrease in the ROA value and an increase in the BOPO value. The ROA value in 2019 was 0.5%, and the BOPO value in 2020 was 93%, whereas the ROA value in that year was 0.5%, which is below 1.5%, and the BOPO value is 94%. Both of which have different predicates, namely that the ROA value for that year is below the standard of a range of > 1.5%, which indicates that if there is a decrease in this value, the share price of this company or bank will also decrease. And this shows that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) in 2019-2020 can be said to be quite good in terms of managing operational costs to generate operating income, but in returning the assets of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero), it is not doing well in carrying out its performance, but the company is still categorized as quite healthy.

In terms of liquidity, the ratio used to measure is the LDR ratio. The LDR ratio value in 2019 PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is 77%, where the value of this ratio is in the range of 66%–81%, which indicates a fairly healthy predicate, so it can be said that in 2019 PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) has a fairly good performance. In 2020, there was a decrease in the value of the LDR ratio; the ratio value for that year was 76%, and the value of this ratio is still in the range of 66%–81%, which indicates that the title of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) in that year was also quite good, because at this title the bank could be said to be able to have the ability to repay funds provided by depositors (DPK) by relying on credit capability, which was used as a source of liquidity. In this ratio, a decrease in the value of the ratio has an impact on the health of the bank itself, and vice versa.

With the results of the calculation of the CAMEL ratio above that have been obtained, we can see the results of the assessment of the financial health of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) in two periods, namely 2019 and 2020. PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) shows a CAMEL value in the range of 81–100, which means that in these two years, the condition of its financial health is in a healthy predicate in accordance with the standards set by Bank Indonesia (BI).

Table 17. PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) 2019-2020

Year	CAMEL Value (%)	Predicate
2019	91.275	Healthy
2020	88.75	Healthy

From the table above, namely the results of calculating the net value of each of the CAMEL ratios, the total number is 91.275 in 2019 and 88.75 in 2020. The value of this ratio is in the range of 81–100, which means that PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero) is categorized as healthy because it is in this number range, which is the BI standard where this range is categorized as healthy. Then the financial health of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk (Persero), with the name BBNI shares registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), is in the healthy category.

The results of this study support research conducted by [23], whose research results were at PT. Bank SulutGo is classified as a banking company with a fairly healthy reputation, as well as research conducted by [24], where the results of his research on PT. Bank BNI (Persero) Tbk Makassar branch office is classified as a banking company with a healthy predicate, as well as research conducted by [25], where the results of his research on soundness level analysis at Bank Mandiri Tbk in 2011 to 2015, it can be concluded that based on the analysis of the CAMEL method PT BANK MANDIRI Tbk, is classified as a banking company with a healthy predicate because its CAMEL ratio predicate value is in the range of 81-100 which according to the standards set by Bank Indonesia (BI) in this range of numbers the company is classified as healthy.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

After performing calculations and analysis with each ratio of the CAMEL Method (*Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity*) it can be concluded that the aspects incorporated into the CAMEL Method where the values have their respective roles are very important in determining whether or not a banking company carries out its operational activities or not [26]. From the data that has been processed, the results obtained are that all the final values of the CAMEL Method for the last 2 years starting from 2019 to 2020 have changed every year, but the final score is still in the healthy predicate because it is still in the range of 81-100 which in this range the company is categorized as healthy. The significant influence on the



decline in company performance in 2020 is inseparable from the corona virus outbreak which caused the Indonesian nation's economy to decline which greatly impacted the finances of the Indonesian people.

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