


## Financial statement analysis using camel method to assess health level at pt bank ibk indonesia tbk period 2020-2022

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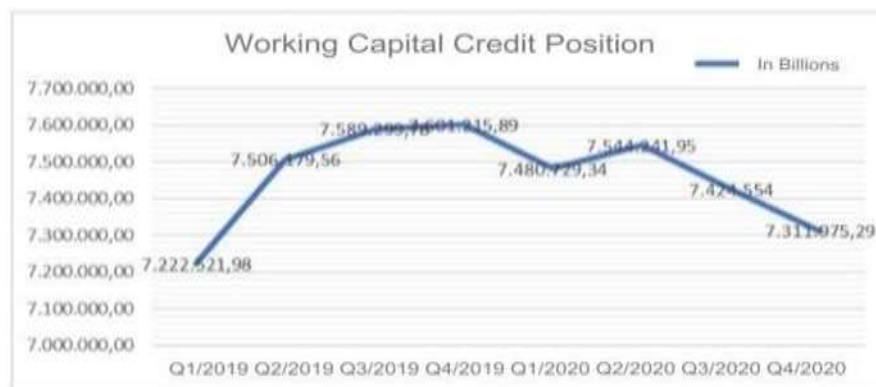
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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Camel (Capital, Assets, Management, Profit and Liquidity), Health Bank, PT. Bank IBK Indonesia Tbk</p>	<p>The Covid-19 pandemic has caused bad credit, asset declines and market risks which have the potential to cause a significant decline in bank performance and health. Bank IBK Indonesia specifically, as well as banking institutions in general listed on the IDX, has been impacted by Covid-19. This is proven by previous research results which show that the working capital credit position and ROA decreased significantly until the 4th quarter of 2020, and the NIM from 4.93 in the 4th quarter of 2019 to 4.31 in the 1st quarter of 2020. This research aims to analyze the health of the bank PT. Bank IBK Indonesia Tbk uses the Camel ratio. This research applies a quantitative approach with descriptive research type. The data method uses literature study. The research sample is financial activity for three years, starting from 2020 to 2023. The results of this research show: 1) Capital value has a positive relationship with the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the CAR value of IBK Indonesia bank was 23.56%, 39.71% in 2021, and 42.86% in 2022; 2) Asset value has a negative relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the KAP value of IBK Indonesia bank was 23.56%, 25.26% in 2021, and 22.68% in 2022; 3) Management value has a positive relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the NPM value of IBK Indonesia bank was 5.32%, 21.15% in 2021, and 94.35% in 2022; 4) Earnings value has a positive relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the ROA value of IBK Indonesia bank was 1.75%, while BOPO was 9.83%. In 2021, the ROA value of IBK Indonesia bank is 0.07, while the BOPO value is 5.02%. In 2022, the ROA value will reach 0.52, while BOPO will be 3.01; 5) The liquidity value has a positive relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the FDR value of IBK Indonesia bank was 62.05%, 52.48% in 2021, and 55.05% in 2022.</p>
<p>This is an open access article under the <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">CC BY-NC</a> license</p> 	<p><b>Corresponding Author:</b> Ida Hindarsah Pasundan University, Bandung, Indonesia <a href="mailto:munawwarohlayla59@gmail.com">munawwarohlayla59@gmail.com</a></p>

### INTRODUCTION

During the Covid-19 pandemic, several financial institutions listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) experienced bank health problems. This health problem is confirmed by the findings of Sari and Cerya (2023), that the working capital credit conditions of banking institutions registered on the IDX from the 4th quarter of 2019 experienced a significant decline until the 1st quarter of 2020, as well as the 2nd quarter of 2020 to the 4th quarter

of 2020. Factors The main cause of this decline is the Covid-19 pandemic. In this condition, banking financial institutions which function as intermediaries cannot carry out their functions optimally, because domestic demand is sloping, both in the consumption and investment sectors, so that applications for bank credit have decreased (Purnama, 2021). The specific decline in working capital credit position can be seen in the table below



**Figure 1.** Position of Banking Working Capital Credit Based on Economic Sector 2019-2020  
Source: (Sari and Cerya, 2023:299; Central Jakarta Statistics Agency, 2020)

The presence of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on economic activity, business and the financial sector. In the banking sector, the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic, on the one hand, creates serious problems because it can hinder banking performance. On the other hand, the Covid-19 pandemic has triggered a number of challenges for banking financial institutions to immediately overcome existing challenges. One of these challenges is efforts to overcome bad credit, asset decline and market risk (Sari and Cerya, 2023). This challenge has the potential to reduce bank profitability and liquidity, if this challenge is not immediately addressed. This challenge was illustrated by Sari and Cerya (2023) through their analysis of the ROA and NIM of conventional banks listed on the BEI in 2019 to 2020. The ROA value of conventional banks listed on the BEI during 2019 to 2020 showed a significant and periodic decline from quarter to quarter. 2 of 2020. The challenge of declining banking financial performance is also demonstrated by the NIM (Net Interest Margin) which shows that the NIM value of conventional banks listed on the IDX experienced a significant decline at the beginning of 2020 along with the outbreak of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. The decline in ROA and NIM values is a strong indication that the health performance of conventional banks listed on the IDX is declining. The decline in ROA and NIM values for banks listed on the IDX can be seen in the graph below.



**Figure 2.** Results of ROA Analysis of Conventional Banks Listed on IDX in 2019-2020.  
 Source: (Sari and Cerya, 2023:299; Financial Services Authority, 2020)



**Figure 3.** Results of NIM Analysis on Conventional Banks Listed on IDX in 2019-2020  
 Source: (Sari and Cerya, 2023:299; Financial Services Authority, 2020)

As a result of investigations into previous studies, many writers have discussed bank health. Among these authors is research conducted by Supatmin (2018). Supatmin's research (2018) focuses on ratio analysis of bank health levels. The analytical knife used to analyze the bank's health level is CAMEL. Supatmin chose PT. Bank BCA Tbk as the background for the research. The financial activities used as research samples started from 2013 to 2017. Andriasari & Munawaroh (2020) carried out research discussing the level of bank health. This research was conducted at BRI Syariah, with a research sample of financial activities from 2018 to 2019. The analytical knife used to investigate the health level of BRI Syariah bank was CAMEL. This analysis relies on four instruments, namely capital, assets, management, and earnings, and liquidity. Aritonang and Hikmah (2020) implemented research that discussed the health level of banking companies. This research focuses on several banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). The analytical approach used to calculate and assess the level of bank health is Camel. Azlina &

Hosen (2022) also conducted research discussing the level of bank health. The research he conducted focused on analyzing the level of health at PT. Bank Jabar Banten Syariah. The sample used is financial activity that took place from 2017 to 2021. The analytical approach applied to assess the level of bank health is Camel, RGEC, and Alman Z-Scote. Faradila and Wardayani (2020) carried out research discussing the level of bank health. This research was carried out at PT. Bank Artos Indonesia Tbk. The analytical approach used to test the health level of Artos Indonesia bank is Camel. Similar research reviewing bank health was also carried out by Putra and Rahardian. These two researchers focused on discussing the financial impact of the tsunami on the level of bank health. The analytical tool used to test the soundness of Islamic banks and conventional banks applies the Camel method. Octafilia and Wijaya (2019) conducted research which also discussed the level of bank health. His research direction focuses on a simultaneous approach in improving the health level of conventional banks. In testing the health level of conventional banks, Octafilia and Wijaya apply two analytical approaches at once. The first approach is CAMEL, while the second is RGEC. Prihatin and Anjani (2021) wrote research that also discusses bank health. His research focuses on analyzing measurements of the health of sharia banking at Bank Mandiri Syariah Tbk. Measurements of the health of Mandiri Syariah bank were carried out using Camel.

Bank health analysis can also be found in research completed by Elisabeth and Pertiwi (2021). His research focuses on examining the health level of Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN). The financial activities taken and used as samples are the 2016-2020 period. The calculation method he uses to check whether the health of BTN bank is good or not is by applying the Camel method. Another author named Maghfiroh & Pratikno (2022) also wrote research that focused on the health of financial reports. The research setting was carried out at BPR Syariah Buana Mitra Perwira. The period used as a sample is 2016 to 2020. The method used to analyze whether BPS Syariah Buana Mitra Perwira is healthy or not is the Camel method. Analysis of bank health can also be traced to research carried out by Syahputra (2018) and Tamba et al (2020). Through his research, Syahputra (2018) analyzed the health level of Artos Indonesia bank for the period 2014 to 2017. The analysis approach he used was the Camel method. Meanwhile, Tamba et al (2018) focused on national private public foreign exchange banks listed on the IDX. The analytical instrument he implements in assessing whether a bank is healthy uses the RGEC method.

From several previous studies, no research has been found that focuses on analyzing the health of Indonesian IBK banks during the Covid-19 pandemic. Bank health needs to be analyzed continuously and consistently. Banks play a vital role as mobilizers and supporters of a country's economic activities. That is why bank health analysis needs to receive serious attention, as regulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning the assessment of bank health hierarchies. In article 2 paragraph (1) it is explained that the health of banks needs special attention in order to maintain the level of public trust in banks. The bank health hierarchy is useful as an evaluation instrument for bank conditions and performance, as well as determining actions to resolve banking weaknesses and problems (Susanto et al., 2016).

Departing from the background above, the author took the initiative to conduct research oriented towards examining the health of the Indonesian IBK bank during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The effort to assess the bank's health is implemented using the CAMEL ratio. The CAMEL ratio is a method commonly used to analyze bank health (Kasmir, 2017a). The CAMEL ratio consists of capital, management, liquidity, and sensitivity of market. The validity of Camel has been proven by many experts through research conducted. Camel can examine the hierarchy of business failures and bank bankruptcies using financial ratios. Thomson (1991) in Wilopo (2001) tested the Camel ratio to predict US bank failures in the 1980s by applying the logit regression statistical tool. Whallen & Thomson (Wilopo, 2001) prove that Camel's financial ratios are quite accurate for assessing bank health. In the Indonesian context, Surifah (1999) tested financial ratios that predict bank bankruptcy using the Camel model.

The Camel method, which contains the four ratio elements Capital (C), Asset (A), Management (M), Earning (E), Liquidity (L), is expected to be a means of objectively analyzing the health of Indonesian IBK banks during Covid-19. The Camel method is also expected to be a logical estimation tool for predicting business failure and bankruptcy of IBK bank using financial ratios. Apart from that, this research can also help several parties who need the results of assessing the health level of IBK Indonesia Bank, such as bank managers (Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Owners), the community using IBK Indonesia Bank services, Bank Indonesia (as the Bank's supervisor and supervisor), Counterparty Bank (correspondent relationship), and so on.

This research aims to: 1) Analyze the health level of Indonesian IBK banks based on capital value; 2) Analyze the health level of IBK Indonesia bank based on management values; 3) Analyzing the health level of IBK Indonesia bank based on asset value; 4) Analyzing the health level of IBK Indonesia bank based on earnings value; 5) Analyze the health level of IBK Indonesia bank based on liquidity value; 6) Analyze the health level of IBK Indonesia bank based on Camel's health level.

## **Literature Review**

### **Analysis of financial statements**

Kasmir (2014:7) defines financial reports as reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period. Financial reports describe the company's financial posts obtained in a period. In practice, there are several types of financial reports such as balance sheets, profit and loss reports, changes in capital reports, cash flow reports, and notes to financial reports. The definition of financial reports can be concluded as reports originating from the results of accounting activities which are used to communicate financial data and show the performance and financial condition of the company for internal and external users.

### **Bank Health**

If the banking sector is not managed well, it will destroy its credibility as a trusted institution (Wijaya, 2018). Riyadi (2006:175) stated that the level of bank health is a very important measure of bank financial performance, because it can determine the performance of the owner and the professionalism of bank managers. Several parties really

need the results of an assessment of the bank's health level, such as bank management (Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Owners), the community using bank services, Bank Indonesia (as the Bank's supervisor and supervisor), Counterparty Banks (the existence of correspondent relationships). Bank health assessment by the central bank by assessing predetermined aspects. The aspects that must be fulfilled include Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to market risk, which is abbreviated to CAMELS. Explained by Andriasari & Munawaroh (2020), measurement of health level according to Camel is categorized into four things, namely healthy, quite healthy, unhealthy and unhealthy. These four categories can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1** Bank Health Hierarchy According to Camel

The value of the Camel	Predicate
81-100%	Healthy
66%-80	Quite Healthy
51%-65%	Unhealthy
0%-50%	Unhealthy

### Camel Ratio

According to Barker & Holdsworth (1993), Camel can be used as an instrument for estimating bank health, as well as controlling various public information related to the state and health of banks. Some experts also argue, Camel is an analytical instrument that can be used to assess the health of banks in the short term. This is confirmed by Cole & Gunther in Puspita (2018), that Camel, although it provides useful information and can be used as a final assessment tool, Camel quickly depreciates.

In practice, Camel's analysis implements five elements, namely capital, assets, management, earnings, and liquidity. These apply elements financial ratios. This information shows that financial ratios can be used to assess the hierarchy of bank health. Previous experts have proven Camel's legitimacy, that Camel can examine the hierarchy of business failure and bank bankruptcy using financial ratios. Thomson (1991) in Wilopo (2001) once tested the Camel ratio to predict the failure of US banks in the 198p by applying logit regression statistical tools. Whallen & Thomson (Wilopo, 2001) proves, Camel's financial ratios are accurate enough to assess the health of banks. In the Indonesian context, Surifah (1999) has tested financial ratios that predict bank bankruptcy using the Camel model.

The application of the Camel ratio to assess the performance and health of commercial banks has a constitutional basis as recorded in Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 63/23/DPNP of 2004 relating to the Commercial Bank Health Level Assessment System. In other regulations, the application and validity of the use of Camel are also regulated in the Annex of Bank Indonesia SE No. 6/7/INTERN of 2004, as well as Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 6/10/PBI/3004.

The Camel ratio will reflect the relationship or comparison of one particular quantity with another amount. Through the Camel ratio, the financial condition and health of a bank

can be explained, whether it has a good or bad predicate (Paputungan, 2016: 733). A more specific explanation related to Camel which includes Capital (C), Assets (A), Management (M), Earning (E), and Liquidity (L) is described specifically by Kasmir (2002) which consists of the following:

1. Capital

Capitalis an assessment ratio based on the capital owned by the bank. Capital valuation can be realized with the CAR ratio (Capital Adequacy Ratio) by comparing capital to weighted assets (RWA). In the context of Indonesia, all operating banks are required to maintain a Minimum Capital Provision Obligation (KPMM), at least 8% (Riyadi, 2006).

2. Assets

Assetsis an assessment ratio based on the quality of assets owned by the bank. The implementation of the asset ratio is measured based on classified productive assets and productive assets (Prasetyoningrum, 2016).

3. Management

Managementis an assessment ratio based on capital management, asset management, profitability management, liquidity management, and general management.

4. Get

Earningsis an assessment ratio based on the profitability of the bank, or in other words, the bank's ability to earn profits. There are two ratios that can be used in implementing this ratio. The first is Return on Assets, the second is Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO).

5. Liquidity

According to Kurniawan (2017), liquidity is a ratio used as an assessment of bank liquidity. The trick is to evaluate public financing against funds received by banks (financing to deficit ratio).

### Development of Research Hypotheses

Maghyereh & Awartani (2014) proved that the Camel method can predict the health of banks in Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Kustina & Tan, 2016). Adeyey et al. (2012) in Jia-Liu (2015) also explained, the overall elements of Camel proved to predict bank health. Departing from these assumptions, this research formulates several hypotheses as follows:

H1: There is a positive relationship between the value of capital and the health level of Bank IBK Indonesia.

H2: There is a positive relationship between management value and the health level of Bank IBK Indonesia.

H3: There is a positive relationship between asset value and the health level of Bank IBK Indonesia.

H4: There is a positive relationship between the value of earnings and the health level of Bank IBK Indonesia.

H5: There is a positive relationship between the value of liquidity and the health level of Bank IBK Indonesia.

H6: There is a positive relationship between the value of Camel and the health level of Bank IBK Indonesia.

## METHODS

This research implements a quantitative approach, because it applies nominal number data as an analysis and calculation instrument. This type of research is descriptive, namely research that illustrates or analyzes research results by analyzing data from financial report sources using the Camel method (Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings and Liquidity). The type of data used for this research is secondary data taken from the financial report of Bank IBK Indonesia for the 2020-2022 period which was downloaded via the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). From the accumulated results, there are 3 samples of financial activities at Bank IBK Indonesia during the 2020-2022 period.

### Operational Variables 1. Capital Analysis

*Capitalis* an assessment ratio based on the capital owned by the bank (Andri & Munawaroh, 2020). Capital analysis is carried out by following the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) formula pattern whose formulation is as follows (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020):

$$CAR = \text{Modal Bank} : ATMR \times 100$$

The credit score formula is:

$$\text{Nilai Kredit} = \text{Rasio CAR} : 0,1 + 1$$

The results of the analysis above will be tested again by evaluating the value of the analysis results with the value of Camel's healthy level criteria below:

**Table 2** Evaluate CAR Values with Camel Healthy Level Criteria

Criterion CAR	Healthy > 8%
Quite Healthy	7.99% - 8%
Unhealthy	6.5% - 7.99%
unhealthy	≤6,5%

Source: (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020)

### Asset Analysis

*Assetsis* an assessment ratio based on the quality of assets owned by the bank (Andri & Munawaroh, 2020). Asset analysis is carried out by following the formula pattern of Productive Asset Quality (KAP) whose formulation is as follows (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020):

$$KAP = \text{Classified Productive Assets} : \text{Total Productive Assets} \times 100$$

The credit score formula is:

$$\text{Nilai Kredit} = 15,5\% - \text{Rasio KAP} : 0,15\% + 1$$

The results of the analysis above will be tested again by evaluating the value of the analysis results with the value of Camel's healthy level criteria below:

**Table 3** Evaluation of KAP Value with Camel Healthy Level Criteria

Criterion	HOOD
Healthy	0% - 10.35%
Quite Healthy	>10.35% - 12.6%
Unhealthy	> 12.6% - 14.5%
Unhealthy	>14.5%

Source: (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020)

### Management Analysis

*Managementis* an assessment ratio based on capital management, asset management, profitability management, liquidity management, and general management (Kasmir, 2020). Capital analysis in this research follows the pattern of the Net Profit Margin (NPM) formula whose formulation is as follows (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020):

$$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Net Profit: Operating Income}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100$$

The results of the analysis above will be tested again by evaluating the value of the analysis results with the value of Camel's healthy level criteria below:

**Table 4** Evaluation of NPM Value with Camel Healthy Level Criteria

Criterion	NPM
Healthy	$\geq 81$ - <100%
Quite Healthy	66% - 81
Unhealthy	51% - 65%
Unhealthy	< 51%

Source: (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020)

### Earnings Analysis

*Earningsis* an assessment ratio based on bank profitability, or in other words, the bank's capability in earning profits (Kasmir, 2020). The capital analysis in this research follows the pattern of the Return on Asset (ROA) formula for Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) whose formulation is as follows (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020):

#### a. ROA Formula

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

The formula for calculating credit scores is:

$$15,5\% - \text{Rasio ROA} : 0,15\%$$

#### b. BOPO formula

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Beban Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasioan}} \times 100$$

The formula for credit scores is:

$$100\% - \text{Rasio BOPO} : 0,08\%$$

The results of the analysis above will be tested again by evaluating the value of the analysis results with the value of Camel's healthy level criteria below:

**Table 5** Evaluation of ROA and BOPO Values with Camel Healthy Level Criteria

Criterion	ROA	BOPO
Healthy	≥ 1.215%	≤ 93.52%
Quite Healthy	≥ 0.99% - 1.21%	> 93.52% - ≤ 94.72%
Unhealthy	≥ 0.76% - 0.99%	> 94.72% - ≤ 95.92%
Unhealthy	< 0.766%	> 95.92%

Source: (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020)

### Liquidity Analysis

According to Kurniawan (2017), liquidity is a ratio used as an assessment of bank liquidity. Capital analysis in this research follows the pattern of the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) formula whose formulation is as follows (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020):

$$FDR = \text{Pembiayaan yang Diberikan} : \text{Dana Pihak Ketiga} \times 4$$

The formula for calculating credit scores is:

$$\text{Nilai Kredit} = 115\% - \text{rasio FDR} \times 4$$

The results of the analysis above will be tested again by evaluating the value of the analysis results with the value of Camel's healthy level criteria below:

**Table 6** Evaluate FDR values with Camel healthy level criteria

Criterion	LDR
Healthy	≤ 94.75%
Quite Healthy	≥ 94.75% - < 98.50%
Unhealthy	≥ 98.50% - < 102.25%
Unhealthy	> 102.25%

Source: (Andriasari & Munawaroh, 2020)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Analysis

**Table 7** Capital Value of Bank IBK Indonesia

Era (1)	Capital Bank (2)	RWA (3)	CAR (%) (2) : (3) x 100	Value Predicate	Information
2020	1,899,838	6,261,982	30.34	>8%	Healthy
2021	2,995,582	7,542,537	39.71	>8%	Healthy
2022	4,168,265	9,724,615	42.86	>8%	Healthy

**Table 8** Credit Value of Bank IBK Indonesia's CAR Ratio

Era (1)	CAR Ratio (2)	0.1% (3)	Credit Score (2) : (3) + 1
2020	30.34	0.1%	304.4
2021	39.71	0.1%	398.1
2022	42.86	0.1%	429.6

### Asset Analysis

**Table 9** Value of Bank IBK Indonesia Public Accounting

Era (1)	Classified assets (2)	Total productive Assets (3)	KAP Productive (%)(2) : (3) x 100 (4)	Value Predicate	Information
2020	2,322,032	9,854,035	23.56	>14.5%	Unhealthy
2021	3,609,096	14,286,910	25,26	>14.5%	Unhealthy
2022	4,150,971	18,304,587	22.68	>14.5%	Unhealthy

**Table 10** Credit Value of Bank IBK Indonesia Public Accounting

Era (1)	(2)	KAP Ratio (3)	(4)	Credit Score (2) –(3) : (4) + 1
2020	15.5%	23.56	0.15%	78.99%
2021	15.5%	25,26	0.15%	78.23
2022	15.5%	22.68	0.15%	80.9

### Earnings Analysis ROA

**Table 12** ROA Value of Bank IBK Indonesia

Era (1)	Net Profit Before Tax	Total Assets	ROA (%) (2) : (3) x 100 (4)	Value Predicate	Predicate
2020	172,586	9,854,035	1.75	>1.22%	Healthy
2021	10,032	14,286,910	0.07	<0.76%	Unhealthy
2022	95.152	18,304,587	0.52	<0.76%	Unhealthy

**Table 13** Bank IBK Indonesia ROA Credit Value

Era (1)	(2)	ROA Ratio (3)	(4)	Credit Score (2) –(3) : (4)
2020	15.5%	1.75	0.15%	101.52
2021	15.5%	0.07	0.15%	103.26
2022	15.5%	0.52	0.15%	102.78

## BOPO

**Table 14** BOPO Value of Bank IBK Indonesia

Era (1)	Operating Expenses	Operating Income	BOPO (%) (2) : (3) × 100	Value Predicate	Predicate
2020	327,053	33,239	9.83	<93.52%	Healthy
2021	302,499	60,382	5.01	<93.52%	Healthy
2022	330,070	109,645	3.01	<93.52%	Healthy

**Table 15** BOPO Credit Score

Era (1)	(2)	BOPO Ratio (3)	(4)	Credit Score (2) –(3) : (4)
2020	100%	9.83	0.08%	500.94
2021	100%	5.01	0.08%	1,187,375
2022	100%	3.01	0.08%	1,212,375

## Liquidity Analysis

**Table 16** Liquidity Value

Era (1)	Financing provided	Third Party Funds	Liquidity(%) (2) : (3) × 100	Value Predicate	Predicate
2020	5,105,932	8,228,962	62.05	<94.75%	Healthy
2021	6,076,409	11,600,570	52.38	<94.75%	Healthy
2022	8,064,115	14,647,755	55.05	<94.75%	Healthy

**Table 17** FDR Credit Score

Era (1)	FDR ratio	Credit Score (2) : (3) × 4
2020	115%	62.05
2021	115%	52.38
2022	115%	55.05

## Discussion

### The Relationship Between Capital Value and the Health Level of Bank IBK Indonesia

The capital dimension of bank IBK Indonesia is influenced by the bank's capability in fulfilling the Minimum Capital Fulfillment Obligation (KPMO). Bank Indonesia sets the minimum capital stock parameter that needs to be achieved to determine the criteria for a healthy bank, which is 8%. The CAR ratio is used as a measure of a bank's capital capability in covering a number of risks, both credit, operational, and market risks that exist in a bank. Kurniawan (2017) explained, the mechanism of the CAR ratio is to compare capital with Risk-Weighted Assets (ATMR).

The results of table 7 show that the capital ratio of IBK banks has increased over the last three years. In 2020, the capital ratio of bank IBK Indonesia reached 23.56%. In the

following year, the capital ratio of bank IBK Indonesia increased to reach 39.71%. This increase is also seen in the following year, namely 2022. This year, the capital ratio of bank IBK is 42.86%. This situation indicates that IBK Indonesia bank has qualified capital to cover all market risks, credit, and other operational risks.

Table 7, in addition to showing the last three years, the capital ratio of IBK banks has always increased, also shows that the capital dimensions of OBK Indonesia banks are included in the healthy category. The value of CAR in 2020 was 23.56%. In the following year, 2021, the value of CAR increased to 39.71%. In 2022, the value of CAR increased again to 42.86%. These three numbers exceed the minimum number of healthy bank criteria based on the bank's capital dimension. The increase in capital ratio over the last three years proves that IBK Indonesia bank has succeeded in managing and increasing its capital well. The results of this analysis lead to the conclusion that there is a positive relationship between the value of capital and the health level of bank IBK Indonesia.

#### **The Relationship between Asset Value and the Health Level of Bank IBK Indonesia**

The asset ratio is an instrument for assessing the hierarchy of bank efficiency in using its resources. The assessment of the asset ratio is by calculating the value of the Quality of Productive Assets (KAP). The KAP ratio is used as a measure of the hierarchy of probability of receiving back invested funds. The rule in this ratio is, the lower the KAP ratio, the higher the hierarchy of possible re-receipt of invested funds.

Table 9 shows that the Quality of Productive Assets (KAP) at IBK Indonesia bank is quite high. For three periods, the KAP value at IBK Indonesia bank obtained a value above 14. A value above 14 indicates that IBK bank is unhealthy in terms of assets. In 2020, Bank IBK Indonesia's KAP ratio was 23.56. In 2021, the KAP ratio at Bank IBK Indonesia increased to 25.26%. This indicates that IBK Indonesia's bank assets are increasingly unhealthy when compared to the previous 2020. In the following year, namely 2022, the KAP ratio decreased to 22.68%. The decline in this figure indicates that IBK bank is able to fix productive assets slowly. Even so, this condition does not deny the fact that IBK Indonesia bank is categorized as unhealthy in the asset dimension. This fact also proves the negative relationship between the value of assets and the health level of bank IBK Indonesia. The acquisition of an unhealthy predicate in the asset dimension entrusts the need for improvements made by IBK Indonesia's bank.

#### **The Relationship between Management Value and the Health Level of Bank IBK Indonesia**

The implementation of management value is carried out by applying the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio. The way this ratio works is by reflecting the bank's profit hierarchy compared to the turnover it receives based on its operational activities. A high NPM acquisition value reflects the reliability of management carried out by a bank. A bank will be categorized as management-healthy, if the NPM value reaches a value above 81. Conversely, the bank will be categorized as unhealthy, if the NPM value reaches a value below 50.

From the results of the analysis shown in table 11, it is known that in 2020, the NPM value obtained by IBK Indonesia bank was 5.32%. This figure reflects if IBK bank is in an unhealthy condition, because the NPM value is much smaller than 50. In the following year,

namely 2021, the NPM value of Bank IBK Indonesia increased to 21.15%. This figure, although still far from the healthy category, IBK Indonesia bank is able to improve its management. In 2022, the NPM value of bank IBK Indonesia increased significantly, namely 94.35%. This figure shows that in 2022, IBK Indonesia bank has overcome the problems circulating in the management sector. This value acquisition explains that IBK bank in 2022 is in a healthy condition in the management aspect. The acquisition of this NPM value also proves a positive relationship between management value and the health level of bank IBK Indonesia.

### **The Relationship Between Earning Value and the Health Level of Bank IBK Indonesia**

The implementation of earning value aims to assess the bank's capability in optimizing profits and the efficiency of the efforts obtained. The calculation of earning value can be done using the ROA ratio. The ROA ratio serves as an assessor of the bank's management capability in achieving profits from its asset management. The ROA ratio mechanism is, the higher the value of the ROA ratio, the lower the possibility of the bank going bankrupt. In addition to ROA, the calculation of earnings is also carried out using the BOPO ratio. BOPO itself is a ratio that compares operating costs with operating income. BOPO is bound by the rules of the game, the lower the value of BOPO, the better the performance of bank management, so that the bank can achieve maximum duration.

The results of the analysis contained in table 12 imply a fluctuating ROA ratio, from what originally showed the condition of IBK bank earnings healthy to unhealthy. This can be seen over the last three years of the ROA ratio. In 2020, the ROA value obtained a yield of 1.75%. This figure exceeds the healthy standard determined by Bank Indonesia. This year, the condition of IBK Indonesia's earning bank is in good health. In the following year, namely 2021, the value of Bank IBK's ROA ratio decreased drastically, from 1.75% to 0.07%. This figure is far below the standard unhealthy number. In 2022, there was an increase in the value of the ROA ratio to 0.52. This figure is still far below the 0.76 number which is an unhealthy value category. This situation reflects the capability of bank IBK Indonesia is not good enough to achieve profit from its total assets.

In the BOPO ratio, the results of the BOPO value show that IBK Indonesia bank is in good health. During the three periods, BOPO bank IBK Indonesia improved. In 2020, the BOPO value reached 9.83%. In the following year, namely 2021, the BOPO value gained 5.02%. This number is smaller than the previous number. This is enough to explain if IBK Indonesia bank can manage and manage operating expenses and operating income well. In the following year, namely 2022, the value of BOPO decreased from the original 5.01 to 3.01.

### **The Relationship Between Liquidity Value and the Health Level of Bank IBK Indonesia**

The liquidity ratio is used as a ratio to assess the bank's ability to pay all its debts in savings, current accounts, and deposits when collected. The liquidity ratio is also a ratio that seeks to meet all credit applications that are suitable for financing. The ratio used as a liquidity measuring instrument is the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). The way this ratio works is, the smaller the yield of the FDR value, the better the liquidity value of the bank.

Table 16 is a table that illustrates the results of analytical liquidity calculations for IBK Indonesia banks. From table 16, it is known that IBK Indonesia's bank liquidity has been fluctuating for the last three years. This is shown by an erratic value, but still relatively smaller than the number 90. In 2020, the FDR value of bank IBK Indonesia reached 62.05%. In 2021, FDR's value shrank even further, at 52.48%. This indicates that liquidity conditions at IBK banks are getting healthier and better. In 2022, the FDR value has increased, which is 55.05%. Even so, this figure is still in the category below 90, so this condition reflects the condition of IBK bank remains healthy. This condition also proves a positive relationship between the value of liquidity and the health level of bank IBK Indonesia.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of Camel's analysis of Bank IBK Indonesia from 2020 to 2022, this research concludes the following things: Capital value has a positive relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the CAR value of IBK Indonesia bank reached 23.56%. In 2021, the CAR value will increase to 39.71%. In 2022, the CAR value will increase again to 42.86%. Asset value has a negative relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the KAP value of IBK Indonesia bank reached 23.56. In 2021, the KAP ratio at Bank IBK Indonesia will increase to 25.26%. In 2022, the KAP ratio will decrease to 22.68%. Management value has a positive relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the KAP value of bank IBK Indonesia gained 5.32%. In 2021, Bank IBK Indonesia's NPM value increased to 21.15%. In 2022, the NPM value of IBK Indonesia bank will increase significantly, namely 94.35%. This figure shows that in 2022, Bank IBK Indonesia has overcome the problems circulating in the management sector. Earnings value has a positive relationship to the health of IBK Indonesia bank. In 2020, the ROA value obtained a return of 1.75%. In 2021, Bank IBK's ROA ratio decreased drastically, from 1.75% to 0.07%. In 2022, the ROA ratio value will increase to 0.52. The results of the BOPO value show that Bank IBK Indonesia is in a healthy condition. In 2020, the BOPO value reached 9.83%. In 2021, the BOPO value will gain 5.02%. In 2022, the BOPO value will decrease, from 5.01 to 3.01. The liquidity value has a positive relationship to the health of the Indonesian IBK bank. In 2020, the FDR value of IBK Indonesia bank reached 62.05%. In 2021, the FDR value will become smaller, namely 52.48%. In 2022, the FDR value will increase, namely 55.05%. Bank IBK needs to be efficient in utilizing the resources it has. Efficiency in utilizing the resources it has can be done by paying attention to two factors, namely external factors and internal factors.

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