



Analysis of Financial Performance: Report Study of PT. Bank Panin

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Submission Info:

Received: 15 April 2021
Revised: 22 April 2021
Published: 08 Mei 2021

Keyword:

Capital, Asset, Earning Management,
Liquidity, CAMEL Method

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Abstract

The formulation of the problem in this study is whether the financial performance of PT. Bank Panin Tbk is healthy or not. In comparison, this study aims to analyze the financial performance of PT. Bank Panin Tbk. This research uses qualitative and quantitative data types, and data sources come from primary and secondary data. This study uses descriptive analysis, namely analyzing financial performance at PT. Bank Panin Tbk Makassar Branch. Then also used financial ratio analysis with the CAMEL method. The results of this study were (1) PT. Bank Panin Tbk is classified as a banking company with a proper predicate. This is indicated by the CAMEL value from 2017 to 2020, respectively, 94.88, 95.12, and 94.69. (2) Based on the results of these calculations, it is known that the financial performance of PT Bank Panin Tbk is healthy.



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1 Introduction

The rapid development in the banking world and the high level of complexity can affect a bank's performance. The increased complexity of banking businesses can increase the risks faced by banks in Indonesia. Banking problems in Indonesia, among others, are caused by the depreciation of the rupiah, an increase in interest rates on Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), which have led to the rise in non-performing loans. Weak internal conditions of the bank, such as inadequate management, lending to groups or business groups themselves, and capital that cannot cover the risks faced by the bank, have caused the bank's performance to decline. Banks are an industry that in their business activities rely on public trust so that the health of the bank needs to be maintained. Maintenance of bank health is carried out while preserving liquidity so that the bank can fulfill its obligations and maintain its performance to gain public trust. Public trust in the bank will be realized if the bank can improve its performance optimally. In assessing the performance of banking companies, five aspects of the assessment are generally used, namely CAMEL (Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity). These five aspects are assessed using financial ratios. This shows that financial ratios help determine the health condition of banks, predicting business continuity, both healthy and unhealthy (Laluas et al., 2014). CAMEL

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not only measures the soundness of a bank but is also used as an indicator in ranking and predicting bank bankruptcy. The indicators used in a bank's soundness level are Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Earning Asset Quality (KAP), Net Interest Margin (NIM), Return on Asset Ratio (ROA), Operational Income Operational Costs (BOPO), and Loan Deposits. Ratio (LDR) (Karim, 2018; Usman Harun, 2016). In the regulations concerning the assessment of bank soundness, there are differences from the previous rules in several ways that are enhancing. During the last law issued by Bank Indonesia through the Decree of the BI Board of Directors No. 30/11 / KEP / DIR 1997 and BI Directors Decree No. 30/277 / KEP / DIR 1998, CAMEL analysis was established as a guide to assess the soundness of a bank. In line with developments in the banking sector, the increased risk that banks must bear is followed; Bank Indonesia has added a factor for assessing the soundness of banks to anticipate risks because they involve the interests of many parties. The new regulation adds sensitivity to market risk because it is considered very important to consider in today's banking life. On this basis, as the institution in charge of supervising and evaluating banking in Indonesia, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 6/10 / PBI / 2004 dated 12 April 2004, which contains guidelines in assessing the soundness level of a bank. The new banking regulations in determining the soundness of a bank are used CAMELS analysis (Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to market risk). CAMEL analysis is quantified as an aspect of the assessment, which is the calculation of financial ratios. Therefore, financial ratios help assess the financial soundness of a bank. The larger the scale of bank operations as measured by total assets and the higher the bank's capital, it is expected that the operating performance will be better. Based on the background described above, this study's problems can be formulated as follows: Is the financial performance of PT. Bank Panin Tbk is healthy or not.

2 Research Method

The research was conducted at PT. Bank Panin Tbk Makassar, located on Jalan DR. Syam Ratulangi No. 20 Makassar. The research period was approximately two months, starting from January 2020 to February 2020. The data collection method used is Observation and Documentation. Observation is Collecting data in research activities carried out by the observation method is not just observing directly, paying attention, and being scrutinized, if it needs to be asked and everything is recorded. Observation data is the company's location, which is the object of research: documentation, namely research conducted by collecting company archives related to the data needed in this study. There are 2 (two) types of data used: (1) Qualitative Data, namely data obtained in the form of information both oral and written. (2) Quantitative Data, namely data obtained from the company in the form of numbers. The data source used is secondary data. Secondary data is data collected via the internet. To obtain secondary data used: (a) Company documents relating to preparing this paper, which is listed on the internet. (b) Literature, namely textbooks or books available in the library following the problem at hand. (c) Internet, namely the results of the annual financial statements of PT. Bank Panin Tbk Makassar Branch for the last two years. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis, namely analyzing financial performance at PT. Bank Panin Tbk Makassar Branch. Then also used financial ratio analysis, according to (de la Torre et al., 2010; Kusharyanti, 2013; Raišienė et al., 2014) as follows:

- a. Capital aspect, which is to measure the capacity of existing capital for possible losses in lending and trading securities activities (Bonatua & Harlim, 2015; Fadila & Yuliani, 2015; Yanuesti, 2017), which are expressed in the form of a percentage:

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{MS}}{\text{AT}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

CAR = Capital Adequacy Ratio
 MS = Equity
 AT = Weighted Asset.

- b. Asset Quality Aspect, which is to measure the quality of bank assets. In this case, the effort taken is to assess the types of assets owned by the bank (Bawa et al., 2019; Tangngisalu et al., 2020), which are expressed in the form of a percentage:

$$KAP = \frac{\text{Classified Earning Assets}}{\text{Total Earning Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

KAP = quality of earning assets

- c. By Management Aspect, which is to assess the quality of people at work to determine the health of a bank in the management aspect. It is usually done through a questionnaire aimed at the bank management; however, filling in this is difficult because it will be related to bank secrecy elements. Therefore, in this study, the management aspect is projected with a net profit margin ratio (Ascarya & Yumanita, 2010; Marginean et al., 2015). Then the NPM ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$NPM = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Operating profit}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

NPM = Net Profit Margin

- d. The aspect of Earning (Rentability), which is to describe the company's ability to earn a profit through all existing capabilities and resources, such as sales activities, cash, capital, and so on (Prasetyorini, 2013), which are expressed in percentage terms:

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

$$BOPO = \frac{\text{Operating Costs}}{\text{Operating Income}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

ROA = Return on Asset Ratio

BOPO = Operational Expenses Operating Income

- e. By Liquidity aspect, describes a bank's ability to balance its liquidity and profitability (Pandolfi & Williams, 2019; Triaryati, 2012).

$$LDR = \frac{\text{Credit Given}}{\text{Funds Received}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

LDR = Loan Deposit Ratio.

Furthermore, it can be stated the indicators/predicate whether a bank is healthy or not, as follows:

Table 1. Bank Soundness Level Based on CAMEL Method

CAMEL Credit Score	Predicate
81% - 100%	Healthy
66% - < 81%	Fairly Healthy
51% - < 66%	Less Healthy
0% - < 51%	Unhealthy

Source: Bank Indonesia.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1. Financial Performance Analysis using the CAMEL Method

To answer the problems raised in the previous chapter, the financial performance was analyzed using the CAMEL method consisting of capital factors, earning asset quality factors, management factors, profitability factors, and liquidity factors.

3.1.1. Capital Factor

One of the factors affecting financial performance, especially for any banking company, is the capital factor. The reason is that without being supported by the capital factor, each company will not operate. Therefore, it can be said that the capital aspect plays an important role (Agustiningrum, 2011; Fadila & Yuliani, 2015; Raharjo, Dwi Priyanto Agung; Setiaji, 2014). The importance of the capital aspect, so one of the ratios used in measuring capital adequacy is the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) ratio. This ratio is one of the methods used in calculating whether the existing capital in a bank is sufficient. So that the CAR ratio can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Owner's equity}}{\text{Weighted Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Then it is necessary to add that according to the provisions of Bank Indonesia, a bank that is categorized as healthy if has a CAR of at least 8%. Before calculating the CAR, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk, first will present the capital and weighted asset data obtained from PT. Bank Panin Tbk for the last three years, namely from 2017 to 2020, which can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Own Capital Data and Weighted Assets at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Weighted Asset (Million IDR)	Equity (Million IDR)
2018	17.437.728	6.055.180
2019	19.399.086	7.684.234
2020	20.876.681	9.594.322

Source: PT. Bank Panin Tbk.

Based on table 3, the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) can be calculated during 2018 - 2020, as follows:

a) CAR in 2018

The amount of CAR for 2018, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CAR 2018} &= \frac{6,055,180}{17,437,728} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.3472 \text{ or } 34.72\% \end{aligned}$$

The calculation of CAR for 2018 shows that the capital adequacy ratio obtained by PT. Bank Panin Tbk amounted to 34.72%.

b) CAR in 2019

The amount of CAR for 2019, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CAR 2019} &= \frac{7,684,234}{19,399,086} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.3961 \text{ or } 39.61\% \end{aligned}$$

The calculation of CAR for 2019 shows that the capital adequacy ratio obtained by PT. Bank Panin Tbk amounted to 39.61%.

c) CAR in 2020

The amount of CAR for 2020, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CAR 2020} &= \frac{9,594,322}{20,876,681} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.4596 \text{ or } 45.96\% \end{aligned}$$

The calculation of CAR for 2020 shows that the capital adequacy ratio obtained by PT. Bank Panin Tbk amounted to 45.96%. From the analysis of the CAR ratio for 2020, the amount of the CAR ratio is 45.96%. From the results of the above calculations, the results of the calculation of the CAR ratio for 2017 to 2020 will be presented, which can be seen in Table 3 below:

Table 3. CAR Calculation Results at PT. Bank Panin Tbk, 2018-2020

Year	Equity (Million Rupiah)	Weighted Assets (Million Rupiah)	CAR
	(1)	(2)	(3 - 2 = 1)
2018	6.055.180	17.437.728	34,72
2019	7.684.234	19.399.086	39,61
2020	9.594.322	20.876.681	45,96

Source: PT. Bank Panin Tbk.

Based on table 3, namely the calculation of CAR for the last three years, which shows that CAR for 2019 has increased, this is due to an increase in own capital, then in 2019 to 2020 it has increased. Which is caused by an increase in their capital as well. From the results of the CAR calculation, it can be calculated the CAR credit value ratio for each year, with the following conditions:

- If the capital is 0% or negatively assessed,
- For every increase in the ratio of 0.1% from 0%, the credit value is below the maximum value of 100, using the formula:

$$\text{Credit score} = 1 + \left(\frac{\text{Ratio}}{0.1\%} \right) \times 1$$

In connection with the description above, the calculation results will be presented as follows:

a) In 2018

The amount of credit value to the CAR ratio for 2017 can be determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit score} &= 1 + \left(\frac{0.3472}{0.1\%} \right) \times 1 \\ &= 348.2\% \text{ Maximum value } 100 \end{aligned}$$

b) In 2019

The amount of credit value to the CAR ratio for 2019 can be determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit score} &= 1 + \left(\frac{0.3961}{0.1\%} \right) \times 1 \\ &= 397.1\% \text{ Maximum value } 100 \end{aligned}$$

c. In 2020

The amount of credit value to the CAR ratio for 2020 can be determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit score} &= 1 + \left(\frac{0.4596}{0.1\%} \right) \times 1 \\ &= 460.6\% \text{ Maximum value } 100 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation of the CAR credit value in the last three years, it can be presented in table 4 below:

Table 4. The amount of CAR Credit Value at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	CAR Ratio (%)	Credit Value (%)	Maximum
2018	34,72	348,2	100
2019	39,61	397,1	100
2020	45,96	460,6	100

Based on table 4, namely the CAR ratio and credit score, which shows that in 2019 the CAR ratio increased by 4.89%, causing the credit value to grow, this is because the capital itself has increased, and also in 2020, it increased by 6.35. %, so that the credit score has also increased, while according to the provisions of Bank Indonesia, the maximum value is 100 so that the CAMEL credit value ratio for three years is set at 100.

3.1.2. Earning Asset Quality Factors (KAP)

In assessing asset quality, the type of ratio used is the KAP ratio. This ratio is a comparison between total classified earning assets and total earning assets (Prasetyorini, 2013; Saif-Alyousfi et al., 2017). Earning assets classified can be calculated (according to Bank Indonesia regulations) as follows:

- 0% of current of credit
- 25% of the credit is under special mention
- 50% of substandard loans
- 75% of doubtful of credit
- 100% of bad of credit.

Based on the description above, the amount of earning assets will be presented according to the collectability category for 2018 to 2020, which can be shown in table 5 as follows:

Table 5. Amount of Earning Assets by Collectability Category at PT.Bank Panin (in a million rupiahs).

Collectability Category	Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Current (L)	929.955	1.970.234	2.908.914
Special Mention (DPK)	-	130	-
Sub Standard (KL)	-	-	1.541
Doubtful (D)	-	-	-
Jam (M)	-	-	396
Total Earning Assets	929.955	1.970.364	2.910.851

Source: PT. Bank Panin Tbk.

Based on table 5, the amount of Classified Earning Assets (APYD) for 2018 to 2020, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk, can be seen through the following table 6:

Table 6. Amount of Classified Earning Assets (APYD) at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Information	Risk Level (%)	Year (In Million IDR)		
		2018	2019	2020
Current (L)	0	-	-	-
Special Mention (DPK)	25	-	32,5	-
Sub Standard (KL)	50	-	-	770,5
Doubtful (D)	75	-	-	-
Jam (M)	100	-	-	396
Total APYD	-	-	32,5	1.166,5

Source: Processed data.

Based on table 6, the amount of the Earning Asset Quality ratio (KAP) can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{KAP} = \frac{\text{Classified Earning Assets (APYD)}}{\text{Total Earning Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Based on this formula, KAP can be calculated during 2018 - 2020, as follows:

a) KAP in 2018

The amount of KAP ratio for 2018, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KAP 2018} &= \frac{0}{929,955} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.0\% \end{aligned}$$

b) b. KAP 2019

The amount of KAP ratio for 2019, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk, can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KAP 2019} &= \frac{32.5}{1,970,364} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.016\% \end{aligned}$$

c) KAP 2020

The amount of KAP ratio for 2020, especially at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KAP 2020} &= \frac{1,166.5}{2,910,851} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.040\% \end{aligned}$$

For more details, the results of the calculation of the KAP ratio for 2018 to 2020 will be presented, which can be shown in table 8, which is as follows:

Table 8. Calculation Results of KAP Ratio at PT. Bank Panin Tbk, 2018-2020.

Year	KAP Ratio (%)	Growth (%)
2018	0,000	-
2019	0,016	-
2020	0,040	150

Source: Processed data.

From table 8, namely the calculation results of the KAP ratio for the last three years (2017 - 2020) which shows that for 2019 the KAP ratio cannot be calculated because it does not have Classified Earning Assets (APYD), while in 2020, KAP increased due to an increase earning assets especially in 2020. Then the results of the calculation of the credit value for the KAP ratio will be presented, according to Bank Indonesia regulations, namely:

- If the ratio is 15.50% or rated 0.
- For each 0.15% and 15.50% reduction, the credit score is below the maximum 100.

Furthermore, the formula for calculating the credit value can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Credit score} = 1 + \frac{15.50\% - \text{ratio}}{0.15\%} \times 1$$

Thus, the amount of the credit score for the KAP ratio can be calculated as follows:

a) Credit Value in 2018

The amount of credit value to KAP ratio for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit score} &= 1 + \frac{15.50\% - 0.000\%}{0.15\%} \times 1 \\ &= 104.33\% \end{aligned}$$

b) b. Credit Value 2019

The amount of credit value to KAP ratio for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit score} &= 1 + \frac{15.50\% - 0.016\%}{0.15\%} \times 1 \\ &= 103.23\% \end{aligned}$$

c) Credit Value in 2020

The amount of credit value to KAP ratio for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit score} &= 1 + \frac{15.50\% - 0.040\%}{0.15\%} \times 1 \\ &= 103.07\% \end{aligned}$$

In connection with the description above, the results of the calculation of the credit value for the KAP ratio for 2018 to 2020 will be presented, which can be shown in table 9, which is as follows:

Table 9. Results of KAP Credit Value Ratio Assessment at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Value Ratio KAP
2018	104,33
2019	103,23
2020	103,07

Source: Processed data

Based on table 9, namely the results of the credit score assessment for the last three years, which shows that over the previous three years, the credit value has decreased, this is due to an increase in the KAP ratio for each year.

3.1.3. Management Factors

The quality of management can be judged by the quality of its people at work. To assess a bank's health in the management aspect, it is usually done through a questionnaire aimed at the bank management; however, filling it out is problematic because it will be related to the bank secrecy element. Therefore, in this study, the management aspect is projected with a Net Profit Margin ratio (Öztürk, 2017; Windarti, 2009). Then the NPM ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Operational profit}} \times 100\%$$

Then the net profit data from operating profit for 2018 to 2020 will be presented which can be presented in table 10 below:

Table 10. Net Profit and Operating Profit of PT. Bank Panin Tbk,

Year	Operating Profit (In million IDR)	Net Profit (In million IDR)
2018	907.036	674.179
2019	1.307.053	1.001.305
2020	1.412.580	1.060.502

Source: PT. Bank Panin Tbk.

From the data described in table 10, the amount of Net Profit Margin (NPM) can be calculated as follows:

a) NPM in 2018

The amount of NPM for 2018 at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPM 2018} &= \frac{674,179}{907,036} \times 100\% \\ &= 74.33\% \end{aligned}$$

b) NPM 2019

The amount of NPM for 2019 at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPM 2019} &= \frac{1,001,305}{1,307,053} \times 100\% \\ &= 76.61\% \end{aligned}$$

c) NPM in 2020

The amount of NPM for 2020 at PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPM 2020} &= \frac{1,060,502}{1,412,580} \times 100\% \\ &= 75.08\% \end{aligned}$$

The following will present the results of the NPM calculation, which can be shown in table 11 below:

Table 11. Calculation results of NPM at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	NPM (%)	Growth (%)
2018	74,33	-
2019	76,61	3,07
2020	75,08	-1,99

Source: Processed data.

Based on table 11, the results of the NPM calculation show that for 2019 NPM increased due to an increase in net profit more than operating profit, while in 2020, NPM decreased due to the rise in operating profit more than net profit. According to Rumhy (2017), it is necessary to first know the credit value generated from the NPM ratio in determining the CAMEL value. The credit value has been combined with other components in the CAMEL ratio because the management aspect is projected with a profit margin with this growth ratio showing how management manages resources and allocates the use of funds efficiently so that the ratio value is obtained directly into the credit value of this NPM ratio. Based on the results of determining the NPM credit score, the NPM credit value for 2018 to 2020 will be presented, which can be shown in table 12, which is as follows:

Table 12. Results of Determination of NPM Credit Value at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	NPM Ratio (%)	Credit Value
		Credit Score= NPM
2018	74,33	74,33
2019	76,61	76,61
2020	75,08	75,08

Source: Processed data.

3.1.4. Rentability Factor

The liquidity aspect is used in measuring the ability of a bank to pay off all its debts, especially short-term debt. Therefore, the liquidity ratios will be presented as follows:

1. Return on Asset (ROA)

Return on assets is used to measure the ability of bank management to earn profits (net profit before tax). The greater the ROA, the greater the level of profit achieved by the bank, so that the ability of a bank in a problematic condition is getting smaller. The amount of ROA can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Net income before tax}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100\%$$

Before calculating ROA, the net profit before tax and total assets for 2018 to 2020 will be presented first, which can be shown in table 13 below:

Table 13. Before Tax Net Income and Total Assets at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Net Profit Before Tax (Million IDR)	Total Assets (Million IDR)
2018	896.716	118.261.916
2019	1.316.566	141.450.136
2020	1.393.516	144.516.136

Source: PT. Bank Panin Tbk.

Based on data regarding net income before tax and total assets for the last three years, from 2018 to 2020, the amount of ROA can be calculated as follows:

a. ROA for 2018

The amount of ROA for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROA} &= \frac{896,716}{118,261,916} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.76\% \end{aligned}$$

b. ROA 2019

The amount of ROA for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROA} &= \frac{1,316,566}{141,450,136} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.93\% \end{aligned}$$

c. ROA of 2020

The amount of ROA for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROA} &= \frac{1,393,516}{144,516,136} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.96\% \end{aligned}$$

For more details, the results of the above calculations can be presented in the following table 14:

Table 14. Results of ROA calculations at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	ROA(%)	Growth (%)
2018	0,76	-
2019	0,93	22,37
2020	0,96	3,23

Source: The processed data.

Based on table 14, namely the results of the ROA calculation for the 3 years last (2017 to 2020), which shows that ROA increased by 0.17%, which was due to an increase in net profit before tax or a growth of 22.37%. However, in 2020, the ROA calculation results also increased by 0.03% due to a slight increase in net profit before tax or a growth of 3.23%. Then it is necessary to add that the minimum ROA limit that Bank Indonesia has determined is 1%; if a bank has a ROA greater than 1.5%, then the bank can be said to be productive in managing its activities, thus generating profits. The calculation is carried out as follows:

- For a ROA of 100% or more, the credit score = 0
- For every 0.015% increase in credit value plus 1 for a maximum of 100.

Then the credit rating for the ROA ratio can be calculated as follows:

$$Nk = \frac{Rd}{0.015}$$

Thus, the amount of credit value to ROA ratio for 2018 to 2020 can be calculated as follows:

a. ROA in 2018

The amount of credit value to the ROA ratio for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$Nk = \frac{0.76\%}{0.015} = 50.67 \text{ maximum } 100$$

b. ROA in 2019

The amount of credit value to the ROA ratio for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$Nk = \frac{0.93\%}{0.015} \times 100\% = 62 \text{ maximum } 100$$

c. ROA in 2020

The amount of credit value to the ROA ratio for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$Nk = \frac{0.96\%}{0.015} \times 100\% = 64 \text{ maximum } 100$$

For more details, the results of the above calculations can be presented in the following table:

Table 15. The amount of credit value ROA ratio at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Credit Value (%)	Maximum (%)
2018	50,67	100
2019	62	100
2020	64	100

Source: Processed data.

Based on table 15 shows that the credit value for 2018 to 2020 increased due to an increase in net profit before tax, as well as in 2019, it grew due to the rise in net profit before tax.

2. BOPO

The ratio is used to measure the level of efficiency and ability of a bank in conducting its operations. The BOPO ratio is obtained by dividing operating costs by operating income, using the formula:

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Operational Expenses}}{\text{Operating Income}} \times 100\%$$

Before calculating the BOPO, data for operating expenses and operating income for 2019 to 2020 will be presented, which can be shown in table 16 below:

Table 16. Operating Income and Expenses at PT. Bank Panin Tbk, 2017-2020.

Year	Operating Income (Million IDR)	Operating Expenses (Millions IDR)
2018	2.156.023	1.248.987
2019	2.272.452	965.399
2020	2.528.512	1.115.932

Based on the table above, the amount of the OEOI ratio can be calculated as follows:

a. BOPO for 2018

The amount of BOPO ratio for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOPO} &= \frac{1,248,987}{2,156,023} \times 100\% \\ &= 57.93\% \end{aligned}$$

b. BOPO for 2019

The amount of BOPO ratio for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOPO} &= \frac{965,399}{2,272,452} \times 100\% \\ &= 42.48\% \end{aligned}$$

c. BOPO in 2020

The amount of BOPO ratio for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOPO} &= \frac{1,115,932}{2,528,512} \times 100\% \\ &= 44.13\% \end{aligned}$$

For more details, the results of the above calculations can be presented in the following table:

Table 17. The amount of BOPO ratio at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	BOPO Ratio (%)
2018	57,93
2019	42,48
2020	44,13

Source: Processed data

The table regarding the calculation of the BOPO ratio shows that for 2018 to 2019 the BOPO ratio has decreased due to a decrease in operating expenses, while for 2019 and 2020, the BOPO ratio increased due to an increase in operating expenses. The weighted credit score for the BOPO ratio is shown from the reduction in the maximum credit value with the BOPO ratio, the credit score weighted for the BOPO ratio can be categorized as a healthy bank based on Bank Indonesia provisions of 100, so the credit score calculation formula:

$$\text{Credit value} = \left(\frac{100 - \text{BOPO ratio}}{0.08\%} \right)$$

Based on the formula above, the BOPO calculation results can be described as follows:

a. Value of Credit in 2018

The amount of the credit value of the BOPO ratio for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit value} &= \left(\frac{100 - 57.93}{0.08\%} \right) \\ &= 525.88 \text{ maximum } 100 \end{aligned}$$

b. Value of Credit in 2019

The amount of the credit value of the BOPO ratio for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit value} &= \left(\frac{100 - 42.48}{0.08\%} \right) \\ &= 719 \text{ maximum } 100 \end{aligned}$$

c. Credit Value in 2020

The amount of the credit value of the BOPO ratio for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit value} &= \left(\frac{100 - 44.13}{0.08\%} \right) \\ &= 698.38 \text{ maximum } 100 \end{aligned}$$

For more details, the results of the calculation of the BOPO ratio can be determined in table 18 below:

Table 18. Credit Value for BOPO Ratio at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Credit Value (IDR)	Maximum (IDR)
2018	525,88	100
2019	719,00	100
2020	698,38	100

Source: Processed data.

Based on the table above, the results of the calculation of credit value for 2017 to 2019 increased, and in 2020 decreased due to an increase in the BOPO ratio.

3.1.5. Liquidity Factors

Analysis of the liquidity component is an analysis carried out on a bank's ability to meet its short-term

obligations or obligations that are due. Based on the provisions issued by Bank Indonesia, the liquidity component of a bank is measured based on the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) (Andreeva & García-Posada, 2021; Behr et al., 2017; Septiani & Lestari, 2016).

$$\text{LDR} = \frac{\text{The amount of credit given by}}{\text{Third-party funds}} \times 100\%$$

Before calculating the LDR, the data on the amount of credit granted and funds received from PT, Bank Panin Tbk for the last three years, 2018 - 2020, will be presented, can be seen in Table 19 below:

Table 19. Total Loans Provided and Third-Party Funds at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Total Loans Provided (Million IDR)	Third-Party Funds (Million IDR)
2018	83.332.179	85.536.601
2019	108.405.627	101.503.070
2020	123.360.225	105.704.477

Source: PT. Bank Panin Tbk.

From this table, the amount of the LDR ratio can be calculated using the formula as follows:

a) LDR for 2018

The amount of the LDR ratio for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDR} &= \frac{83,332,179}{85,536,601} \times 100\% \\ &= 97.42\% \end{aligned}$$

b) LDR for 2019

The amount of the LDR ratio for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDR} &= \frac{108,405,627}{101,503,070} \times 100\% \\ &= 106.80\% \end{aligned}$$

c) LDR for 2020

The amount of the LDR ratio for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDR} &= \frac{123,360,225}{105,704,477} \times 100\% \\ &= 116.70\% \end{aligned}$$

For more details, the results of the above calculations can be presented in the following table:

Table 20. The amount of the LDR ratio at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	LDR (%)
2018	97,42
2019	106,80
2020	116,70

Source: Processed data.

From table 20, it is known that the LDR ratio of PT Bank Panin Tbk experienced a fluctuating trend throughout the period 2018 to 2020. The LDR ratio in 2018 increased to 106.80% from the previous 97.42% in 2018. This was due to the growing credit. Given is greater than third-party fundraising. The LDR, which increased in 2020 to 116.70% from the previous 106.80% in 2019, was due to the growth in loans higher than the collection of third-party funds. Based on the research results, during the period 2019 to 2020, when measured based on Bank Indonesia regulations, PT Bank Panin Tbk has still declared a healthy bank because, in general, it had an LDR below 115%. Although in the last year, the research was 116.70%. To determine the CAMEL value obtained by PT. Bank Panin Tbk for the LDR ratio, you must first know the credit value generated from this LDR ratio. From the credit value received, it can be seen that the condition of a bank, in general, has been combined with other components in the CAMEL ratio. The weighted credit score for the LDR ratio is obtained from the reduction in the maximum credit value from the LDR ratio based on Bank Indonesia regulations with the value of the LDR ratio obtained. The LDR ratio credit score to be categorized as a healthy bank based on Bank Indonesia regulations is 100. The following is the calculation of the credit value:

$$\text{Credit value} = 1 + \frac{(115 - \text{LDR ratio}) \%}{1.00 \%} \times 4$$

Based on the formula above, the results of the LDR credit score calculation can be described as follows:

a) Credit Value in 2018

The amount of credit value to the LDR ratio for 2018 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit value} &= 1 + \frac{(115 - 97.42) \%}{1.00 \%} \times 4 \\ &= 71.32 \text{ maximum } 100 \end{aligned}$$

b) Value of Credit in 2019

The amount of credit value in the LDR ratio for 2019 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit value} &= 1 + \frac{(115 - 106.80) \%}{1.00 \%} \times 4 \\ &= 33.8 \text{ maximum } 100 \end{aligned}$$

c) Credit Value in 2020

The amount of credit value to the LDR ratio for 2020 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit value} &= 1 + \frac{(115 - 116.70) \%}{1.00\%} \times 4 \\ &= -5.8 \text{ maximum } 100 \end{aligned}$$

For more details, the results of the calculation of the credit value of the LDR ratio can be determined through table 21 below:

Table 21. Amount of Loans Provided and Third-Party Funds at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Credit (%)	Maximum (%)
2018	71,32	100
2019	33,80	100
2020	-5,80	100

From table 21, it is known that during the period 2018 to 2020, PT. Bank Panin Tbk is unable to maintain its credit score to the LDR ratio at the maximum value, which is 100, to remain categorized as a healthy bank. This means that during that time, PT Bank Panin Tbk was less able to provide guarantees for any savings provided by its customers and could not pay all its debts, especially in the form of savings deposits, current accounts, and time deposits when they were collected and were less able to pay them. Fulfills all credit applications that are eligible for approval.

3.1.6. Bank Soundness Level Assessment Analysis

After calculating the PT., Bank Panin Tbk will then carry out a financial health assessment using the CAMEL formula. This is intended to assess whether the financial performance of PT. Bank Panin Tbk can be categorized as healthy. According to Bank Indonesia regulations, the healthy category can be grouped into four groups which can be seen in table 2 in chapter three. In connection with the description above, the weight calculation will be carried out using the CAMEL method for 2017 to 2020, which can be seen in Table 22 below:

Table 22. Results of Financial Performance Evaluation Using the CAMEL Method at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	Assessment Factor	Performance Indicator	Value Ratio (%)	Credit Value	Weight (%)	CAMEL Value
2018	Capital	CAR	34,72	100	25	25
	Earning Asset Quality	KAP	0,000	104,33	30	31,30
	Management	NPM	74,33	74,33	25	18,58
	Profitability	ROA	0,76	100	5	5
		BOPO	57,93	100	5	5
Liquidity	LDR	97,42	100	10	10	
Total Value of CAMEL						94,88
2019	Capital	CAR	39,61	100	25	25
	Earning Asset Quality	KAP	0,016	103,23	30	30,97
	Management	NPM	76,61	76,61	25	19,15
	Profitability	ROA	0,93	100	5	5
		BOPO	42,48	100	5	5
Liquidity	LDR	106,80	100	10	10	
Total Value of CAMEL						95,12
2020	Capital	CAR	45,96	100	25	25
	Earning Asset Quality	KAP	0,040	103,07	30	30,92
	Management	NPM	75,08	75,08	25	18,77
	Profitability	ROA	0,96	100	5	5
		BOPO	44,13	100	5	5
Liquidity	LDR	116,70	100	10	10	
Total Value of CAMEL						94,69

Source: Processed data results.

Based on table 22, namely the results of calculating the value of the CAMEL ratio, the results of the financial health assessment with the CAMEL ratio can be presented, especially in 2018 to 2020, which can be seen in Table 23 below:

Table 23. Results of Assessment of Financial Soundness Level at PT. Bank Panin Tbk

Year	CAMEL Value	Financial Health Level
2017	94,88	Healthy
2019	95,12	Healthy
2020	94,69	Healthy

Source: Processed data.

Table 23 above shows that the results of financial health calculations for the last three years at PT. Bank Panin Tbk is in a healthy predicate. It is proven that in 2018 the assessment of the soundness level of a bank using the Camel method showed a value of 94.88%, where the matter was categorized / predicate as healthy. In 2019, the assessment of bank soundness using the Camel method showed a weight of 95.12%, which is classified as beneficial and in 2020, the evaluation of the soundness level of the bank showed a value of 94.69%, where the deal was categorized / predicate healthy. This means that during the last three years, the predicate of the bank's soundness rating was healthy.

3.2. Discussion

Based on the research results, it can be stated that the CAR of PT. Bank Panin Tbk for the last three years has increased; this is due to an increase in its capital. CAR ratio and credit score, which shows that in 2019 the CAR ratio increased by 4.89%, causing credit value to grow; this is because the capital itself has increased. Also, in 2020, it increased by 6.35%. The value of credit has also increased, while according to the provisions of Bank Indonesia, the maximum value is 100, so the CAMEL credit value ratio for three years is set at 100. For the last 3 years (2018 - 2020), the KAP ratio has increased due to an increase in earning assets in particular. in 2020. The results of the credit score assessment for the last three years show that the credit value has decreased for the previous three years; this is due to an increase in the KAP ratio for each year. NPM calculations show that for 2019 NPM increased due to an increase in net profit more than operating profit, while in 2020, NPM decreased due to the rise in operating profit more than net profit. According to (Cornille et al., 2019; Lualas et al., 2014), it is necessary to first know the credit value generated from the NPM ratio in determining the CAMEL value where the credit value has been combined with other components in the CAMEL ratio because the management aspect is projected with a profit margin with this growth ratio showing how management manages resources and allocates the use of funds efficiently so that the ratio value is obtained directly into the credit value of this NPM ratio. The credit value for the years 2018 - 2020 increased due to an increase in net profit before tax and expanded in 2019 due to increased net profit before tax. On the other hand, the credit value for 2018 - 2020 increased, and in 2020 it decreased due to the rise in the BOPO ratio. The LDR ratio of PT Bank Panin Tbk experienced a positive trend during the 2018 - 2020 period. This was due to the growth in loans that were higher than the accumulation of third-party funds. Based on the research results, during the period 2018 - 2020, when measured based on Bank Indonesia regulations, PT Bank Panin Tbk has still declared a healthy bank because, in general, it had an LDR below 115%. The results of financial health calculations for the last three at PT. Bank Panin Tbk is in a healthy predicate, in line with what was stated by Erna Septiana, who revealed that the assessment of bank soundness based on the CAMEL method is effective.

4. Conclusions

Based on the descriptions of the results of the research and discussion, conclusions can be made, as follows: PT. Bank Panin Tbk is classified as a banking company with a sound predicate. This is indicated by the CAMEL value from 2018 to 2020 respectively, which were 94.88; 95.12, and 94.69.

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