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Analysis of Bank Health Level Assessment Using the RGEC Method in Government-Owned Commercial Banks Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the health of the State-owned Commercial Banks (BUMN), consisting of BNI Bank, BRI Bank, BTN Bank and Mandiri Bank, over the period 2019-2020. This type of research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The data for this study use secondary data sourced from his annual report for the period 2019-2020 published by the State-owned Commercial Bank on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The data analysis method uses his RGEC method with a risk-based banking rate and has a range of assessments of RGEC factors. The results of this survey show the health of state-owned commercial banks in relation to aspects of RGEC. (1) Bank BNI achieved a healthy rating in 2019 and a fairly healthy rating in 2020, with composite scores of 84% and 68%. . (2) Bank BRI received a healthy composite rating in 2019 and a very healthy rating in 2020 with a composite score of 84% and 88%. (3) Bank BTN had a fairly strong composite rating in 2019 and a fairly strong rating in 2020, with composite scores of 64% and 68%. (4) Bank Mandiri achieved a very healthy rating in 2019 and a very healthy rating in 2020, with composite scores of 88% and 92% respectively.

A. INTRODUCTION

Banking is a crucial component of a country's economy because one of its functions is to collect public funds. To collect and manage public funds, banks must have a good reputation and be trustworthy. Therefore, banks are required to achieve and maintain a healthy level of banking health to maintain public trust.

Amelia and Aprilianti (2018) state that a bank's health level is used to facilitate assessments of the bank's circumstances and issues and to ensure follow-up actions to address any weaknesses or problems. A bank's performance, as reflected in its financial statements, can also be reflected in its published earnings. Bank health is also reflected in its performance, as evidenced by the health assessments recorded in its published financial statements. Bank health can be assessed using several factors, with the aim of determining whether the bank is healthy, fairly healthy, less healthy, or unhealthy.

The current financial supervisory body, the Financial Services Authority (OJK), issued a policy through the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 on the improvement of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning the Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks, which requires banks to assess their health by directing to risk assessment. Risk-based assessment or in the banking world is also known as risk-based bank rating (RBBR) which is an assessment to make risk the main consideration in assessing the health of a bank using the RGEC method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings and Capital). The system or method of assessing the level of health of a risk-based bank is guided by the calculations regulated in SEBI Number 13/24/DPNP/2011 concerning the assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks, which is a directive or

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instruction on the procedures for implementing PBI Number 13/1/PBI/2011. Banks must carry out individual assessments of their health levels using a risk-based bank rating approach with an assessment of four factors, namely, risk profile, good corporate governance (GCG), earnings (profitability), and capital, known as the RGEC Method.

Saladin and Hendri (2017) stated that "All banking activities tend to incur risks, so that currently the risk profile has become the basis for assessing the level of bank health."

In 2020, there was a phenomenon of declining company values, which can be seen in financial reports. Several banks, such as well-known state-owned banks, experienced this. The arrival of the Covid-19 virus caused several companies in various sectors to experience a downturn, particularly in the banking sector. In terms of profitability, the net profit of the majority of state-owned banks experienced a significant decline. This can be seen in the table below:

State-Owned Bank Net Profit Report Table

BANK	2020	2019
BNI	Rp. 3.28 trillion	Rp. 15.38 trillion
BRI	Rp. 18.66 trillion	Rp. 34.41 trillion
INDEPENDENT	Rp. 17.12 trillion	Rp. 27.48 trillion
BTN	Rp. 1.60 trillion	Rp. 209 billion

Source: State-Owned Bank Financial Report

The table above shows that BNI's net profit decreased significantly from IDR 15.38 trillion in 2019 to IDR 3.28 trillion. Meanwhile, BRI's net profit was significant for the banking sector. Revenue in 2020 fell to IDR 18.66 trillion, compared to IDR 34.41 trillion in 2019. Bank Mandiri slightly revised its 2020 net profit to around IDR 17.12 trillion, compared to IDR 27.48 trillion in 2020. Bank BTN also posted a net profit of IDR 1.6 trillion in its 2020 financial statements, surpassing its 2019 net profit of IDR 209 billion.

Several previous researchers who assessed bank health levels, such as Handayani and Mahmudah (2020), in this study the health level of state-owned banks listed on the IDX for the 2014–2018 period, risk profiles using the LDR and NPL ratios, GCG, earnings ratios using ROA and NIM, after which CAR on capital indicated the bank was very healthy. Research by Jusmani and Lilianti (2018), the results showed that the health assessment of state-owned banks using the RGEC method for the 2015–2017 period was declared healthy and very healthy. Research by Saladin and Hendri (2017) showed results during the 2011–2015 period for Bank Mandiri and Bank BCA with a very healthy predicate of NPL, LDR, ROA, ROE, NIM, BOPO and CAR ratios.

This study has limitations: the Risk Profile factor used to assess credit risk is the NPL ratio, and the Liquidity Risk Debt-to-Debt (LDR) ratio is used to assess liquidity risk. The GCG factor is derived from each bank's annual report, which assesses GCG implementation. The Earnings factor calculates the BOPO ratio. The CAR ratio is used as the Capital factor in this study.

Based on the background explanation explained above, the aim of this study is to determine the health level of government banks listed on the IDX using the RGEC method for the 2019-2020 period.

B. THEORETICAL STUDY

Bank

Kasmir (2016:3) argues that a bank is a financial institution that collects funds from the public, returns them to the public, and provides various other banking services. According to Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Banking, a bank is an institution that aims to collect funds from the public in the form of deposits and returns them to the public in the form of credit or other forms aimed at improving the community's standard of living.

Based on the definition of a bank above, it can be concluded that a bank is a business entity whose activities include collecting and distributing funds back to people in need.

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Functions and Roles of Banks

Ismail (2018:4-6) states that banks have several functions, namely banks for collecting public funds, distributing funds to the public, and providing services in the form of banking services to those in need. Ismail (2018:2-3) banks play a role in collecting public funds, because banks are institutions that can be trusted by people from various groups in terms of placing their funds safely. On the other hand, the role of banks in distributing funds to the public by directly obtaining bank loans and having met the requirements set by the bank.

Financial Reports

Kasmir (2016:7) is of the opinion that "financial reports are reports that show the financial condition of a company.nat the present time or in a certain period". Harahap (2018:105) argues that "financial reports describe the results of business and the financial condition of a company at a certain time or a certain period". Financial reports include balance sheets, profit and loss reports, reports on changes in financial position, notes and other reports, in addition to additional information related to the report, for example financial reports on industrial and geographical segments and disclosures of the influence of price changes.

From the definitions of experts, it can be concluded that financial reports are important information that can show the financial condition of a company with a structured presentation at the present time or at a certain time.

Bank Health Level Assessment

The level of bank health is the result of an assessment of the state or condition of the bank in terms of risk and performance or in other words the level of bank health is a reflection that the bank can carry out its functions well (Desiana and Aryanti, 2017: 125).

InRegulationBI No. 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning the Health Assessment of Commercial Banks, Bank Indonesia has implemented a risk-based assessment system or method as an improvement or alternative to the previous system, namely the CAMELS method with BI Regulation No. 6/10/PBI/2004. Meanwhile, the calculation procedure guidelines are regulated in SEBI No. 13/24/DPNP/2011 concerning the Health Level Assessment of Commercial Banks.

a. Risk Profile

According to IBI (2016:13) Risk Profile assessment is an assessment of the riskiinherent and quality implementationtUSirisk management of bank operational activities. assessoriani risks inherent in banking business activities, which can be quantified or notican't, which has the potentialiinfluence positioniBank finance is the definition of inherent assessment. Based on Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 14/SEOJK.03/2017, the risks assessed in this study are:

1) Credit Risk

Wulandari (2017:35) Credit risk is the risk that a lender will not repay as agreed. This includes delays and reductions in interest and principal payments, or non-payment of loans. Credit risk is calculated using the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio.

NPL formula with the following formulation:

$$NPL = \frac{\text{Kredit Bermasalah}}{\text{Total Kredit}}$$

Credit Risk Assessment consists of 5 criteria, and the ranking is determined as follows:bfollowing:

NPL Rating Determination Criteria Matrix Table

Ranking	Information	Criteria
1	Very Healthy	NPL < 2%
2	Healthy	2% ≤ NPL < 5%
3	Quite Healthy	5% ≤ NPL < 8%
4	Unwell	8% ≤ NPL < 12%
5	Not healthy	NPL ≥ 12%

Source: Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

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2) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a bank cannot meet its obligations from cash flow sources or high-quality liquid assets that can be used without affecting the bank's operations and financial condition.

The indicators for measuring or assessing liquidity risk in this study are:*Loan to Deposit Ratio*(LDR) with the following formulation:

$$\text{LDR} = \frac{\text{Total Kredit}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}}$$

Next, the LDR value is classified according to the following predicates:

LDR Ranking Determination Criteria Matrix Table

Ranking	Information	Criteria
1	Very Healthy	LDR < 75%
2	Healthy	75% ≤ LDR < 85%
3	Quite Healthy	85% ≤ LDR < 100%
4	Unwell	100% ≤ LDR < 120%
5	Not healthy	LDR ≥ 120%

Source: Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

b. Good Corporate Governance

According to IBI (2016:14) risk management or Good Corporate Governance assessment is an assessment of bank management regarding the implementation of the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) that have been established by Bank Indonesia.

In addition, the valuesGCG is also categorized based on the following predicates:

Matrix Table of Criteria for Determining Good Corporate Governance Ratings

Ranking	Information	Criteria
1	Very Healthy	GCG < 1.5
2	Healthy	1.5 < GCG < 2.5
3	Quite Healthy	2.5 < GCG < 3.5
4	Kuang Sehat	3.5 < GCG < 4.5
5	Not healthy	GCG > 4.5

Source: Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 15/15/DPNP/2013

c. Earnings

According to IBI (2016:15), the assessment of earnings or profitability is an assessment of revenue performance, from revenue sources, assessing whether the bank's income is sustainable. Profitability is a measure of a bank's ability to increase profits and assess the level of business efficiency from the profitability that has been achieved by the bank. (Kusumah, 2016:35).

In this study, the researchers will use the BOPO ratio to measure earnings. The formula for Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) is as follows:

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Beban Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}}$$

Next, the BOPO ratio value will be classified according to its ranking as follows:

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BOPO Rating Determination Criteria Matrix Table

Ranking	Information	Criteria
1	Very Healthy	≤ 83%
2	Healthy	83.1% - 85%
3	Quite Healthy	85.1% - 87%
4	Unwell	87.1% - 89%
5	Not healthy	> 89%

Source: Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

d. Capital

According to IBI (2016:15) "assessment of capital factors includes assessment of the level of capital adequacy and capital management".
Capital is calculated using the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), with the formula below.

$$CAR = \frac{Modal}{ATMR} \text{ x } 100\%$$

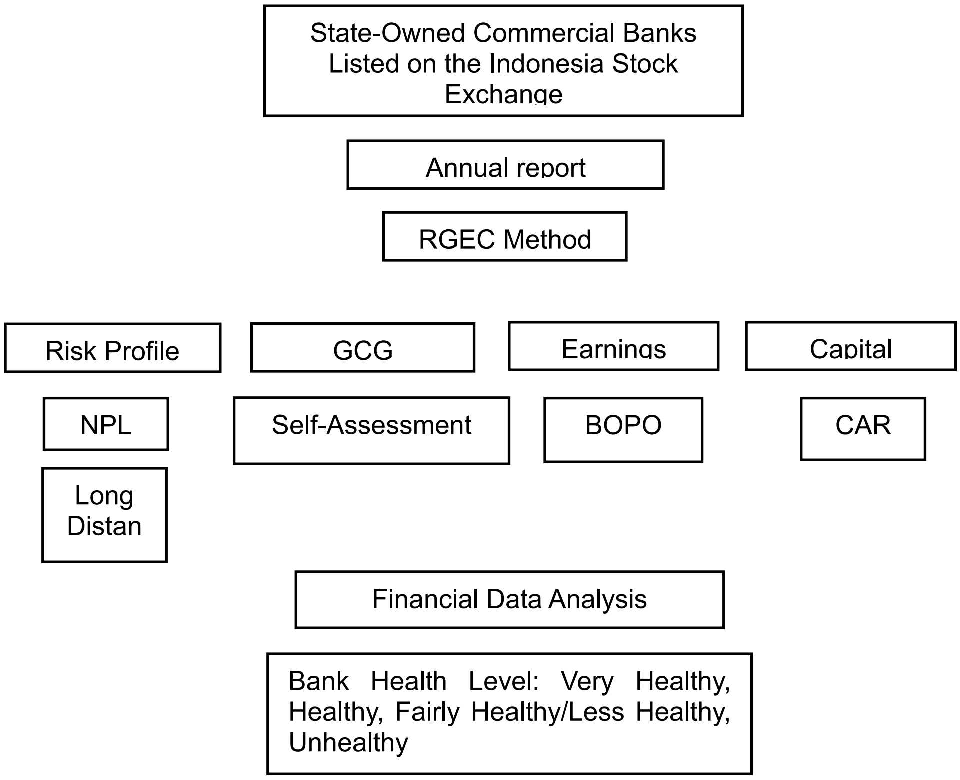
Furthermore, the CAR ratio value is classified based on the following predicates:

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Determination Criteria Matrix Table

Rankingi	Informationi	Criteriai
1	Very Healthy	CAR > 12%
2	Healthy	9% ≤ CAR < 12%
3	Quite Healthy	8% ≤ CAR < 9%
4	Kuang Sehat	6% ≤ CAR < 8%
5	Not healthy	CAR ≤ 6%

Source: Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/24/DPNP/2011

Framework of Thought



Thinking Framework Image

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C. RESEARCH METHODS

The object and location of research in this study are the Annual Reports of Government General Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2020 period through the BEI Investment Gallery located at Unika Musi Charitas Palembang.

The method used in this research is the Qualitative Descriptive Method. This descriptive method is used to determine the existence of independent variables, whether one or more (Sugiyono, 2021:19). Qualitative research methods can be defined as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, which are used to examine natural object conditions. Data collection is carried out through triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize generalization (Sugiyono, 2021:18).

The operational variables used in this study are:
1. Risk Profile
2. Good Corporate Governance
3. Earnings
4. Capital

Operational Definition Table of Variables

Variables	Definition	Indicator	Measurement	Scale
Risk Profile	It is an assessment of the risks in bank operations.	NPL	$\frac{\text{Kredit Bermasalah}}{\text{Total Kredit}} \times 100\ \%$	Ratio
		Long Distance Relationship	$\frac{\text{Total Kredit}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} \text{x } 100\%$	Ratio
Good Corporate Governance	Evaluationbank quality towards bank management in relation to the implementation and principles of GCG based on Bank Indonesia regulatory guidelines.	Self-Assessment	Self-Assessment Results	Interval
Earnings	This is an assessmentprofitability performance, sources of profitability, profitability sustainability and profitability management.	BOPO	$\frac{\text{Beban Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}} \text{x}100\%$	Ratio
Capital	this is an assessmentcapital adequacy and capital management adequacy.	CAR	$\frac{\text{Modal}}{\text{ATMR}} \text{x } 100\%$	Ratio

Source: Gaspar, Mangantar, Sumaraw (2022)

The population and sample used in this study are the Annual Reports of Government General Banking, namely Bank BNI, BRI, BTN, and Mandiri for the 2019-2020 period listed on the IDX.

The data used in this study is secondary data, which can be in the form of evidence or historical reports. In this study, the researchers used annual reports from state-owned banks published on the IDX. The data collection techniques used in this study were documentation and literature study.

The Data Analysis Technique in this study explains the assessment of the health level of government commercial banks using the RGEC method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, Capital).

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a. *Risk Profile*

The risk profile used in this study is:

1) Credit Risk

Credit Risk will use the Non Performing Loan (NPL) ratio which is formulated as follows:

$$\textbf{NPL}\ (\%) = \frac{Kredit\ Bermasalah}{Total\ Kredit}\ x\ 100$$

2) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is calculated using the Loan to Deposit (LDR) ratio which is formulated as follows:

$$\textbf{LDR}\ (\%) = \frac{Total\ Kredit}{Dana\ Pihak\ Ketiga}\ x\ 100$$

b. *Good Corporate Governance*

GCG or Good Corporate Governance is taken from the results of the composition ranking based on the Self Assessment calculations in each bank's annual report.

c. *Earnings*or Profitability

The profitability assessment uses the BOPO ratio which is formulated as follows:

$$\textbf{BOPO}\ (\%) = \frac{Beban\ Operasional}{Pendapatan\ Operasional}\ x\ 100$$

d. *Capital*or Capital

The assessment that will be used to measure the Capital ratio is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) which is formulated as follows:

$$\textbf{CAR}\ (\%) = \frac{Modal}{ATMR}\ x\ 100$$

After calculating all the ratios, the weighted sum of the five ratios used in this study is divided by the total ratio values in this study and multiplied by 100% to obtain the bank's health percentage. The formula is as follows:

$$\textbf{PK} = \frac{TOTAL\ NILAI\ KOMPOSIT\ RASIO}{TOTAL\ NILAI\ KOMPOSIT\ KESELURUHAN\ RASIO}\ \textbf{x 100\%}$$

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Determination Table
BNI Bank Composite Ranking 2019-2020

Year	Factor Components	Ratio	Ratio Results (%)	Ranking 1	2	3	4	5	Criteria	Composite Rating
2019	Risk Profile	NPL	2.30		√				Healthy	Healthy
		Long Distance Relationship	91.50			√			Quite Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	2		√				Good	
	Earnings	BOPO	73.20	√					Very Healthy	
	Capital	CAR	19.70	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**10**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**(21/25)*100%=84%**	

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2020	Risk Profile	NPL	4.30		√				Healthy	
		Long Distance Relationship	87.30			√			Quite Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	2		√				Good	Quite Healthy
	Earnings	BOPO	93.30					√	Not healthy	
	Capital	CAR	16.80	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**5**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**(17/25)*100%=68%**	

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2022

The table above shows that Bank BNI's composite rating in 2019 was 84%, with a Composite Rating of 2 (PK-2) in a Healthy condition. This figure then decreased to 68% in 2020, meaning it achieved a Composite Rating of 33 (PK-3) in a Fairly Healthy condition.

BRI Bank Health Level Assessment 2019-2020

BRI Bank Composite Rating Determination Table for 2019-2020

Year	Factor Components	Ratio	Ratio Results (%)	Ranking					Criteria	Composite Rating
				1	2	3	4	5		
2019	Risk Profile	NPL	2.62		√				Healthy	
		Long Distance Relationship	88.64			√			Quite Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	2		√				Good	Healthy
	Earnings	BOPO	71.10	√					Very Healthy	
	Capital	CAR	22.55	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**10**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**(21/25)*100%=84%**	
2020	Risk Profile	NPL	2.94		√				Healthy	
		Long Distance Relationship	83.66		√				Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	2		√				Good	Very Healthy
	Earnings	BOPO	81.22	√					Not healthy	
	Capital	CAR	20.61	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**10**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(22/25)*100%=88%**	

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2022

The table above shows that Bank BRI's composite rating in 2019 was 84%, with a Healthy Composite Rating of 2 (PK-2). In 2020, this figure increased to 88%, meaning it achieved a Very Healthy Composite Rating of 1 (PK-1).

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BTN Bank Health Level Assessment 2019-2020

Table of Determination of Bank BTN Composite Rating for 2019-2020

Year	Component Factor	Ratio	Ratio Results (%)	Ranking 1	2	3	4	5	Criteria	Composite Rating
2019	Risk Profile	NPL	4.78		√				Healthy	Quite Healthy
		Long Distance Relationship	113.50				√		Unwell	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	2		√				Good	
	Earnings	BOPO	98.12					√	Not healthy	
	Capital	CAR	17.32	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**(16/25)*100%=64%**	
2020	Risk Profile	NPL	4.37		√				Healthy	Quite Healthy
		Long Distance Relationship	93.19			√			Quite Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	2		√				Good	
	Earnings	BOPO	91.61					√	Not healthy	
	Capital	CAR	19.34	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**5**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**(17/25)*100%=68%**	

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2022

The results of the table above show that Bank BTN's composite ranking in 2019 obtained a Composite Ranking of 33 (PK-3) in a Fairly Healthy condition with a percentage of 64%, and in 2020 experienced a slight increase to 68% and Bank BTN became the only state-owned bank with a decrease in the BOPO ratio value from 2019 to 2020, however, Bank BTN's health in 2020 was still the same as last year, namely obtaining a Composite Ranking of 33 (PK-3) which is in a Fairly Healthy condition.

Bank Mandiri Health Level Assessment 2019-2020

Bank Mandiri Composite Rating Determination Table for 2019-2020

Year	Factor Components	Ratio	Ratio Results (%)	Ranking 1	2	3	4	5	Criteria	Composite Rating
2019	Risk Profile	NPL	2.39		√				Healthy	Very Healthy
		Long Distance Relationship	96.37			√			Quite Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	1	√					Very good	

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	Earnings	BOPO	67.44	√					Very Healthy	
	Capital	CAR	21.39	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**15**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**(22/25)*100%=88%**	
2020	Risk Profile	NPL	3.29		√				Healthy	Very Healthy
		Long Distance Relationship	82.95		√				Healthy	
	Good Corporate Governance	GCG	1	√					Very good	
	Earnings	BOPO	80.03	√					Not healthy	
	Capital	CAR	19.90	√					Very Healthy	
	Composite Value		**25**	**15**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(23/25)*100%=92%**	

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2022

The table above shows that Bank Mandiri's composite rating in 2019 was Composite Rating 1 (PK-1), which is in a Very Healthy condition with a percentage of 88%. Similar to 2019, in 2020 it also obtained Composite Rating 1 (PK-1), which is in a Very Healthy condition with a percentage of 92%.

DISCUSSION

Health Level of Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk.

Based on the results of the BNI bank health level assessment, it can be seen that in the risk profile aspect using the NPL and LDR indicators, the results obtained are that the NPL ratio in 2019 has a Healthy predicate with a percentage of 2.30% and in 2020 it also has a healthy predicate with a ratio presentation of 4.30%, there was an increase in the ratio value of 2%, this occurred because the number of non-performing loans was much larger than in 2019 but remained in the healthy category. Meanwhile, the LDR ratio in 2019 had a fairly healthy predicate with a percentage of 91.50% and in 2020 decreased to 87.30% and remained in a fairly healthy condition. The GCG aspect in 2019 obtained a Good predicate (PK-2) and in 2020 also received a Good predicate (PK-2). For the Earnings aspect in 2019, it obtained a very healthy predicate with a percentage of 73.20% while in 2020 it became 93.30% with an unhealthy predicate. Furthermore, the Capital aspect in 2019 was 19.70% with a very healthy predicate and in 2020 it decreased to 16.80% with a very healthy predicate.

Research conducted by Handayani and Mahmudah (2020) revealed that BNI Bank's health assessment using the RGEC method for 2016-2018 was ranked composite 1 (PK-1) with a very healthy predicate. The scores were 90.00%, 90.00%, and 90.00%, respectively, in 2016-2018.

Based on the determination of the composite ranking of all indicators or all aspects of RGEC, it can be concluded that the health level of Bank BNI in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 2 (PK -2) with a HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 84% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 3 (PK-3) with a QUITE HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 68%.

Health Level of Bank Republik Indonesia Tbk.

Based on the results of the research on the health level of BRI Bank, it can be seen that in the Risk Profile aspect using the NPL and LDR indicators, the results obtained are that the NPL ratio in 2019 has a Healthy predicate with a percentage of 2.62% and in 2020 also has a healthy predicate with a ratio of 2.94%. Meanwhile, the LDR ratio indicator in 2019 has a fairly

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healthy predicate with a percentage of 88.64% and in 2020 decreased to 83.66% and is in a healthy condition. For the GCG aspect in 2019 obtained a Good predicate (PK-2) and in 2020 also received a Good predicate (PK-2). The Earnings aspect in 2019 obtained a very healthy predicate with a percentage of 71.10% with a very healthy category, while in 2020 there was an increase or increase in the BOPO ratio to 81.22% remaining with a very healthy predicate. The Capital Aspect in 2019 was 22.55% with a very healthy predicate and in 2020 it decreased to 20.61% but with a very healthy predicate.

Research conducted by Handayani and Mahmudah (2020) revealed that BRI Bank's health level assessment using the RGEC method for the 2016-2018 period resulted in a composite rating of 1 (PK-1), indicating very healthy. The scores were 96.67%, 93.33%, and 90.00%, respectively, in 2016-2018.

Based on the determination of the composite ranking of all indicators or all aspects of RGEC, it can be concluded that the health level of Bank BRI in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 2 (PK -2) with a HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 84% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 1 (PK-1) with a VERY HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 88%.

Health Level of Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.

Based on the results of the calculation of the health level of BTN Bank, it can be seen that in the Risk Profile aspect using the NPL and LDR indicators, the results obtained are that the NPL ratio in 2019 has a Healthy predicate with a percentage of 4.78% and in 2020 also has a healthy predicate with a ratio percentage of 4.37%. Bank BTN is the only state-owned bank to experience a decrease in the NPL ratio value. Meanwhile, the LDR ratio in 2019 has a less healthy predicate with a percentage of 113.50% and in 2020 decreased to 93.19% and is in a fairly healthy state. For aspects in 2019 received a Good predicate (PK-2) and in 2020 also received a Good predicate (PK-2). The Earnings ratio in 2019 reached 98.12%, categorized as unhealthy. In 2020, the BOPO ratio decreased to 91.61%, but remained unhealthy. The Capital ratio in 2019 reached 17.32%, categorized as very healthy, and in 2020, it increased to 19.34%, categorized as very healthy.

Research conducted by Putri, Panggiarti, and Iswanaji (2021) explains that the health assessment of Bank BTN using the RGEC method in 2017-2019 was at composite rank 2 (PK-2) with a healthy predicate, Composite Rank 2 (PK-2) with a healthy predicate, and Composite Rank 3 (PK-3) with a fairly healthy predicate. With values of 82.85%, 74.28%, and 65.71% in 2016-2018, respectively.

Based on the determination of the composite ranking of all indicators or all aspects of RGEC, it can be concluded that the health level of Bank BTN in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 3 (PK -3) with a QUITE HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 64% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 3 (PK-3) with a QUITE HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 68%.

Bank Mandiri's Health Level in 2019-2020

Based on the results of the research on the health level of Bank Mandiri, it can be seen that in the Risk Profile aspect using the NPL and LDR indicators, the results obtained are that the NPL ratio in 2019 has a Healthy predicate with a percentage of 2.39% and in 2020 also has a healthy predicate with a ratio presentation of 3.29%. Meanwhile, for the LDR ratio indicator in 2019, it has a fairly healthy predicate with a percentage of 96.37% and in 2020 decreased to 82.95% and is in a healthy state. for the GCG aspect in 2019 it received a Very Good predicate (PK-1) and in 2020 it also received a Very Good predicate (PK-1). For the Earnings aspect in 2019 it received a very healthy predicate with a percentage of 67.44% very healthy predicate, while in 2020 it increased to 80.03% but remained with a very healthy predicate. Furthermore, the Capital aspect in 2019 was 21.39% with a very healthy predicate and in 2020 it decreased to 19.90% but remained with a very healthy predicate.

Research conducted by Jusmani and Lilianti (2018) explains that the Assessment of Bank Mandiri's Health Level using the RGEC method in 2015-2017 was in composite rank 1

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(PK-1), namely with a very healthy predicate, and with values of 92.00%, 88.00% and 92.00% in 2015-2017, respectively.

Based on the determination of the composite ranking of all indicators or all aspects of RGEC, it can be concluded that Bank Mandiri's health level in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 1 (PK -1) with a VERY HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 88% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 1 (PK-1) with a VERY HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 92%.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the assessment of the Bank Health Level seen from the RGEC aspects of State-Owned Banks in 2019-2020, it can be concluded that:

a. LevelBank BNI's health in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 2 (PK -2) with a HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 84% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 3 (PK-3) with a QUITE HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 68%.
b. The health level of Bank BRI in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 2 (PK -2) with a HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 84% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 1 (PK-1) with a VERY HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 88%.
c. The health level of Bank BTN in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 3 (PK -3) with a QUITE HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 64% and in 2020 it also got a final composite score of 3 (PK-3) with a QUITE HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 68%.
d. Bank Mandiri's health level in 2019 obtained a final composite score of 1 (PK -1) with a VERY HEALTHY predicate because based on the calculation of the final composite score it got 88% and in 2020 it also obtained a final composite score of 1 (PK-1) with a VERY HEALTHY predicate, with a score of 92%.

Suggestion

From the conclusions above, there are several suggestions from researchers for this research, namely:

a. Banks are expected to consistently maintain good bank health, including effective risk management, effective corporate governance, and the ability to maintain profit generation, as well as assessing the adequacy of bank capital.
b. For further research, it is hoped that the ratios used will be expanded and the scope or discussion of the research will be expanded. Regarding the assessment of banking health using the RGEC approach.

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