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TEST OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GENERAL BANKING HEALTH LISTED ON THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE 2018-2022 USING THE RGEC METHOD

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the comparative level of health of commercial banks using the RGEC method: (Risk profile, Good Cooperative Governance, Earnings and Capital). The use of the RGEC method has been determined by BI (Bank Indonesia) and has been used since 2012 and is stipulated in PBI number 13/1/PBI/2011. The objects used in this research are Islamic commercial banks with a total of 9 banks that have the largest assets and are registered on the BEI (Financial Services Authority) and have annual reports and GCG (Good Corporate Governance) reports. Research that uses quantitative methods uses comparative analysis and uses non-parametric tests. Based on the research results, show that the risk profile variable is assessed using LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio), the GCG variable comes from PDN Net Open Exchange Position, the Earnings variable uses ROA (Return On Assets), the Capital variable is based on risk profile factors which are measured using CAR (Capital Adequacy). Ratio), Bank health variables are measured using NOM (Net Operating Margin). Variables that have ratios because this research uses ratio values as a comparison. Significant comparison results indicate that there are significant differences in each variable.

Keywords: *Bank Health, Risk Profile, GCG, Earning, Capital*

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1. Introduction

Banking sector monetary policy plays an important role in stabilizing a country's economy. Apart from operating as a service, banking is the driving force of the financial sector and supports the existing financial system. Like banks, the role of banks plays an indirect role in channeling funds to people who need working capital and providing regional financing through micro, small, and medium enterprises. According to Law Number 10 of 1998 the operation of Family Banking helps save the economic activity of any city, to speed up the economic cycle. Seeing the rapid development of the banking industry in Indonesia, the role of banks must of course be considered. One way to assess bank performance is through qualitative financial reports. Financial reports are reports that show the company's current financial condition or in a certain period (Heidy Arrvida Lasta and Nuzula 2014)

A bank is said to be healthy when the bank can carry out its duties well, meaning that a healthy bank is a bank that can capture and maintain public trust, act as an intermediary, and help regulate payments in implementing various government policies, especially monetary policy (Pratikto and Afiq 2021)Banks must always be evaluated to ensure that transparency is at the forefront of serving customers. Bad banking is not just about banking, it is also about being a threat to others. To assess the strength of a bank, it can be seen from various assessment aspects, which aim to find out whether the bank is very strong, strong, very strong, very weak, or in an unhealthy condition.

Bank Indonesia has made regulations relating to the health of this bank. The aim is to ensure that banking is in a healthy condition so that it does not harm the people who have an interest in banking. Bank health can be defined as the strength of a bank to carry out normal bank operational activities and be able to fulfill its obligations properly in ways that comply with applicable banking regulations (Afrialdy and Suripto 2020). Bank health is a condition where the bank can carry out operational activities stably and can fulfill all its obligations properly by applicable regulations (Pratikto and Afiq 2021)

Previously, (Pujiati 2017) prepared a comparative study on bank creditworthiness using the RGEC method with the results of the Total Performance of Sharia Commercial Banks for 2011-2015. The performance of the three Islamic commercial banks is different. Similar research has been conducted (Beby Arnetta 2019) which also provides the same conclusion. The results of the research show that there are significant differences between conventional banks and Islamic banks. The average value for conventional banks is 54.43% & Islamic banks 18.26%. In this research, conventional banks are better able to guarantee risky asset products than Islamic banks.

Meanwhile, research to calculate the health level of banks was also carried out by (Pratikto and Afiq 2021) Using the RGEC method, Bank BNI Syariah for the last 5 years has received a very healthy title and FDR Bank BNI Syariah has received a healthy title. Research using a similar method was also carried out by (Brian Davisco Keytimu and M. Khoiri 2022). The results show that banks listed on the IDX are said to be healthy overall using RGEC analysis. Research has also been conducted by (Heidy Arrvida Lasta and Nuzula 2014) stating that the overall health level of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk from 2011 to 2013, which was measured using the RGEC approach, can be said to mean that BRI is a healthy bank.

Research has also been conducted by (Nisak 2021) The research results show that internal factors and bank size do not have a significant effect on predicting financial difficulties. PER and macroeconomic variables do not have a significant effect on predictions of financial distress because banking internal fundamentals are good in facing changing economic conditions. Previously, research was also carried out by (Fauzan et al. 2021). The results of the research were the health level of Bank PT. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk uses a different CAMELS method every year.

The RGEC method is a method used to assess the level of bank health, because information about the health of a bank is needed by all parties, including bank owners, bank management, government, and the public as users of bank services. In assessing the health of a bank, financial reports are the most important media for viewing a company's achievements and economic conditions (Sofyan Syafri Harahap 1998) In assessing bank health using the RGEC method, there are four main components measured including risk profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, and Capital. Please note that the RGEC method is the result of the development of the CAMELS method. The function of this method is almost the same as the CAMELS method for measuring the level of bank health, but there are developments in it. (PBI No.13/1/PBI.2011)

Risk Profile is all risks inherent in banking resulting from banking operational activities that can affect financial performance. The risk profile is usually calculated by the Loan Deposit Ratio. Meanwhile, Good Corporate Governance is a company management system that gets added value. GCG is calculated by Net Open Position (PDN). PDN is part of GCG analysis, especially if the company operates in a context involving international transactions. Net Open Position reflects whether the company has exposure to foreign exchange risk. Banking companies have receipts and payments in foreign currency. Monitoring and managing foreign exchange risks is part of good GCG practices because it can affect a company's financial performance. Earning/Profitability is a tool used to measure a company's level of efficiency in generating profits, usually calculated by ROA and ROE. Meanwhile, Capital is defined as capital owned by banks. Capital can be measured using the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) indicator. (Pratikto and Afiq 2021)

2. Research Method

This research uses descriptive research and uses a quantitative approach. The quantitative approach according to (Sugiyono 2018) is an approach based on secondary data, this research data is usually in the form of numbers which will later be measured using statistics as a tool to test the results of calculations, these results will later be linked to the problem being researched and drawn to a conclusion . Meanwhile, descriptive research can be interpreted as research that is used to investigate circumstances, conditions, or other things in research, the results of which will then be explained or presented in a research report. (Arikunto 2019)

This research was conducted at 9 banks on the IDX for the 2018-2022 period, by obtaining secondary data that had been published by each bank that was the object of research. The reason the researcher chose Commercial Banks in Indonesia as the research object is because Commercial Banks are one of the biggest contributors to finance and have developed rapidly from year to year compared to other financial institutions. The 9 bank samples that I studied included: PT Mandiri, PT BRI, PT BCA, PT BNI, PT BTN, PT BANK CIMB NIAGA, PT Bank OCBC NISP, PT BANK PERMATA, and PT BANK PAN INDONESIA.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Table 1. Average LDR Bank

Year	LDR	Criteria
2018	82,72	Healthy
2019	84,425	Healthy
2020	75,803	Healthy
2021	72,088	very healthy
2022	72,29	very healthy

Table 2. Average PDN Bank

Year	PDN	Criteria
2018	1,488	very healthy
2019	2,598	very healthy
2020	1,547	very healthy
2021	1,381	very healthy
2022	1,995	very healthy

Table 3. Average ROA Bank

Year	ROA	Criteria
2018	1,92	very healthy
2019	1,802	very healthy
2020	1,1	quite healthy
2021	0,767	quite healthy
2022	1,999	very healthy

Table 4. Average CAR Bank

Year	CAR	Criteria
2018	18,212	very healthy
2019	17,976	very healthy
2020	21,354	very healthy
2021	21,586	very healthy
2022	20,866	very healthy

Descriptive Test

LDR

Table 5. Descriptive Test LDR

					95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
Mandiri	5	86,3420	8,63938	3,86365	75,6148	97,0692	77,61	96,37
BRI	5	84,8200	4,07193	1,82102	79,7640	89,8760	79,17	88,96
BCA	5	71,0200	9,27750	4,14902	59,5005	82,5395	62,00	81,60
BNI	5	86,3000	4,53486	2,02805	80,6692	91,9308	79,70	91,50
BTN	5	99,1380	9,24788	4,13578	87,6552	110,6208	92,65	113,50
CIMB NIAGA	5	87,5420	9,92473	4,43847	75,2188	99,8652	74,35	97,64
OCBC NISP	5	80,6640	11,99017	5,36217	65,7762	95,5518	71,70	94,08
PERMATA	5	78,6000	9,71854	4,34626	66,5328	90,6672	68,90	90,10
PANIN	5	100,2260	9,28056	4,15039	88,7027	111,7493	88,82	111,71
Total	45	86,0724	11,92556	1,77776	82,4896	89,6553	62,00	113,50

Based on the table above, the highest LDR is Bank Panin with an LDR value of 100.2260. The average general banking scores for 2018-2022 are 82.72, 84.425, 75.803, 72.088, 72.29 respectively. There can be a downward trend from year to year, but it is still in the healthy ranking category. So it can be concluded that in the 2018-2022 period general banking has a good ability to fulfill its short-term obligations. Based on the results of liquidity risk calculations calculated using the LDR ratio for each bank in the table above, there are differences in bank health when viewed from the overall average calculation of LDR ratios from 2018bn - 2022. Of the 9 conventional banks compared, one of the banks in the very healthy category was BCA bank, namely 71.0%. BCA bank's LDR is very small so it is very good and indicates that the bank's health is very healthy, which means the ratio of total credit is smaller than the amount of public funds and its capital used. Furthermore, 3 banks have a healthy category, including BRI Bank at 84.8%, OCBC NISP at 80.7%, and Permata at 78.6%. The three banks that have the healthy category are required to pay more attention to the regulation of the amount of credit given to improve the bank's health towards a very healthy title, otherwise, there will be concerns that the bank's health status will become quite healthy due to giving excessive amounts of credit compared to the funds invested.

Furthermore, 5 banks are included in the fairly healthy category, including Bank Mandiri at 86.3%, BNI at 86.3%, BTN at 99.1%, CIMB NIAGA at 87.5%, and Panin at 100.2%. This means that these five banks have a very large circulation of credit distribution, where the amount of funds received is getting smaller. However, if we look at the average LDR ratio for 9 conventional banks in 2017-2022, it was 86.0% and falls into the quite healthy category. The Loan Deposit Ratio is a ratio that describes the bank's ability to repay depositor funds that have been used to provide credit or loans to other customers. So, the higher the resulting LDR ratio, the more it shows that a bank has a low level of liquidity.

PDN

Table 6. Descriptive Test PDN

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Mandiri	5	3,3440	3,88699	1,73831	-1,4823	8,1703	,67	9,78
BRI	5	1,6680	1,23459	,55213	,1351	3,2009	,81	3,74
BCA	5	,4000	,33166	,14832	-,0118	,8118	,10	,90
BNI	5	2,0200	,86139	,38523	,9504	3,0896	,90	3,20
BTN	5	3,1320	1,10110	,49243	1,7648	4,4992	1,55	4,17
CIMB NIAGA	5	1,7180	1,12622	,50366	,3196	3,1164	,77	3,63
OCBC NISP	5	3,2140	1,27853	,57177	1,6265	4,8015	1,65	5,11
PERMATA	5	2,4600	3,67600	1,64396	-2,1044	7,0244	,10	8,60
PANIN	5	,0620	,04550	,02035	,0055	,1185	,01	,11
Total	45	2,0020	2,11519	,31531	1,3665	2,6375	,01	9,78

Based on the table above, the highest PDN value is Bank Mandiri, namely 3.3440. Net Open Position (PDN) is one of the ratios that can be used to measure the health of Good Corporate Government. The lower the PDN ratio value, the better the management of a company. Based on the table of average bank PDN, it is known that in general banking management is generally in the very healthy category as indicated by the ratio results, namely below 3 and constant during the 2018-2022 period. This can be interpreted as the absence of violations committed by general banking companies and indicates that the company is well-managed. Based on the PDN results of each bank, the smallest PDN was generated by Panin Bank, namely 0.0620, and shows that GCG management is very healthy among other banks.

ROA

Table 7. Descriptive Test ROA

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Mandiri	5	2,7340	,67759	,30303	1,8927	3,5753	1,64	3,30
BRI	5	3,1280	,76271	,34109	2,1810	4,0750	1,98	3,76
BCA	5	3,0200	,24900	,11136	2,7108	3,3292	2,70	3,20
BNI	5	1,9200	,95237	,42591	,7375	3,1025	,50	2,80
BTN	5	,7980	,44752	,20013	,2423	1,3537	,13	1,34
CIMB NIAGA	5	1,7880	,42470	,18993	1,2607	2,3153	1,06	2,16
OCBC NISP	5	1,8400	,32917	,14721	1,4313	2,2487	1,47	2,22
PERMATA	5	,8200	,32711	,14629	,4138	1,2262	,40	1,30

PANIN	5	-,8720	3,34269	1,49490	-5,0225	3,2785	-6,72	1,79
Total	45	1,6862	1,65665	,24696	1,1885	2,1839	-6,72	3,76

Based on the table above it can be interpreted that. The highest average ROA is Bank BRI, namely 3.1280. In sequence, the ROA ratio of commercial banks from 2018-2022, namely 1.92, 1.802, 1.1, 0.767, and 1.999, is in the quite healthy to very healthy category. If the ROA ratio is above 1.5, it can be said to be very healthy. This shows that general banking's ability to earn profits and maximize its assets has been running well. Based on the ROA ratio of each bank, the very healthy category includes banks BRI 3.1%, BCA 3.02%, Mandiri 2.7%, BNI 1.9%, OCBC NISP 1.8%, and CIMB NIAGA 1.8 %. The quite healthy category includes Permata Bank 0.82% and BTN 0.79%. Meanwhile, Bank Panin experienced a negative ratio of – 0.87% and received an unhealthy rating. This indicates that Panin Bank's ability to earn profits by using its assets has not gone well, in contrast to BRI Bank which can utilize all of its assets to earn profits so that it gets the title of being very healthy.

CAR

Table 8. Descriptive Test CAR

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Mandiri	5	20,2620	,86199	,38549	19,1917	21,3323	19,46	21,39
BRI	5	22,5900	1,84164	,82361	20,3033	24,8767	20,61	25,28
BCA	5	24,9000	1,19583	,53479	23,4152	26,3848	23,40	25,80
BNI	5	18,8000	1,22066	,54589	17,2844	20,3156	16,80	19,70
BTN	5	18,8360	1,09728	,49072	17,4735	20,1985	17,32	20,17
CIMB NIAGA	5	21,5840	1,16148	,51943	20,1418	23,0262	19,66	22,68
OCBC NISP	5	20,6840	2,22326	,99427	17,9235	23,4445	17,63	23,05
PERMATA	5	28,8200	8,38970	3,75199	18,4028	39,2372	19,40	35,70
PANIN	5	23,5120	6,13776	2,74489	15,8910	31,1330	14,46	31,43
Total	45	22,2209	4,52746	,67491	20,8607	23,5811	14,46	35,70

Based on the table above, it can be interpreted that the highest average CAR is Bank Permata, namely 28.8200. If the overall average for commercial banks from 2018 to 2022 is 18,212, 17,976, 21,354, 21,586, and 20,866 are in the very healthy category. Even though it fell in 2019, the overall CAR value for general banking was what was determined by Bank Indonesia in its regulation PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012 concerning the obligation to provide minimum capital with a minimum value of 8%. A large CAR ratio value illustrates that the bank can support operational losses if they occur and can provide credit in large amounts. Based on each bank, the order of banks that have the best CAR category is Bank Permata at 28.8%, BCA at 24.9%, Panin at 23.5%, BRI at 22.6%, Cimb Niaga at 21.6%, OCBC NISP at 20.7 at %, Bank Mandiri 20.3%, BTN 18.83%, and followed by BNI at 18.80%. Permata Bank has the best ratio among other banks so it can be interpreted that the better the bank is in guaranteeing risky asset products. This also indicates that the capital owned by Permata Bank is very high.

Table 9. Anova Test

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
LDR	Between Groups	3432,747	8	429,093	5,468	,000
	Within Groups	2824,892	36	78,469		
	Total	6257,639	44			
PDN	Between Groups	56,396	8	7,049	1,807	,108
	Within Groups	140,462	36	3,902		
	Total	196,857	44			
ROA	Between Groups	65,640	8	8,205	5,359	,000
	Within Groups	55,118	36	1,531		
	Total	120,757	44			
CAR	Between Groups	411,470	8	51,434	3,775	,003
	Within Groups	490,439	36	13,623		
	Total	901,909	44			

The LDR ratio is used to measure a bank's ability to pay a person's funds and personal funds resulting from loans issued by the bank (Siregar and Fauzi 2014) A high LDR indicates a bank's weak liquidity, the bank will have difficulty meeting its short-term obligations, such as sudden withdrawals by customers of their savings. What shortens the life of banks is Bank Indonesia Regulation 13/1/PBI/2011. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or other person will not be able to fulfill the bank's obligations. Credit risk can also be measured by unpaid loans (NPL). According to (Kasmir 2016), NPL (Non-Performing Loan) is a measure used to measure a bank's ability to accommodate credit risk.

The implementation of GCG is a policy implemented by banks in managing companies to create added value for shareholders and stakeholders in the long term (Prianti and Musdholifah 2018). According to Monk (2003) in (Salsabila S 2017) good corporate governance (GCG) is a system that regulates and controls companies that can create added value for all stakeholders. According to (Suryanto & Refianto 2019) in (Pratikto and Afiq 2021) GCG is calculated by PDN (Net Domestic Product).

ROA symbolizes the bank's ability to generate profits from all the assets it owns. A high ROA value indicates that the bank can generate optimal profits (Sofiasani, G, Gautama 2016). According to (Kasmir 2016) the definition of Earning is a ratio to assess a company's ability to make a profit. Meanwhile, according to Munawir (2007) (Prabowo, 2018) profitability or probability shows the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period.

The CAR ratio describes the bank's ability to maintain its capital and the management's ability to monitor, measure, and control various risks that can affect core and supplementary capital (Sarwo Kuncoro 2017). According to Harmono (2014) in (Munawir 2016) capital is an analysis used to measure a bank's ability to fulfill its long-term obligations or the bank's ability to fulfill its obligations in the event of liquidation.

The ANOVA test itself is a type of test that tests whether the nine general banking samples have the same or different averages. The basis for decision-making in this ANOVA analysis is that if the significant value (sig) is > 0.05 then the average is the same. On the other hand, if the significant value (sig) is <0.05 then the average is different. Based on the ANOVA output in the table above, it is known that the sig value is <0.05. So, it can be concluded that on average the nine banks have significantly different average LDR, PDN, ROA, and CAR ratios. This indicates that there are differences in health between the conventional banks studied.

Based on the data above, it can be interpreted that each indicator has a different significance value. From the LDR indicator, it can be concluded that the average value for 9 banks is significantly different. This happens because all the banks in the sample have different ways of working to reduce the LDR ratio each year. This is reflected in the LDR ratio of each bank which fluctuates and moves up and down. PDN can be concluded that the average value of 9 banks is significantly the same, ROA has a significantly different average value in 9 general banking samples. This indicates that all commercial banks in the research sample are different and have their criteria for generating ROA each year. Due to differences in profit levels between general banks. Thus, the results of the analysis using one-way ANOVA on the level of bank health in the ROA ratio show significant differences in the general banks studied. Meanwhile, the CAR indicator has a significantly different average value, this is because each bank is different in maintaining sufficient capital.

3.2. Discussion

According to (Zainuddin dan Jogiyanto Hartono 1999) in the Armanto Witjaksono journal, liquidity shows the availability of funds and resources at the bank now and in the future. Bank liquidity regulation is primarily intended so that each bank can fulfill obligations that must be paid immediately at any time. Calculating LDR or FDR is important because the bank's operational activities are to collect funds from third parties and channel them in the form of credit. General banking conditions from 2018 – 2022 have values that are relatively closer to the limits recommended by BI. The higher the LDR value, the better the bank can repay the loan given by the debtor, however, if the LDR value is too high, the possibility of obtaining higher profits is smaller because the capital is not used properly. Based on the results of liquidity risk calculations calculated using the LDR ratio for each bank in the table above, there are differences in bank health when viewed from the overall average calculation of the LDR ratio from 2018-2022. Of the 9 general banks compared, one of the banks in the very healthy category was BCA bank, namely 71.0%. BCA bank's LDR is very small so it is very good and indicates that the bank's health is very healthy, which means the ratio of total credit is smaller than the amount of public funds and its capital used. Furthermore, 3 banks have a healthy category, including BRI Bank at 84.8%, OCBC NISP at 80.7%, and Permata at 78.6%. The three banks that have the healthy category are required to pay more attention to the regulation of the amount of credit given to improve the bank's health towards a very healthy title, otherwise, there will be concerns that the bank's health status will become quite healthy due to giving excessive amounts of credit compared to the funds invested. Furthermore, 5 banks are included in the fairly healthy category, including Bank Mandiri at 86.3%, BNI at 86.3%, BTN at 99.1%, CIMB NIAGA at 87.5%, and Panin at 100.2%. This means that these five banks have a very large circulation of credit distribution, where the amount of funds received is getting smaller. However, if you look at the average LDR ratio for 9 general banks in 2018-2022, it is 86.0% and falls into the quite healthy category. The Loan Deposit Ratio is a ratio that describes the bank's ability to repay depositor funds that have been used to provide credit or loans to other customers. So, the higher the resulting LDR ratio, the more it shows that a bank has a low level of liquidity.

For the PDN indicator, the PDN value is significantly the same, and the PDN with the highest value is Bank Mandiri, namely 3.3440. Net Foreign Exchange Position (PDN) is one of the ratios that can be used to measure the health of Good Corporate Government. The lower the PDN ratio value, the better the management of a company. Based on the table of average bank PDN, it was found that in general, general banking management falls into the very healthy category as shown by the ratio results, namely below 3 and constant during the 2018-2022 period. This can be interpreted as meaning that violations committed by general banking companies are very minimal and indicates that the company is well managed. Based on the PDN results of each bank, the smallest PDN generated by Panin Bank is 0.0620 and indicates that GCG management is very healthy among other banks.

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According to PBI, a good ROA is an ROA whose value is above 2. Based on the table above, it can be interpreted that. The highest average ROA is Bank BRI, namely 3.1280. In sequence, the ROA ratio of commercial banks from 2018-2022, namely 1.92, 1.802, 1.1, 0.767, and 1.999, is in the quite healthy to very healthy category. If the ROA ratio is above 1.5, it can be said to be very healthy. This shows that general banking's ability to earn profits and maximize its assets has been running well. Based on the ROA ratio of each bank, the very healthy category includes banks BRI 3.1%, BCA 3.02%, Mandiri 2.7%, BNI 1.9%, OCBC NISP 1.8%, and CIMB NIAGA 1.8 %. The quite healthy category includes Permata Bank 0.82% and BTN 0.79%. Meanwhile, Bank Panin experienced a negative ratio of –0.87% and received an unhealthy rating. This indicates that Panin Bank's ability to earn profits by using its assets has not gone well, in contrast to BRI Bank which can utilize all of its assets to earn profits so that it gets the title of being very healthy.

Based on the table above, it can be interpreted that the highest average CAR is Bank Permata, namely 28.8200. If the overall average for commercial banks from 2018 to 2022 is 18,212, 17,976, 21,354, 21,586, and 20,866 are in the very healthy category. Even though it fell in 2019, the overall CAR value for general banking was what was determined by Bank Indonesia in its regulation PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012 concerning the obligation to provide minimum capital with a minimum value of 8%. A large CAR ratio value illustrates that the bank can support operational losses if they occur and can provide credit in large amounts. Based on each bank, the order of banks that have the best CAR category is Bank Permata at 28.8%, BCA at 24.9%, Panin at 23.5%, BRI at 22.6%, Cimb Niaga at 21.6%, OCBC NISP at 20.7 at %, Bank Mandiri 20.3%, BTN 18.83%, and followed by BNI at 18.80%. Permata Bank has the best ratio among other banks so it can be interpreted that the better the bank is in guaranteeing risky asset products. This also indicates that the capital owned by Permata Bank is very high.

4. Conclusion

Assessment of risk profile factors, from the aspect of proper credit risk Bank management is more capable of selecting and being careful in doing so providing credit to customers and following credit rules has been established by Bank Indonesia to avoid credit congestion. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to increase the period in the future observations and financial ratios used to obtain better analysis results detailed, accurate and comprehensive so that additional information can be found calculation of bank performance using the RGEC method.

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion previously explained, it can be concluded that the health level of general banking using the RGEC method in 2018-2022 is as follows:

1. In terms of risk assessment (Risk Profile), the health level of general banking using the LDR indicator during the 2018-2022 period is healthy.
2. In terms of Good Corporate Governance assessment, the health level of general banking using the PDN indicator during the 2018-2022 period is very healthy.
3. In terms of Earnings assessment, the health level of general banking using the ROA indicator is fluctuating, namely the period 2018, 2019 & 2022 is in a very healthy condition and the period 2020 and 2021 is quite healthy.
4. In terms of capital assessment, the health level of general banking using the CAR indicator for the 2018-2022 period is very healthy.

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