# Comparative Analysis of the Health Level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks in Indonesia Before (2017-2019) and During Covid 19 (2020-2022) Using RGEC Method

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*Abstract*

This research aims to analyze the differences in the health of Sharia Banks and Conventional Banks in Indonesia before and during Covid-19. The research method used was quantitative descriptive using the RGEC method, data analysis using the Normality Test and the Wilcoxon Signed Difference Test. The sampling technique used was a purposive sampling technique with the criteria of Islamic banks and conventional banks having core capital of less than 3 trillion and the samples obtained were 4 Sharia Commercial Banks and 7 Conventional Commercial Banks. The data used comes from the bank's quarterly financial reports and GCG reports for the 2017-2019 (Before Covid-19) and 2020-2022 (During Covid-19) periods. The overall level of bank health using RGEC analysis shows that Sharia Commercial Banks are in a "Fairly Healthy" condition both before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhil conventional commercial banks were in a "healthy" condition before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the Sign-Wilcoxon difference test show that comparing the health level of Islamic banks before and during the Covid-19 period, there is no difference in each ratio. Meanwhile, conventional banks have different ROA and ROE ratios, while there are no differences in the NPL, LDR, GCG and CAR ratios.

*Keywords: Islamic and conventional banks, RGEC, Sign-Wilcoxon, Covid-19.*

## INTRODUCTION

It is noted that the Covid-19 pandemic has entered Indonesia since March 2, 2020 and resulted in a significant decrease in economic activity operations, especially due to the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) since April 10, 2020. Unlike previous crises, it is clear that the financial crisis arose due to indiscipline and

vulnerability of the financial system, the crisis that has lasted since 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic has had a broad impact on various sectors. sector, especially the banking sector. Banks are part of the country's way of maintaining rupiah stability. [1] Currently, the types of banks known by the public are divided into two types of banks, namely conventional banks and Islamic banks. The two types of banks are currently attracting each other and competing quite a lot in the midst of the community to get attention from the community. [2]

Broadly speaking, the definition of a conventional bank is a bank that has activities, raising funds is carried out to distribute, give and charge rewards in the form of interest or a certain percentage of funds in a certain period. The percentage is set annually. [3] Sharia banking based on Law No. 21 of 2008 is a bank that carries out its business activities based on sharia principles. The types are divided into sharia commercial banks and sharia people's financial banks. The basic principle of Islamic banking is compliance with Mudharabah, which is a contract executed by capital owners through the management of funds or performance-based profits. While conventional banks are banks that have activities, raising funds is carried out to distribute, give and charge rewards in the form of interest or a certain percentage of funds in a certain period. The percentage is determined [4].

In more detail, it also explains that the difference between Islamic and conventional banking lies in the return and profit sharing between customers and the bank. Islamic banks use the principles of profit sharing and risk sharing and do not use interest as a means to obtain income or charge interest on the use of funds and loans. This is because Islamic banking prohibits usury.
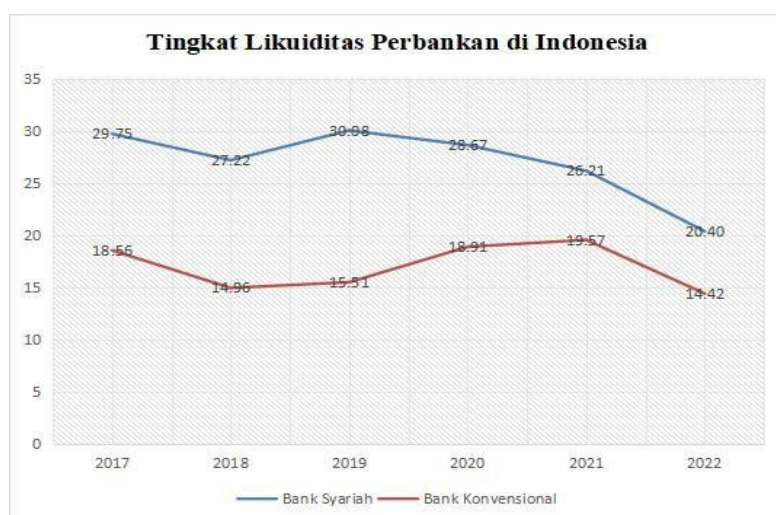


Graph 1 shows the liquidity level of Islamic banks and conventional banks from 2017 to 2022. In 2018, the liquidity value of Islamic and conventional banks decreased with the number of Islamic banks decreasing by 27.22% per year compared to the previous year. 29.75%, down 2%. 53%, while the number of conventional banks

decreased by 3.6% from 18.56% in 2017 to 14.96% in 2018. In 2019, the number of Islamic banks increased by 3.76% and the number of conventional banks increased by 0.55% compared to the previous period. However, there is a gap between Islamic banks and conventional banks for two consecutive years. Islamic banks recorded a decrease of 2.3% from 30.98% to 28.67% in 2020, and in 2021 decreased by 2.46%, while conventional banks recorded growth. by 3.4% in 2020 and 0.66% in 2021. In 2022, both Islamic and conventional banks.[5]

As befits a human being, banks as companies need to assess their health. The goal is to find out the real condition of the bank whether it is in good health, unhealthy, or maybe sick. If it turns out that the condition of the bank is in a healthy condition, then this needs to be maintained health. However, if the condition is in an unhealthy state then immediate action needs to be taken to treat it. From the assessment of the bank's health, it will eventually be found out the bank's performance.[6]

The problems that exist in Islamic banks and conventional banks are different. Islamic banks lie in the value of earnings or profitability factors that are much different compared to conventional banks which are already more than 1.5%. "The profitability factor is closely related to the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by the bank", so if the level of efficiency and profitability of the bank does not meet the standards then the bank does not perform well so that the bank's health needs to be questioned. Meanwhile, the problems that exist in conventional banks are the level of credit risk and liquidity risk, credit risk that exceeds the standard of more than 5% and liquidity risk that has not been able to meet the standard of 78%-92%, even in 2018-2019 exceeds 94%. Credit risk is the risk resulting from the debtor's failure to fulfill obligations to the bank. So if the level of credit risk is high, it will have an impact on bank finances that are not met or the bank will.[7]

Bank Indonesia as the bank supervisory institution issues a policy on assessing the health level of banks based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No.13/1/PBI/2011 concerning Health Assessment of Commercial Banks using the RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, Capital) method. The Risk Profile assesses the inherent risk and quality of risk management implementation in the bank's operational activities. There are eight types of risk assessed, namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, and reputation risk. The Good Corporate Governance factor assesses the quality of bank management on the implementation of GCG principles set by Bank Indonesia. The Earning factor (Profitability) assesses the ability of the bank to generate profits in a period. The Capital Factor is an evaluation of the adequacy of capital management.[8]

Previous research conducted by Fira Nurafini entitled Comparative Study of Bank Health Level Between Sharia Banks and Conventional Banks in Indonesia During the Covid-19 Pandemic using the Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBBR) method showed that there was no significant difference between the aspects of credit risk and capital in Islamic banks and conventional banks during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Other variables, namely liquidity risk, and profitability aspects show significant differences. In addition, all variables are still in the healthy category.[9]

Another researcher by Mohammad Jathy Anugrasandi entitled comparative analysis of the health level of Islamic commercial banks and conventional commercial banks with the RGEC approach (Case Study on Bank Syariah Mandiri and Bank Mandiri Year 2013-2015) shows that individually Islamic and Conventional Banks both cover financial ratio standards set by Bank Indonesia. Based on the Different Test that Conventional Banks have a better level of health in utilizing capital and assets as a source of income. However, the profit sharing system from sharia principles is better at generating profits than the interest system applied by conventional banks.

## METHOD

Based on the problem to be studied, the type of research used in this study is a type of quantitative research. Quantitative research methods are types of research that produce findings that can be achieved using statistical procedures or other means of quantification. [11] This study provides an explanation of the level of health and prediction of financial distress in Islamic and conventional banks in Indonesia before and during COVID-19. The explanation is put forward systematically and mathematically and is described in the form of numerical data.

The population of this study is Islamic banks and conventional banks in Indonesia that were registered with OJK (Financial Services Authority) before covid-19 (2017-2019) and during covid (2020-2022). It is known that conventional banks registered with the OJK are 115 banks, while Islamic banks are as many as 14 banks. So the total population is 129 banks. Then the population is limited by several criteria that have been set by researchers to be used as a sample in this study. The sample is the part of the elements of the population that gives conclusions about the entire population. [12] The sampling method used in this study is the purposive sampling method, where the sample used is based on characteristics or criteria that have been determined based on the characteristics or characteristics of the population. The criteria or characteristics of the sample used in this study are as follows:

1. Sharia Commercial Bank registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK).
2. Sharia Commercial Banks and Conventional Commercial Banks that have published complete quarterly financial statements during the research period (2017-2022 period).
3. Sharia Commercial Banks and Conventional Commercial Banks with a core capital of less than 3 trillion (OJK policy on the minimum core capital of banks is contained in POJK No. 12 of 2020).

Based on the sample criteria above, there are 6 Sharia Commercial Banks and 8 Conventional Commercial Banks that meet the sample criteria.[13]

**Table 1**

**List of Research Samples**

| Bank Type | Bank Name | Core Capital (As of September 2022 ) |
|---|---|---|
| Syariah Commercial Banks | Bank Central Asia Syariah | 2,884 Triliun |
| | Bank Syariah Bukopin | 1,109 Triliun |
| | Bank Panin Dubai Syariah | 2,201 Triliun |
| | Bank Aladin Syariah | 2,009 Triliun |
| Conventional Commercial Banks | Bank Oke Indonesia | 2,969 Triliun |
| | Bank Bumi Arta | 2,236 Triliun |
| | Bank Jtrust | 2,762 Triliun |
| | Bank Ganesha | 2,158 Triliun |
| | Krom Bank Indonesia | 2,131 Triliun |
| | Bank Index Selindo | 2,095 Triliun |
| | Bank Maspion Indonesia | 1,347 Triliun |

In this section, it will be explained about the definition of variables used in this study or in other words operating variables are definitions given to variables that are operationalized, namely variables that are studied and then given meaning, so that each variable studied is a specific variable. Data from the variables used in this study are sourced from quarterly banking financial statements that have been published on the websites of each Sharia Commercial Bank and Conventional Commercial Bank. Some variables require calculations from several financial statement components to be used for their value in binary logistic regression tests. There are 2 variables in this study, namely dependent variables and independent variables. A dependent variable or consequent variable is a variable whose value is influenced by an independent variable. While independent variables (free) or antecedent variables are variables that can be freely determined by :

**Table 2**
**Operational Variables**

| Variables | Operational definition of variables | Measuring Instruments |
|---|---|---|

| RGEC | FDR/LDR | LDR is a ratio that shows the effectiveness of banks in carrying out their functions as a distributor of funds in the form of loans sourced from public funds (DPK) | FDR=(Total Payout)/(Third Party Funds) x 100% |
|------|---------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | NPF/NPL | NPL is a ratio used to measure the ability of bank management to manage non-performing loans provided by banks. | NPL=(Non-performing Financing)/(Total Payments) x 10 |
| | GCG | Good corporate governance (GCG) can be interpreted as the governance of a company that is used to regulate between shareholders, company managers, creditors, employees, government, and stakeholders related to rights and obligations. | NK < 1.5 : Very Healthy<br>1.5 ≤ NK < 2.5 : Healthy<br>2.5 ≤ NK < 3.5 : Quite healthy<br>3.5 ≤ NK < 4.5 : Unhealthy<br>4.5 ≤ NK < 5 : Unhealthy |
| | ROA | ROA is one of the ratios used to assess the ability of a company to obtain profits through assets. | ROA=(profit before tax)/(average total assets) x10 |
| | ROE | ROE is a ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from investments made by shareholders in the company | ROE=(profit Before Tax)/(Average Paid-up Capital) x1 |
| | CAR | CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is a capital adequacy ratio that indicates the ability of banks to provide funds used to overcome possible risks of loss. | CAR=Capital/ATMR x100% |

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## 1. Assessment of the Health Level of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 Period (Before Covid-19) and the 2020-2021 Period (During Covid-19)Analisis RGEC

### Risk Profile

The risk profile of Islamic commercial banks in this study is represented by the results of the calculation of credit risk or financing risk and liquidity risk. For credit risk, Non-Performing Finance (NPF) ratio is used, liquidity risk uses Financing to Debt Ratio (FDR) Non Performing Finance.

The following is a recapitulation of the NPF ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 period (before the Covid-19 pandemic).

**Table 3**
**Calculation of NPF Ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 Period (Before Covid-19) and the 2020-2022 Period (During the Covid-19 Pandemic)**

| Bank Name | Before Covid-19 | | | | For Covid-19 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | PK | Predicate | Year | Value | PK | Predicate |
| BCA Syariah | 2017 | 0.14 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 0.12% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 0.25 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 0.3% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 0.45 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 0.01% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| KB Bukopin Syariah | 2017 | 2.88 | 2 | Sehat | 2020 | 4.78% | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2018 | 4.33 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2021 | 4.81% | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2019 | 4.15 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2022 | 3.99% | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| Bank Panin Dubai Syariah | 2017 | 3.55 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2020 | 2.64% | 2 | Sehat |
| | 2018 | 3.11 | 2 | Sehat | 2021 | 2.72% | 2 | Sehat |
| | 2019 | 3.33 | 2 | Sehat | 2022 | 1.84% | 1 | Sangat sehat |
| Bank Aladin Syariah | 2017 | 1.11 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 0.001% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 0.001 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 0.001% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 0.001 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 0.001% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |

Sumber: data diolah penulis

In the table above, the comparison of Islamic banks' financial performance before and during Covid-19 in the NPF ratio shows no significant difference, as seen in BCA Syariah and Bank Aladin Syariah which showed the same results before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. This means that the quality of BCA Syariah and Bank Aladin Syariah's financing portfolios is relatively stable during the pandemic or the level of payments and financing quality is maintained, despite the economic challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, Bank KB Bukopin Syariah in the pre-Covid-19 period from the 3-year research period, was in a "healthy" condition and decreased until the Covid-19 pandemic. This illustrates that there is an increased risk in the percentage of non-performing financing at Bank KB Bukopin Syariah during the pandemic but it is still within acceptable limits so that the condition of the financing ratio has decreased but is not so significant.

### 1. FDR

The FDR ratio is used by banks to assess the extent to which financing is disbursed. If the FDR figure increases, it indicates an increase in the level of financing. Increasing the distribution of financing to customers will have an impact on increasing high returns, which in turn will increase profitability

**Table 4.**
**Calculation of FDR Ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks for the Period 2017-2019 (Before Covid-19) and the Period 2020-2022 (During Covid-19)**

| Bank Name | Before Covid-19 | | | | For Covid-19 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | PK | Predicate | Tahun | Nilai | PK | Predicate |
| BCA Syariah | 2017 | 88.0 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2020 | 90.54 % | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2018 | 89.4 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2021 | 85.99 % | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2019 | 88.4 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2022 | 85.95 | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| KB Bukopin Syariah | 2017 | 86.9 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2020 | 162.3 % | 5 | Tidak sehat |
| | 2018 | 89.3 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2021 | 135.3 % | 5 | Tidak sehat |
| | 2019 | 89.3 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2022 | 89.94 % | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| Bank Panin Dubai | 2017 | 91.0 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2020 | 102.3 % | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2018 | 89.7 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2021 | 113.8 % | 4 | Kurang Sehat |

| Syariah | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 96.7 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2022 | 94.78 % | 3 | Cukup sehat |
| Bank Aladin Syariah | 2017 | 114 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2020 | 0.31% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 106 | 5 | Tidak Sehat | 2021 | 0.05% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 163 | 5 | Tidak Sehat | 2022 | 65.11 % | 1 | Sangat Sehat |

Source: data processed by the author

Based on the results of the calculation of the FDR ratio in table 4.2 which describes the condition of the FDR ratio before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, it shows that before the Covid-19 pandemic there were 3 Islamic banks that were in the "Quite Healthy" category, namely BCA Syariah, Bank KB Bukopin Syariah, and Bank Panin Dubai Syariah where the FDR values of the three banks were greater than 85 and less than 100 (85 > FDR < 100). This indicates that BCA Syariah, Bank KB Bukopin Syariah and Bank Panin Dubai Syariah have a level of financing that is still within the limits that can be termed and in accordance with good risk management principles, but this condition remains a warning signal in taking steps to control financing. Furthermore, Bank Aladin Syariah, the FDR value of Bank Aladin Syariah from year to year where in 2017 it was 114.06 (Unhealthy), in 2018 it was 106.406 (Unhealthy) and in 2018 it increased to 163,432 (Unhealthy) with this increase means that the FDR ratio is getting worse, because the higher the higher the level of risk that will be experienced.

a. *Good Corporate Governance*

**Table 5**
**Calculation of GCG Ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 Period (Before Covid-19) and the 2020-2022 Period (During Covid-19)**

| Bank Name | Before Covid-19 | | | | For Covid-19 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | PK | Predicate | Tahun | Value | PK | Predicate |
| BCA Syariah | 2017 | 1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| KB Bukopin | 2017 | 1.5 | 2 | Sehat | 2020 | 3 | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2018 | 1.5 | 2 | Sehat | 2021 | 3 | 3 | Cukup sehat |

| Syariah | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2.6 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2022 | 3 | 2 | Cukup sehat |
| Bank Panin Dubai Syariah | 2017 | 3 | 3 | Cukup sehat | 2020 | 2 | 2 | Sehat |
| | 2018 | 2 | 2 | Sehat | 2021 | 2 | 2 | Sehat |
| | 2019 | 2 | 2 | Sehat | 2022 | 2 | 2 | Sehat |
| Bank Aladin Syariah | 2017 | 2 | 2 | Sehat | 2020 | 2 | 2 | Sehat |
| | 2018 | 2 | 2 | Sehat | 2021 | 2 | 2 | Sehat |
| | 2019 | 2 | 2 | Sehat | 2022 | 2 | 2 | Sehat |

'

Source: data processed by the author

The table above illustrates the assessment of the quality of bank management on the implementation of good corporate governance principles. The table above shows that BCA Syariah in the pre-Covid-19 period was able to apply the principles of good corporate governance as shown in the results of the Self Assessment being in the "Very Healthy" category for 3 consecutive years (2017-2019). Meanwhile, Bank KB Bukopin Syariah experienced a decline in conditions, where in 2017-2018 it was in the "Healthy" category and in 2019 it was in a "Quite Healthy" condition. This shows that there is a decrease in awareness, commitment and practice application to GCG principles by KB Bukopin Syariah. In contrast to Bank Panin Dubai Syariah which has improved the quality of the implementation of GCG principles, which in 2017 was in a "Healthy Enough" condition and in 2018-2019 it increased with a "Healthy" condition. Furthermore, Bank Aladin Syariah, shows stable results every year). This shows that Bank Aladin Syariah is able to build a culture and sustainability practices in the principles of good corporate governance

**b. Earnings**
**1. ROA**

**Table 6**
**Calculation of ROA Ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 Period (Before Covid-19) and the 2020-2022 Period (During Covid-19)**

| Nama Bank | Sebelum Covid-19 | | | | Selama Covid-19 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | PK | Predicate | Year | Value | PK | Predicate |
| | 2017 | 1.08 | 3 | Sangat | 2020 | 0.94% | 3 | Cukup Sehat |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sehat | | | | |
| BCA Syariah | 2018 | 1.13 | 3 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 0.97% | 3 | Cukup sehat |
| | 2019 | 1.05 | 3 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 1.13% | 3 | Cukup sehat |
| KB Bukopin Syariah | 2017 | 0.30 | 4 | Sehat | 2020 | 0.03% | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2018 | 0.13 | 4 | Sehat | 2021 | -1.36% | 5 | Tidak sehat |
| | 2019 | 0.04 | 4 | Cukup Sehat | 2022 | -0.24% | 5 | Tidak sehat |
| Bank Panin Dubai Syariah | 2017 | -2.31 | 5 | Cukup sehat | 2020 | 0.10% | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2018 | 0.26 | 4 | Sehat | 2021 | -1.63% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |
| | 2019 | 0.20 | 4 | Sehat | 2022 | 1.76% | 2 | Sehat |
| Bank Aladin Syariah | 2017 | 5.07 | 1 | Sehat | 2020 | 8.84% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 1.81 | 3 | Sehat | 2021 | -3.63% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |
| | 2019 | 12.6 | 1 | Sehat | 2022 | -7.08% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |

Source: data processed by the author

Based on the results of the ROA ratio calculation above, it was revealed that BCA Syariah experienced a "Quite Healthy" condition for 3 years (2017-2019), while KB Bukopin Syariah bank was in a "Less Healthy" condition before the pandemic for 3 consecutive years, this reflects that KB Bukopin Syariah's financial performance has decreased revenues and increased costs so that KB Bukopin Syariah faces challenges in generating adequate profits from its assets. Furthermore, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah described "Unhealthy" conditions in 2017 and increased the following year, but not significant enough where its ROA ratio was in "Unhealthy" conditions in 2018-2019. Unlike Bank Aladin Syariah which was quite fluctuating every year in the pre-Covid-19 period, this revealed that there were changes in income at Bank Aladin Syariah from year to year

2. ROE

**Table 7**

**Calculation of ROE Ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 Period (Before Covid-19) and the 2020-2022 Period (During Covid-19)**

| Bank Name | Before Covid-19 | | | | For Covid-19 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | PK | Predicate | Year | Value | PK | Predicate |
| BCA Syariah | 2017 | 3.82 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2020 | 2.59% | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2018 | 4.51 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2021 | 2.61% | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2019 | 3.88 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2022 | 3.41% | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| KB Bukopin Syariah | 2017 | 1.57 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2020 | 0.15 % | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2018 | 0.74 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2021 | 5.84% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |
| | 2019 | 0.23 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2022 | -1.08% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |
| Bank Panin Dubai Syariah | 2017 | -21.3 | 5 | Tidak Sehat | 2020 | 0.50% | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2018 | 1.33 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2021 | 0.15 % | 4 | Kurang Sehat |
| | 2019 | 1.10 | 4 | Kurang Sehat | 2022 | 9.81% | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| Bank Aladin Syariah | 2017 | 8.66 | 3 | Cukup Sehat | 2020 | 10.14 % | 3 | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2018 | -5.42 | 5 | Tidak Sehat | 2021 | -4.04% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |
| | 2019 | 15.8 | 2 | Sehat | 2022 | 5.00% | 5 | Tidak Sehat |

Source: data processed by the author

Based on the table above, which illustrates the ROE ratio of Sharia Commercial Banks before and during Covid-19, it shows that BCA Syariah and Bank KB Bukopin Syariah had a "Less Healthy" predicate for 3 periods before the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah experienced "Unhealthy" conditions in 2017 and experienced an insignificant increase in 2018-2019 by being in the title of "Less Healthy". While Bank Aladin Syariah reflects fluctuating conditions from year to year, where in 2017 it was in a "Quite Healthy" condition, in 2018 it experienced an "Unhealthy" condition and increased significantly in 2019 to the title of "Healthy".

During the COVID-19 pandemic, BCA Syariah was in an "Unhealthy" condition for 3 periods, then Bank KB Bukopin Syariah in 2020 had the predicate "Less Healthy" and dropped dramatically to touch minus in the following year with a value of -5.84 and the predicate "Unhealthy" as well as in 2022 it was still in an "Unhealthy" condition. Then Bank Panin Dubai Syariah for 2 consecutive years (2020-2021) experienced "Unhealthy" conditions then experienced a significant increase in 2022 with the predicate "Quite Healthy. Meanwhile, Bank Aladin Syariah experienced a "Quite Healthy" condition in 2020 and decreased significantly for 2 periods in 2021 and 2022 with the predicate "Unhealthy", this reflects the condition of Bank Aladin Syariah which experienced a continued decline in profitability and decreased efficiency in capital use.

c. *Capital*

**Table 8**
**Calculation of Sharia Commercial Bank CAR Ratio for the 2017-2019 Period (Before Covid-19) and the 2020-2022 Period (During Covid-19)**

| Bank Name | Before Covid-19 | | | | For Covid-19 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | PK | Predicate | Year | Value | PK | Predicate |
| BCA Syariah | 2017 | 31.9 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 40.41% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 25.4 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 43.5% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 33.3 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 37.98% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| KB Bukopin Syariah | 2017 | 17.7 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 16.61% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 19.0 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 23.58% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 16.7 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 21.73% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| Bank Panin Dubai Syariah | 2017 | 15.7 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 19.86% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 24.3 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 29.37% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2019 | 16.2 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 24.26% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| Bank Aladin | 2017 | 64.9 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2020 | 318.4% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2018 | 74.1 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2021 | 444.7% | 1 | Sangat Sehat |

| Syariah | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|-----|---|------------------|------|----------|---|--------------|
| | 2019 | 201 | 1 | Sangat Sehat | 2022 | 372.4 % | 1 | Sangat Sehat |

Source: data processed by the author

Based on the table above which illustrates the level of CAR ratio at Sharia Commercial Banks before and during Covid-19, it is clear that the CAR ratio value of BCA Syariah, KB Bukopin Syariah, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank Aladin Syariah is 1 or is in the predicate of "Very Healthy" during the 2017-2022 period (before and during Covid-19). This indicates that Islamic banks have excellent capital adequacy to withstand losses incurred due to declining revenues, increases in non-performing loans and market volatility caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

**2. Assessment of the Health Level of Conventional Commercial Banks for the Period 2017-2019 (Before Covid) and 2020-2022 (During Covid)**

The following are the results of calculations of conventional commercial banks using the RGEC method as outlined in the following table:

| Nama Bank | | | | Sebelum Covid-19 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tahun | NPL | LDR | GCG | ROA | ROE | CAR | PK | Predikat | |
| Bank Oke Indonesia | 2017 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat | |
| | 2018 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 70% | Cukup sehat | |
| | 2019 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 60% | Kurang sehat | |
| Bank Bumi Arta | 2017 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90% | Sangat sehat | |
| | 2018 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 93% | Sangat sehat | |
| | 2019 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat sehat | |
| Bank J Trust | 2017 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 67% | Cukup sehat | |
| | 2018 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 57% | Kurang sehat | |
| | 2019 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 67% | Cukup sehat | |
| Bank Ganesha | 2017 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat sehat | |
| | 2018 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat | |
| | 2019 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat sehat | |
| Krom Bank Indonesia | 2017 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat | |
| | 2018 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat | |
| | 2019 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80% | Sehat | |
| Bank Index Selindo | 2017 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90% | Sangat sehat | |
| | 2018 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat sehat | |
| | 2019 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 80% | Sehat | |
| Bank Maspion | 2017 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90% | Sangat sehat | |
| | 2018 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat | |
| | 2019 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat | |

| Nama Bank | Tahun | NPL | LDR | GCG | ROA | ROE | CAR | PK | Predikat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Hasil Perhitungan Selama Covid-19 | |
| Bank Oke Indonesia | 2020 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 63% | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2021 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 63% | Cukup sehat |
| | 2022 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 60% | Kurang sehat |
| Bank Bumi Arta | 2020 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2021 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90% | Sangat Sehat |
| | 2022 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat Sehat |
| Bank J Trust | 2020 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 67% | Cukup Sehat |
| | 2021 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 63% | Cukup sehat |
| | 2022 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat Sehat |
| Bank Ganesha | 2020 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| | 2021 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 77% | Sehat |
| | 2022 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| Krom Bank Indonesia | 2020 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| | 2021 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| | 2022 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| Bank Index Selindo | 2020 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| | 2021 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat sehat |
| | 2022 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 83% | Sehat |
| Bank Maspion | 2020 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 80% | Sehat |
| | 2021 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 87% | Sangat Sehat |

Source: data processed by the author

Based on the data in the table, there was a decline in the health condition of Bank Oke Indonesia from 2017 to 2019. In 2017, the bank's health rate was at 83% which was categorized as "Healthy". However, in 2018, the health rate decreased to 70%, indicating a deterioration in the quality of bank health. This decline continued in 2019, where the health rate dropped to 60% due to the decline in ROA and ROE ratios each year. A decrease in ROA indicates low operational efficiency or low net income generated by the bank compared to total assets owned, on the other hand a decrease in ROE indicates that the bank has decreased profitability or less effective use of capital. Then during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was seen that the condition of Bank Oke Indonesia in 2020 and 2021 remained stable with a figure of 63% with the predicate "Quite Healthy", then there was a decline in 2022.

The health level at Bank Bumi Arta has been in a "Very Healthy" condition for 3 consecutive years, but the percentage of health level varies, in 2017 it was 90%, then increased in 2018 to 93% and then decreased in 2019 to 87%, a significant decrease occurred in 2019 seen in the decrease in ROA ratio caused by an increase in operating

costs without a balanced increase in revenue. Furthermore, during the Covid-19 pandemic, Bank Bumi Arta was in a "Quite Healthy" condition in 2020 with a percentage of 87% and increased in 2021 to 90%, it can be seen that the increase was influenced by the LDR ratio which indicates an increase in the bank's ability to use funds from third parties (DPK) to finance financing. Then in 2022 it decreased to 87% due to a decrease in the NPL ratio which indicates an increase in credit risk or .

Furthermore, Bank Ganesha, Bank Ganesha's health level in 2017 was at 87% with the predicate "Very Healthy", then in the following year it decreased to 83% with the predicate "Healthy" in 2018, the decline was influenced by a decrease in the ROA ratio caused by an increase in operating costs without a balanced increase in revenue, then in 2019 again increased at 87% (Very Seha) this increase It can be seen from the decrease in the value of the LDR ratio which shows that the lower the LDR value, the lower the liquidity risk that will be experienced by the bank. Furthermore, during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was illustrated that the bank's health level in 2020 was at 83% with the predicate "Healthy" then decreased to 77% with the predicate "Healthy", the decrease was caused by a decrease in the ratio of ROA and ROE, a decrease in ROA indicated low operational efficiency

## CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis that has been carried out in order to assess the level of bank health and the potential for financial crisis of Sharia Commercial Banks and Conventional Commercial Banks before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The results of the Sharia Commercial Bank Validity Level research for the period 2017-2019 (Before Covid-19) and the Period 2020-2022 (During Covid-19) using RGEC analysis are as follows:

a. BCA Syariah's health level was ranked Composite 2 (PK-2) before Covid-19 and during Covid-19 with a percentage of 77%. This shows that BCA Syariah's health condition is in a "Healthy" position
b. The health level of Bank KB Bukopin Syariah was at Composite Rank 3 (PK-3) before the covid-19 pandemic with a percentage of 63%, then experienced a decline in financial performance during covid-19 to 51% with a Composite Rating 4 (PK-4)
c. The health level of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah is in the condition of "Quite Healthy" or Composite Rating 3 (PK-3) with a percentage of 62%, and during the pandemic increased to 68% with the predicate "Quite Healthy" or PK-3
d. Bank Aladin Syariah's health level was in a "Healthy" condition or Composite Rank 2 (PK-2) before and during Covid-19 with a percentage of 77%.
2. The results of research on the Health Level of Conventional Commercial Banks for the period 2017-2019 (Before Covid-19) and the Period 2020-2022 (During Covid-19) using RGEC analysis are as follows:

a. Bank Oke Indonesia's health level is in a "Healthy" condition or PK-2 with a percentage of 71% and during Covid-19 it has decreased to 62% with the predicate "Quite Healthy".
b. Bank Bumi Arta's health level before the covid-19 pandemic was in Composite Rank

1 (PK-1) with a percentage of 90%, then decreased during the covid-19 pandemic with a percentage of 88% even though it was still with the same composite rating, namely PK-1.

c. Bank J Trust's health level was 64% with the acquisition of Composite Rating 3 (PK-3) or with the predicate "Quite Healthy" before the Covid-19 pandemic, then during the Covid-19 pandemic it increased to 72% with the predicate "Healthy" (PK-2).

d. Bank Ganesha's health level is in Composite Rank 1 (PK-1) with a percentage of 86%, then during the Covid-19 pandemic it decreased to 81% with the predicate "Healthy" (PK-2).

e. Bank Indonesia's Chrome health level is at Composite Rank 2 (PK-2) with a percentage of 82% or at "Healthy" condition before the covid-19 pandemic, then during the Covid-19 pandemic Bank Indonesia's Chrome has increased to 83% with the predicate "Healthy" or PK-2.

f. The health level of Bank Index Selindo was in Composite Rank 1 (PK-1) with a percentage of 86% or with the predicate "Very Healthy" before the covid-19 pandemic, then during the covid-19 pandemic it decreased to 84% with the predicate "Healthy" or in Composite Rank 2 (PK-2).

g. Bank Maspion's health level before the covid-19 pandemic was at Composite Rank 2 (PK-2) with a percentage of 85% and increased during the covid-19 pandemic with a percentage level of 86% or was in a condition of "Very Healthy".

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