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FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF BANK HEALTH CASE STUDY AT PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) TBK

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the level of bank health at PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. The data used is quantitative data in the form of financial reports. The analysis technique used is descriptive analysis, namely by using Capital, Asset, Management, Earning and Liquidity factors. The research results show that Bank Mandiri's health level is in a healthy condition, meaning that the bank is able to carry out normal banking operational activities and is able to fulfill all its obligations properly in ways that comply with applicable banking regulations with a score of 93.07 in 2018. 87.17 in year 2019 and 89.46 in 2020.

Keywords: Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings and Liquidity, Bank Health Level.

INTRODUCTION

The economic growth of a nation requires a pattern of management of economic resources that are available, directed, integrated and can be used to improve the welfare of society. In managing these economic resources, economic institutions, including financial institutions, work together to mobilize all economic potential so that it is optimally empowered and successful. Financial institutions are believed to have a very important role in driving the wheels of a country's economy, especially banking. The banking industry is often considered the heart and driving force of a country's economy. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2019 hit the backbone of the Indonesian economy, and it still haunts the economy to this day. The financial services and insurance sectors, which include banking, are not immune from this impact . In the S&P Global Ratings analysis on September 23 2020, the Indonesian banking system will only recover in 2023. This encourages extra efforts to maintain the stability of the banking sector on Indonesia's journey towards national economic recovery.

According to Banking Law number 7 of 1992, a bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them to the public in the form of credit or other forms aimed at improving the standard of living of many people. The role of banking in the economy is first, to carry out a transmission function . Second, collecting and distributing funds. Third, transforming and distributing risks in an economy. Fourth, as well as instruments to stabilize economic conditions (stabilization function) Gill (1966: 20) in (Simatupang, 2019) . Currently, the terms healthy or unhealthy banks are increasingly popular. Various actual events regarding banking, such as mergers and liquidations, are always associated with bank health. Therefore, banking as an intermediation institution needs to receive better attention. One of the things that must be considered in the banking world is the bank's health level. According to (Hemelda & Istimaroh, 2018) bank health can be interpreted as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operational activities and be able to fulfill all its obligations properly in ways that comply with applicable banking regulations.

The level of bank health can be assessed from several indicators. One of the main sources that can be used as research material is through financial reports published by the bank concerned. Financial reports published by a company can determine the performance, financial position and changes in the financial position of a banking company. The ability to determine the health level of a bank will provide benefits for many parties, especially creditors and investors. As stated by (Maramis, 2019) the assessment of bank health is not only seen from the size of the bank's total assets but can be assessed from various factors based on applicable regulations. As stated by (Sari, 2020) , a bank that always makes profits and whose total assets always increase does not guarantee that the bank has a good level of health. (Paramartha & Darmayanti, 2017) also said the same thing, even though it is one of the largest banks in Indonesia with the largest ownership of assets and third party funds, it cannot be denied that banks must continue to assess their health so that the quality of their performance is maintained.

Procedures for assessing the health of commercial banks have been regulated in Bank Indonesia regulation Number 6/10PBI/2004 dated 12 April 2004 concerning procedures for assessing the health level of commercial banks using the CAMELS (Capital, Assets Quality, Management, Earning Liquidity and Sensitivity to Risk Market) method. The components assessed in the CAMEL method are CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), Assets Quality with the KAP (Productive Asset Quality) ratio, Management with the NPM (Net Profit Margin) ratio, Earnings with the ROA (Return On Assets) ratio and BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operational Income), as well as Liquidity with the LDR ratio (Loan to Deposit Ratio). The ratios used in assessing a bank's health level are also indicators to determine a banking company's ability to generate profits for the next fiscal year.

Several studies as support for conducting re-research on bank health levels using the CAMEL method, one of which is research (Syahputra, 2018) on PT Bank Artos Indonesia Tbk for the 2014-2017 period, shows that the overall CAMEL analysis of ratio calculations at PT. Bank Artos Indonesia Tbk for 2014 received the title "Healthy", in 2015 and 2016 the bank's health level was declared "Unhealthy" and in 2017 it received the title "Quite Healthy".

Then according to (Raturandang et al., 2018) regarding Bank Health Level Analysis Using the CAMEL Method (Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity) at PT. Bank Sulut-Go concluded that the calculation of the bank's health level for the last 3 years (2015 to 2017) at PT Bank SulutGo was considered quite healthy. (Junus & Lagata, 2017) in their research entitled Comparative Analysis of the Performance of Rural Banks (BPR) Based on the CAMEL Method in Gorontalo Regency during the 2014-2015 period, shows that PT. BPR Asparaga Adiguna Bersama has a performance level that is one level better when compared to PT. BPR Paro Dana. However, it is known that the condition of the two BPRs is still very far from being healthy, which is not in accordance with the provisions set by Bank Indonesia.

The phenomenon that occurs at PT Bank Mandiri Tbk level achievements obtained to the second largest asset management in Indonesia with total assets worth IDR 1,202.2 trillion in 2018 and IDR. 1,318.2 trillion in 2019. Then in 2020 Bank Mandiri's assets reached IDR 1,429.3 trillion, growing 8.43% compared to the same period the previous year. In 2018 Bank Mandiri earned a net profit of 25,851 trillion, which increased in 2019 to 28,445 trillion. Furthermore, Bank Mandiri experienced a significant decline in net profit in 2020 to 17,645 trillion, down 37.71% compared to the same period the previous year. This is the result of a decrease in the amount of credit distributed to the public. The decline in profits is in line with the decline in banking performance nationally and the general economic slowdown due to the pandemic. One of Bank Mandiri's profit supports is cost efficiency. Considering that Bank Mandiri is one of the banks trusted by the Indonesian people regarding saving funds, lending or capital loans, Bank Mandiri must maintain this trust, namely by paying attention to the level of soundness as a reference in carrying out all its operational activities. Based on several factors above, it can be said that assessment and supervision in assessing the health of a bank is very important in order to realize the vision and mission of the bank itself. Therefore, this research was raised with the title " Influencing Factors. " level bank health case study at PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) tbk ' which is listed on the Indonesian stock exchange.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Banking Financial Reports

Financial statements are the final product of a series of processes for recording and summarizing business transaction data. Financial reports are basically the result of the accounting process which can be used as a tool to communicate financial data or company activities to interested parties which shows the company's financial health and company performance (Hery, 2009: 3) . . According to (Fahmi, 2011:2) financial reports are information that describes the financial condition of a company, and furthermore this information can be used as an illustration of the company's financial performance. The bank's financial report shows the bank's overall financial condition, both from the position of assets, liabilities, income and costs that have been carried out by the bank. From this report you will be able to read the actual condition of the bank, including the strengths and weaknesses of the bank. This report also shows the performance of bank management during one period. The advantage of reading this report is that management can improve existing weaknesses and maintain their strengths (Anto et al., 2011: 323)

2. Factors evaluation Bank Health Level

Bank health can be interpreted as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operational activities and be able to fulfill all its obligations properly in ways that comply with applicable banking regulations (Hemelda & Istimaroh, 2018) . According to (Purba

et al., 2015) a bank can be said to be healthy if the bank is able to maintain public trust, and is able to help smooth payment traffic and can assist the government in implementing its policies, especially policies in the monetary sector. In order for a bank to be able to carry out its functions well, a bank must have sufficient capital so that the bank is able to maintain its business continuity and can fulfill its obligations at all times. The four categories of bank health level predicates are as follows:
Table 1.

Table 1.
Credit Value Classification of Bank Health Level

CAMEL Credit Score	Rating
81-100	Healthy
66 -< 81	Pretty healthy
51 - < 66	Unwell
< 51	Not healthy

Source: (Martono, 2002)

Table. 1. shows that if the bank's credit health value is 81 to 100, then the bank is in a healthy condition. Then if the credit score is 66 to less than 81 then the bank is said to be quite healthy. Then if the credit score is 51 to less than 66 then the bank is said to be unhealthy. And if the credit score is less than 51 then the bank is said to be unhealthy.
3. The CAMEL assessment consists of 5 Five Factors assessment Bank Health Level like following :
1. Capital (Capital)
According to (Martono, 2002:89) the assessment of this capital aspect is capital which is based on the bank's minimum capital requirement. This assessment is based on CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), namely the ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets (RWA). RWA (risk weighted assets) is the sum of balance sheet assets and administrative assets. According to (Syahputra, 2018) CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is a capital adequacy ratio that shows the banking ability to provide funds that are used to overcome possible risks of loss.
2. Assets Quality (Asset Quality)
According to (Kasmir, 2011) assets are an economic resource that is expected to provide business benefits in the future. Asset Quality is assessing the types of assets owned by the bank. Asset assessment is in accordance with the regulations set by Bank Indonesia, namely by comparing classified productive assets with productive assets. Productive assets are all assets invested by banks in the form of rupiah or with the aim of obtaining income in accordance with their function, such as credit provided for investment in the form of securities and investments (Raturandang et al., 2018) . The assets that are classified are productive assets that either have or have the potential to provide no income or cause losses.
3. Management (Management)

The assessment of management aspects in this research cannot be in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations because there are limitations related to the element of bank confidentiality or in other words the data is internal to the bank. However, it will be projected with NPM (Net Profit Margin) (Khaerunnisa, 2012: 48:49) in (N. Sari, 2018) . Net Profit Margin is the ratio between net profit and operating income. Net Profit Margin shows the company's ability to generate net profits. The greater this value, the more optimal the bank will be in generating net profit. In her research, Merkusiwati (2007) in (Amelia & Aprilianti, 2019) describes the level of bank health from the management aspect through the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio because all management activities of a bank which include general management, risk management and bank compliance will ultimately influence and leads to profit generation.

4. Earning (Profitability)

According to (Kasmir, 2012) the profitability aspect is an aspect used to measure a bank's ability to increase profits. This ability is carried out in one period. This aspect is also used to measure the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by the bank concerned. A healthy bank is a bank that is measured in terms of profitability which continues to increase above predetermined standards. This assessment includes things like:

Return on assets (ROA- Return on Assets)

Return On Assets is a comparison between profit before tax at a bank and total bank assets, a ratio that shows the ability of capital invested in total assets to generate profits. Return On Assets is able to measure a company's ability to utilize its assets to generate profits. The greater the ROA value, the better the company's performance, because the rate of return on investment is greater. (Saputra et al., 2016) .

BOPO (Operating Costs compared to Operating Income)

According to Riyadi (2006) in (Saputra et al., 2016) the BOPO ratio, called the efficiency ratio, is used to measure the ability of bank management to control operational costs towards operational income. The smaller this ratio means the more efficient the operational costs incurred by the bank concerned so that the possibility of a bank being in trouble is smaller. The BOPO ratio is the ratio between operational costs and operating income. Operational costs are all types of costs that are directly related to all bank activities, while operational income is the inflow of assets or debt reduction obtained from the delivery of goods or services to other people (Syahputra, 2018) .

5. Liquidity (Liquidity)

Liquidity is the bank's ability to pay all its debts, especially savings, current accounts and deposits when they are billed and can also fulfill all credit requests that are worthy of financing (Raturandang et al., 2018) . The bank must have sufficient cash reserves.

The liquidity component assessment is carried out using the LDR ratio (Loan to Deposit Ratio). This ratio describes a bank's ability to repay withdrawals made by customers by relying on the credit provided as a source of liquidity (Raturandang et al., 2018) . According to (Latumaerissa, 2014) the purpose of calculating the Loan to Deposit Ratio is to find out and assess to what extent a bank has a healthy condition in carrying out its operations or business activities.

When outlined in table 2 , all CAMEL factor weights are presented as follows:

Table. 2

Weight

No	CAMEL Factor	CAMEL components	Weight
1	Capital	CAR	25%
2	Assets Quality	HOOD	30%
3	Management	NPM	25%
4	Earnings	ROA	5%
		BOPO	5%
5	Liquidity	LDR	10%
CAMEL			**100%**

Source: PBI No. 6/10/PBI/2004 in (Syahputra, 2018)

Table 2 shows all CAMEL factors with the number of weights used. The Capital aspect assessment has a weighting value of 25%, the Asset Quality aspect has a weighting value of 30%. Furthermore, the Management aspect has a weight value of 25%, the Earning aspect weight value is 10% and the Liquidity aspect is 10% so that the entire weight value is 100%.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of data used is quantitative data. Quantitative data, namely data in the form of absolute numbers or figures, can be collected from time to time to see developments or trends in conditions or what is usually called a time series so that it can be read relatively easily. Data source The data used in this research was obtained indirectly or is usually called secondary data. Secondary data is a variety of information that does not directly provide data to data collectors and is processed by certain organizations or parties. This secondary data was obtained from the official website through financial reports published on the official website of the Indonesian Stock Exchange www.idx.co.id

Data collection methods are techniques or methods used by a researcher to collect the necessary data. The data collection techniques used in this research are: Literature Study (Library Research), data collection using library research is by reading references that support the content of this scientific research. Data obtained through library research is a source of information that has been found by competent experts in their field, data comes from books, websites, articles related to research discussions. And Documentation with collect and re-record data owned by the company relating to the problems that will be discussed and which will be used as research objects.

Data analysis techniques are methods of processing data into information that is easier to understand. Data analysis is also needed so that we can get solutions to problems. The analysis technique used in this research is Quantitative Descriptive Analysis,

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namely research used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected as it is.

The following is a description of the steps in analyzing data descriptively which is intended to obtain bank health ranking results from this research:

Collect required data such as bank financial reports listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

Calculate the ratio value and credit value of each CAMEL factor based on the following formula:

Capital with the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) ratio

- $\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Modal}}{\text{Aktiva tertimbang menurut resiko}} \times 100\%$
- $\text{Nilai Kredit Komponen CAR} = 1 + \frac{\text{Rasio}}{0{,}1}$

Table 3
Capital Aspect Assessment Criteria (CAR)

Ratio	Rating
CAR ≥ 12%	1. Very healthy
9% ≤ CAR < 12%	2. Healthy
8% ≤ CAR < 9%	3. Pretty healthy
6% ≤ CAR < 8%	4. Unwell
CAR ≤ 6%	5. Not healthy

Source: SE Bank Indonesia Number 6/23/DPNP 2004

In table 3. if the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is more than 12% then it is said to be very healthy. If the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is more than 9% and less than 12%, it is said to be healthy. If the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is more than 8% and less than 9%, it is said to be quite healthy. If the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is more than 6% and less than 8%, it is said to be unhealthy. And if CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) less than 6% is said to be unhealthy.

Assets Quality to Productive Asset Quality (KAP) ratio

" KAP = " (Aktiva Produktif yang diklasifikasikan)/(Aktiva produktif) ×100%

"Nilai Kredit Komponen KAP = 1+" (15,5%-Rasio KAP)/(0,15%)

Table 4 Productive Asset Quality Assessment Criteria

Ratio	Rating
≤ 2%	1. Very healthy
2% < KAP ≤ 3%	2. Healthy
3% < KAP ≤ 6%	3. Pretty healthy
6% < KAP ≤ 9%	4. Unwell
KAP > 9%	5. Not healthy

Source: SE Bank Indonesia Number 6/23/DPNP 2004

Table 4 shows that if the KAP (Quality of Productive Assets) is less than 2%, it is said to be very healthy. If KAP (Productive Asset Quality) is more than 2% and less than 3%, it

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is said to be healthy. If KAP (Quality of Productive Assets) is more than 3% and less than 6%, it is said to be quite healthy. If the KAP (Productive Asset Quality) is more than 6% and less than 9%, it is said to be unhealthy. And if KAP (Quality of Productive Assets) is more than 9% it is said to be unhealthy.

Management with Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio

$$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Laba bersih}}{\text{Laba operasional}} \times 100\%$$

Table 5
Management Aspect Criteria (NPM)

Ratio	Rating
NPM ≥ 100%	1. Very healthy
81% ≤ NPM < 100%	2. Healthy
66% ≤ NPM < 81%	3. Pretty healthy
51% ≤ NPM < 66%	4. Unwell
NPM < 51%	5. Not healthy

Source: SE BI Number 6/23/DPNP 2004 in (Syahputra, 2018)

Table 5 shows that if the Net Profit Margin is more than 100%, it is said to be very healthy. If the Net Profit Margin is more than equal to 81% and less than 100% it is said to be healthy. If the Net Profit Margin is more than 66% and less than 81%, it is said to be quite healthy. If the Net Profit Margin is more than 51% and less than 66%, it is said to be unhealthy. And if Net Profit Margin less than 51% were said to be unhealthy.

Earnings

(1) Return of Assets

- $\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Laba sebelum pajak}}{\text{Total Aset}} \times 100\%$
- Credit value ROA component $= \frac{\text{Rasio}}{0{,}015}$

Table 6
Ratio Rating

Ratio	Rating
ROA > 1.5%	1. Very healthy
1.25% < ROA ≤ 1.5 %	2. Healthy
0.5% < ROA ≤ 1.25 %	3. Pretty healthy
0% < ROA ≤ 0.5%	4. Unwell
ROA≤ 0%	5. Not healthy

source: SE Bank Indonesia No. 6/23/DPNP 2004

Table 6 shows that if ROA (Return On Assets) is more than 1.5%, it is said to be very healthy. If ROA (Return On Assets) is more than 1.25% and less than 1.5%, it is said to be healthy. If ROA (Return On Assets) is more than 0.5% and less than 1.25%, it is said to be quite healthy. If ROA (Return On Assets) is more than 0% and less than 0.5%, it is said to be unhealthy. And if ROA (Return On Assets) is less than 0%, it is said to be unhealthy.

(2) Operating costs Operating Income

- $BOPO = \frac{\text{Biaya Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}} \times 100\%$
- BOPO Component Credit Value $= \frac{100\% - \text{Rasio BOPO}}{0{,}08\%}$

Table 7 BOPO Aspect Assessment Criteria

Ratio	Rating
BOPO ≤ 94 %	1. Very healthy
94% < BOPO ≤ 95 %	2. Healthy
95% < BOPO ≤ 96 %	3. Pretty healthy
96% < BOPO ≤ 97 %	4. Unwell
BOPO > 97%	5. Not healthy

Source: SE Bank Indonesia No. 6/23/DPNP 2004

Table 7 shows that if BOPO (Operating Costs and Operating Income) is less than 94%, it is said to be very healthy. If BOPO (Operating Costs and Operating Income) is more than 94% and less than 95%, it is said to be healthy. If BOPO (Operating Costs and Operating Income) is more than 95% and less than 96%, it is said to be quite healthy. If BOPO (Operating Costs and Operating Income) is more than 96% and less than 97%, it is said to be unhealthy. And if BOPO (Operating Costs and Operating Income) is more than 97%, it is said to be unhealthy.

- $LDR = \frac{\text{Total Kredit}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} \times 100\%$
- LDR Component Credit Value $=1 + \frac{115\% - \text{Rasio LDR}}{1\%}$ x 4

Table 8
Liquidity Aspect Criteria (LDR)

Ratio	Rating
LDR ≤ 75 %	1. Very healthy
75% < LDR ≤ 85 %	2. Healthy
85% < LDR ≤ 100 %	3. Pretty healthy
100% < LDR ≤ 120%	4. Unwell
LDR > 120 %	5. Not healthy

Source: Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 6/23/DPNP 2004

Table 8 shows that if the LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) is less than 75%, it is said to be very healthy. If the LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) is more than 75% and less than 85%, it is said to be healthy. If the LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) is more than 85% and less than 100%, it is said to be quite healthy. If the LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) is more

than 100% and less than 120%, it is said to be unhealthy. And if the LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) value is more than 120% then it is said to be unhealthy.
After calculating all ratio values and component credit values, the next step is:
Calculate the credit factor value to obtain the bank health level (CAMEL)
Adds up the CAMEL element factor credit scores
Determine the overall bank health level predicate.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

This CAMEL analysis was carried out to determine the level of bank health at PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk from various aspects, namely capital, asset quality, management, profitability and liquidity which influence the condition and development of a bank. The standards needed as an approach tool to determine the predicate of a bank's health level are:

Table 9. Credit Value Classification of Bank Health Level

CAMEL Credit Score	Rating
81-100	Healthy
66 -< 81	Pretty healthy
51 - < 66	Unwell
< 51	Not healthy

Source: (Martono, 2002)

In Table 9, if the bank's credit health value is 81 to 100, then the bank is in a healthy condition. Then if the credit score is 66 to less than 81 then the bank is said to be quite healthy. Then if the credit score is 51 to less than 66 then the bank is said to be unhealthy. And if the credit score is less than 51 then the bank is said to be unhealthy.
In calculating a bank's health level, the data required is a financial report in the form of a balance sheet and profit and loss report which is compiled and prepared at the end of each period. The balance sheet is a report that shows the company's financial position in a certain time period which includes assets, liabilities and capital. Meanwhile, the profit and loss report is a financial report that presents information about measuring the success of the company's operations during a certain period. The data used in this research are the financial reports of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk for the 2018-2020 period.
Results of calculating the ratios of influencing factors level Bank health with use method CAMEL can be presented in the following table:

Table 11 Health Evaluation Results PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk 2018-2020

Year	Rating Factors	Assessment Components	Ratio (%)	Component Credit Value	Weigh t (%)	Factor Credit Score
2018	Capital	CAR	20.46	100	25	25
	Asset Quality	HOOD	1.15	96,67	30	29
	Management	NPM	76.24	76.24	25	19.06
	Earnings	ROA	2.82	100	5	5
		BOPO	60.11	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	100.22	60.12	10	6.01
Total CAMEL Credit Value						**93.07**
2019	Capital	CAR	20.9	100	25	25
	Asset Quality	HOOD	2,24	89,4	30	26.82
	Management	NPM	78.06	78.06	25	19.52
	Earnings	ROA	2.76	100	5	5
		BOPO	58.45	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	100.67	58.32	10	5.83
Total CAMEL Credit Value						**87.17**
2020	Capital	CAR	19.5	100	25	25
	Asset Quality	HOOD	2,79	84.73	30	25.42
	Management	NPM	76.14	76.14	25	19.04
	Earnings	ROA	1.62	100	5	5
		BOPO	72.96	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	83.83	100	10	10
Total CAMEL Credit Value						**89.46**

Source: Results of processed Financial Report data

Table 11. is a table presentation of the results of the calculation of the overall factor value (CAMEL) which was carried out previously. It can be seen that the total CAMEL credit value has fluctuated, namely 93.07 in 2018, decreased to 87.17 in 2019 and increased again to 89.46 in 2020.

Based on the results of the CAMEL ratio calculation, it can be seen that the results of the overall CAMEL health assessment are as follows:

Table 12 CAMEL Health level Predicate Table

Year	CAMEL Credit Score	Predicate
2018	93.07	Healthy
2019	87.17	Healthy
2020	89.46	Healthy

Source: Data processing results from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk 2018-2020

Table 12. is the result of obtaining the bank's CAMEL credit score, where in 2018 the bank obtained a score of 93.07, and obtained a score of 87.17 in 2019 and in 2020 the CAMEL credit score was 89.46. The CAMEL bank credit score for the three years was in

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the range of 81-100, indicating that PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk in 2018-2020 was in the title Healthy.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Jeremiah Kevin Dennis Jacob (2011) regarding analysis of bank health levels using the CAMEL method in Government-Owned Commercial Banks in 2010-2011 which found similar results where Bank Mandiri, Bank Negara Indonesia, Bank Rakyat Indonesia, assessed as Healthy and the State Savings Bank, received the title of Fairly Healthy. Hamelda and Istimaroh Research (2018) Analysis of the CAMEL Method at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) through calculations of all the ratios it uses, namely CAR, KAP, NPM, ROA, BOPO and LDR, shows that Bank Negara Indonesia has a healthy predicate.

CONCLUSION

the discussion that has been described, several things can be concluded regarding factor analysis the health level of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk using the CAMEL method is as follows:

The results of bank health research using the CAMEL method are seen from the capital factor using the Capital Adequacy Ratio. Banks are able to provide funds to overcome possible risks of loss with an average ratio of 20.18% with a very healthy predicate. Then looking at the asset quality factor, Bank Mandiri obtained an average ratio of 2.06% with a healthy predicate, meaning the bank is able to maintain its productive assets well and is able to cover all liabilities for the productive assets it classifies. The results on the management factor obtained an average ratio value of 76.81% with a fairly healthy predicate, which shows the bank's ability to generate net profit from its total operating profit is quite good. In the Earnings factor , the bank has a good ability to use its assets to gain profits as evidenced by the ratio value of 2.4% with a very healthy predicate. In the BOPO ratio, the average ratio is 63.84%, so it can be said that the bank has a very healthy title, which means the bank is able to control its operational expenses well. In the liquidity factor based on the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), the bank is quite capable of maintaining its level of liquidity, in other words the bank is quite capable of paying back the bank's obligations to its customers by relying on the credit provided as a source of liquidity with an average ratio value of 94.9%. with the title of healthy.

The overall CAMEL Evaluation Results show that the 2018-2020 CAMEL credit score was 93.07, 87.17 and 89.46, which shows that PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk has a healthy predicate, which means the bank is able to carry out its operational activities normally and able to fulfill all its obligations properly in a manner that complies with applicable banking regulations.

(Indonesia, 2004) (Mandiri, nd) (tirto.id, nd)

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