

Analysis of Capital, Asset Quality, Rentability and Liquidity For Health Research of Pt.General Sharia-Based Bank in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at knowing the health of Islamic bank, Ltd. in Indonesia within the 2010-2013 period. The population of this research is the entire Islamic Banks in Indonesia as many as 11 banks. The sampling technique used was called the Purposive Sampling. Based on the sampling criteria, it consisted of 7 Islamic Banks in Indonesia. Analysis of the data used is the financial ratio analysis. Financial ratios used in this study are the ratio of capital proxied by the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the ratio of asset quality is proxied by Non Performing Financing (NPF), the earning ratio is proxied by Return on Assets (ROA) and Operating Cost to Operating Income, and the liquidity ratio is proxied by Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). Based on the research carried out, it shows that PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri, PT. Bank BNI Syariah, PT. Bank Mega Syariah, and PT. Bank Panin Syariah are in a healthy condition. However, PT. Bank BRI Syariah and PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah are in unhealthy conditions. This is due to that some bank ratios measured ratio from CAR, NPF, ROA, Operating Cost to Operating Income, and FDR did not meet the standards of the Bank Indonesia regulations. The implications of this research are the manager must be more careful in making decisions regarding the strategy development and improvement of its financial performance, and the results of this study are also useful to investors as consideration in making investments relating to investment, because it can affect the level of the results obtained .

Keywords : Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Financing (NPF), Return on Assets (ROA), Operating Costs to Operating Income, Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)

INTRODUCTION

Syariah banking in Indonesia will continue to advance and reached a moderate with the advantages that we have nonetheless the challenges are unavoidable like the weakened exchange rates inflation would remain high until the deficit in the running and external pressure to increase the risk of funding; liquidity is the third party funds not balanced with the growth of credit for killing rivalry is tight liquidity, the management is still relatively limited to due to the lack of liquidity in the banking industry, monetary instrument moreover competition for customers with conventional banks.

The analysis of bank healthy that uses an analysis of finance ratio analysis. According to bank indonesia regulations pbi no. 9 / 01 / 2007 the notification no. 9 / 24 / dpbs september 30 october 2007 about the health system based on syariah principle, commercial banks banks must do business activities based on the precautionary principle and syariah principle in order to maintain or improve the health level. Sharia banks in their health (setiadi; 2014).The soundness of banks can be done through a quantitative or qualitative judgment on several factors influencing the performance of a bank.

The treasury used for assessing health syariah commercial banks namely Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the asset ratio was namely quality non performing financing (NPF), the rentability ratio was namely Return on Assets (ROA) and the operational cost of operating revenues (BOPO) and the liquidity ratio was namely with Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR).

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) the ratio which shows how much capital adequacy owned banks to support the risks losses for the possibility of investment in assets and mainly derived from the third party or public funds (Muhammad, 2014).

Non Performing Financing (NPF) the ratio which indicates a potential losses by banks and financing provided to the debtor problems or stalled. The bigger NPF, the bigger the bank to potential bankruptcy (Wahyudi et al, 2013).

Return on Assets (ROA) is demonstrating ability to produce ratio overall bank profits of assets owned. The bigger ROA, the bigger the bank made a profit and better position to the bank in terms of assets (Dendawijaya, 2009).

The operational cost of operating revenues (BOPO) is ratio that shows the level of efficiency and the bank doing its operational activities. Low-growing BOPO means more efficiently in control of the bank is cost operasionalnya, with the efficiency costs and benefits obtained banks will increasingly large (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is the ratio demonstrates how great ability to repay bank withdrawal of funds by depositors and relies on financing provided as of its likuidity (Dendawijaya, 2009). The bigger FDR, it signifies the less liquid a bank to meet maturing liabilitas and showing the inability of a bank to get new money, at relatively cheap (Wahyudi et al, 2013).

Health research on syariah banks by some researchers had done previously. Based on the results of research conducted by Wibisono & Rodhiyah (2012) with a research variable as CAR, KAP, NOM, STM, MR, ROA and ROE; Widiyanto (2012) with a research variable CAR, PPAP, PPAPWD, ROA, BOPO and FDR, Said (2010) with a research variable CAR, KAP, NPM, ROA, BOPO, NCM-CA and FDR, Fitriana (2013) with a research variable CAR, KAP, NPL, NPM, ROA, ROE, BOPO, NIM and LDR, Dita (2014) with a research variable ROA, BOPO, Cash Ratio, FDR, dan CAR, indicating the health of syariah banks in a healthy condition where some of the bank financial management measured by variables such research is fluktatif the syariah banks and other financial is still below standard provisions Bank Indonesia.

This is different with the results of research conducted by Faisol (2007) which is in a variable CAR, ROA, ROE and RR, Kusumo (2011) with research variables are KPMM, nom, and STM, Kurniawati & Kkebumen (2012 which is CAR, KAP, PPAP, ROA, BOPO and FDR, Lester & Rahyudha (2012 with research variable are CAR, KAP, PPAP, ROA, BOPO and FDR, Yuningsih et al. (2011) which research variable are CAR, APYD, PPAP, NPM, BOPO, Cash Ratio, and FDR, and health show that the fdr of syariah banks in a healthy condition is standard provisions Bank Indonesia and the bank financial tends increased every year.

Based on explanation above background that still shows the difference from the financial performance results in syariah bank in Indonesia and the importance of health assessment on banks, especially at Islamic banks, then this article took the title of "**capital Analysis, asset quality, earning ratios and liquidity for the health assessment of PT. Bank Syariah General in Indonesia**".

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

The outline of this dalamartikel issue is "how health on public Bank Syariah in Indonesia when assessed on the basis of the ratio of CAR, NPF, ROA, BOPO and FDR period 2010-2013?"

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To know the health of the Public Sharia banks in Indonesia when assessed on the basis of the ratio of CAR, NPF, ROA, BOPO and FDR period 2010-2013.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Syariah Principles of Islamic banking

According to Siamat (2010) Islamic bank is a bank that can provide service in payment traffic in accordance with the Islamic Shari'a. In order for the Islamic banks can run its activities based on the provisions of the Islamic Shari'a, then Islamic banks have some limitations as a principle activity of Islamic banking principles consists of:

1. Profit Sharing

This principle is the Division result on Islamic banks between providers of funds with a Fund Manager. The shape of the product consists of:

- a. Al-Mudharabah, namely business cooperation contract between two parties in which the first party (shahibul mal) provides the whole (100%) of the capital, while the other party being the Manager.
- b. Al-Musyarakah, i.e. contract of cooperation between two or more parties to a certain business where each party contributes to the Fund (charity) with the agreement that the benefits and risks will be borne along in accordance with the agreement.

2. The Principle Of Pure Deposits (*Al-Wadiah*)

The principle of pure deposits are granted by bank Islam to give a chance to the excess funds to keep their funds in the form of Al-Wadiah. L-Wadiah regular facilities provided for the purpose of investment in order to get a keutnungan just as much as the savings and deposits. In the world of conventional banking Al-Wadiah current account with identical. In General, there are two types of Al-Wadiah, namely:

- a. Wadiah Yad Al-Amanah, namely luggage or money contract where the recipient is not allowed to use the deposit of goods or the money, but the person who dropped off goods (wadi) is not responsible for loss or damage that occurs during the deposit of goods is not a result of negligence or carelessness is concerned in the maintenance of surrogate items (because of reasons beyond its ability factors).
- b. Wadiah Yad Adh-Dhamanah, i.e., luggage or money contract where the receiving party of deposit with or without the permission of the owner of the goods can benefit from the goods or money is deposited and should be held responsible for loss or damage to such items.

3. The principle of Selling (*Al-Tijarah*)

The principle of buying and selling is a way of buying and selling on Islamic banks. Where the bank will first buy the needed goods or lifting client as an agent of the bank making a purchase of goods on behalf of the bank, then the bank sells the goods to the customer with a price of a number of purchase price plus profit (margin).

4. The principle of rent (*Al-Ijarah*)

The principle of rent is generally divided into two types, namely (1) the Ijarah or pure lease, such as tractor rental and other product tools (operating lease). In technical banking, the bank can buy the required customer needs first and then rent out in time and only agreed to the customer. (2) Ijarahal muntahiya bit tamlik is merging the rent and purchase, where the tenant has the right to have the goods at the end of the rental period (financial lease).

5. The principle of the service (*Al-Ajr Wal Umullah*)

Principle services covers the entire service without pembiayaan given to banks. The form of the products based on this principle, among others, Bank guarantees, clearing, inkaso, service transfer, and others.

The Financial Performance Of The Bank

Financial performance overview the financial condition of the bank is the bank at a particular period through the bank's activities to produce profits effectively and efficiently (Astari, 2013).

The health of the Bank

Bank Indonesia Regulations No. 9/1/PBI/2007 and circular letter No. 9/24/DPBs dated 30 October 2007 about the Health level of the Assessment System of commercial banks based on sharia principles, Islamic banks obliged to maintain and increase the level of health by applying the precautionary principle and risk management in carrying out its business activity

Financial ratio analysis financial ratios the bank

Bank is a barometer of financial health of the banks and can indicate potential problems seen from the percentage of financial ratios. Bank financial ratio analysis is very useful in determining the direction of policies and strategies in improving the financial performance of the bank.

Capital

Analysis based on the Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS about the scoring system-level commercial banks based on sharia principles, the assessment of capital is meant to assess the adequacy of bank capital in securing positions and risk exposures in anticipation of exposure risks will arise. Quantitative assessment of factor capital is done by conducting assessment of the following components:

- a. the adequacy of Minimum Capital provider of fulfillment of obligations (KPMM)
- b. capability of core capital and Allowance of productive Assets (PPAP) in securing the risk clear book (write off)
- c. the ability of core capital to cover losses at the time of liquidation of the
- d. Trend or growth KPMM
- e. internal bank's ability to increase capital.
- f. intensity of Agency functions of Islamic banks.
- g. core capital compared with funds mudharabah.
- h. Dividend Pay Out Ratio.
- i. Access to capital sources (external support)
- j. financial performance (PS) shareholders to increase the capital of banks.

Every creation assets, besides potentially making a profit is also potentially the occurrence of the risk. Therefore, the capital should also be used to keep the possibility of the occurrence of the risk of losses on investments in assets, especially those from third-party funds or societies (Muhammad, 2014).

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (KPMM) or also called with a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio used to measure how much capital adequacy to support bank-owned assets containing risk (financing, investment, securities, bills on other banks) were financed from the bank's own capital funds in addition to obtaining funds from sources outside of the bank, such as the Community Fund , loans (debt), and others (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Standard Bank Indonesia for a CAR based on the Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS is at least 8%. The larger this ratio then the better also bank owned capital to cover the risk of loss due to planting funds in assets earning assets-containing risk. This variable is calculated via the formula:

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Bank capital}}{\text{Assets weighted by Risk (ATMR)}} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (2.1)$$

Analyses of the Quality of the Assets

Analyses of the quality of the assets is the ratio that indicates the quality of the assets owned by the bank i.e. bank funds on plantations in the earning assets quality assessed whether smoothly, less smoothly, doubtful or stuck. Earning assets at bank syariah consists of Financing, securities, Bank Indonesia certificate in Islamic Sharia, the inclusion of capital, Investment Capital While, placement

with other banks, commitment and contingencies in Administrative Accounts, Transactions and other forms of provision of funds that can be used interchangeably with it.

Based on the Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS about the scoring system-level commercial banks based on sharia principles, quality assessment of assets intended to see the condition of the assets of the bank, including the anticipated risk of nonpayment from financing (credit risk) will appear. Assessment of kualitas factor quantity of assets is carried out using assessment against the following components:

- a. quality of the bank's earning assets (UAC)
- b. Risk concentration distribution of funds to borrowers
- c. the core. c. quality of distribution and core to the debtor.
- d. bank's ability in handling or return of assets that have been eliminated.
- e. Magnitude a non performing Financing.
- f. level of adequacy of Collateral.
- g. projection or the development of productive assets quality.
- h. Development or trend of earning assets a problematic restructured.

Non Performing Financing (NPF)

Non Performing Financing (NPF) is a ratio that shows the potential losses faced by Islamic banks when financing given to troubled debtors or jammed. The larger the NPF, the greater the potential bankruptcy in Islamic banks (Wahyudi et al, 1995). According to Nazaf (2014) the greater the NPF, then that available in bank capital depleting due to the increasing amount of financing that is jammed, it will enlarge the bank charges either the cost of backup earning assets as well as other costs so that potentially the bank against losses. This will affect the amount of capital available to finance the bank's operational activities.

Standard Bank Indonesia for the NPF are based on Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24DPBS is under 5%, because the higher the ratio of NPF, then this condition can harm Islamic banks. This variable is calculated via the formula:

$$\text{NPF} = \frac{\text{Financing Problems}}{\text{Total financing}} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (2.2)$$

i. Rentability Analysis

GINANJAR (2013) earning ratios ratio high banks will benefit banks because it can attract potential investors to infuse capital and add to the credibility of the bank in the eyes of its customers. But keep in mind that optimizing profit especially in this study i.e., Islamic banks does not mean that only Islamic bank doing business increased profits, more Islamic banks must also take into account the level of capital investment to keep the revenue mainly profit should be more higher.

Based on the Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS about the scoring system-level commercial banks based on sharia principles, quantitative assessment of factors earning ratios done by conducting assessment of the following components:

- a. a.Net operating margin (NOM)
- b. Return on Assets (ROA)
- c. operational activities efficiency Ratio (REO)
- d. ratio of assets that can be menghasilkan
- e. of income. e. income, Diversification is supporting ratio.
- f. operational net income Projection of the main (PPBO)
- g. g.Net structural operating margins. h. Return on Equity (ROE)
- h. composition of the placement of funds in securities or financial markets.
- i. Disparity the Supreme service and convenience with the lowest.
- j. implementation of educational functions.
- k. implementation of social functions.
- l. correlation between the interest rate on the market with a return or for results given by Islamic banks.
- m. Ratio for the results of the investment fund.
- n. Channeling funds diwrite-off compared to operating costs.

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets (ROA) is rasio yang shows the ability of the bank's overall profit in producing of assets owned. The larger the ROA, the greater the level of profit achieved the better bank and also the position of the bank in terms of asset use (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Standard Bank Indonesia for ROA based on Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24DPBS is? 1.5%. This variable is calculated via the formula:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{profit before Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (2.3)$$

Operating costs Operating Income (BOPO)

operating costs Against operating income (BOPO) is a ratio that indicates the level of efficiency and ability to perform activities of bank operations. The lower the BOPO means more efficient performance of the bank in controlling operational costs, with a cost-efficiency gains are then retrieved the bank will increasingly large (Dendawijaya, 2009). According to Yulianto (2010) the lower the BOPO indicates more efficient bank performance in controlling operational costs, because the operational costs that must be incurred to be covered smaller than on operating income, so the operational activity of making a profit, which is capable of raising capital bank and minimising their risk levels.

Standard Bank Indonesia for this ratio is based on the Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24DPBS? 83%. This variable can be calculated through the formula:

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Biaya Operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasional}} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (2.4)$$

ii. **Liquidity Analysis**

Liquidity it is important for the bank to run its business transactions daily, addressing the urgent needs of funds, satisfying customer demand will be loans and memnerikan fleksibilitas in the attractive investment opportunities and achieve profitable (Wahyudi et al, 1995).

Based on the Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS about the scoring system-level commercial banks based on sharia principles, the assessment of the ability of the bank in maintaining adequate liquidity levels including the anticipation or liquidity risk which will appear. Quantitative assessment of the liquidity factor is done by conducting assessment of the following components:

- a. magnitude of the short term Assets compared to short-term liabilities.
- b. Ability Assets Short-term, cash, and Secondary Reserve to meet short-term obligations.
- c. Dependence to fund core depositors.
- d. core Growth Fund depositors to the total third-party funds.
- e. ability of the bank to obtain funds from the other party in the event of mismach.
- f. reliance on interbank funding.

FINANCING TO DEPOSIT RATIO (FDR)

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a ratio that shows how far the ability of Islamic banks in paying back depositors withdrawal done by relying on financing provided as a source of liquidity (Dendawijaya, 2009).

According to Wahyudi et al., (1995) the greater the FDR, then indicate a less liquid bank in meeting the liabilities due and the inability of the bank to get new funds and costs are relatively cheap. the best Bank Indonesia Standards for ratio of FDR based on Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 9/24DPBS is 75%-85%. This variable can be calculated through the formula:

$$\text{FDR} = \frac{\text{Financing}}{\text{Third-party funds}} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (2.5)$$

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population, sample and Sampling technique of the population in this research is the entire public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 a total of 11 banks. Sampling techniques in the study done by using purposive sampling methods i.e. sampling conducted in accordance with the research objectives that have been determined so that consists of 7 Public Islamic Bank in Indonesia.

Technique of Data analysis

Data analysis techniques used in this study uses financial ratio analysis. This analysis uses financial ratio-the ratio of bank capital ratios i.e. consist of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), asset quality ratios i.e. Non Performing financing (NPF), the ratio of earning ratios i.e. Return on Asset (ROA) and operational costs Against operating income (BOPO) and liquidity ratio that is Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR).

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

The Minimum Capital Adequacy ratio (KPMM) or also called with a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio that shows how big the adequacy of capital owned banks to support the possibility of the risk of losses on investments in assets, especially those from third-party funds or societies (Muhammad, 2014).

Non Performing Financing (NPF)

Non Performing Financing (NPF) is a ratio that shows the potential losses facing banks when financing given to troubled debtors or jammed. The larger the NPF, the greater the potential bankruptcy of banks (Wahyudi et al, 1995).

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets (ROA) is rasio yang shows the ability of the bank's overall profit in producing of assets owned. The larger the ROA, the greater the level of profit achieved the better bank and also the position of the bank in terms of asset use (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Operational costs Against operating income (BOPO)

operating costs Against operating income (BOPO) is a ratio that indicates the level of efficiency and ability to perform activities of bank operations. The lower the BOPO, then the more efficient performance of the bank in controlling operational costs, with a cost-efficiency gains are then retrieved the bank will increasingly large (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a ratio that shows how big the bank's ability in repaying withdrawals done with financing relies on depositors are given as sources of liquidity (Dendawijaya, 2009).

According to Yulianto (2010) the higher the level of FDR a bank, then the bank describes the less liquid or low liquidity caused by the amount of funds used to finance the financing became increasingly large and allow the troubled conditions in the bank due to a decrease in the bank's ability to pay short-term obligations.

RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Horizontal Analysis Comparative of Variable Data

1. Horizontal Analysis CAR

Based on Table 4.1 above can see that the average value of the CAR on PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Public in the period 2010-2013 have been able to achieve the standard provisions of Bank Indonesia namely? 8%, where the value of the CAR on PT. Bank Syariah in General Indonesia is dikisaran 11%-62%. However, from the table can be found in the value of the CAR at some public Bank Syariah looks quite flukatif and tends to decrease. The decline in the value of this CAR can be caused by several factors that affected it, such as bank capital used to cover the losses of the business activity of the bank as a result of the increased financing of problematic, declining condition of the bank liquidity, soaring operating costs are borne by the banks and so on. Thus, the required increase in the financial performance of banks in particular the strengthening of capital, which in a CAR public Bank Syariah continues to decline, then this will affect the health condition of the bank.

According to Nugroho (2014) with high capital, Public Bank expected the Sharia can have a better ability to support its business. In addition, with enough capital, public Bank Syariah can improve the Infrastructure of the information technology (TI). In doing so, the bank's business process can run efficiently so that it is able to reduce operating expenses.

2. Horizontal Analysis NPF

Based on Table 4.2 above can see that the value of NPF at PT. Bank Syariah General in Indonesia is still in a safe condition i.e. under 5%. However, the value of the NPF in some Islamic commercial banks tend to experience increased especially in 2012 to 2013. In addition, an increase in the NPF in some banks are rated very high and almost close to the 5% i.e. occurred at PT Bank BRI Syariah and PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah.

For Islamic banking, financing is the main source of income. When the financing bank against the debtor is experiencing problems, then it will affect the level of liquidity and make loads more Islamic banking responsibilities. Based on the above table can be found in the increasing NPF on PT. Bank Syariah Common in Indonesia due to the level of financing of problematic (less smooth, doubt and jammed) is getting bigger and it is not offset by increased pembiayaannya.

3. Horizontal Analysis ROA

Based on Table 4.3 above can see that the value of ROA on some Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia there is still under 1.5%, which is based on the provisions of Bank Indonesia if the value of this ratio should be? 1.5%, because the larger the ROA so the better bank also increased efficiency in the management of assets and their operational cost control. ROA is an indicator of the ability of banks to earn a return on a number of bank owned assets. The average value of the ROA on the PT. Bank Syariah General in Indonesia has decreased especially in 2013. Slowing down the rising cost of financing and borne the bank can affect the achievement of Sharia banking. Therefore, public Bank Syariah in Indonesia should always strive to improve the performance of its financial reserves so that it can bring a positive impact towards the enhancement of the profitability of the bank, especially that is supported from the quality improvement of financing and the granting of funding bank against the debtor, be it derived from receivables and Mudharabah Financing Murabaha, Musyarakah Financing.

4. Horizontal Analysis BOPO

Based on Table 4.4 above can see that the average value of BOPO on some Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia of the period 2010 to 2013 has exceeded the number 83% and tend to experience increased primarily occur in 2013. The value of a healthy bank BOPO based on the provisions of Bank Indonesia i.e. it should? 83%. The lower the ratio the more efficient bank in controlling its operational costs. Can not be denied if the condition of the bank in order to remain stable and efficient is not an easy thing to wit in the middle condition of the national economy that is currently not stable which resulted in the rise in the burden of responsibility on Islamic banking. If the income is received the bank is reduced, and even followed by increasing the burden of spending an increasingly large bank, then it is certain profit growth will soften and condition affect the liquidity and capital of the bank.

According to Alpay (2014) activities of Islamic banking in Indonesia votes still insufficient because majority of the main Islamic banks products only use financing Covenant based Murabaha (buy and sell) and not much is know about the contract and the contract system of Mudharabah Musyarakah. In addition, according to Setiadi (2014) Sharia banking products must need to be developed and supported by quality services. Therefore, product innovation, should be able to meet the

needs and expectations of the community, so that Indonesia can increase public confidence towards Islamic banking

The increase in operating costs on Islamic banking can be affected by several factors. First, the bank's liquidity condition declined which led to bank offers deposits interest rates high enough to get the customer funds, and this gives rise to the magnitude of the operating expenses of the bank. Second, the magnitude of the load for the result caused by the growing portfolio of third-party funds. Third, the influence of national economic condition i.e. Inflation which could lead to a rise in operating expenses as well as other bank operating expenses.

5. **Horizontal Analysis FDR**

Based on Table 4.5 above can see that the average value of FDR on public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010 to 2013 is experiencing fluktuasi and tend to increase each year, where the value of FDR on several public Bank Syariah i.e. PT Bank BRI Syariah, PT. Bank Syariah Bukopin and Bank Panin Syariah PT. has reached 100%, while the value of FDR on other Public Bank Syariah though not yet shipped 100% but the presence of an increasing trend is visible, even though the value is not too large. Decrease in liquidity conditions occur due to the growth of Islamic banking financing is very high which is not offset by the increase in third party funds, plus the influence of slowing national economic growth, causing the Islamic banking kesulitan get third-party funds and pembiayaannya expansion slowdown also affected.

DISCUSSION

Health Assessment *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)* of PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia.

Based on table 2.9 above it looks that the average value of the CAR at seven public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 have been able to achieve the standard provisions of Bank Indonesia namely? 8%, so that it can be said that the CAR in seven public Bank Syariah in Indonesia in a healthy condition. The value of the CAR when it is on highest PT Bank Panin Syariah i.e. with the value of the CAR is already reach 21% by 2013, while the lowest values found in the CAR PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah in 2013 i.e. amounting to 11.1%.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio used to measure how much capital adequacy to support bank-owned assets containing risk (financing, investment, securities, bills on other banks) were financed from the bank's own capital funds in addition to obtaining funds from sources outside of the bank, such as the Community Fund, loans (debt), and others (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Health Assessment *Non Performing Financing (NPF)* of PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia.

Non Performing Financing (NPF) is a ratio that shows the potential losses faced by Islamic banks when financing given to troubled debtors or jammed. The larger the NPF, the greater the potential bankruptcy in Islamic banks (Wahyudi et al, 1995). According to Nazaf (2014) the greater the NPF, then that available in bank capital depleting due to the increasing amount of financing that is jammed, it will enlarge the bank charges either the cost of backup earning assets as well as other costs so that potentially the bank against losses. This will affect the amount of capital available to finance the bank's operational activities.

Based on the chart above to see that the average value of NPF on seven public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 is still within the Secure IE value = 5% in accordance with Bank Indonesia's health, so that it can be said that the NPF at seven public Bank Syariah in Indonesia are in healthy condition. However, despite that the value of the NPF in some banks are seen experiencing a considerable increase, where it causes the value of NPF nearing the number 5% mainly occur in PT Bank BRI Syariah, PT. Bank Mega Syariah and PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah.

Health Assessment *Return On Assets (ROA)* of PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia.

Return on Assets (ROA) is rasio yang shows the ability of the bank's overall profit in producing of assets owned. The larger the ROA, the greater the level of profit achieved the better bank and also the position of the bank in terms of asset use (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Based on the chart above to see that the average value of the ROA on seven public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 is still difficult to reach 1.5%, which according to the provisions of Bank Indonesia if banks are required to have this ratio over 1.5%. Only PT Bank

Muamalat Indonesia, PT Bank Syariah Mandiri, and PT. Bank Mega Syariah who have ROA = 1.5%, while ROA on other Public Bank Syariah still dikisaran 0.5%-1.4%.

Health assessment operational costs Against operating income (BOPO) of PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia.

Operational costs Against operating income (BOPO) is a ratio that indicates the level of efficiency and ability to perform activities of bank operations. The lower the BOPO means more efficient performance of the bank in controlling operational costs, with a cost-efficiency gains are then retrieved the bank will increasingly large (Dendawijaya, 2009).

According to Yulianto (2010) the lower the BOPO indicates more efficient bank performance in controlling operational costs, because the operational costs that must be incurred to be covered smaller than on operating income, so the operational activity of making a profit, which is capable of raising capital bank and minimising their risk levels.

Menurut standar penilaian kesehatan Bank Indonesia menyebutkan bahwa BOPO bank yang sehat yakni berada dikisaran 83%-85%. Namun Berdasarkan tabel di atas terlihat bahwa rata-rata nilai BOPO pada tujuh Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia periode 2010-2013 masih sulit mencapai angka tersebut. Hanya BOPO PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri, PT. Bank BNI Syariah dan PT. Bank Panin Syariah yang dinilai sehat karena berada pada kisaran 83%-85%, sedangkan nilai BOPO pada Bank Umum Syariah lainnya $\geq 85\%$ yakni dimana nilai BOPO tertinggi terdapat pada PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah tahun 2013 sebesar 92,29%.

Health Assessment Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) of PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia.

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a ratio that shows how far the ability of Islamic banks in paying back depositors withdrawal done by relying on financing provided as a source of liquidity (Dendawijaya, 2009).

Yulianto (2010) the higher the level of FDR a bank, then the bank describes the less liquid or low liquidity caused by the amount of funds used to finance the financing became increasingly large and allow the troubled conditions in the bank due to a decrease in the bank's ability to pay short-term obligations.

Based on the chart above to see that the average of FDR on seven public Bank Syariah in Indonesia are in a condition reasonably healthy. This is because the value of FDR on the bank were dikisaran 85%-100%. FDR on a BRI PT. Bank Syariah Bukopin and PT. Bank Syariah judged not healthy because its value has exceeded 100%. According to the standard health assessment of Bank Indonesia that FDR bank should be not less than 75% and not exceeding 100%.

Based on the chart above to see that the average of FDR on seven public Islamic Bank in Indonesia are in a condition reasonably healthy. This is because the value of FDR on the bank were dikisaran 85%-100%. FDR on a BRI PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah and PT. Bank Syariah judged not healthy because its value has exceeded 100%. According to the standard health assessment of Bank Indonesia that FDR bank should be not less than 75% and not exceeding 100%.

CONCLUSIONS AND ADVICE

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that have been put forward in chapter four, then a conclusion can be drawn from this study are:

First, the average value of the highest CAR obtained by PT. Bank Panin Syariah i.e. of 42,46%, while the average value of the lowest CAR obtained by PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah i.e. of 12,67%. Based on the results of the research showed that the value of the CAR at seven public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 has fulfilled conditions set out Bank Indonesia namely of 8%, so that it can be concluded that the value of the CAR at PT. Public bank Syariah in Indonesia in the category healthy.

Second, the average value of NPF's highest obtained by PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah i.e. of 3.60%, where the value of the CAR in 2012 and 2013 nearing 5% i.e. figures of 4.27%-4.6%, while the average value of the lowest NPF is present on the PT. Bank Panin Syariah of 0,41%. The value of NPF on PT Bank Syariah Mandiri, PT Bank BRI Syariah, PT. Bank Mega Syariah, PT. Bank Syariah

Bukopin and PT. Bank Panin Syariah period 2010-2013 flukstasi experience and tend to increase every year. Based on the results of the study showed that although the value of NPF bank experienced a flukstasi, but its value is still within the safe limits based on the provisions of Bank Indonesia namely of 5%, so it can be disimpulkan that the value of NPF on seven public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 in the category healthy.

Third, the average value of the highest ROA obtained by PT. Bank Mega Syariah i.e. amounting to 2,41%, while the average value of the ROA lowest obtained by PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah i.e. of 0.63%. The average value of the ROA in a public Bank other Sharia like PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT Bank BRI Syariah, PT. Bank BNI Syariah, PT. Bank Syariah Bukopin, and PT. Bank Panin Syariah has not been able to achieve the standard provisions of Bank Indonesia namely □ 1.5%, only the value of the ROA PT. Bank Mega Syariah and PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri already exceeds 1.5%, so it can be said in most of the Public Sharia Banks in Indonesia did not yet have a good level of profitability. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the value of ROA in the PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Public in the period 2010-2013 in the category QUITE healthy.

Fourth, the average value of the highest BOPO obtained by PT. Bank Panin Syariah i.e. of 95,13%, while the average value of the lowest BOPO obtained by PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri i.e. of 77,05%. The average value of BOPO on PT. Bank Syariah General in Indonesia namely of 83%, only the value of BOPO at PT Bank Syariah Mandiri rated stable and of 83%. According to the provisions of Bank Indonesia namely BOPO value should not exceed 85%, due to lower this ratio the more efficient bank in controlling operational costs and the achievement of the level of profitability of the bank. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the value of BOPO on PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Public in the period 2010-2013 in the category are NOT healthy.

Fifth, the average value of FDR the highest obtained by PT. Bank Panin Syariah i.e. of 108,38%, while the average value of FDR's lowest obtained by PT. Bank BNI Syariah of 82,06%. The average value of FDR on public Bank Syariah has increased especially in 2012 to 2013. Based on the results of the study showed that the value of FDR on public Bank are Sharia dikisaran 85%-170% and the value is flukstatif, enough so that it can be concluded that the value of FDR on seven public Bank Syariah Indonesia in the period 2010-2013 in the category QUITE healthy.

ADVIVE

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, then it can be described saranpenelitian as follows:

1. Public Bank For Sharia in Indonesia which has a value of NPF and a high FDR can perform these steps in order to condition likuditasnya is not worse. First, public Bank Sharia should be able to depress the value of FDR by way of reducing the distribution of pembiayaannya in advance because it is not comparable to the adequacy of the existing funds. Second, public Bank Syariah does not do competition high yields to attract customer funds because it can stray from the teachings of Islamic Sharia and can negatively impact for the bank or the customer. Third, public Bank Syariah are expected berprinsipkan functioning hatian in doing the financing against the debtor so as to lower the potential for financing, which if NPF bank high then it can have an impact directly on the health of banks.
2. Syariah commercial banks in indonesia must always provide the services and products in accordance with their needs and expectations indonesian citizens, it is hoped with the presence of local products and services offered to customers or benefit can be distinguishing or differentiation of competitors is particularly conventional banks, another and also expected to step that can provide added value to bank and increase trust masyarakat for syariah banking. It was also to be supported with the reliability of infrastructure of information technology and human resources (sdm) professionally.
3. Syariah commercial banks in indonesia it is evaluating how customers satisfaction investors, and the people of the bank, because it is not only positive impact on the success of the bank are aware of the advantages and disadvantages owned banks but also the customers can make more loyalty. Besides, this measure it is hoped can make public not to use products and sevicees shariah bank to be interested in the use of the facilities offered at the banking industry.
4. The researchers then who want to make the same study about the soundness of the banking industry, it is not only based on the quantitative, but added that " qualitative, it is hoped the

research will develop any other method in assessing the results of medical and get more accurate and better.

The implications of research

Theoretical implications

The articles can be seen how the soundness of each of the bank and how can we know the bank financial performance.

Practical implications

Research is also useful for investors for their consideration dalam pengambilan decisions related to investment, for with regard to the level of the results obtained especially on syariah commercial banks in indonesia.

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Table 3.1 Sample of Survey

Core Capital Rp 1 Billion up to under Rp. 5 Billion	Core Capital Under Rp. 1 Billion
PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	PT. Bank Mega Syariah
PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	PT. Bank Panin Syariah
PT. Bank BRI Syariah	PT. Bank Syariah Bukopin
PT. Bank BNI Syariah	

Source: Bank Info Edition Jun, 2014

Table 3. 2 Health Rating Criteria *Capital Adequacy Ratio*

RANK	The PREDICATE	STANDARD ASSESSMENT
Rank 1	Very healthy	$CAR \geq 12\%$
Rank 2	Healthy	$9\% \leq CAR < 12\%$
Rank 3	Healthy Enough	$8\% \leq CAR < 9\%$
Rank 4	Less healthy	$6\% < CAR < 8\%$
Rank 5	Unhealthy	$CAR \leq 6\%$

Source : Indonesia Bank circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS Year 2007

Table 3.3 Health Rating Criteria *Non Performing Financing*

RANK	The PREDICATE	STANDARD ASSESSMENT
Rank 1	Very healthy	$NPF < 2\%$
Rank 2	Healthy	$2\% \leq NPF < 5\%$
Rank 3	Healthy Enough	$5\% \leq NPF < 8\%$
Rank 4	Less healthy	$8\% < NPF < 12\%$
Rank 5	Unhealthy	$NPF \geq 12\%$

Source : Indonesia Bank circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS Year 2007

Tabel 3.4 Health Rating Criteria *Return On Assets*

RANK	The PREDICATE	STANDARD ASSESSMENT
Rank 1	Very healthy	$ROA > 1,5\%$
Rank 2	Healthy	$1,25\% < ROA \leq 1,5\%$
Rank 3	Healthy Enough	$0,5\% < ROA \leq 1,25\%$

Rank 4	Less healthy	$0% < ROA \leq 0,5%$
Rank 5	Unhealthy	$ROA \leq 0%$

Sumber: Indonesia Bank circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS Year 2007

Table 3.5 Assessment criteria for Ranking Health operational costs Against operating income

RANK	The PREDICATE	STANDARD ASSESSMENT
Rank 1	Very healthy	$BOPO \leq 83%$
Rank 2	Healthy	$83% < BOPO \leq 85%$
Rank 3	Healthy Enough	$85% < BOPO \leq 87%$
Rank 4	Less healthy	$87% < BOPO \leq 89%$
Rank 5	Unhealthy	$BOPO > 89%$

Source : Indonesia Bank circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS Year 2007

Table 3.6 Health Rating Criteria *Financing to Deposit Ratio*

RANK	PREDICATE	STANDARD ASSESSMENT
Rank 1	Very healthy	$50% < FDR \leq 75%$
Rank 2	Healthy	$75% < FDR \leq 85%$
Rank 3	Healthy Enough	$85% < FDR \leq 100%$ atau $FDR \leq 50%$
Rank 4	Less healthy	$100% < FDR \leq 120%$
Rank 5	Unhealthy	$FDR > 120%$

Source : Indonesia Bank circular letter No. 9/24/DPbS Year 2007

Table 4.1. Horizontal Analysis CAR of PT. General Bank Syariah in Indonesia Period 2010-2013

No	Name of Bank	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	13,26%	12,01%	11,57%	17,27%
2	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	10,60%	14,57%	13,82%	14,10%
3	PT. Bank BRI Syariah	20,62%	14,74%	11,35%	14,49%
4	PT. Bank BNI Syariah	27,68%	20,75%	14,22%	16,54%
5	PT. Bank Mega Syariah	13,14%	12,03%	13,51%	13%
6	PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah	11,51%	15,29%	12,78%	11,1%
7	PT. Bank Panin Syariah	54,81%	61,98%	32,20%	20,83%

Source : The processed results of researchers

Table 4.2 Horizontal Analysis NPF of PT. General Bank Syariah in Indonesia Period 2010-2013

No	Name of Bank	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	3,51%	1,78%	1,81%	0,78%
2	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	1,29%	0,95%	1,14%	2,29%
3	PT. Bank BRI Syariah	2,14%	2,12%	1,84%	3,26%
4	PT. Bank BNI Syariah	1,92%	2,42%	1,42%	1,13%
5	PT. Bank Mega Syariah	3,52%	3,03%	2,7%	3%
6	PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah	3,80%	1,74%	4,59%	4,27%
7	PT. Bank Panin Syariah	0%	0,69%	0,19%	0,77%

Source : The processed results of researchers

Table 4.3 Horizontal Analysis ROA of PT. General Bank Syariah in Indonesia Period 2010-2013

No	Name of Bank	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	1,36%	1,52%	1,54%	1,37%
2	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	2,21%	1,95%	2,25%	1,53%
3	PT. Bank BRI Syariah	0,35%	0,20%	1,19%	1,15%
4	PT. Bank BNI Syariah	0,61%	1,29%	1,48%	1,37%
5	PT. Bank Mega Syariah	1,90%	1,58%	3,81%	2,33%
6	PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah	0,74%	0,52%	0,55%	0,69%
7	PT. Bank Panin Syariah	-2,53%	2,06%	3,48%	1,03%

Source : The processed results of researchers

Table 4.4 Horizontal Analysis BOPO of PT. General Bank Syariah in Indonesia Period 2010-2013

No	Name of Bank	Year
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		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	87,38%	85,25%	84,47%	85,12%
2	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	74,71%	76,44%	73%	84,03%
3	PT. Bank BRI Syariah	98,77%	99,56%	86,63%	90,42%
4	PT. Bank BNI Syariah	88,28%	87,86%	85,39%	83,94%
5	PT. Bank Mega Syariah	88,86%	90,8%	77,28%	86,09%
6	PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah	93,57%	93,86%	91,59%	92,29%
7	PT. Bank Panin Syariah	182,31%	69,3%	47,60%	81,31%

Source : The processed results of researchers

Table 4.5 Horizontal Analysis FDR of PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia Period 2010-2013

No	Name of Bank	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	91,52%	85,18%	94,15%	100%
2	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	82,54%	86,03%	94,4%	89,37%
3	PT. Bank BRI Syariah	95,82%	90,55%	100,96%	102,7%
4	PT. Bank BNI Syariah	68,93%	78,6%	84,99%	97,86%
5	PT. Bank Mega Syariah	78,17%	83,08%	88,88%	93,37%
6	PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah	99,15%	83,54%	91,98%	100,29%
7	PT. Bank Panin Syariah	69,76%	167,7%	105,66%	90,4%

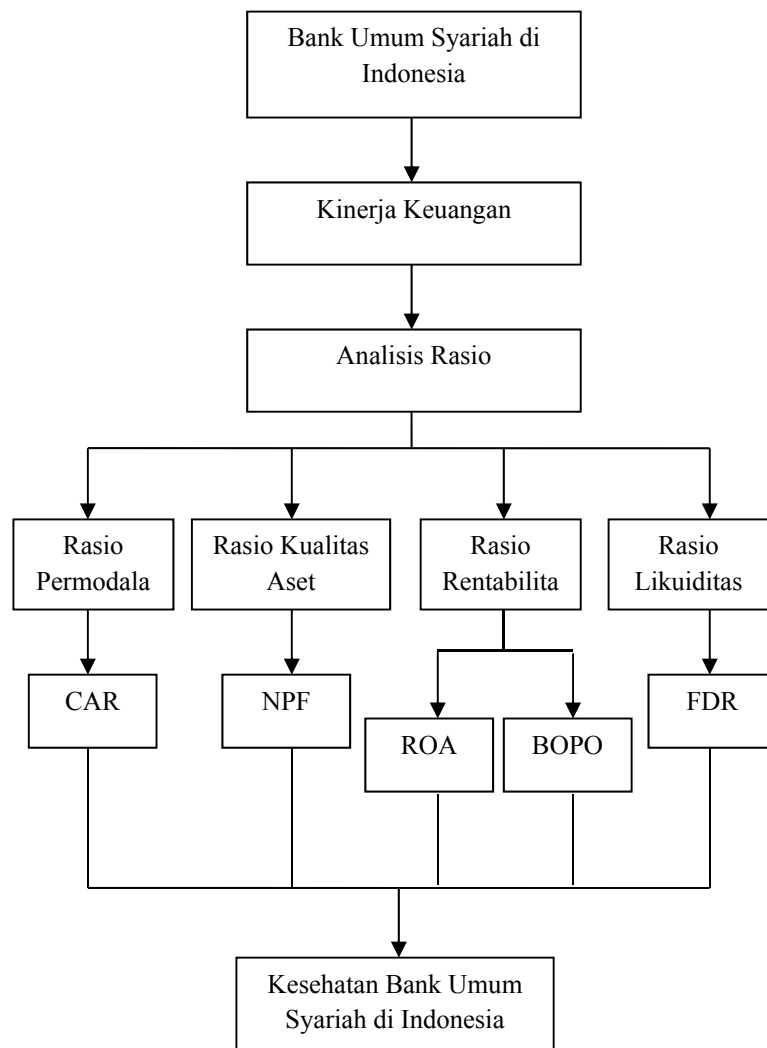
Source : The processed results of researchers

Table 4.6 Data Recapitulation CAR, NPF, ROA, BOPO and FDR PT. Bank Umum Syariah in Indonesia Period 2010-2013

Name of Bank	Year	RATIO (VARIABLE OF RESEARCH)				
		CAR	NPF	ROA	BOPO	FDR
PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia	2010	13,26%	3,51%	1,36%	87,38%	91,52%
	2011	12,01%	1,78%	1,52%	85,25%	85,18%
	2012	11,57%	1,81%	1,54%	84,47%	94,15%
	2013	17,27%	0,78%	1,37%	85,12%	100%
PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	2010	10,60%	1,29%	2,21%	74,71%	82,54%
	2011	14,57%	0,95%	1,95%	76,44%	86,03%
	2012	13,82%	1,14%	2,25%	73%	94,40%
	2013	13,82%	2,29%	1,53%	84,03%	89,37%
PT. Bank BRI	2010	20,62%	2,14%	0,35%	98,77%	95,82%
	2011	14,74%	2,12%	0,20%	99,56%	90,55%

Syariah	2012	11,35%	1,84%	1,19%	86,63%	100,96%
	2013	14,49%	3,26%	1,15%	90,42%	102,70%
PT. Bank BNI Syariah	2010	27,68%	1,92%	0,61%	88,28%	68,93%
	2011	20,75%	2,42%	1,29%	87,86%	78,60%
	2012	14,22%	1,42%	1,48%	85,39%	84,99%
	2013	16,54%	1,13%	1,37%	83,94%	97,86%
PT. Bank Mega Syariah	2010	13,14%	3,52%	1,90%	88,86%	78,17%
	2011	12,03%	3,03%	1,58%	90,8%	83,08%
	2012	13,51%	2,7%	3,81%	77,28%	88,88%
	2013	13%	3%	2,33%	86,09%	93,37%
PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah	2010	11,51%	3,80%	0,74%	93,57%	99,15%
	2011	15,29%	1,74%	0,52%	93,86%	83,54%
	2012	12,78%	4,59%	0,55%	91,59%	91,98%
	2013	11,10%	4,27%	0,69%	92,29%	100,29%
PT. Bank Panin Syariah	2010	54,81%	0%	-2,53%	182,31%	69,76%
	2011	61,98%	0,69%	2,06%	69,3%	167,70%
	2012	32,20%	0,19%	3,48%	47,60%	105,66%
	2013	20,83%	0,77%	1,03%	81,31%	90,40%

Source : The processed results of researchers



Source: Prepared from Library Overview

Figure 2.1 The process of Reasoning