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MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF ISLAMIC BANKS THROUGH RISK PROFILE, EARNING, AND CAPITAL

Bambang Iswanto*[1], Angrum Pratiwi[2], Idhafiyyah Anwar[3]
[1,2,3]Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris, Samarinda, Indonesia
*Corresponding author: bambang.assamarindi@gmail.com

Abstract: *The emergence of COVID-19 as a global pandemic has had an impact on slowing economic growth which has also affected regional financial and banking stability in East Kalimantan. This study aims to describe the results of measuring the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks using the risk profile, earning, and capital method. The research population is Islamic banks operating in the Samarinda area of East Kalimantan, and the selection of the research sample is purposive sampling. The data analysis method in this study uses descriptive statistical analysis. The results of the study show that the measurement in terms of the risk profile aspect shows an average rating of 2 "Good" and 3 "Fair enough". While the average rating on the FDR ratio is rated 2 "Good", rating 3 is "Enough Good" and rating 1 is "Very Good". Furthermore, in terms of the aspect of earning assessment by looking at the ROA, ROE, and BOPO ratios after being ranked, the results show that ROE and BOPO ratios rank 4 and 5 while NOM is ranked 1, while the ROA ratio continues to fluctuate from rank 1 to rank 5, meaning that bank performance Sharia law differs in generating returns on assets. This becomes a note, as well as opportunities and challenges for banks to be able to compete with other banks. Furthermore, in terms of aspects of capital assessment as a whole, it is rated "Very Good" which means that it has met the standards set by Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority.*

Keywords: *Risk Profile, Profitability, Capital*, Islamic bank performance

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid 19 pandemic outbreak that started in late 2019 and lockdown activities worldwide have had an impact that created uncertainty on financial markets and the global economy (Long et al., 2022; Song et al., 2022). This also resulted in a crisis in financial institutions where, according to Costa et al. (2022) and Sohibien et al. (2022) the existence of social distancing which disrupts the economy has had an impact on bank performance since the Covid 19 outbreak similar to what was experienced in 2008. Banks tend to experience a decrease in the value of risk-weighted assets, capital adequacy ratio, and income (Aldasoro et al., 2020).

The banking sector is an important facility because it plays a role in economic development (Medina & Puig, 2022). The presence of Islamic banks has increased the growth of deposits and loans in the banking system which shows that Islamic banks have contributed to stability (Rizvib et al., 2020). How much the banking sector can contribute to economic growth depends on stability. Most studies conclude that without a stable banking sector facilitating capital flows, sustainable economic growth will be more difficult to achieve (Creel et al., 2015; Pradhana et al., 2015). For this reason, the Indonesian government is trying to implement a restructuring policy amid the New

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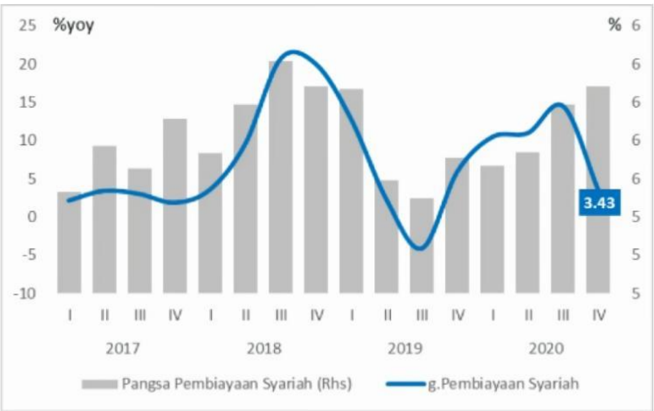
Normal conditions. The acceleration of Indonesia's economic recovery in 2022 will be pursued through disciplined efforts to control the pandemic and economic policy responses that will encourage recovery in various sectors (Karina & Wibowo, 2022).

As an intermediary and support institution for economic activity, banks must pay close attention to their performance. One of the indicators in measuring bank performance is the bank's soundness level. Bank health can be interpreted as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operations and be able to fulfill all of its obligations in ways that comply with applicable regulations (Korompis et al., 2015; Permatasari & Sawitri, 2018; Putri et al., 2021). Various studies on the measurement of bank soundness have been carried out by several previous researchers. According to the findings of Wei & Han (2021) as a result of the pandemic that has occurred in 34 countries, banks have experienced severe problems related to profitability and risk management. Meanwhile, according to Goodell's (2020) findings, banks are vulnerable to the phenomenon of economic downturn due to the possibility of increasing non-performing loans and the possibility that in extreme cases bank runs may occur. This is reinforced by the findings of Kunt et al. (2020) which show that in 52 countries the pandemic has greatly affected banks and the value of bank shares has decreased. Furthermore, according to the findings of El-Chaarani et al. (2022) during the pandemic crisis in member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), conventional banks demonstrated a higher level of financial performance and liquidity than Islamic banks.

Banking stability is one of the main focuses because it can play a more effective role in supporting the transmission of monetary policy and is more resilient in dealing with financial crises and developing community businesses (Fajri et al., 2022). The Indonesian economy in 2020, which was affected by the emergence of Covid-19, experienced a decline in trading activity, slowing investment, and a weakening of the domestic economy (Arianto, 2020). The pace of economic growth in East Kalimantan has also been affected as it is well known that 2020 was a tougher year than the previous year where East Kalimantan's economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2020 grew by 2.06% (qtq) after growing by 2.36% (qtq) in the previous quarter. In line with East Kalimantan's economic growth, which at that time contracted quite deeply, apparently this also affected regional banking and financial stability in East Kalimantan (Bank Indonesia, 2021).

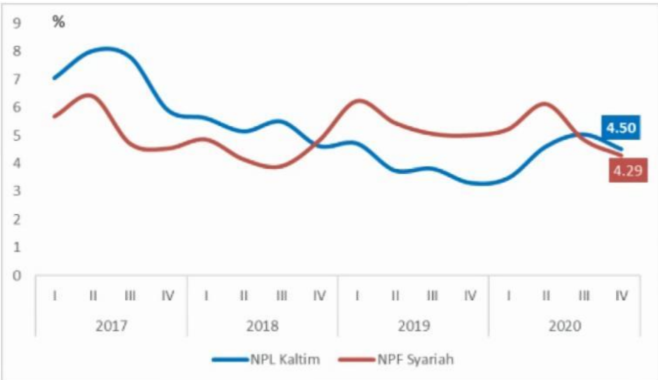
The performance of sharia banking in East Kalimantan experienced a contraction accompanied by an increase in the level of risk which was at a low level. On the other hand, the performance of MSME financing showed improvement even though it was accompanied by a slight increase in financing risk. In line with the deteriorating financing, the development of DPK also experienced a slowdown compared to the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the performance of Islamic banking intermediation also experienced a growth contraction accompanied by relatively low financing risk (Bank Indonesia, 2021).



Source: Bank Indonesia (2021)

Figure I. Development of East Kalimantan Islamic Banking Financing

Based on figure I, the performance of East Kalimantan sharia financing in the fourth quarter of 2020 experienced positive growth despite experiencing a slowdown, as well as its share of total financing which increased, followed by a decrease in the risk of sharia financing. The growth of East Kalimantan sharia financing in the fourth quarter of 2020 was recorded at 3.43% (yoy), slowing compared to the previous year of 14.51% (yoy). Meanwhile, the share of sharia financing to total bank credit was recorded at 6.08%, an increase compared to the previous quarter which was recorded at 5.99%. In addition, sharia banking risk showed improvement as reflected in the decline in the NPF ratio to a level of 4.29%, lower than the previous quarter of 4.86%. The value of the NPL ratio is below the East Kalimantan NPL ratio of 4.50% as shown in the figure below:



Source: Bank Indonesia (2021)

Figure II. Development of Kalimantan Islamic Banking Financing Risk

In terms of carrying out operational activities, of course, there will be accompanying risks. Therefore, risk management begins with the awareness that risks cannot be avoided or eliminated, but are controlled. Therefore, Bank Indonesia took strategic steps to encourage the application of bank risk management as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 8/POJK.03/2014 concerning Assessment of the Soundness Level of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units with a risk approach which includes an assessment of four factors, namely Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance

(GCG), Earnings (Rentability), and Capital (Capital) hereinafter referred to as the RGEC method.

According to Siswantoro (2022) and Nabila et al. (2022), the health of Islamic banks in 2020 is in good condition so it can be said that they are still quite capable of overcoming the negative effects of the pandemic. However, Nizar et al. (2022) found that the economic crisis caused by Covid-19 was the cause of a decrease in bank resilience. Similarly to this, Junjunan et al. (2021) found that conventional banks tend to perform better during a pandemic when compared to Islamic banks. Mandasari (2015), examined the financial performance of state-owned banks (BNI, BRI, BTN, and Bank Mandiri) for the period 2012-2013. The results showed that the overall financial performance of banks was said to be good and sufficient. Furthermore, Muttaqim et al. (2022) obtained the results of the study that the bank's soundness assessment indicated that the Mega Syariah Bank was in a fairly healthy state.

Based on the background of the problem, related to East Kalimantan's economic growth and East Kalimantan Sharia Banking as well as the results of several previous studies, the authors conclude that an assessment of the soundness level of a bank is an important factor that needs to be considered by banks, regulators, and stakeholders as a whole, including society to maintain stability in banking and economic sector. The purpose of this study is to describe the results of measuring the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks using the risk profile, earning, and capital method. Then there is a difference with previous research, namely the author uses data on Islamic Commercial Banks in East Kalimantan as the data to be analyzed so that they can represent the state of Islamic banks in the East Kalimantan region. In addition, this research is also supported by an explanation of the implications of this performance measurement for the condition of Islamic Commercial Banks, especially those in the East Kalimantan region, where most previous studies have focused on a broader research subject, namely Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. The sample selection was at the branch offices of Islamic banks in the Samarinda area of East Kalimantan. This selection was because the industry experienced fluctuations in the development of the impact of the East Kalimantan economy. As for the limitations of this research, there is no GCG-related assessment of the Islamic banks studied due to the limited data obtained to carry out these measurements.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Bank Health Assessment

The soundness level of a bank can be interpreted as the ability of a bank to carry out banking operational activities normally and be able to properly fulfill all of its obligations in ways that are following applicable banking regulations (Afrialdy et al., 2020). Previously, bank health assessments were carried out using the CAMELS method, which consisted of capital, management, earnings, liquidity, and sensitivity of sense. However, later Bank Indonesia perfected the assessment of bank soundness through the use of the RGEC method which includes the stages in the bank soundness assessment model which are synonymous with better risk management. With this update, it is hoped that banks can respond to problem identification earlier and more quickly in following up on these problems (Husain et al., 2018). Based on the previous explanation, the use of this method is very important because it is a benchmark in maintaining the quality of bank performance and reflects the condition of the bank. The assessment is as follows:

2.1.1 Risk Profile

Risk Profile Factors in OJK Circular Letter No. 10/POJK.03/2014 called inherent risk assessment is an assessment of the risks inherent in bank business activities, whether quantifiable or not, and which have the potential to affect the bank's financial position. Banks are considered risk-taking institutions because they act as "financial intermediaries" in transaction activities that give rise to various types of risk in the products and services provided, that's why risk disclosure is necessary because it can enable stakeholders to assess and manage risk (Mokni et al., 2014). Gulija et al. (2022) found that when a crisis occurs, it can create considerable uncertainty, including the risk of bankruptcy. So that building banking effectively and not only focusing on the benefits to be gained by including consideration of the risks regarding the bank is also needed (Krasnova et al., 2022).

Each risk is associated with the possibility of financial loss or other negative consequences that will impact banking institutions. Risk arises in cases where the bank's activities are less successful or do not run as expected. Thus the disclosure of risk governance practices makes users of financial reports aware of banking stability and risk resilience by assessing the bank's risk profile (Nahar et al., 2016). In the concept of agency theory, agency problems in Islamic banking products occur especially in profit-loss sharing schemes so that risks to Islamic banks that often arise come from the risk of financing carried out by banks arising because the two parties who work together as managers and owners of capital have different interests. and there is asymmetric information (Ardiansyah, 2014). Therefore, the ability to properly understand, identify, assess, analyze, control, and monitor risk is needed to contribute to the risk management process (Rahman et al., 2013). In particular, the more risks a bank dares to take, the higher the profit opportunities it will get. However, on the other hand, a high level of risk can increase bankruptcy costs. Therefore Islamic banks must balance their level of risk and financial performance (El-Chaarani et al., 2022). The indicators in the risk profile are measured by the ratio of NPF and FDR, the calculation of each risk profile ratio is formulated as follows:

Table I. Risk Profile Ratio

Risk Type	Calculation
Credit Risk	NPF = Non Performing Finance
	$\text{NPF} = \frac{\text{Problamatic Financing}}{\text{Total of Financing}} \text{ x } 100\%$
Liquidity Risk	FDR = Financing to Deposit Ratio
	$\text{FDR} = \frac{\text{Total of Financing}}{\text{Third Party Fund}} \text{ x } 100\%$

Source: Processed data (2022)

The NPF ratio is the ratio of non-performing financing to total financing. The aim is to measure the level of financing problems faced by banks. The higher this ratio indicates the quality of financing at Islamic banks is getting worse (Yusuf, 2017). While the FDR ratio is a ratio to measure the composition of the amount of financing provided compared to the number of public funds or third-party funds used (Somantri & Sukmana, 2019). This ratio shows the soundness of the bank in providing financing.

2.1.2 Rentability (Earning)

The profitability ratio describes a bank's ability to increase its profits with all the capabilities and resources it has so that the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by the bank is known (Firdaus et al., 2021). The bank's performance in generating profits illustrates the success of management in maintaining profits year after year. On the other hand, if the profit generated is low, this indicates inefficiency in the bank's operational activities, requiring an appropriate policy response. In the financial system, the existence of profits earned by banks can be assessed at the micro and macro levels. At the micro level, profit is an important prerequisite for Islamic banks as competitive institutions that not only show results for a successful business but also describe their existence in competition in the financial market. At the macro level, healthy and profitable banks can better withstand negative shocks and can contribute to financial system stability (Menicucci & Paolucci, 2016).

In the concept of stewardship theory, Islamic banks are placed as principals (owners of capital) because they place their trust in managing their funds ideally to customers as stewards (capital managers) so that they can achieve what is expected in the form of shared interests between principals and stewards, namely obtaining profits (Riyadi & Yulianto, 2014). The profitability ratio is assessed using the main ratio, namely the NOM (Net Operating Margin) ratio, and the supporting ratio, namely the ratio of ROA (Return on Total Assets), ROE (Return on Equity), and BOPO (Operating Expenses and Operating Income). The calculation of each profitability ratio is formulated as follows:

Table II. Rentability Ratio (Earning)

Risk Type	Calculation
Rentability Ratio	ROA = *Return on Total Assets* $\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Earning Before Tax}}{\text{Average Earning Assets}} \times 100\%$ ROE = *Return on Equity* $\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Average Paid-in Capital}} \times 100\%$ NOM = *Net Operating Margin* $\text{NOM} = \frac{\text{(PO-DBH)-BO}}{\text{Average Earning Assets}} \times 100\%$ BOPO = Operating Expenses and Operating Income $\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Operational Cost}}{\text{Operational Income}} \times 100\%$

Source: Processed data (2022)

The ROA (Return on Total Assets) ratio is a comparison between profits earned and total assets (Wijaya, 2019). The ROA ratio describes the bank's ability to manage funds invested in all assets that generate profits and describes the bank's productivity in managing funds. While the ROE (Return on Equity) ratio is defined as the ratio used to measure the ability of bank management to manage available capital to obtain net income (Wijaya, 2019).

Furthermore, the NOM (Net Operating Margin) ratio is the ratio to determine the ability of productive assets to generate profits through a comparison of income to earning assets. In Islamic banks, it is profit-sharing income obtained by the bank during its operation. The BOPO ratio is a comparison between operational costs and operating income to measure the efficiency of Islamic bank operational activities (Zikri et al., 2021).

2.1.3 Capital

When calculating capital, Islamic banks refer to the applicable provisions regarding the minimum capital adequacy requirement. Banks contribute widely to mobilizing capital in every economy, especially for developing countries so every decision related to capital structure is important for Islamic banks. A solid capital structure is very important for banks because it provides additional strength when facing a financial crisis and consolidates security for depositors during unstable economic conditions (Menicucci & Paolucci, 2016; Obamuyi, 2013)

In signaling theory, it explains the importance of performance measurement which is closely related to conveying information about what has been done by bank management in realizing the interests of capital owners (Bangun et al., 2020). According to Zarrouk et al. (2016), higher capital availability can drive profitability because Islamic banks with a healthy capital position can pursue business opportunities more effectively so that increased profitability can be achieved. Thus, operational efficiency is very important to maintain the stability of the banking system. The ratio of equity to total assets shows a measurement of how much capital is used by banks to fund all company assets (Johari et al., 2022).

The findings of Muda et al. (2013) emphasized that if capital is at a high level of adequacy, it can increase profitability and reduce shareholder risk in Islamic banks. Banks that have good capital availability can reduce costs because they have lower external financing costs. Thus it can be concluded that the existence of capital in a bank plays a major role in maintaining financial system stability so that it not only supports daily operational activities but also reassures relevant stakeholders regarding the existence of the bank. The capital measurement used in this study is the CAR ratio. The calculation of the capital ratio is as follows:

Table III. Capital Ratio (Capital)

Risk Type	Calculation
Capital Ratio	CAR = *Capital Adequancy Ratio* $\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Capital}}{\text{Risk Weighted Assets (ATMR)}} \text{x}100\%$

Source: Processed data (2022)

CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), is used to measure a bank's minimum capital adequacy requirements as well as in meeting long-term obligations or the bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations or if liquidity occurs (Zikri et al., 2021).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The data analysis method in this study uses descriptive statistical analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis provides an overview or description of data seen from the mean, sum, minimum and maximum values (Ghozali, 2013). This analysis is used to describe the results of measuring the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks using the risk profile, earning, and capital methods operating in the Samarinda area of East Kalimantan. The financial ratios used in this study are based on research by Umiyati & Faly (2015), the details of which will be explained as follows:

Table IV. Data Analysis

Variable	Data Analysis
Risk Profile: NPF and FDR	1. Secondary data: Financial reports or annual reports. Descriptive statistics: Maximum, minimum, mean. 2. Rating: SE OJK, No. 10/SEOJK 03/2014 Concerning Assessment of BUS & UUS Soundness Level.
Earning: ROA, ROE, NOM, BOPO	1. Secondary data: Financial reports or annual reports. Descriptive statistics: Maximum, minimum, mean. 2. Rating: SE OJK, No. 10/SEOJK 03/2014 Concerning Assessment of BUS & UUS Soundness Level.
Capital: CAR	1. Secondary data: Financial reports or annual reports. Descriptive statistics: Maximum, minimum, mean. 2. Rating: SE OJK, No. 10/SEOJK 03/2014 Concerning Assessment of BUS & UUS Soundness Level.

Source: Processed data (2022)

The research population is Islamic banks operating in the Samarinda area of East Kalimantan. From the existing population, the research sample is purposive sampling. The sample selection was at branch offices of Islamic banks in the Samarinda area of East Kalimantan. This selection was because the industry experienced fluctuations in the development of the impact of the East Kalimantan economy. The criteria used include the following:

Tabel V. Selected Sample

No	Criteria
1	Islamic banks operating in the City of Samarinda
2	Publish annual reports or financial reports for the period 2012 – 2020
3	The bank agrees and is willing to be the research subject

Source: Processed data (2022)

Due to the limited number of banks that agree and are willing to serve as research subjects, based on the results in the field, the research subjects consisted of four samples, namely Bank Syariah Mandiri, BNI Syariah, BRI Syariah, and Bank Mega Syariah. Data sources were obtained from secondary data in the form of annual reports or bank financial statements for the 2012-2020 period to assess aspects of risk profile, earnings, and capital of research subjects.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Risk Profile

The risk profile assessment describes the assessment of the risks inherent in the bank's business activities, both quantifiable and non-quantifiable as well as those that have the potential to affect the bank's financial position. Assessment of a bank's risk profile is assessed through a ratio analysis that reflects a bank's ability to maintain the quality of its financing (NPF) and a ratio that reflects a bank's ability to manage funds channeled to financing (FDR) as shown in Table VI below:

Table VI. Assessment of Risk Profile of Islamic Commercial Banks

BNI Syariah	Ratio	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Risk Profile	NPF	2.02	1.86	1.86	2.53	2.94	2.89	2.93	3.33	3.38
	Rating	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	FDR	84.99	97.86	92.60	91.94	84.57	80.21	79.62	74.31	68.79
	Rating	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Syariah Mandiri	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Risk Profile	NPF	2.82	4.32	6.84	6.06	4.92	4.53	3.28	2.44	2.51
	Rating	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
	FDR	94.40	89.37	82.13	81.99	79.19	77.66	77.25	75.54	73.98
	Rating	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Mega Syariah	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Risk Profile	NPF	2.67	2.98	3.89	4.26	3.3	2.95	2.15	1.72	1.69
	Rating	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	FDR	88.88	93.37	93.61	98.49	95.24	91.05	90.88	94.53	63.94
	Rating	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
BRI Syariah	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Risk Profile	NPF	2.09	3.26	3.65	3.89	3.19	4.75	4.99	3.38	1.77
	Rating	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
	FDR	103.07	102.07	93.9	84.16	81.42	71.87	75.49	80.12	80.99
	Rating	4	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2

Source: Processed data (2022)

The risk profile of the BNI Syariah Bank as shown by the NPF ratio as a whole is assessed as "Good" because it is in the range of 2% ≤ NPF <5%, which means that during the operation of non-performing financing at the BNI Syariah bank it can be handled properly. While the FDR ratio as a whole tends to fluctuate because it was ranked 3 which was considered "Quite Good" from 2013 to 2015. Nevertheless, the FDR ratio at BNI Syariah banks shows progress every year so that from 2019 to 2020 it is rated "Very Good" which means that the bank's liquidity capability in implementing liquidity risk management is very strong. Thus it can be concluded that the BNI Syariah Bank managing its function as an intermediary has been carried out optimally.

The risk profile of Bank Syariah Mandiri as shown by the NPF ratio as a whole is considered "Good" because it is in the range of 2% ≤ NPF <5% indicating that for the last five years, Bank Syariah Mandiri has been able to control the amount of problem financing that arises from bank fund distribution activities. While the FDR ratio, even from 2012 to 2013 was rated at rank 3, for now, from 2019 to 2020 the FDR ratio is rated "Very Good", which means that it reflects the health of Bank Syariah Mandiri in general, which is in good condition.

The risk profile of the Mega Syariah Bank as indicated by the overall NPF ratio is assessed as "Very Good" because the NPF is <2% in 2019 and 2020, although previously from 2012 to 2018 it was rated "Good" at rank 2. The low NPF ratio indicates that the bank is in very good condition in selecting customers who apply for financing. While the FDR ratio from 2012 to 2019 was in a condition that was considered "Fairly Good" because it was in the range of 5% ≤ NPF <8% indicating that the bank has adequate liquidity capabilities and established liquidity risk management. In 2020 the FDR ratio of Bank Mega Syariah is a condition that is considered "Very Good".

The risk profile of the BRISyariah Bank as indicated by the NPF ratio from 2012 to 2019 is assessed as "Good", which means that the average financing ratio level is considered quite effective and not problematic. In 2020 the NPF ratio has increased so that it is in the "Very Good" category indicating that BRISyariah banks have smaller risks in disbursed financing. While the FDR ratio as a whole is in a fluctuating condition because it was ranked 4th from 2012 to 2014 which was considered "Poor" indicating that the bank's liquidity capacity and determination of liquidity risk management is weak. However, from 2018 to 2020, performance has progressed. The FDR ratio is considered "Good" which means the bank is in a healthy condition because the amount of funds channeled for financing to the public has met regulatory standards from Bank Indonesia.

Juliana et al. (2022) state that one of the problems that arise in improving the performance of Islamic banking is the lack of knowledge related to credit risk. According to the analysis of the data above, it is known that the soundness of the bank based on the results of the risk profile assessment shows that the risk management carried out by Islamic banks in East Kalimantan is in the good category where the emergence of factors driving risk for Islamic banks can be suppressed or fully anticipated. This can be demonstrated by the lower NPF ratio and FDR ratio which is a good sign every year even in a pandemic that limits social and economic activities, while the increasing risk factors faced by Islamic banks were only experienced in 2013 and 2014. Thus, based on these discussions, during the pandemic, the government and the banks were able to reduce financing risk so that regional financial stability could be maintained.

The results are also strengthened by the findings of Zuraidah et al. (2023) which states that a bank whose risk profile is in a fairly good category indicates that the bank is in a liquid condition and can meet its maturing obligations. The findings of Febrianto and Firiana (2020) also state that the bank is considered capable of dealing with changes in business conditions and other factors accompanied by negative influences.

4.2 Rentability (Earning)

The profitability assessment describes the bank's ability to generate profits with all the capabilities and resources it has so that the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by the bank is known. According to Destiani et al. (2021), this assessment is important for measuring management success. Assessment of bank profitability is assessed through ratio analysis which reflects the bank's ability to manage funds invested in all assets that generate profits and illustrates the bank's productivity in managing funds (ROA), the ratio reflects the ability of bank management to manage available capital to earn net income (ROE). , the ratio that reflects the ability to earn assets to generate profits through a comparison of income to earning assets (NOM) which in Islamic banks is profit-sharing income obtained by the bank during operation, and the ratio that reflects the comparison between operating expenses and operating income to measure the efficiency of activities Islamic bank operations (BOPO) as in Table VII below:

Table VII. Earning Assessment on Islamic Commercial Banks

BNI Syariah	Ratio	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	ROA	1.48	1.37	1.27	1.43	1.44	1.31	1.42	1.82	1.33
	Rating	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	ROE	9.31	9.65	10.83	11.39	11.94	11.12	10.53	13.54	9.97
Earning	Rating	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	NOM	11.03	9.51	8.15	8.25	8.32	8.09	7.16	7.36	6.41
	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	BOPO	88.79	88.11	89.8	89.63	87.67	88.35	85.37	81.26	84.06
	Rating	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	1	2
Syariah Mandiri	**Ratio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
	ROA	2.25	1.53	-0.04	0.56	0.59	0.59	0.88	1.69	1.65
	Rating	1	2	5	4	4	4	3	2	2
	ROE	25.05	15.34	-0.94	5.92	5.81	5.72	8.21	15.66	15.03
Earning	Rating	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	NOM	7.25	7.25	6.20	5.75	6.16	7.35	6.56	6.02	6.07
	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	BOPO	73	86.46	98.49	94.78	94.12	94.44	90.68	82.89	81.81
	Rating	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
Mega Syariah	**Ratio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
	ROA	3.81	2.33	0.29	0.30	2.63	1.56	0.93	0.89	1.74
	Rating	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	1
	ROE	57.98	26.23	2.50	1.61	11.97	6.75	4.08	4.27	9.76
Earning	Rating	1	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	4
	NOM	13.94	10.66	8.33	9.34	7.56	6.03	5.52	5.36	4.97
	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	BOPO	77.28	86.09	97.61	99.51	88.16	89.16	93.84	93.71	85.52
	Rating	1	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	3
BRI Syariah	**Ratio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
	ROA	0.88	1.15	0.08	0.77	0.95	0.51	0.43	0.31	0.81
	Rating	4	3	5	4	4	2	4	4	3
	ROE	7.81	10.20	0.44	6.33	7.4	4.1	2.49	1.57	5.03
Earning	Rating	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
	NOM	7.33	6.27	6.04	6.38	6.37	5.84	5.36	5.72	5.89
	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	BOPO	91.31	90.42	99.77	93.79	91.33	95.24	95.32	96.8	91.01
	Rating	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: Processed data (2022)

Earning growth at the BNI Syariah Bank as indicated by the ROA ratio from 2012 to 2020 is considered "Good" because it is in the range of 1.25% <ROA ≤ 1.5%, meaning that the bank's capital ability to earn bank profits by using its assets is getting better. Furthermore, the ROE ratio shows an assessment at rank 4 which is considered "Not

Good" because it is in the range of 5% ≤ ROE <20% from 2012 to 2020, which means that the ability of bank management to make efforts to manage existing equity is ineffective and inefficient in providing profit for shareholders. Then the NOM ratio shows a "Very Good" rating because it exceeds the 3% limit, which means the bank has reached the ideal figure in driving its profitability because the bank can manage its capital very well when carrying out its operational activities. While the BOPO ratio in 2012 was rated "Very Good" from 2014 to 2018 it showed a decline to be in rank 5 because it exceeded the 89% limit. Sometime later in 2020 it again showed improved performance by being ranked 2nd rated "Good" because it was in the range of 83% <BOPO ≤ 85%, which means that in carrying out its operational activities the bank's management has tried to cover operational costs efficiently by obtaining income. the greater one.

Earnings growth at Bank Syariah Mandiri as indicated by the overall ROA ratio has decreased and had touched the position at rank 4 which was considered "Not Good" in 2014 due to being less than a predetermined limit of 0%. However, in several periods the bank's performance improved from 2019 to 2020 and was rated "Good" because it was in the range of 1.25% < ROA ≤ 1.5% which indicated that the bank could earn net profit by properly using all available assets. Furthermore, the ROE ratio as a whole is considered "Not Good" because it is in the range of 5% ≤ ROE <20% from 2015 to 2020. This shows that the bank's performance in these years was less effective because it was unable to utilize capital to generate profit. Then the NOM ratio shows a "Very Good" rating because it exceeds the 3% limit, which means that the ability of bank management to generate profit-sharing income through channeling financing is very good. While the BOPO ratio in 2012 was rated "Very Good" from 2013 to 2018 it experienced a decline to be ranked 5. After some time in 2019 to 2020 performance began to improve as evidenced by the "Very Good" rating because it did not pass the limit of 83% which means that operational activities are carried out very efficiently.

Earning growth at Mega Syariah Bank as indicated by the overall ROA ratio tends to fluctuate in previous years but in 2020 it is rated "Very Good" because it exceeds the 2% limit which indicates that bank management generates better profits and has a good level of efficiency. Furthermore, the ROE ratio, after ranking 1st in 2012, has continued to decline in the following years. In 2020, it is ranked 4th with a "Poor" rating because it is in the range of 5% ≤ ROE < 20% which indicates that the bank has poor performance due to a lack of efficiency in the use of capital so it is less profitable for shareholders. Then the NOM ratio shows a "Very Good" rating because it exceeds the 3% limit, which means that this bank can generate profit-sharing income that is higher than profit-sharing costs in managing channeled financing. Meanwhile, the BOPO ratio shows an increase in 2020 to rank 3 with a "Good Enough" rating because it is in the range of 85% and < BOPO ≤ 87%. This shows that in carrying out its operational activities the bank has tried to be quite efficient because the operational costs incurred are smaller than the operational income received.

Earning growth at the BRISyariah bank as indicated by the overall ROA ratio tends to fluctuate in previous years and 2020 it is considered "Pretty Good" because it is in the range of 0.5% <ROA ≤ 1.25% which indicates the bank's performance is quite optimal

in asset management so that enough to generate profitability. Furthermore, the ROE ratio in 2020 is ranked 5 with a "Not Good" rating which indicates the inability of bank management to manage capital so that it can generate a net profit. Then the NOM ratio shows a "Very Good" rating because it exceeds the 3% limit, which means that this bank can generate profit-sharing income that is higher than profit-sharing costs in managing disbursed financing. Meanwhile, the BOPO ratio from 2012 to 2020 is considered "Not Good". It has crossed the 89% mark, which means that the bank's performance can be said to be unhealthy because it is burdened with operational costs that are greater than the income earned.

According to the data analysis above, it is known that the condition of bank profitability based on the results of the overall assessment shows that the ability of Islamic banks in East Kalimantan to generate profits during the period 2012 to 2020 tends to be erratic, which means that Islamic banks are not always in a condition that can generate profits as expected in run its operations. This is shown by the BOPO ratio which reflects the comparison between operating costs and operating income, which is in a bad condition for the majority, this means that during the period of assessing the performance of the bank, it has shown inefficiency or ineffectiveness in managing the operational costs of Islamic banks. The assessment of the earning component is considered quite worrying because it can affect the trust of fund owners, especially investors. Thus it will become an obstacle to the competitive strength of Islamic banks in competing with other banks, especially when facing an abnormal economic situation, such as during a pandemic that gave rise to various limitations.

These results are also in line with Purnama's research findings (2022) which show that aspects of bank profitability tend to be unstable because the bank has not been able to achieve the target of generating profits when carrying out its operational activities. In line with this, the findings of Eflinda (2017) also show that banks need to work intensively due to the lack of bank management ability to manage assets to increase income while reducing costs.

4.3 Capital

Juliana et al. (2023) strategically assesses the role of Islamic banks as facilitators in the halal industrial ecosystem, especially economic activities, which are quite important. For this reason, capital assessment is an aspect that needs attention because it describes bank capital which is considered to be at the level of adequacy and capital management owned by the bank. Assessment of bank capital is assessed through a ratio analysis that reflects the bank's minimum capital adequacy requirements as well as in meeting long-term obligations or the bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations or in the event of liquidity (CAR) as in Table VIII below:

Table VIII. Capital Assessment in Islamic Commercial Banks

BNI Syariah	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Capital	**CAR**	19.07	16.23	18.43	18.11	17.81	20.14	19.31	18.88	21.36
	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syariah Mandiri	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Capital	**CAR**	13.82	14.10	14.12	12.85	14.01	15.89	16.26	16.15	16.88

	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mega Syariah	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Capital	**CAR**	13.51	12.99	19.26	18.74	23.53	22.19	20.54	19.96	24.15
	Rating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BRI Syariah	**Rasio**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Capital	**CAR**	11.35	14.49	12.89	13.94	20.63	20.05	29.23	25.26	19.04
	Rating	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Processed data (2022)

The capital assessment (Capital) at the BNI Syariah bank as a whole from 2012 to 2020 is ranked 1 with a "Very Good" rating, which means that the bank is able to maintain the main capital in meeting its needs and continues to ensure the bank's condition remains healthy. Furthermore, the capital assessment (Capital) at Bank Syariah Mandiri as a whole from 2012 to 2020 is ranked 1 with a rating of "Very Good". This indicates that the bank has sufficient capital which shows the bank can accommodate possible risk of loss.

The capital assessment (Capital) of Mega Syariah bank as a whole from 2012 to 2020 is ranked 1 with a "Very Good" rating which indicates that the bank is able to provide funds for business development needs and is able to bear losses caused by bank operational activities. While the assessment of capital (Capital) at BRISyariah bank even though in 2012 was ranked 2nd but afterward it showed an increase as evidenced by the acquisition of rank 1 from 2013 to 2020 with a "Very Good" rating. This shows that the bank has the ability to maintain main capital and control the risks that will arise and have an impact on the amount of bank capital.

According to the data analysis above, it is known that the condition of bank capital based on the results of the capital assessment through the CAR ratio shows that the majority of Islamic banks used as research objects in East Kalimantan in the period 2012 to 2020 are in the very good category where as a whole the banks have an assessment of generating capital with a composite of 100%. which means the bank is in ideal condition. This also implies that banks are able to maintain their main capital even in a pandemic condition in meeting their needs and trying to keep the bank's condition healthy. It can be concluded that bank management has shown its performance in a professional manner in managing and managing capital in Islamic banks.

These results are also reinforced by the findings of Purnama (2022) which shows the results of banks that have capital adequacy in the very healthy category are considered capable of accommodating the risk of existing losses and carrying out business development. Similar to this, Fitriani's findings (2022) also state that the greater the CAR ratio, the better the quality of the bank's capital.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results through performance measurement, it can be concluded that the measurement in terms of the risk profile aspect of the four banks' NPF ratio shows an average rating of 2 "Good" and rating 3 "Fair enough". While the average rating on the FDR ratio is rated 2 "Good", rating 3 is "Enough Good" and rating 1 is "Very Good". Furthermore, in terms of the aspect of earning assessment by looking at the ratios of ROA, ROE, NIM and BOPO after being ranked the results show that the ROE and BOPO ratios rank 4 and 5. This means that the bank's performance in generating return on equity is still low in Islamic banks. Likewise with the level of efficiency of Islamic banks, from the results of the analysis it can be concluded based on the samples taken by Islamic banks that are less efficient in their operations. However, the NOM ratio at Islamic banks is relatively high, crossing the 3% limit, which means that banks are able to generate higher profit-sharing income than profit-sharing costs in managing disbursed financing. Meanwhile, the ROA ratio continues to fluctuate from rank 1 to rank 5, meaning that the performance of Islamic banks varies in generating return on assets. This is a note, opportunity and challenge for banks to be able to compete with other banks. While in terms of the aspect of capital assessment at BNI Syariah banks, Mandiri Syariah banks, Mega Syariah banks and BRI Syariah banks as a whole it is rated "Very Good" which means that the four banks are able to have sufficient capital in their operational activities and have met the standards set by Bank Indonesia and the Indonesian Authority. Financial Services

This research provides practical implications for financial institutions by contributing to providing additional information for banks in the hope of improving performance and implementing better business strategies in dealing with business competition and being able to adjust appropriately to global economic conditions. As for the implications, if viewed theoretically, the bank feels the need to carry out routine evaluation policies, especially assessments related to the profitability aspect where the bank must work hard to increase its ability to generate profits through maximizing the use of assets and capital that has been owned effectively without having to ignore the principle of efficiency. Furthermore, this research is expected to provide a description of economic conditions and Islamic banking, especially the health of Islamic banks in East Kalimantan.

The limitation of this study is that there is no GCG-related assessment of the Islamic banks studied due to the limited data obtained to carry out these measurements and the scope of the sample used only focuses on Islamic Commercial Banks in the East Kalimantan region. In conducting research related to measuring the health of Islamic banks, subsequent research can include elements of customer assessment and analysis of Islamic banking financial ratio reports which include Islamic People's Financing Banks (BPRS), Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) and Islamic Business Units which in general can be further investigated later. added by testing the effect of macroeconomic variables such as inflation and economic growth. It is therefore hoped that future research can use more than one variety of test methods so that they can examine their interrelationships and answer the findings in a comprehensive manner.

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