ANALYSIS DIFFERENCES HEALTH LEVEL BANKING METHOD
YEARS 2006-2008 USING THE CAMELS METHOD
(Case Study PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero), Tbk)

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Abstract
The bank is a financial institution that influences economic growth in Indonesia. Banks have
the market share of 80% of the existing financial system. Because the size of the role of banks in
Indonesia, the decision makers need to undertake an adequate evaluation of performance. One of
the main sources of indicators that are used as the basis of performance assessment is a financial bank
concerned.

Analysis tool in this research using a method that consists of CAMELS Capital (CAR), Asset
(PPAP and NPL), Management (Management), Earning (NPM), Liquidity (LDR), and Sensitivity to
Market Risk (or capital reserve which was formed to the fluctuation of interest rates and exchange
rate fluctuations).

Methodology in this research using the data secondary aspects of the Capital, Asset,
Liquidity, Earning and Sensitivity through the financial reports that banks have been in publication.
For aspects of management, using primary data obtained through questionnaire research. The six
variables are analyzed and compared in the period 2006 to 2008.

The results of research show for the year 2006 to year 2008 BNI still in the bank healthy.
Asset quality shows NPL fewer than 5%. Quality level of performance management to grow.
Rentability aspects of the occurrence of a significant increase in the aspects and sensitivity to market
risk, interest rate fluctuation component entry in the bank healthy.

Keywords: health care banking, camels, analysis

INTRODUCTION
Bank is one of the financial institutions that have an important role in the economy of a
country. As an intermediary agency between the parties who have excess funds to the parties that need
the funds, the bank needed a healthy financial performance, so that the intermediation function can
run smoothly.

Like humans, where health is the most important thing in his life. A healthy body will
increase job skills and other abilities. Similarly, banking, as one financial institution, the bank must
always be assessed in order to remain vibrant health in serving its clients. One factor that must be
considered by the bank to be able to continue to live is defense performance (financial condition)
bank.

Bank health assessment conducted every year. For banks whose health continues to increase
not a problem, because that is what is expected and so maintained her health. However, for banks
which continuously unhealthy may have to get direction or sanction of Bank Indonesia as the
supervisory and bank supervisors. Bank Indonesia may be advised to make management changes,
merger, consolidation, acquisition or even if it dilikuidir bank's condition was severe.

Banking soundness can be analyzed using methods Camels (Capital, Assets, Management,
Earning, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to Market Risk). Capital is based on the assessment of capital
owned by the bank. Assets are based on the assessment of asset quality are owned by the bank.
Management is the assessment based on general management and implementation of risk
management systems are owned by the bank concerned. Earning is based on the assessment of a bank's ability to generate profits. Liquidity is the assessment based on the ability of banks to meet their obligations. While sensitivity to market risk is the assessment of the sensitivity of the respective bank to market risk.

Based on the background described above, there are some important issues of how differences in health levels of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and whether the performance of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is in conformity with sound banking standards according to Bank Indonesia.

Authors limit the problem by examining the health PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk period year 2006-2008. Financial ratios used in the ratio of Camels. Namely Capital (CAR), Assets (PPAP and NPL), Management (management), Earning (NPM and BOPO), Liquidity (LDR), and Sensitivity to Market Risk (capital or reserves established to deal with fluctuations in interest rates and capital or reserve formed to deal with fluctuations in exchange rates). For aspect Capital, Assets, Earning, and Liquidity, the author uses the ratio of already published.

The purpose of this research is to determine and analyze the differences in health levels of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk years 2006-2008.

RESEARCH METHOD
This study uses data in the form of financial statements PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk period year 2006-2008 which was the publication and use in primary data that can be from filling out the questionnaire by the employees of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk branch office in South Jakarta area.
Variables used in this study is based on the calculation of Camels. Variables studied are: aspects of capital (capital), asset-quality aspects (assets), aspects of management (management), aspects of profitability (earnings), aspects of liquidity (liquidity), aspects of sensitivity to market risk (sensitivity to market risk).

The data obtained through the method required libraries. Is by reading books related to the issues discussed as well as through several websites related to this research. The author also conducted direct observations in the field. i.e. visit to a branch office of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in South Jakarta area to distribute the questionnaire. To measure the results of the employee response to the questionnaire was distributed, used Likert's scale.
DISCUSSION

Table 1
Recapitulation Performance PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.
Year 2006-2008 Using Camels method

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>15,95 %</td>
<td>17,65 %</td>
<td>14,38 %</td>
<td>up 1,7 %</td>
<td>down 3,27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>PPAP</td>
<td>100,00 %</td>
<td>116,48 %</td>
<td>141,36 %</td>
<td>up 16,48 %</td>
<td>up 24,88 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NPL</td>
<td>10,47 %</td>
<td>8,18 %</td>
<td>4,96 %</td>
<td>down 2,29 %</td>
<td>down 3,22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>20,36 %</td>
<td>20,83 %</td>
<td>21,47 %</td>
<td>up 0,47 %</td>
<td>up 0,64 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>NPM</td>
<td>5,19 %</td>
<td>4,99 %</td>
<td>6,26 %</td>
<td>down 0,20 %</td>
<td>up 1,25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOPO</td>
<td>84,79 %</td>
<td>93,04 %</td>
<td>90,16 %</td>
<td>up 8,25 %</td>
<td>down 2,88 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity</td>
<td>LDR</td>
<td>48,98 %</td>
<td>60,56 %</td>
<td>68,61 %</td>
<td>up 11,58 %</td>
<td>up 8,05 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>Loss Suku</td>
<td>34,47 %</td>
<td>26,96 %</td>
<td>30,54 %</td>
<td>down 7,51 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Market Risk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bunga</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>Loss Nilai</td>
<td>30,93 %</td>
<td>30,52 %</td>
<td>35,56 %</td>
<td>down 0,41 %</td>
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<td>Tukar</td>
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Based on the performance summary table, see some changes in the quality of the performance of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. which occurred during the years 2006-2008.

In the aspect of capital, CAR years 2006-2007 an increase of 1.7%. This happens because the total capital and risk-weighted assets rose by a percentage increase which does not differ much. The increase in capital primarily from an increase in core capital as a result of the additional paid-in capital and stock agio. While Capital Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) also experienced an increase driven by credit expansion. While in 2008, CAR declined by 3.27% from the previous year. This decrease occurred because of the large increase in RWA is not in Balance with the amount of capital increase. The greater the percentage of CAR, which banks perform better. Because the percentage of CAR showed the ability of banks to capital in anticipation of asset reduction.

In the aspect of quality, value PPAP PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. throughout the year 2006-2008 was always increasing. From year 2006 to year 2007, PPAP increase of 16.48%. Then in the next year, increasing the value of PPAP even reached 24.88%. This increase is caused by the PPAP has been formed is greater than the required PPAP formed and the number continues to increase. PPAP The bigger the better is the bank's financial performance, because the number of PPAP illustrates the ability of banks to achieve a number of productive assets must be established.

NPL component values continue to decline. In 2007, its value decreased by 2.29%. And in 2008, the NPL had dropped as much as 3.22%. The decline was due to the success of the restructuring program of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. and in aid to Indonesia's economic conditions more conducive. Success decrease in NPLs in 2008 to make the bank into the category of healthy banks if viewed from the NPL component. With the reduction in the NPL ratio means the number of troubled loans smaller.

Quality management continues to increase. From year 2006 to year 2007, quality management rose by 0.47%. Following and quality of management increased by 0.64%. The increase is due to the achievement of the implementation of management systems that have been planned to
improve services to customers in particular and the achievement of management systems to support banking activities of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The more the value of a bank's management, indicating that the quality of management at the bank the better.

In the aspect of profitability, the ratio of NPM in the year 2007 down 0.20% compared to the year 2006. This decrease is due to the decrease in the amount of net income from year 2006 to year 2007. But the decline in this ratio is not too large because in Balance with the increase in operating income. This ratio also decreased due to non optimal expansion of the loan, so excess funds owned by third parties placed on the placement of securities and the yield is relatively low. But in 2008, the ratio of NPM succeeded in improving by 1.25%. This increase occurred due to an increase in the number of operating income in the year 2008. The greater the ratio of bank NPM means better performance because they show that the amount of profit gained increasing.

BOPO ratio from year 2006 to year 2007 experienced a significant increase, in the amount of 8.25%. This is because of the increase in operational costs greater than the increase in operating income. But in 2008, PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. BOPO managed to reduce the ratio of 2.88%. This decrease is due to the decrease in operational costs and also in Balance with the increase in the amount of operating income large enough than the previous year. The smaller the ratio BOPO means the bank's financial performance to be better because they show operating income is greater than the operational burdens to bear the bank.

In the aspect of liquidity, LDR PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. in 2006 is still less than the minimum healthy banks by Bank Indonesia. However, this situation can be overcome with good, visible from the increasing number of LDR of 11.58% in 2007 and increased 8.05% in the next year. LDR increasing the bank's performance illustrates that the better because it states how much the bank's ability to pay back a withdrawal does depositors (customers) by relying on a given credit as a source of liquidity.

For the aspect sensitivity to market risk, the amount of potential loss rate in 2007 dropped by 7.51%. This is because the increase of capital for greater market risk and is not in Balance with the amount of potential loss in interest rates. The amount of this ratio had increased in the year in 2008, which increased by 3.58%. This increase occurred because of the increase in the number of core and supplementary capital, and helped by a decline in capital for market risk. The greater the value Loss Potential, the better the Bank's financial performance.

So it is with potential exchange rate losses. The value of this ratio fell from year 2006 to year 2007. The decline occurred not too much, only by 0.41%. This is due to the increase in capital for market risk is high. In 2008, the value of potential loss rate is higher than the previous year. Increase occurred for 5.04%. This is due to reduced capital used to anticipate the market risk. The greater the Potential Loss describes the exchange rate that the bank's performance the better.

Calculations showed that in the can, be seen that most of the health level assessment ratio at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia, namely the attachment BI Regulation Circular No. 6/23/DPNP dated May 12, 2004 Health Assessment of Bank Rate.

CONCLUSION

Generally located on the banks performance composite rankings equated with 1 or 2 with a composite ranking predicate healthy banks in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia based on Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.. 6/23/DPNP dated May 31, 2004 in the Appendix 2A - 2F. Banks in this category, capable of overcoming the negative effects of economics conditions and the financial industry.

Bank still has some small weaknesses, such as state of the NPL in 2006 and in 2007 in the amount exceeds the maximum limit. The amount of LDR in the year 2006 is also still less than a healthy bank limits stipulated by Bank Indonesia. However, these weaknesses may be overcome by routine actions, so that banks categorized "Healthy".

From the results of the assessment method Camels at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. obtained satisfactory results. Board, employees, and other parties concerned from the bank must keep and improve the performance of the bank.

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