

**ANALYSIS OF BANKING SOUNDNESS USING CAMEL METHOD
(STUDY OF PT. BANK MANDIRI-PERSERO TBK FROM 2012 – 2014)**

**ANALISA KESEHATAN BANK DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE CAMEL
(STUDI PADA PT. BANK MANDIRI-PERSERO TBK TAHUN 2012 – 2014)**

by:

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Abstract: Bank is a financial institution that acts as the intermediary of Surplus Spending Unit (SSU) and Deficit Spending Unit (DSU). Bank must be managed professionally by applying the prudential principles in order to achieve the objectives, while also looking for the development of the society where the bank performs its activities. In this research, the financial statements such as the Balance Sheet, and the Income Statement (Profit and Loss Statement) from the period of 2012 to 2014 will be analyzed by the researcher through CAMEL method. The result shows that PT. Bank Mandiri. in banking industry is predicating healthy. As shown on the result of analysis since in year 2012 until in year 2014 has CAMEL score which followed 94.81; 94.12 and 93.38. Thus PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. should pay more attention in the field of liquidity where in year 2014 the LDR scores decrease about 1% and to increase the liquid, bank should do: (1) Add their own capital as supplement to current assets. (2) Reduce current debts and increase their own capital. (3) Reducing the current debts from the selling of some assets, thus if the liquid still increase then the LDR score would be in good position in accordance with the regulation made by Bank Indonesia (BI).

Keywords: banking soundness, liquidity, own capital

Abstrak: Bank merupakan lembaga keuangan yang bertindak sebagai perantara dari surplus dana dan defisit. Bank harus dikelola secara profesional dengan menerapkan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam rangka mencapai tujuan bank tersebut, sementara itu juga mencari untuk pengembangan masyarakat dimana dengan bank melakukan kegiatannya sebagai pengeluaran dana masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan, laporan keuangan yang digunakan seperti Neraca, dan Laporan Laba Rugi periode 2012-2014 yang akan dianalisis oleh peneliti melalui metode CAMEL. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. dalam industri perbankan berpredikat sehat. Seperti yang ditunjukkan pada hasil analisis tahun 2012 hingga tahun 2014 yang mana memiliki nilai CAMEL yaitu 94,81; 94,12 dan 93,38. Manajemen PT. Bank Mandiri sebaiknya harus memperhatikan likuiditas bank, dimana pada tahun 2014 nilai LDR menurun sekitar 1 % dan untuk membantu meningkatkan likuid, bank harus melakukan : (1) Tambahkan modal sendiri untuk melengkapi aktiva lancar. (2) Mengurangi utang saat ini dan meningkatkan modal sendiri. (3) Mengurangi utang saat ini dari penjualan beberapa asset, sehingga bila likuid meningkat nilai LDR dapat berada di posisi yang baik sesuai dengan ketentuan dari Bank Indonesia (BI).

Kata kunci: kesehatan bank, likuiditas, modal sendiri

INTRODUCTION

Research Background

Finance is the cornerstone in every organization, of their system. Good financial management is vitally important to the economic health of all firms and hence to the nation and the world (Bringham and Houston, 2010:34). Because of its important, finance should be widely and thoroughly understood. Since finance is complex and it also undergo constant change due to shift in economic conditions it makes finance kind of confusing. But organization needs to pay more attention to their own finance if they want to increase the value and performance of the company.

Bank Health is an importance case in the banking sector. Healthy bank is a bank that can carry out its functions properly. Assessment of bank health is very important because the bank managing the funds of the community entrusted to the bank. Bank soundness is a central theme in the agenda of policy makers. After a relatively stable period between the Second World War and the early 1970's, several countries experienced a banking crisis over the last thirty years. These crises have both direct and indirect cost for the economy. The crises have adverse effects on the efficient operation of the market economy due to the central role of banks as financial intermediates. Such adverse development result in reduction in investment and consumption, increase in unemployment, and disturb the flow of credit to the individuals and firms causing an overall economic slowdown (Ioannidis, Pasiouras & Zopounindis, 2009).

Indonesia, as every country in the world, had realized the importance of having a bank in its economic structure. The history of banking in Indonesia has started quite a long time ago as state by Special Unit for Bank Indonesia Museum: *History Before Bank Indonesia*, when the Dutch Colonials came to this country and overrule our economy. The very first bank ever established in Indonesia is the Central Bank named De Javasche Bank in October 10th, 1827, which has become as Bank Indonesia, in charge of printing and circulating money at that time. Since then, the banking industry in Indonesia has been through a lot of reformation. Bank must be managed professionally by applying the prudential principles in order to achieve the objectives, while also looking for the development of the society where the bank performs its activities.

Banking industry would not have grown fast, unless the industry has been successfully regained the society's trust. After the economic crisis in 1998, banking industry in Indonesia has done all effort to rebuild the system and to expand its business. In general, to regain the society' trust, a bank will try to be accountable to the public by publishing its financial statements for the public to analyze the bank' financial activities and performances.

The bank's financial statement intended to provide information of the assets, liabilities, and equity to the user of this information. Bank's financial information also provide information about the bank' business for a given period of time, as described in the bank' income statement (profit and loss statement). Bank's financial statements also described the performance of the bank's management in a given period of time. Annual financial reports, which is included the bank' balance sheet, and the income statement, has become one of the banking financial performance instruments to identify, measure, and analyze how well is the banking management in a bank as a company. To do so, each bank includes PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. always keep a good administrative records for every details of operating activities of the branch.

This research, the financial statements such as the Balance Sheet, and the Income Statement (Profit and Loss Statement) from the period of 2012 to 2014 will be analyzed by the researcher through *CAMEL* method, in order to give information, and suggests strategies that might be used by the bank' management for the coming period.

Research Objective

The objectives of this research are:

1. To know the financial performance of PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. through *CAMEL* ratios analysis.
2. To know the financial soundness of PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. in terms of *CAMEL* method.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Financial Management

Financial management is a process of planning, controlling, organizing, implementing, and managing the financial of the firm or institution based on analysis. According to David and Poley (2010:53) financial management can be defined as “the management of finances of a business / organization in order to achieve financial objectives”. Bringham and Huston in their book *Fundamental of Financial Management* (2010:38), it explains that financial management also being called as corporate finance, focuses on decisions relating to how much and what types of assets to acquire, how to raise the capital needed to buy assets and how to run the firm so as to maximize its value. So this can help the corporate to maximize shareholder wealth which means maximizing the value of the stock and also helps to maximize the corporate assets.

Bank

Banks are institutions that accept various types of deposits and use the funds primarily to grant loans as define by Thomas (2006:6-7). In the Indonesian Law, the government has also declared a definition of bank. It is stated in the Indonesia Republic Law No. 10 in 1998 about Banking: “bank is a company that collects funds from the society in a form of deposits and to redistribute the funds in forms of loan/credit or other forms of lending, in order to improve the life of Indonesian people.” Based on that definition, it can be defined that bank is a company, which activities can be divided into three parts: collect funds, redistribute the funds, and to provide other financial services.

Financial Performance

Financial performance is about subjective measure of how well a firm can use assets from its primary mode of business and generate revenues. Zakarsyi (2008:48) explain that financial performance is something that produced by an organization in certain period by refers to the standard that already has been set in. Baht (2011:34), he states that the analysis of financial statements refers to treatment of information contained in the financial statement in a way, so as to afford a full of diagnosis of the profitability and financial position of the firm concerned.

Bank Soundness

Banks soundness has an important role to be concerned as to the function bank itself that describes by Rosenberg (1982:44). As states in the Indonesia Republic law No. 10 in 1998, from the definition of bank itself in eventually bank should be improve the life of Indonesian people. It means the fundamental basis of banking business either is to gain an optimal profit regularly and in long-term period of time but to providing financial service to the society. The customers and investors will invest their funds in order to get dividend or to gain profit from the price fluctuation of the owned shares. By the regulation that print out by the board of Bank Indonesia No.6/10/PBI/2004 on April, 12 2004 about the characteristic of how to measures bank soundness, states that bank soundness level basically graded with qualitative approach towards several factors that influence condition and growth of bank itself which is the factors that matters are capital adequacy, asset quality, management quality, earnings quality and liquidity. These five factors have known as **CAMEL**.

Banking Financial Statement

Luecke (2002:97) states financial statements are the essential documents of business. The income statement and the balance sheet are the basic reports that a firm constructs for use by management and for distribution to stockholders, regulatory bodies, and the general public. They are the primary sources of historical financial information about the firm (Lewellen, Halloran & Lanser. 2000:45). As well as banking financial statement usually used to report financial information for distribution as it required.

Previous research

Keovongvichith (2012), *An Analysis of the Recent Financial Performance of the Laotian Banking Sector During 2005-2010*, the results suggest that profitability of banks and the management quality of banks have improved whereas capital adequacy and liquidity level have deteriorated which requires a special attention for the future of the banking sector in the country. Roman et.al. (2013), *Analyzing the Financial Soundness of*

the Commercial Banks in Romania: An Approach Based on the CAMELs Framework, the results suggest that the profitability and the management quality of the analysed banks have improved during the analyzed period of time, while a deterioration has been registered in the capital adequacy and liquidity level. Kumar et.al. (2012), *Analyzing Soundness In Indian Banking: A CAMEL Approach*, the result shows that that private sector banks are at the top of the list with their performances in terms of soundness being the best. Public sector banks like Union Bank and SBI have taken backseat and display low economic soundness in comparison. Reddy et.al. (2012), *Evaluating Performance of Regional Rural Banks: An Application of CAMEL Model*, The study revealed that APGB excelled over Saphthagiri grameena bank in protecting the interest of the creditors, good in asset quality perspective, performed better than Saptaghiri grameena bank in case of TA/TD.

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of research

This research is a case study type of research which is a descriptive research & using quantitative approach in collecting & analyzing numerical data.

Place and Time of Research

This research will be conducted in PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. from January to early March 2015.

Research Procedure

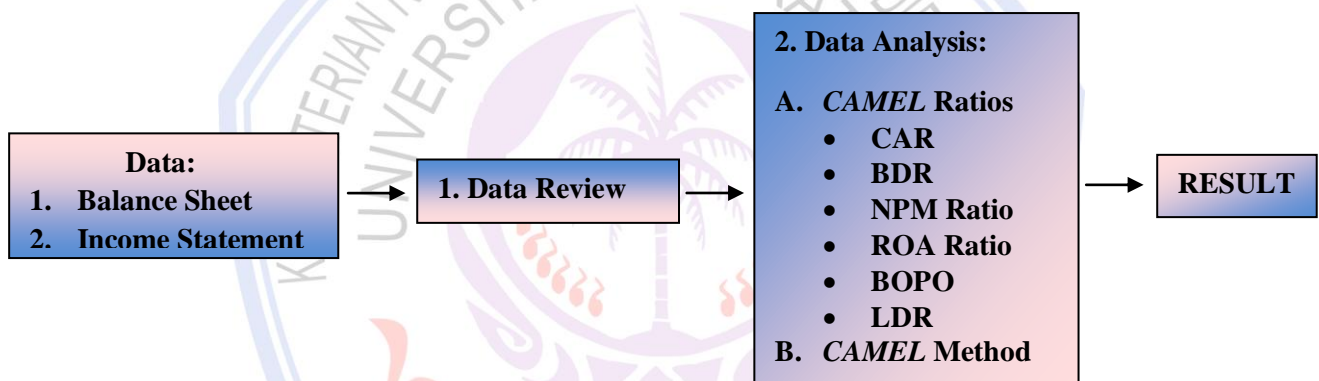


Figure 1. Research Procedure

Source: data process, 2015

Population and Sample

The population of this research is PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. Which is general bank that owned by government, this is a case study researcher is using a non-probability sampling method, called purposive sampling, and stated that the sample of this research is PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk in terms of easy access in collecting data.

Data Collection Method

Secondary data will be collected from the data and information already published by PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk., and Bank Indonesia through related websites, published corporate information, related books, journals, and also relevant literature from the library and internet.

Operational definition

Financial performance is the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing the relationship between the items of balance sheet and profit loss account (Selvi 2010:16). In this research to identifying performance and soundness of the bank there will be using balance sheet and income statements that represented the net revenues, expenses, and income of PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk., from the period of 2012 to 2014.

Measurement of Research Variables

The measurement of research variables will be using the *CAMEL* method, in order to suggest best practices for the maintenance and improvement of the bank.

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis method used in this research is *CAMEL* method. *CAMEL* is an acronym for six measures (Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management soundness, Earnings and Liquidity). Assessment of soundness of the bank can be affecting the performance of bank and customer loyalty of the bank itself. Elements of assessment in analyzing *CAMEL* are follows below:

1. Capital

$$\text{Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)} = \frac{\text{Total Capital}}{\text{Risk Weighted Asset}} \times 100$$

2. Asset

$$\text{Bad Debt Ratio} = \frac{\text{Classified Productive Asset}}{\text{Total Productive Asset}} \times 100$$

3. Management Quality

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Operating Income}} \times 100$$

4. Earnings

$$\text{Return On Asset (ROA)} = \frac{\text{Income Before Taxes}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100$$

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Operating Cost}}{\text{Operating Income}} \times 100$$

5. Liquidity

$$\text{Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)} = \frac{\text{Total Loans}}{\text{Third Party Funds}} \times 100$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Result of financial performance evaluation and Banking Soundness of PT. Bank Mandiri (persero) Tbk. through camel method from 2012–2014 based on the research in measuring Bank Mandiri soundness it shows that Bank Mandiri has predicating as healthy because of result that according to the regulation that made by Bank Indonesia where a bank will predicating as healthy if their CAMEL score is 81%-100% which is based on the calculation on the result shows that CAMEL score for bank Mandiri in 2012 is 94.81% ; in 2013 is 94.12% ; in 2014 is 93.38% .

Table 1. CAMEL Score and Credit score of PT. Bank Mandiri (persero) Tbk. From 2012–2014

Year	Indicators	Performance Indicators	Ratio score (%)	Credit score	Weight	CAMEL score
2012	Capital	CAR	15.47	100	25	25
	Assets	BDR	1.07	97.2	30	29.16
	Managements	NPM	82.6	82.6	25	20.65
	Earnings	ROA	3.20	100	5	5
		BOPO	68.13	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	78	100	10	10
	Total CAMEL Score					94.81
2013	Capital	CAR	14.92	100	25	25
	Assets	BDR	1.18	96.47	30	28.94
	Managements	NPM	80.7	80.7	25	20.18
	Earnings	ROA	3.34	100	5	5
		BOPO	67.66	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	83	100	10	10
	Total CAMEL Score					94.12
2014	Capital	CAR	16.6	100	25	25
	Assets	BDR	1.51	94.26	30	28.28
	Managements	NPM	80.4	80.4	25	20.1
	Earnings	ROA	3.19	100	5	5
		BOPO	70.02	100	5	5
	Liquidity	LDR	82	100	10	10
	Total CAMEL Score					93.38

Source: Data calculated, 2015

Table 2. Result of Banking Soundness analysis through CAMEL from 2012–2014

Year	CAMEL Score	Predicate
2012	94.81	Healthy
2013	94.12	Healthy
2014	93.38	Healthy

Source: Data calculated, 2015

Discussion

The bank were predicated healthy is a bank that can perform its functions properly. In other words, a healthy bank is a bank that can preserve and maintain public confidence, can perform the intermediation function. By running these functions are expected to provide good service to the community as well as beneficial for the economy as a whole. To be able to function properly, the bank should have sufficient capital, maintaining good asset quality, well-managed and operated based on the precautionary principle, generate enough profit to maintain the continuity of its business, and to maintain liquidity in order to meet its obligations at all times. In addition, a bank must always meet the various rules and regulations that have been set, which is basically in the form of various provisions that refer to the principles of prudence in banking.

Economic crisis in 1998 as explained before on research background in chapter 1 which is banking industry in Indonesia has done all effort to rebuild the system and to expand its business. In general, to regain the society' trust, a bank will try to be accountable to the public by publishing its financial statements for the public to analyze the bank' financial activities and performances. The Impact of the crisis is bad for national banks. The occurrence of imbalances in the banking sector, the depreciation of the rupiah and rising interest rates lead to worsen the performance of the debtor giving rise to a growing number of troubled loans.

The crisis has also resulted in almost all banks have a shortage of capital. So the government did bank restructuring to overcome it. But until next period 1998/1999 the bank restructuring efforts have not showed maximum results. As time goes by until the year 2010 in which global competition began to be felt, it is marked where the Indonesian banking began to be affected by strong inflows of foreign capital. Until in the future, the need for specific strategies prepared by the government to face the global competition in the future it affected also in bank mandiri were at that time is very cautious in managing their liquidity reserves. Similarly, in collecting third party fund, and then the board of commissioners at the time requested that bank mandiri is not only focus on a specific customer group.

Total third party fund shows that consumer saving is rising than year before and affected to Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) were also rising is about 65% it means bank mandiri has capability in meets its short-term obligations. Moving on in 2011 despite facing the threat of global crisis in the Indonesian banking performance experienced high growth. Based on the average resource Indonesian bank credit growth reached 24% According to Mirza Adityaswara Deposit Insurance Corporation as Commissioner at the time said that bank credit is still able to grow given the economic situation is relatively stable Indonesia. Inflation rate below 4% targeted to spur credit growth. It also affected to bank mandiri were the LDR in this year is increasing much from 65% to 72%. The bigger score that got from the LDR accumulation is the better the bank in order to has capability in meet its short-term obligations or the obligation that is due.

Banking policy in 2012, is directed to maintaining a balance between increasing competitiveness and strengthen the resilience of banks, while encouraging intermediation Banks including expanding public access to low cost banking services. Capitalizing on a long history within the Indonesian banking industry, Bank Mandiri strives to deliver its best contributions to support the growth and development of the Indonesian economy. Bank Mandiri's Second Stage of Transformation was initially implemented in 2010 and has been successful in positioning Bank Mandiri as a prominent financial institution in Indonesia with assets of Rp635.6 trillion at year end 2012.

PT. Bank Mandiri continues to remain committed to the second stage of the Transformation Process through 2014 as outlined by bank mandiri 2010–2014 Corporate Plan. Their four pillars dedicated to the continuous improvement of financial performance are; customer services quality, outstanding corporate governance to become the most trusted bank and by aligning ourselves with the community and contributing to social activities for the benefit of the country. Based on the research in measuring Bank Mandiri soundness it shows that Bank Mandiri has predicating as health because of result that according to the regulation that made by Bank Indonesia where a bank will predicating as health if their CAMEL score is 81% - 100% which is based on the calculation on the result shows that CAMEL score for bank Mandiri in 2012 is 94.81%; in 2013 is 94.12%; in 2014 is 93.38%.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusions

PT. Bank Mandiri in banking industry is predicating Healthy. The five indicators that used in CAMEL method in analyzing bank soundness during year 2012-2014 can be conclude: (1) Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) score is more than 8 % which means Bank Mandiri has enough capital to covers up all risk. (2) Bad debt ratio (BDR) score it has not more than 15.5% which means Bank Mandiri has a good asset quality. (3) Net Profit Margin (NPM) score in efficiency level that quite well which concerned with end result from any policy or the decision that has been made by Bank Mandiri. (4) Return on Asset (ROA) and BOPO scores has more than 1% which means ank Mandiri have well management quality in case using asset that owned in gaining profit. (5) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) score has not more than 15% which means Bank Mandiri has well capability in paying their debts, especially savings, giro, and deposit when it is time to collected it, and capable in meet a demand all the debtors that reasonable to be approved.

Recommendation

PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. should have to pay more attention in the field of liquidity where in year 2014 the LDR scores decrease about 1% and to help raise the liquidity, bank should do: (1) Add their own capital to supplement current assets. (2) Reduce current debts and increase their own capital. (3) Reducing the current debts from the sale of some assets.

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