Analysis of Financial Performance By Using The CAMEL Method In Banking Companies Index LQ45 Period 2018-2022

Ika Nazilatu Rohmah[1]; Nur Rohmansah[2]

[1-2]Universitas Pamulang, Email : ikanazilatu@gmail.com; nur.rohmansah@gmail.com

Abstract. This research aims to determine financial performance using the CAMEL method in LQ45 Index banking companies for the 2018-2022 period. The sample in this research is the financial reports of LQ45 index banking companies for the 2018-2022 period. The type of data used is secondary data. Data collection was carried out using the documentation method, the data source used was taken from the official website of the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The result show that Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, is in a Very Healthy condition. Non Performing Loan (NPL) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, is in a healthy condition. Net Interest Margin (NIM) calculations, is in a Very Healthy condition. Return On Assets (ROA) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, is in a very healthy condition. Operational Costs and Operating Income (BOPO) for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, is in a Very Healthy condition. Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR) calculation for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, is in a fairly healthy condition

Keywords: CAMEL Analysis; Company Financial Performance

A. INTRODUCTION

As the economy develops in Indonesia, the level of business competition is of course getting tougher so that companies are required to have good performance in seeking profits, maintaining business continuity, maximizing company value and improving the welfare of funders. In connection with this, company management must produce company performance, especially financial performance, in order to be able to compete with other companies. To find out whether the company's financial performance is good or not, it is necessary to measure financial performance.

Measuring financial performance is a very important thing to do so that you can know the company's financial condition during a certain period. Financial performance can be measured using a tool in the form of financial ratio analysis, which is the tool most often used to measure a company's financial performance. However, the financial ratio analysis method still has limitations, namely ignoring the cost of capital so that it does not depict actual performance.

Banking companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange always try to be included in the LQ45 Index. The LQ45 index is an index containing 45 shares that have gone through a selection process with high liquidity and several other criteria such as liquidity, market capitalization, company fundamental conditions, and company growth prospects, etc.

Banking companies must maintain their health level and continue to improve it. Bank health can be defined as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operational activities and be able to fulfill all its obligations properly through methods that comply with applicable banking regulations. Healthy banks will influence a country's economic system as a whole, considering that banks regulate the circulation of funds. The level of bank health can be assessed through financial reports published by the bank in the previous period.

Bank financial reports are used to assess the bank's performance. For banks, the final results of the bank condition assessment can be used as a means of determining business strategies in the future. This prompted an investigation into the bank's performance to begin. Therefore, a bank needs an analysis of its condition, both financial and management funds. The assessment aspect that has been used to assess bank health is using the CAMEL (Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earning and Liquidity) method. Using the CAMEL method will provide an overview for bank managers to continue to improve their performance so that they do not become a bank with an unhealthy bank health condition. The results of this research will later be used by banks to make policies related to bank performance in the future.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Bank

The definition of a bank according to Law Number 10 of 1998 dated 10 November 1998, a bank is "a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them to the public in the form of credit or other forms in order to improve the standard of living of many people".

According to Kasmir (2014:24) a bank is a financial institution whose main activity is collecting funds from the community and channeling these funds back to the community as well as providing other banking services.

Financial Statements

The definition of financial reports according to the Indonesian Accountants Association (2009:1) is part of the financial reporting process. A complete report usually

includes a balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and statement of changes in financial position (which are presented in various ways, such as a cash flow statement or funds flow statement), notes and other reports, as well as explanations that are an integral part of the financial report.

Financial Performance

Jumingan (2014:239) states that financial performance is a reflection of a bank's achievements in its operational activities, both in terms of finance, marketing, funding and distribution of technology, as well as human resources. Financial performance is the result of the company's operational activities and is expressed in the form of financial figures.

Bank Health

Fahmi (2015:183) states that bank health assessment is the final result or outcome of banking aspects and supervision that shows the performance of a country's banking system. As an intermediation institution, a place to store money, and a place to seek public credit, a healthy banking system can encourage economic growth and improve people's welfare.

Camel Method

The CAMEL method is an indicator for assessing bank health. CAMEL analysis has assessment elements, namely capital, asset quality, management, profitability and liquidity. The criteria for bank health level according to CAMEL are as follows:

CAMEL analysis is used to evaluate the financial performance of commercial banks in Indonesia. Bank Health Level Assessment includes an assessment of the following factors:

1. Capital (Capital) = 25%
2. Asset Quality = 30%
3. Management = 25%
4. Revenue (Profitability) = 10%
5. Liquidity = 10%

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

This capital ratio is a component of the adequacy of KPPM (Minimum Capital Requirement) compliance with applicable regulations. The CAR ratio is obtained from capital divided by RWA (Risk Weighted Assets). The CAR ratio formula is:

$$CAR = \frac{Capital\ Bank}{Assets\ Weighed\ According\ to\ Risk} \times 100\%$$

Source : Purwasih et a., (2022)

Table 1. CAR Rating Classification

Ratio	Rating
CAR ≥ 12%	Very healthy
9% ≤ CAR < 12%	Healthy
8% ≤ CAR < 9%	Pretty Healthy
6% ≤ CAR < 8%	Sick
CAR ≤ 6%	Not healthy

Source: Circular BI No.13/1/DPNP/2011

Net Performing Loans (NPL)

The Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio shows the ability of bank management to manage problem loans provided by the bank, namely comparing problem loans consisting of substandard, doubtful and bad loans with the total credit provided by the bank except loans to other banks. The NPL ratio formula is:

$$NPL = \frac{Number\ of\ Problem\ Loans}{Credit\ Amount} \times 100\%$$

Source : Rianto & Salim, (2020)

Table 2. Classification of NPL Ratings

Ratio	Rating
NPL < 2%	Very healthy
2% ≤ NPL < 5%	Healthy
5% ≤ NPL < 8%	Pretty Healthy
8% ≤ NPL < 12%	Sick
NPL ≥ 12%	Not healthy

Source: Circular BI BI No.13/1/DPNP/2011

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

The Net Interest Margin (NIM) ratio is the interest income ratio. This ratio is used to measure bank management's ability to manage its productive assets to generate net interest income. Net interest income is obtained from reducing interest income from interest expense. The NIM ratio formula is:

$$NIM = \frac{Net\ interest\ income}{Average\ Total\ Productive\ Assets} \times 100\%$$

Source: Damayanti, (2011)

Table 3. NIM Ranking Classification

Ratio	Rating
3% < NIM	Very healthy
2% < NIM ≤ 3%	Healthy
1,5% < NIM ≤ 2%	Pretty Healthy
1% < NIM ≤ 1,5%	Sick
NIM ≤ 1%	Not healthy

Source: Circular BI No.12/24/DPNP/2011

Return on Assets (ROA)

The Return On Assets (ROA) ratio is measured by comparing profit before tax with total assets. This ratio is used to measure bank management's ability to obtain overall profits from the total assets owned. The ROA ratio formula is:

$$ROA = \frac{Profit\ before\ tax}{Total\ assets} \times 100\%$$

Source: Pratiko et al., (2021)

Table 4. ROA Ranking Classification

Ratio	Rating
ROA > 1,5%	Very healthy
1,25% < ROA ≤ 1,5%	Healthy
0,5% < ROA ≤ 1,25%	Pretty Healthy
0% < ROA ≤ 0,5%	Sick
ROA ≤ 0%	Not healthy

Source: Circular BI No.6/23/DPNP/2004

Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)

The BOPO ratio is called the efficient ratio. This ratio is used to measure bank management's ability to control operational costs against operational income. The smaller this ratio, the more efficient the operational costs incurred by the bank concerned so that the possibility of a bank experiencing difficulties is smaller. The BOPO ratio formula is:

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Operating costs}}{\text{Operating income}} \times 100\%$$

Source: Pratiko et al., (2021)

Table 5. BOPO Rating Classification

Ratio	Rating
BOPO ≤ 94%	Very healthy
94% < BOPO ≤ 95%	Healthy
95% < BOPO ≤ 96%	Pretty Healthy
96% < BOPO ≤ 97%	Sick
BOPO > 97%	Not healthy

Source: Circular BI No.6/23/DPNP/2004

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

This ratio is used to assess the liquidity of a bank by dividing the amount of credit provided by the bank against third party funds. The credit provided does not include credit to other banks, while third party funds are in the form of current accounts, savings, deposits, certificates of deposit. This ratio determines the bank's ability to pay off its obligations to customers who have invested their funds with the credit that has been provided. The LDR ratio formula is:

$$\text{LDR} = \frac{\text{Amount of Credit Given}}{\text{Third} - \text{party funds}} \times 100\%$$

Source: Syahputra, (2018)

Table 6. Classification of LDR Ratings

Ratio	Rating
LDR ≤ 75%	Very healthy
75% < LDR ≤ 85%	Healthy
85% < LDR ≤ 100%	Pretty Healthy
100% < LDR ≤ 120%	Sick
LDR > 120%	Not healthy

Source: Circular BI No.12/1/DPNP/2011

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Types of research

This type of research uses descriptive research with a quantitative approach, namely by analyzing financial report data to determine whether the banking category is healthy or not (Paputungan, 2016).

Research Instrument

Research instruments are tools used to measure observed natural and social phenomena (Sugiyono 2016). The instruments used are 20 banking company financial reports included in the LQ45 Index for the 2018-2022 period which consist of balance sheets and profit and loss reports as well as notes to financial reports.

Research Population and Sample

Population is a general area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that can be determined by researchers so that they can be studied and then conclusions drawn (Pradana & Reventiary, 2016). The population in this research is all banking financial reports included in the LQ45 Index for the 2018-2022

period. According to Sugiyono (2016), the research sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. The sample used is all financial reports of banking companies included in the LQ45 Index for 5 (five) years from 2018-2022.

The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling, where sampling is carried out based on certain criteria determined by the researcher. After selection is made according to the specified criteria, the banks that fall within the criteria and will be used as research samples can then be identified in the following table:

Table 7. List of names of banking companies included in the LQ45 index

No	Company name	Publisher Code
1	PT. Bank Central Asia Tbk	BBCA
2	PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	BBNI
3	PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	BBRI
4	PT. Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk	BBTN
5	PT. Bank Mandiri Tbk	BMRI

Research site

The location of this research was carried out by taking data from the internet with the address www.idx.co.id and the website addresses of banking companies included in the LQ45 index.

Data collection technique.

According to Sugiyono (2016) data collection techniques are a step that is considered strategic in research, because it has the main goal of obtaining data. There are two (2) data collection techniques used, namely documentation and literature study. Documentation is the collection of data related to the company (Ulfha, 2018). The documentation used is in the form of annual published financial reports of LQ45 index banking companies for the 2018-2022 period.

According to Sugiyono (2016), literature study is related to theoretical studies and other references related to the values, culture and norms that develop in the social situation being studied. The library study in question is information through books, journals and other literature which aims to create a foundation. theory (Arikunto, 2016).

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Capital Aspects/Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Table 8. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Results for LQ45 Index Banking Companies for 2018-2022

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
	2018	23,4%	Very healthy
	2019	23,8%	Very healthy
BBCA	2020	25,8%	Very healthy
	2021	25,7%	Very healthy
	2022	25,8%	Very healthy
	2018	18.50%	Very healthy
	2019	19.70%	Very healthy
BBNI	2020	16.80%	Very healthy
	2021	19.74%	Very healthy
	2022	14.80%	Very healthy
	2018	21.20%	Very healthy
	2019	22.50%	Very healthy
BBRI	2020	20.60%	Very healthy
	2021	25.20%	Very healthy
	2022	23.30%	Very healthy

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
	2018	18.21%	Very healthy
	2019	17.32%	Very healthy
BBTN	2020	19.34%	Very healthy
	2021	19.14%	Very healthy
	2022	20.17%	Very healthy
	2018	21.64%	Very healthy
	2019	21.36%	Very healthy
BMRI	2020	19.90%	Very healthy
	2021	19.60%	Very healthy
	2022	19.46%	Very healthy
AVERAGE		**20.92%**	**Very healthy**

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, it can be seen that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022 is in the Very Healthy category. In 2018, all banks were above 11% with a very good rating, namely BBCA bank at 23.4%, BBNI at 18.5%, BBRI at 21.2%, BBTN at 18.2%, and BMRI at 21. 6%. In 2019 the rating was very good with the largest CAR at BBCA at 23.8%, BBNI at 19.7%, BBRI at 22.5%, BBTN at 17.32%, and BMRI at 21.36%. In 2020 BBCA was 25.8%, BBNI was 16.8%, BBRI was 20.60%, BBTN was 19.34%, and BMRI was 19.9%. In 2021 BBCA 25.7%, BBNI 19.74%, BBRI 25.20%, BBTN 19.14%, and BMRI 19.6%. In 2022 BBCA will be 25.8%, BBNI will be 14.8%, BBRI will be 23.3%, BBTN will be 20.17%, and BMRI will be 19.46%.

Net Performing Loans (NPL)
Table 9. Net Performing Loan (NPL) Results for LQ45 Index Banking Companies for 2018-2022

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
	2018	1.40%	Very healthy
	2019	1.30%	Very healthy
BBCA	2020	1.80%	Very healthy
	2021	2.20%	Healthy
	2022	1.70%	Very healthy
	2018	1.90%	Very healthy
	2019	2.30%	Healthy
BBNI	2020	4.30%	Healthy
	2021	3.70%	Healthy
	2022	3.50%	Healthy
	2018	2.16%	Healthy
	2019	2.62%	Healthy
BBRI	2020	2.94%	Healthy
	2021	3.08%	Healthy
	2022	2.82%	Healthy
	2018	4.78%	Healthy
	2019	4.37%	Healthy
BBTN	2020	3.70%	Healthy
	2021	3.38%	Healthy
	2022	2.79%	Healthy
	2018	2.39%	Healthy
	2019	3.29%	Healthy
BMRI	2020	2.81%	Healthy
	2021	1.88%	Very healthy
	2022	4.78%	Healthy
AVERAGE		**20.92%**	**Healthy**

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, it can be seen that the Net Performing Loan (NPL) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022 are on average in the Healthy category. In 2018 BBCA was 1.4%, BBNI was 1.9%, BBRI was 2.1%, BBTN was 2.8%, and BMRI was 2.7%. In 2019 BBCA was 1.3%, BBNI was 2.3%, BBRI was 2.2%, BBTN was 4.7%, and BMRI was 2.3%. In 2020 BBCA was 1.8%, BBNI was 4.3%, BBRI was 2.9%, BBTN was 4.3%, and BMRI was 3.2%. In 2021 BBCA 2.2%, BBNI 3.7%, BBRI 3%, BBTN 3.7%, and BMRI 2.8%. In 2022 BBCA 1.7%, BBNI 3.5%, BBRI 2.8%, BBTN 3.3%, and BMRI 1.8%.

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

Table 10. Net Interest Margin (NIM) Results for LQ45 Index Banking Companies for 2018-2022

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
BBCA	2018	6.10%	Very healthy
	2019	6.20%	Very healthy
	2020	5.70%	Very healthy
	2021	5.10%	Very healthy
	2022	5.30%	Very healthy
BBNI	2018	5.30%	Very healthy
	2019	4.90%	Very healthy
	2020	4.50%	Very healthy
	2021	4.67%	Very healthy
	2022	4.56%	Very healthy
BBRI	2018	7.45%	Very healthy
	2019	6.98%	Very healthy
	2020	6.00%	Very healthy
	2021	6.89%	Very healthy
	2022	6.80%	Very healthy
BBTN	2018	4.32%	Very healthy
	2019	3.32%	Very healthy
	2020	3.06%	Very healthy
	2021	3.99%	Very healthy
	2022	4.40%	Very healthy
BMRI	2018	5.52%	Very healthy
	2019	5.46%	Very healthy
	2020	4.48%	Very healthy
	2021	4.73%	Very healthy
	2022	5.16%	Very healthy
AVERAGE		**5.24%**	**Very healthy**

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, it can be seen that the Net Interest Margin (NIM) calculation for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022 is on average in the Very Healthy category. In 2018 BBCA was 6.1%, BBNI was 5.3%, BBRI was 7.4%, BBTN was 4.3%, and BMRI was 5.5%. In 2019 BBCA was 6.2%, BBNI was 4.9%, BBRI was 6.8%, BBTN was 3.3%, and BMRI was 5.4%. In 2020 BBCA was 5.7%, BBNI was 4.5%, BBRI was 6%, BBTN was 3%, and BMRI was 4.4%. In 2021 BBCA 5.1%, BBNI 4.6%, BBRI 6.8%, BBTN 3.9%, and BMRI 4.7%. In 2022 BBCA 5.3%, BBNI 4.5%, BBRI 6.8%, BBTN 4.4%, and BMRI 5.1%.

Profitability Aspect

Table 11. Results of Return on Assets (ROA) of LQ45 Index Banking Companies for 2018-2022

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
	2018	3.20%	Very healthy
	2019	3.20%	Very healthy
BBCA	2020	2.70%	Very healthy
	2021	2.80%	Very healthy
	2022	3.20%	Very healthy
	2018	2.80%	Very healthy
	2019	2.40%	Very healthy
BBNI	2020	0.50%	Sick
	2021	1.43%	Healthy
	2022	1.79%	Very healthy
	2018	3.33%	Very healthy
	2019	3.19%	Very healthy
BBRI	2020	1.84%	Very healthy
	2021	2.49%	Very healthy
	2022	3.39%	Very healthy
	2018	1.34%	Healthy
	2019	0.13%	Sick
BBTN	2020	0.69%	Sick
	2021	0.81%	Sick
	2022	1.02%	Sick
	2018	3.17%	Very healthy
	2019	3.03%	Very healthy
BMRI	2020	1.64%	Very healthy
	2021	2.53%	Very healthy
	2022	3.30%	Very healthy
AVERAGE		**2.24%**	**Very healthy**

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, it can be seen that the Return On Asset (ROA) calculation for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022 is on average in the Very Healthy category. In 2018 BBCA was 3.2%, BBNI was 2.8%, BBRI was 3.3%, BBTN was 1.3%, and BMRI was 3.1%. In 2019 BBCA was 3.2%, BBNI was 2.4%, BBRI was 3.1%, BBTN was 0.1%, and BMRI was 3%. In 2020 BBCA was 2.7%, BBNI was 0.5%, BBRI was 1.8%, BBTN was 0.6%, and BMRI was 1.6%. In 2021 BBCA 2.8%, BBNI 1.4%, BBRI 2.4%, BBTN 0.8%, and BMRI 2.5%. In 2022 BBCA 3.2%, BBNI 1.7%, BBRI 3.3%, BBTN 1%, and BMRI 3.3%.

Table 12. Results of Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) of LQ45 Index Banking Companies for 2018-2022

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
	2018	58.20%	Very healthy
	2019	59.10%	Very healthy
BBCA	2020	63.50%	Very healthy
	2021	54.20%	Very healthy
	2022	46.50%	Very healthy
	2018	70.20%	Very healthy
	2019	73.20%	Very healthy
	2020	93.30%	Very healthy

BBNI	2021	81.20%	Very healthy
	2022	68.60%	Very healthy
	2018	68.40%	Very healthy
	2019	70.10%	Very healthy
BBRI	2020	81.22%	Very healthy
	2021	74.30%	Very healthy
	2022	64.20%	Very healthy
	2018	85.58%	Very healthy
	2019	98.12%	Not healthy
BBTN	2020	91.61%	Very healthy
	2021	89.28%	Very healthy
	2022	86.00%	Very healthy
	2018	66.48%	Very healthy
	2019	67.44%	Very healthy
BMRI	2020	80.03%	Very healthy
	2021	67.26%	Very healthy
	2022	57.35%	Very healthy
AVERAGE		**72.61%**	**Very healthy**

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, it can be seen that the calculation of Operational Costs to Operational Income (BOPO) in LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022 is on average in the Very Healthy category. In 2018 BBCA was 58.2%, BBNI was 70.2%, BBRI was 68.4%, BBTN was 85.8%, and BMRI was 66.4%. In 2019 BBCA was 59.1%, BBNI was 73.2%, BBRI was 70.1%, BBTN was 98.1%, and BMRI was 67.4%. In 2020 BBCA was 63.5%, BBNI was 93.3%, BBRI was 81.2%, BBTN was 91.6%, and BMRI was 80%. In 2021, BBCA will be 54.2%, BBNI will be 81.2%, BBRI will be 74.3%, BBTN will be 89.2%, and BMRI will be 67.2%. In 2022 BBCA will be 46.5%, BBNI will be 68.6%, BBRI will be 64.2%, BBTN will be 86%, and BMRI will be 57.3%.

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Table 13. Results of Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) LQ45 Index Banking Companies for 2018-2022

Company Code	Year	CAR	Predicate
	2018	81.60%	Healthy
	2019	80.50%	Healthy
BBCA	2020	65.80%	Very healthy
	2021	61.96%	Very healthy
	2022	65.20%	Very healthy
	2018	88.80%	Pretty Healthy
	2019	91.50%	Pretty Healthy
BBNI	2020	87.30%	Pretty Healthy
	2021	79.71%	Healthy
	2022	84.20%	Healthy
	2018	88.96%	Pretty Healthy
	2019	88.64%	Pretty Healthy
BBRI	2020	83.66%	Healthy
	2021	83.67%	Healthy
	2022	79.17%	Healthy
	2018	103.49%	Sick
	2019	113.50%	Sick
BBTN	2020	93.19%	Pretty Healthy
	2021	92.86%	Pretty Healthy

	2022	92.65%	Pretty Healthy
	2018	96.74%	Pretty Healthy
	2019	96.37%	Pretty Healthy
BMRI	2020	82.95%	Healthy
	2021	80.04%	Healthy
	2022	77.61%	Healthy
AVERAGE		**72.61%**	**Pretty Healthy**

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, it can be seen that the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) calculation for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022 is on average in the Fairly Healthy category. In 2018 BBCA was 81.6%, BBNI was 88.8%, BBRI was 88.9%, BBTN was 103.4%, and BMRI was 96.7%. In 2019 BBCA was 80.5%, BBNI was 91.5%, BBRI was 88.6%, BBTN was 113.5%, and BMRI was 96.3%. In 2020 BBCA was 61.9%, BBNI was 87.3%, BBRI was 83.6%, BBTN was 93.1%, and BMRI was 82.9%. In 2021 BBCA 61.9%, BBNI 79.7%, BBRI 83.6%, BBTN 92.8%, and BMRI 80%. In 2022 BBCA will be 65.2%, BBNI will be 84.2%, BBRI will be 79.1%, BBTN will be 92.6%, and BMRI will be 77.6%.

E. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the description in the discussion that has been presented, the conclusions that can be drawn from this research are as follows:

Based on the results of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, it shows that the bank's CAR is in a Very Healthy condition.

Based on the results of Non Performing Loan (NPL) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, it shows that the bank's NPL is in a healthy condition.

Based on the results of the 2018-2022 LQ45 index banking companies' Net Interest Margin (NIM) calculations, it shows that the NIM is in a Very Healthy condition.

Based on the results of Return On Assets (ROA) calculations for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, it shows that ROA is in a very healthy condition.

Based on the results of calculating Operational Costs and Operating Income (BOPO) for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, it shows that BOPO is in a Very Healthy condition.

Based on the results of the Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR) calculation for LQ45 index banking companies for 2018-2022, it shows that the LDR is in a fairly healthy condition.

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