

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SHARIA BANK USING RGEC AND SCnP (SHARIAH CONFORMITY AND PROFITABILITY) MODEL

Saparuddin Siregar¹

Mutiara Shifa^{2*}

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

² Akademi Manajemen Informatika Komputer MEDICOM, Indonesia

e-mail: Mutiarashifa1993@gmail.com¹, saparuddinss@yahoo.com²

*Correspondence: Mutiarashifa1993@gmail.com¹

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Abstract. The problem in this study is how the financial performance problems of BUMN Islamic banks using the RGEC and SCnP models and the comparison of the two methods. This study aims to determine the financial performance of state-owned Islamic banks using the RGEC and SCnP models and to compare the two methods. The type of research that the author uses is quantitative research. Data collection techniques using documentation through financial reports obtained from the official website of PT. BRI Syariah Tbk, PT. BNI Syariah, and PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah. The data analysis technique uses financial ratios and Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCP) as measured by indicators of sharia conformity and profitability. The results showed that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk in 2017, 2018, and 2019 based on the RGEC method, respectively, were at a composite rank of 3, while in the SCnP Model, each PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk is in the LLQ, LRQ, and LRQ quadrants. For PT. BNI Syariah in 2017, 2018, and 2019 based on the RGEC method was ranked 2, 2, and 1, respectively, while in the SCnP Model, PT. BNI Syariah is in the ULQ, ULQ, and URQ quadrants. Then PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri in 2017, 2018, and 2019 based on the RGEC method was respectively ranked 2, 2, and 1, while in the SCnP Model, PT. Mandiri Syariah Bank is in the next LLQ, LRQ, and URQ quadrants.

Keywords: financial performance, RGEC, SCnP

INTRODUCTION

In today's modern world, support from a sound and stable financial system is the most crucial factor in developing a country. The rapid development of the times has become one of the triggers for the development of the economy in recent years, which has caused the public's need for the services of financial institutions to also increase in terms of quantity and quality. As a country where the majority of the population is Muslim, Indonesia has long desired the presence of a financial institution system that meets the demands of not only financial needs but also moral demands (Muhammad, 2004).

Sharia banking developed significantly in Indonesia in 2008, which coincided with the enactment of the Sharia banking law in the family in order to be in line with the national development goals to achieve the creation of a just and prosperous society based on economic democracy by developing an economic system based on the value of justice, equality, equity, and benefits following sharia principles (Anshori, 2018).

The development of the Islamic economy is currently the subject of discussion for economic actors. The phenomenon that many financial institutions apply sharia principles is a form of success in developing Islamic economics. The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia can be said to be very rapid, both in terms of the number of openings of new branch offices, the type of bank business, and the volume of activities carried out, as evidenced since the opening of the first Islamic Bank in 1992, the growth of this industry is considered quite progressive, as

evidenced by the data on the number of Islamic Commercial Banks. (BUS), Sharia Business Unit (UUS) and Sharia Rural Bank (BPRS). The following is Table 1. which shows the development of Islamic Banks in Indonesia:

Table 1. Development of Islamic Banks in Indonesia

Indications	20	20	20	20	20
	15	16	17	18	19
BUS	12	13	13	14	14
UUS	22	21	21	20	20
BPRS	16	16	16	16	16
	3	6	7	7	4

Source: Banking Statistics, 2019

The table above shows that the development of Islamic banking in Indonesia is increasing. From the data above, it can be seen that the number of BUS increased from 2015, which only amounted to 12 BUS, then increased in 2019 to 14 BUS. The increase in the number of BUS in Indonesia shows good development, which must be in line with the increase in the performance of the BUS itself.

The government's attitude in developing Islamic banking in Indonesia is also reflected in the concrete actions of three Islamic banks (PT. BRI Syariah Tbk, PT. BNI Syariah, and PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri), which will soon be merged into one company merger. The three banks are banks that will be merged to become PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia in 2021. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights (KEMENKUMHAM) has issued a letter of receipt of notification regarding the merger of three state-owned Islamic commercial banks. In letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-0011384 on January 28, which was signed by the Director-General of General Legal

Administration, the data in the form of the entry merger stored in the system administrator of the legal entity was based on the notarial deed number 27 on January 14, 2021, which made a notary Jose Dima Satria domiciled in Jakarta. (Idries et al., 2021) The merger of three state-owned Islamic banks is valid effective on February 1, 2021. The merger of the three state-owned Islamic banks is predicted to be a catalyst for the development of the sharia industry in Indonesia and is expected to be included in the TOP 10 global sharia banks in terms of market capitalization with total assets of IDR 214.6 trillion (CNBC Indonesia, 2021)

In line with this, of course, the development of Islamic banking is also expected to be in line with the growth of the financial performance of the Islamic Bank. (Fahmi, 2012) stated that performance is an activity carried out by the company to measure company performance effectively and efficiently to achieve company goals. In general, it can also be said that performance is an achievement that the organization can achieve within a certain period. Performance is an important factor used to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. Based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 8/POJK.03/2014 concerning the assessment of the soundness level of Islamic Commercial Bank Sharia Bank's soundness level and Business Units, the result of an assessment of the Bank's condition based on risks related to the implementation of sharia principles and the Bank's performance or referred to as Risk-Based Bank. Ratings. Therefore, the Bank's

performance must be considered and improved to maintain the soundness of the Bank. The following table 1.2 shows the financial ratios of BUS in Indonesia.

Table 2. Financial Ratios of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CAR	15.0 2%	16.6 3%	17.9 1%	20.3 9%	20.5 9%
ROA	0.49 %	0.63 %	0.63 %	1,28 %	1.73 %
NPF	4.84 %	4.42 %	4.76 %	3.26 %	3.23 %
FOR	88.0 3%	85.9 9%	79.6 1%	78.5 3%	77.9 1%
BOP O	97.0 1%	96.2 2%	94.9 1%	89.8 1%	84.4 6%

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics 2015-2019

The data above shows the value of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has increased from year to year, from 2015 to 2019. CAR has continuously increased. This condition shows that Islamic commercial banks are better at maintaining their capital adequacy. In other words, Islamic commercial banks are getting better in the capital. The ability to earn profits represented by Return on Assets (ROA) in 2015 reached 0.49%, which then increased in 2016 to 0.63%. However, in 2017, ROA did not increase or decrease in the following year. Continued in 2018, it increased to 1.28% and continued in 2019 to 1.73%. This indicates that Islamic commercial banks in terms of ROA can be good.

In terms of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in 2015, it was 4.84%, then decreased in 2016 to 4.42%, but in 2017 the NPF value increased to 4.76% and fell again in the following year 2018 and 2019 to 3.26%,

3.23%. The increase in the NPF value in 2017 indicates that Islamic commercial banks are not maintaining the principle of prudence in channeling their funds, increasing the NPF side. In terms of the Financial to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Islamic commercial banks had decreased from 88.03% in 2015 to 77.91% in 2019. This illustrates that third-party funds channeled for financing by Islamic commercial banks in facilitating between owners capital with parties who need funds has decreased function.

In terms of the Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) of Islamic banks in 2015 to 2019 always experienced a decline which in 2015 became 97.01%, decreased until 2019 to 84.46%, this illustrates that Islamic banks in Indonesia from The BOPO side can be said to be good and has met the average BOPO standard according to Bank Indonesia. The following table 1.3 shows the financial ratios of BUMN Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia.

Table 3. Financial Ratios of BUMN Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk					
CAR	13.9 4%	20.6 3%	20.0 5%	29.7 3%	25.2 6%
ROA	0.78 %	0.95 %	0.51 %	0.43 %	0.31 %
NPF	4.86 %	4.57 %	3.87 %	6.73 %	5.22 %
FDR	84.1 6	%	81.4 7%	71.8 7%	75.4 9% 80.1 2%
BOPO	93.7	91.3	96.8	95,3	95.3

	9%	3%	0%	2%	4%
PT. BNI Syariah					
CAR	15.4 8%	14.9 2%	20.1 4%	19.3 1%	18.8 8%
ROA	1.43 %	1.44 %	1.31 %	1.42 %	1.82 %
NPF	2.53 %	2,94 %	2.89 %	2.93 %	3.33 %
FDR	91.9 4%	84.5 7%	80.2 1%	79.6 %	74.3 %
BOPO	89.6 3%	86.8 8%	87.2 6%	85,3 7%	81.2 6%
PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri					
CAR	14.0 1%	12.8 5%	15.8 9%	16.2 6%	16.1 5%
ROA	0.56 %	0.59 %	0.59 %	0.88 %	1.69 %
NPF	6.06 %	4.92 %	2.44 %	3.28 %	4.53 %
FDR	81.9 9%	%	77.6 6%	77.2 5%	75.5 4%
BOPO	94.7 9%	94.1 2%	94.4 4%	91.1 6%	82.8 9%

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics 2015-2019

The above data shows the financial ratios of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia from 2015 to 2019. Seen from the CAR ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk from 2015 to 2019 experienced an increase and decrease in the value of the CAR ratio, and this illustrates that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk has not been good in maintaining its capital adequacy. For ROA at PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk also experienced an increase and decrease in the value of ROA, which shows PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk has not been good in the ability to earn a profit. For the value of the NPF ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk experienced fluctuation, which shows that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk does not maintain the principle of prudence in distributing its funds. In terms of the FDR ratio of PT. BRI

Syariah, Tbk experienced a decrease and increase in the value of FDR, which describes PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk that third party funds channeled for financing by PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk in facilitating between owners of capital and parties who need funds has increased its function. Lastly, for the financial ratios seen from the BOPO of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk experienced a decrease and increase in the value of BOPO, which illustrates that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk from the BOPO side cannot be said to be good in meeting the average BOPO standard according to Bank Indonesia.

In the journal (Al Ghifari et al., 2015) it is stated that the Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) Model is one of the research models of financial performance in banking, especially in Islamic banking. The SCnP model used is a research model for assessing the financial performance of Islamic banking that has been carried out by (Kuppusamy et al., 2010). This model combines its orientation on profitability indicators used to assess conventional financial performance with the orientation of the conformity index to the sharia system to assess socio-economic conditions. -economic obligations of Islamic banks.

This study aims to compare the financial performance measurement of BUMN Sharia Commercial Banks (PT. BRI SyariahTbk, PT. BNI Syariah and PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri) using the Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital (RGEC) methods and methods the Shariah Conformity And Profitability (SCP) method for the 2017-2019 period.

For the financial ratios of PT. BNI Syariah is seen from the CAR ratio of PT.

BNI Syariah, from 2015 to 2019, experienced fluctuations in the value of the CAR ratio. This illustrates that PT. BNI Syariah has not been good at maintaining its capital adequacy. For ROA at BNI, Syariah also increased and only slightly decreased the ROA value, which shows PT. BNI Syariah is good in terms of the ability to earn profits. For the value of the NPF ratio of PT. BNI Syariah has fluctuated, which shows that PT. BNI Syariah does not maintain the principle of prudence in distributing its funds. In terms of the FDR ratio of PT. BNI Syariah experienced a decrease in the value of FDR, which describes PT. BNI Syariah that third party funds channeled for financing by BNI Syariah in facilitating between capital owners and parties who need funds have decreased in function. Lastly, for the financial ratios seen from the BOPO of PT. BNI Syariah broadly PT. BNI Syariah experienced a decrease in the BOPO value which illustrates that BRIS from the BOPO side can be said to be good in meeting the average BOPO standard according to Bank Indonesia.

After doing this research, it is clear that the differences analyzed from those seen before and now differ significantly.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The author uses field research using a quantitative descriptive approach, namely research that is carried out intensively, in detail, and in-depth through a qualitative approach. The quantitative research method is a type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned, and structured from the beginning to the

making of research designs (Sugiyono, 2017).

The type of data used is secondary data, namely the type of data obtained indirectly from the source. The source of the data used in this study is financial reports for the years 2017-2019. The financial statements are obtained through the official website of the concerned Islamic Bank, which has published its financial statements.

This research was conducted on 3 state-owned Islamic banks in Indonesia through the website official of the Islamic Bank concerned from December 2020 to January 2021.

The method used in data collection in this study is the documentation method. The documentation method is a source of data used to complete research, both in written sources, films, pictures (photos), and monumental works, all of which provide information for the research process (Echdar, 2017). This method uses secondary data in the form of financial statements consisting of the financial statements of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk in 2017-2019, published through the website official <http://www.brisyariah.co.id>, the financial statements of PT. BNI Syariah in 2017 – 2019 through the website official <http://www.bnisyariah.co.id>, and the financial statements of PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri in 2017-2019 through the website official <http://www.mandirisyariah.co.id>.

The data analysis technique used in this study is to collect the data needed to measure the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks obtained from the annual financial statements of each

Bank and calculate financial ratios with a predetermined formula.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Islamic banking or Islamic banking is a banking system whose implementation is based on Islamic law (Sharia). The formation of this system is based on the prohibition in Islam to borrow or collect loans by charging interest on loans (*Riba*), as well as the prohibition to invest in businesses categorized as forbidden (*haram*) in their investments, for example in businesses related to the production of food or beverages. *Haram*, must be non-Islamic media or entertainment, etc. (Naf'an, 2014) As explained in the word of God in Surah Al-Imran verse 130.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا الرِّبَا أَضْعَافًا مُضَاعَفَةً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Meaning:

"O you who believe! Do not feed on usury, compounded over and over, and fear God, so that you may prosper".

In this case, Islamic banking is present as a solution for sharia-based financial transactions. The basis of Islamic banking refers to the teachings of the Islamic religion which are sourced from the *Qur'an*, *al-hadith* or *as-sunnah* and *ijtihad*. The teachings of Islam which are sourced from divine revelation and *as-sunnah* teach its people to try to get a good life in this world while at the same time getting a good life in the hereafter. The verses of the *Qur'an* that explain transactions in accordance with Islamic teachings are as follows: God's word in Surat an-Nisa ': 29

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ إِلَّا أَنْ
تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْكُمْ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا

Meaning:

"O you who believe! Do not consume each other's wealth illicitly, but trade by mutual consent. And do not kill yourselves, for God is Merciful towards you".

This means that doing life in this world cannot be done by justifying any means, but must be done through righteous deeds. Islamic bank is a bank whose business activities are carried out based on sharia principles. Meanwhile, sharia principles are agreement rules based on Islamic law (Indonesia, 2008).

Islamic banks are banks that operate without relying on interest. Islamic banks can also be defined as financial/banking institutions whose operations and products are developed based on the *Qur'an* and the *hadith* of the Prophet Muhammad. Antonio and Perwata atmadja distinguish into two meanings, namely Islamic banks and banks that operate with Islamic sharia principles. Islamic banks are banks that operate with Islamic sharia principles and whose operating procedures refer to the provisions of the *Qur'an* and *Hadith*. Banks that operate in accordance with Islamic sharia principles are banks that in their operations follow the provisions of Islamic sharia, especially those concerning the procedures for *muamalah* in Islam.

Performance is the result obtained by a company both profit oriented and non profit oriented which is produced over a period of time. Performance management is a science that combines art in it to apply a management concept that has a

representative and aspirational level of flexibility in order to realize the company's vision and mission by using the people in the organization to the fullest (Fahmi, 2012).

The company's financial performance is the result of various decisions that are made continuously to achieve certain goals in terms of finance where the company needs to involve an analysis of the cumulative financial and economic impacts of decisions and considerations using comparative measures (Ratnasari & Handayani, 2013). Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see the extent to which a company has implemented it using financial implementation rules properly and correctly (Fahmi, 2012)

The standard for conducting bank health assessments has been determined by the government through Bank Indonesia, which has now shifted responsibility to the OJK. Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 8/POJK.03/2014 concerning Assessment of Soundness Level of Sharia Commercial Banks (P. O. J. Keuangan, 2014) and Sharia Business Units and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 10/SEOJK.03/2014 concerning Assessment of Soundness Level of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units with using a risk approach (Risk Based Bank Rating) both individually and on a consolidated basis (O. J. Keuangan, 2014). This assessment procedure is better known as the RGEC method, which stands for Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Earning, and Capital.

The explanation of the components of the RGEC method is as follows

a. Risk Profile

According to (P. O. J. Keuangan, 2014) which refers to (SEBI No.13/24/DPNP in 2011) Risk Profile factor assessment is an assessment of inherent risk and quality of implementation risk management in the Bank's operational activities. Risk in the banking context is a potential event, both predictable and unpredictable, which has a negative impact on income and capital. These risks cannot be avoided, but can be managed and controlled. Risks that must be assessed consist of 8 types of risk, namely credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk and reputation risk (POJK No.8/03/2014 Assessment of the Soundness of Islamic Commercial Banks and Units Sharia Business). In this study, the authors measure the factor risk profile using two indicators, namely the financing risk factor using the NPF formula and liquidity risk using the FDR formula (P. O. J. Keuangan, 2014).

b. GCG (Good Corporate Governance)

Corporate Governance or corporate governance is a system used to direct and control the company's business activities. Corporate governance can also be interpreted as the relationship between the board of commissioners, the board of directors, stakeholders, and company shareholders. In the Regulation (SEOJK No.10/seojk.03/2014 concerning the Assessment of the Soundness of BUS and UUS) which requires banks in Indonesia to include

the factor Good Corporate Governance in one of the assessments of the soundness of banks, the company really needs to have a great responsibility in maintaining the stability of the banking system so that it can obtain the title of implementing sound corporate governance (P. O. J. Keuangan, 2014).

Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Islamic Banks explained in Bank Indonesia Regulation (SEOJK 10 / SEOJK.03 / 2014) that good corporate governance is a governance of Islamic banks to apply the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, Professional, and fairness

c. Earning Profitability

Earning Profitability is an assessment of the condition of the ability of banks and UUS to generate profits in order to support operational and capital activities (Indonesia, 2012). Profitability ratio is often referred to as business profitability. This ratio is used to measure the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by the bank concerned. The profit earned from the activities carried out is a reflection of the performance of a company in running its business. In other words, the profitability ratio in addition to aiming to increase the ability of banks to generate profits during a certain period, also aims to measure the level of management effectiveness in carrying out the company's operations (Kasmir, 2014). Increased profitability indicates the company's efficiency in generating profits and this indicates a healthy banking condition. Earnings quality determines the bank's ability to earn

consistent profits.

d. Capital

In order to ensure and maintain the soundness of Islamic banking, banks that conduct business based on sharia principles are required to meet the minimum capital adequacy ratio (CAR) atau Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as stipulated in Bank Indonesia regulation. The provisions in Article 11 of Law No. 21 of 2008 confirms that the minimum amount of paid-up capital to establish a sharia bank is stipulated in a Bank Indonesia Regulation (Indonesia, 2008).

Capital assessment is an assessment of the adequacy of bank capital, both BUS and UUS, in securing current risks and anticipating risks that will occur in the future. Banks that have a CAR below 8% must immediately receive serious attention and treatment for immediate repair. The addition of CAR to achieve as set out takes time until the government also gives time in accordance with the provisions. If until the specified time, the CAR target is not achieved, the bank concerned will be subject to sanctions (Nur Wijayanti, 2018).

Table 4. Component Rating Bank with Method RGEC

Factors Assessed	Component
Risk Profile (risk profile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Risk financing to total financing ● risk of total financing provided to third party funds

GCG(GCG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the board of directors ● implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the board of directors ● Completeness and implementation of the duties of the committees ● Implementation of the duties and responsibilities of DPS ● Implementation of sharia principles in the collection and distribution of funds as well as services ● Handling conflicts of interest ● Implementation of compliance ● functions Implementation of internal audit ● functions Implementation of external functions ● Maximum limits of fund distribution ● Transparency of financial condition of non-financial funds BUS, GCG implementation reports and internal reporting
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Earning (Rentability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ratio of net profit before tax to total assets ● Ratio of operating income to operating costs
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Capital (Capital)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ratio of capital to assets weighted risk-
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Source:

Shariah Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) Model is one of the performance

appraisal models in banking, especially in sharia banking. The SCnP model used is a research model for assessing banking financial performance that was carried out by (Kuppusamy et al., 2010) in 2010. This model combines its orientation on profitability indicators used to assess conventional financial performance with the orientation of the conformity index to the sharia system to assess socio-economic obligations. Islamic banks (Ratnaputri, 2013).

Shariah Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) The model in this study uses two indicators, namely Shariah Conformity and Profitability. Shariah Conformity or sharia compliance will measure how much the bank is able to meet its compliance with the sharia system, whether its investment, income or profit sharing uses the sharia system or not, while profitability or profitability will measure how much Islamic banks are able to generate profits during a certain period, by managing their business in that period (Ratnaputri, 2013).

a. Shariah Conformity

The financial performance of Islamic banks can be measured using both conventional and sharia financial indicators. (Kuppusamy et al., 2010) in (Ratnaputri, 2013) explain that Shariah Conformity can be measured using indicators of sharia investment, sharia income, and profit sharing ratios.

b. Profitability

In the SCnP Model, the measurement of financial performance is measured by one of the financial indicators, namely profitability. Bank profitability can be measured using the indicators of Return on Assets (ROA),

Return on Equity (ROE), and Profit Margin.

Measurement of Financial Performance Using the SCnP Model classifies Islamic banks into four squares consisting of the Upper Right Quadrant (URQ) which indicates that Islamic banks have conformity with sharia principles and high profitability. Lower Right Quadrant (LRQ) which indicates that Islamic banks have high compliance with sharia principles, but low profitability. Upper Left Quadrant (ULQ) which indicates that Islamic banks have low compliance with sharia principles, but high profitability. Lower Left Quadrant (LLQ) which indicates that Islamic banks have compliance with sharia principles and low profitability. The following is a picture of the sharia conformity and profitability (SCnP) model.

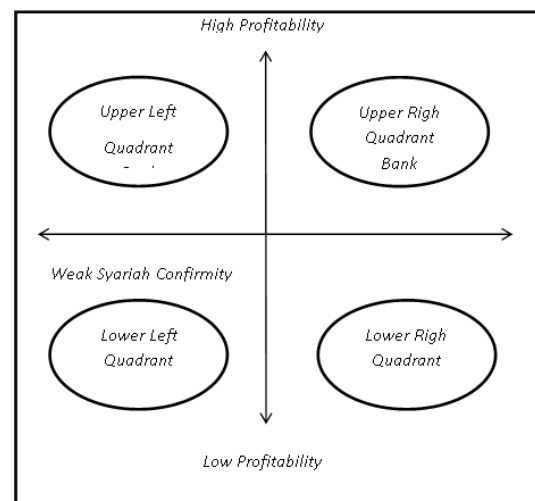


Figure 1. Image of SCnP Model

According to (Prasetyowati & Handoko, 2016) in their journal entitled "*Analisis Kinerja Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia Dan Malaysia Dengan Pendekatan Maqashid Indeks*" from this study it can be concluded that the index measurement shows varying results and

the majority of BUS in Indonesia shows a fluctuating performance with a vulnerable index between 0.16901-0.34297. The best performance was achieved by BMI who consistently maintained performance with a total MI in the range of 0.29403-0.34031 and managed to rank 1 and 2 for four consecutive years.

Dewi Fitriani in her thesis entitled "*Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Syariah Antara Sharia Conformity And Profitability (Scnp) Dan Sharia Maqashid Index (Smi) Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia Periode 2011-2016*" from this study it can be concluded that the measurement of the financial performance of Islamic banks Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) IN Indonesia in the period 2011-2016 which is viewed from the aspect of Shariah Conformity and Profitability produces an average value for the variable shariah conformity of 0.7791 and the average value for the variable is profitability 0.0715 (Fitriani, 2018). The BUS that obtained the highest score for achieving shariah conformity were Panin Bank Syariah (PBS) and the BUS that obtained the highest score on the variable of Profitability Bank Mega Syariah (BMS). The position of achieving the shariah conformity low estis Bank Mega Syariah (BMS) while the achievement of Profitability lowestis at Bank Syariah Bukopin.

Evan Hamzah Muchtar and Mohamad Rofi in their journal entitled "*Measurement of the Financial Performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia with the Shariah Conformity and Profitability (SCNP) Method*" from this study it can be concluded that the results of research on Bank Muamalat Indonesia in 2013-2017

using the SCnP Model successively The bank is in the Upper Left Quadrant (ULQ), Lower Left Quadrant (LLQ), Lower Right Quadrant (LRQ), Upper Right Quadrant (URQ) and Lower Left Quadrant (LLQ). This means that for five years the bank's position is in four quadrants with different acquisition values. Broadly speaking, banks are to the left of the X line and below the Y line, which means that the conformity of sharia principles and BMI's profitability is low. With these results, it can be concluded that the results of this study are relevant to what is happening to BMI (Muchtar & Rofi, 2020).

Iin Afriani Risda in her thesis entitled "*Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah Dengan Model Risk Based Bank Rating Dan Sharia Conformity And Profitability (SCnP) Model Di Indonesia (Periode 2013-2015)*" from this study it can be concluded that Sharia Compliance Performance by using Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) Model in Islamic Commercial Banks is in different conditions. In the final period, BRI Syariah, BCA Syariah, Panin Syariah Bank, Bukopin Syariah Bank and Syariah National Pension Savings Bank had a high level of obedience and profitability while Bank Victoria Syariah had a high level of sharia compliance but low profitability (Risda, 2016).

The BPD West Java Banten Syariah, BNI Syariah, Bank Syariah Mandiri and Bank Mega Syariah Indonesia have a low level of sharia compliance with a high level of profitability and Maybank Syariah Indonesia has a level of sharia compliance and a low level of profitability. The results of the analysis using the model Risk-Based Bank Rating and the Share Conformity and

Profitability model illustrate that good financial performance does not necessarily have good sharia compliance and vice versa, low financial performance does not necessarily have low sharia compliance.

Tuti Alawiyah in her thesis entitled "Analysis of Assessment of Bank Soundness Using the RGEC Method in State-Owned Commercial Banks Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2012-2014" from this study it can be concluded that during 2012-2014: (1) Aspects of the Risk Profile Bank's in general, SOEs are in a healthy condition

with average NPL values of 2.55%, 2.35%, 2.35%, and LDR of 85.50%, 90.94%, 90.59%. (2) The GCG aspect in 2012 was in very healthy condition with an average score of 1.36, but in 2013 and 2014 it decreased to 2.07 and 1.78 with healthy criteria. (3) Aspects of ROA of 3.20%, 3.29%, 3.02%, and NIM of 6.11%, very healthy with average CAR values of 16.70%, 15.66% and 16.44%. (5) The overall GCG aspect is in the Composite Rating 1 which is very healthy with a score of 90.00%, 86.68% and 86.67% (Alawiyah, 2016).

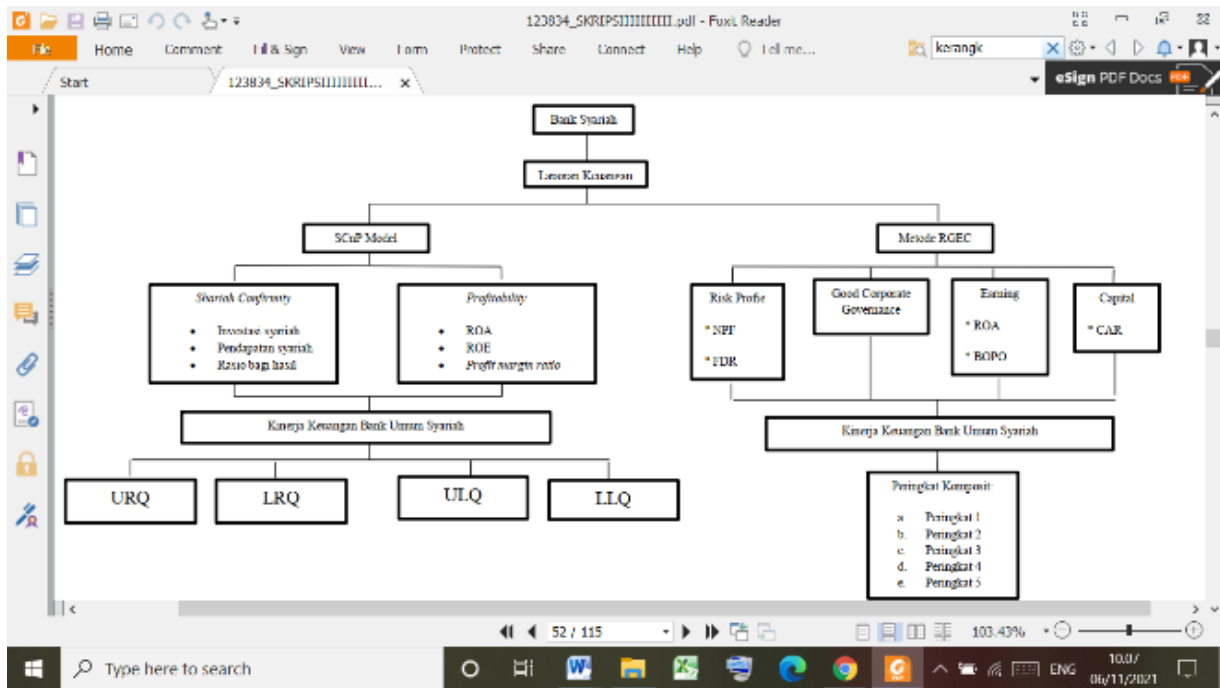


Figure 2. Framework Thinking

Risk profile assessment assesses the quality of risk management implementation in bank operational activities. The ratios used to assess the soundness of banks in terms of risk profile are as follows:

Table 5. Financing Risk of State-Owned Sharia Banks in Indonesia

Name of Bank	Period Report	NPF Ratio (%)	Criteria
PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk	2017	3.87 %	Healthy
	2018	6.73 %	Fairly health

				y
		2019	5.22 %	Health y enough
PT. BNI Syariah		2017	2.89 %	Health y
		2018	2.93 %	Health y
		2019	3.33 %	Health y
PT. Bank MandiriSyariah		2017	2.44 %	Health y
		2018	3.28 %	Health y
		2019	4.53 %	Health y

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

In table 5 it can be seen that for three consecutive years, BRI Syariah has a fluctuating NPF ratio. In 2017 the NPF ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk amounted to 3.87%, classified as healthy because the NPF value is smaller than 5% and large is equal to 2%. While for 2018 and 2019, the NPF ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk experienced an increase in value from the previous year, namely 6.73% and 5.22%, where the NPF of BRI Syariah was relatively healthy because the NPF value was small from 8% and large equal to 5%. This describes PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk is quite good at resolving non-performing financing and PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk is quite careful in distributing financing funds to customers.

In table 5, it can also be seen that for three consecutive years, PT. BNI Syariah experienced an increase in the NPF ratio but PT. BNI Syariah still maintains a healthy NPF ratio. In 2017 NPF PT. BNI Syariah by 2.89% increased to 2.93% in 2018 and increased the following year to 3.33%

where the NPF of PT. BNI Syariah is classified as healthy because it has a small NPF value of 5% and a large equal of 2%. This illustrates that BNI Syariah is good at resolving non-performing financing, and banks are more careful in distributing funds financing to customers.

Same as before, PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah in 2017-2019 also experienced an increase in the NPF ratio, namely in 2017, the NPF ratio of PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah by 2.44% increased to 3.28% in 2018 and 4.53% in 2019. Although there was an increase in the NPF ratio of PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah is still considered healthy because it has a small NPF value of 5% and a large one equal to 2%. This describes PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah as good at resolving non-performing financing, and PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah is more careful in distributing funds financing to customers.

Table 6. Liquidity Risk of State-Owned Sharia Banks in Indonesia

Name of Bank	Period Report	FDR Ratio (%)	Criteria
PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk	2017	71.87%	Very healthy
	2018	75.49%	Healthy
	2019	80.12%	Healthy
PT. BNI Syariah	2017	80.21%	Healthy
	2018	79.6%	Healthy
	2019	74.3%	Very healthy
PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah	2017	77.66%	Healthy
	2018	77.25%	Healthy
	2019	77.54%	Healthy

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

Based on table 6, the FDR ratio of PT can be seen. BRI Syariah, Tbk in 2017 received a very healthy rating. This is because the FDR is below 75%, which

means that the lower the FDR value indicates that the Bank is liquid and able to meet its maturing obligations, and conversely, the higher the FDR indicates that a bank is less liquid, the greater the distribution of funds in the form of financing compared to the FDR. with deposits or customer deposits, the greater the risk borne by the Bank. While for 2018 and 2019, the FDR ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk experienced an increase in value to 75.49% and 80.12%, where the FDR ratio is considered healthy because it is above 75% and below 85%.

For the FDR ratio of PT. BNI Syariah, from 2017-2019 always experienced the value of the FDR ratio. In 2017 and 2018, the FDR value of PT. BNI Syariah has a healthy rating of 80.21% and 79.6%, which means PT. BNI Syariah is liquid and able to meet maturing obligations. While for 2019 PT. BNI Syariah has a radio FDR value of 74%, categorized into a very healthy rating which means PT. BNI Syariah is liquid and very capable of meeting its maturing obligations.

As for the FDR ratio at PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri from 2017-2019 is in a healthy rating with its value respectively 77.66%, 77.25%, and 77.54%. This means that PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri is liquid and able to meet its maturing obligations.

Table 7. Good Corporate Governance BUMN Sharia Banks in Indonesia

Name of Bank	Period Report	Predicate GCG	Information
PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk	2017	2	Good
	2018	2	Good
	2019	2	Good
PT. BNI	2017	2	Good

Syariah	2018	2	Good
	2019	2	Good
PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah	2017	1	Very Good
	2018	1	Very Good
	2019	1	Very Good

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

In table 7 GCG, PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk in 2017, 2018, and 2019 respectively ranked 2nd with "good" criteria, based on the results of the self-assessment of the Bank PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk obtained from the corporate governance report. This proves that in 2017, 2018, and 2019 PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk conducts good management and follows the principles of Good Corporate Governance following the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia Regulations. Suppose there are weaknesses in applying the principles of Good Corporate Governance, in general. In that case, these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved by standard actions by the management of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk.

For the assessment of Good Corporate Governance PT. BNI Syariah in 2017, 2018, and 2019 respectively ranked 2nd with "good" criteria, based on the results of the self-assessment of the Bank PT. BNI Syariah obtained from the corporate governance report. This proves that in 2017, 2018, and 2019, bank PT. BNI Syariah conducts good management and follows the principles of Good Corporate Governance under the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia Regulations. Suppose there are weaknesses in applying the principles of Good Corporate Governance, in general. In that case, these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved by standard actions by the management of PT. BNI Syariah.

As for the assessment of Good

Corporate Governance at PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri received a very healthy predicate because Bank Syariah Mandiri had implemented Integrated Governance which was generally very good under the POJK in a comprehensive manner. This is reflected inadequate compliance with the implementation of Integrated Governance principles. The Board of Directors has directed, monitored, and evaluated the implementation of corporate governance and carried out its duties and responsibilities related to risk management under the jurisdiction of the local authorities or supervisors. The Board of Commissioners and Directors has adequate integrity, competence, and financial reputation.

Table 8. ROA ratio of BUMN Islamic Banks in Indonesia

Name of Bank	Period Report	Ratio ROA (%)	Criteria
PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk	2017	0.51%	Fairly healthy
	2018	0.43%	Unhealthy
	2019	0.31%	Unhealthy
PT. BNI Syariah	2017	1.31%	Healthy
	2018	1.42%	Healthy
	2019	1.82%	Very healthy
PT. Bank Mandiri Syariah	2017	0.59%	Healthy enough
	2018	0.88%	Healthy enough
	2019	1.69%	Very healthy

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

Based on table 8 it can be seen that in 2017 the ROA ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk obtained a relatively healthy rating because

the ROA ratio is below 1.5% and above 0.5%. This shows that the productivity of BRI Syariah in managing funds to generate maximum profits. While for 2018 and 2019, the ROA ratio of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk is in the unhealthy category. This is due to a decrease in the value of the ROA ratio from year to year, namely 0.43% in 2018 and 0.31% in 2019. This illustrates that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk is less productive in managing funds to generate maximum profit.

Based on table 8 it can also be seen that in 2017 and 2018 the ROA of PT. BNI Syariah obtained a healthy rating, and this is because the ROA ratio value is below 1.5% and above 1.25%. This shows that PT. BNI Syariah is good at managing funds so that it generates maximum profits. For 2019 ROA PT. BNI Syariah received a very healthy rating with a ROA ratio of 1.82%. This shows that the productivity of PT. BNI Syariah manages funds to generate maximum profit is better than the previous year.

For the value of ROA RATIO at PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri based on table 8, it can be seen that in 2017 and 2018 ROA of PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri received a relatively healthy rating because the ROA ratio is below 1.25% and above 0.5%. However, in 2019 the ROA ratio value of PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri experienced an increase in value from the previous year to 1.69%, which could be categorized as very healthy. This shows that PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri is getting better and more productive in managing funds to generate maximum profits. Because the greater the value of a bank's ROA ratios illustrate banks are getting better at managing the assets to generate a maximum profit of the Bank.

Table 9. BOPO Ratio of BUMN Sharia

Banks in Indonesia				
Name of Bank	Report Period	BOPO Ratio (%)	Criteria	
PT. Syariah, Tbk	BRI	2017	96.80%	Unhealthy
		2018	95.32%	Unhealthy
		2019	95.34%	Unhealthy
PT. Syariah	BNI	2017	87.26%	Unhealthy
		2018	85.37%	Fairly healthy
		2019	81.26%	Very healthy
PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri	in	2017	94.44%	Unhealthy
		2018	91.16%	Unhealthy
		2019	82.89%	Very healthy

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

Based on table 9, the ratio of ROA PT can be seen. BRI Syariah, Tbk from 2017 to 2019 was ranked as unhealthy because the BOPO ratio was small of 89%. The BOPO ratio is a ratio that describes the Bank's ability to carry out its operational activities. The higher the BOPO value of a bank, the greater the costs incurred by the Bank in its operational process.

For the value of the BOPO ratio at PT. BNI Syariah from table 9 shows that from 2017 to 2019, it continued to experience a decline in the value of the BOPO ratio, namely 87.26%, 85.37%, and 81.26%, respectively. This shows PT. BNI Syariah is getting better at reducing costs incurred in operational activities. The lower it means, the more efficient the operational costs incurred by the Bank concerned so that the possibility of the Bank in troubled conditions is getting smaller.

The value of the BOPO ratio of PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri, based on table 9 above, shows the value of the BOPO ratio from 2017 to 2018 has decreased in value.

However, the value of the BOPO ratio PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri is still in the unhealthy category. Meanwhile, in 2019 the value of the BOPO ratio also experienced a significant decrease from the previous year to 82.89%. This shows that PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri in 2019 was very efficient in managing costs incurred in bank operational activities. The lower the value of the BOPO ratio means the more efficient the operational costs incurred by the Bank concerned. The possibility of the Bank being in a problematic condition is getting smaller.

Table 10. CAR Ratio of BUMN Islamic Banks in Indonesia

Name of Bank	Period Report	Ratio CAR(%)	Criteria	
PT. Syariah, Tbk	BRI	2017	20.05%	Very healthy
		2018	29.73%	Very healthy
		2019	25.26%	Very healthy
PT. Syariah	BNI	2017	20.14%	Very healthy
		2018	19.31%	Very healthy
		2019	18.88%	Very healthy
PT. Bank Syariah	Mandiri	2017	15.89%	Very healthy
		2018	16.26%	Very healthy
		2019	16.15%	Very healthy

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

Based on table 10, it can be seen that the CAR ratio value of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk from 2017 to 2019 received a very healthy rating because the CAR ratio value was above 12%, which shows that the capital owned by PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk can

anticipate the risk of financing losses.

Based on table 10, it can also be seen that the value of the CAR ratio of PT. BNI Syariah, from 2017 to 2019, received a very healthy rating because the CAR ratio was above 12%. This shows that the capital owned by BNI Syariah can anticipate the risk of financing losses.

Similarly, based on table 10, it can be seen that the CAR ratio value of PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri from 2017 to 2019 received a very healthy rating because the CAR ratio was above 12%, this shows that the capital owned by Bank Syariah Mandiri can anticipate the risk of credit losses.

Based on the descriptive data for measuring the financial performance of BUMN Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia using the RGEN method above, the following is a recapitulation of the soundness of BUMN Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 period based on the RGEN method.

Table 11. Recapitulation of Composite Ratings of State-Owned Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 Period Based on the RGEN Method

commerc ial banks Sharia	The Period				
	2017		2018		2019
PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk	PK (Enough Healthy)	3	PK (Enough Healthy)	3	PK (Healthy Enough)
PT. BNI Syariah	PK (Healthy)	2	PK (Healthy)	2	PK (Very Healthy)
PT. Bank SyariahM andiri	PK (Healthy)	2	PK (Healthy)	2	PK (Very Healthy)

Source: Annual Financial Ratio Report

Based on table 4.16 recapitulation of the composite rating of BUMN Sharia

Commercial Banks for the 2017-2019 period, it can be seen that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk during 2017-2019 was at composite level 3, which was categorized as a bank in a reasonably healthy condition. This reflects that the Bank's condition is generally healthy enough to face significant effects adverse from changes in business conditions and other external factors. In the table above, it can be seen that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk in the last three years did not experience an increase in performance when measured by the RGEN method, in contrast to the other two banks, which experienced an increase in the last year.

For PT. BNI Syariah in 2017-2018 was at composite level 2, which was categorized as a bank in a healthy condition. This reflects the condition of the Bank, which is generally healthy. It is considered capable of facing significant adverse effects from business conditions and other external factors, however, for PT. BNI Syariah, in the 2019 period, experienced an increase in performance so that it was at composite level 1, which was categorized as a very healthy bank. This reflects the condition of the Bank, which is generally very healthy, so it is considered capable of dealing with significant adverse effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors.

It is the same with PT. BNI Syariah at PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri in 2017-2018 was at composite level 2, which was categorized as a bank in a healthy condition. This reflects the condition of the Bank, which is generally healthy so that it is considered capable of facing significant adverse effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors. For PT. Bank Syariah

Mandiri in the 2019 period experienced an increase in performance so that it was at composite level 1, which was categorized as a very healthy bank. This reflects the condition of the Bank, which is generally very healthy, so it is considered capable of dealing with significant adverse effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors.

Financial performance based on aspects is sharia conformity and profitability divided into two variables, namely sharia conformity variable, and variable profitability. The variable sharia conformity consists of the ratio of Islamic investment (I_{sharia}), Islamic income, Islamic income (I_{income}), and profit-sharing profit sharing (ratio). In contrast, the variable profitability consists of ROA, ROE, and profit margin. In the table above, the research object in the form of state-owned Islamic banks in Indonesia in 2017-2019 has good performance. This can be seen in the ratio of Islamic investment all banks obtaining the same achievement of 1 or 100%.

In comparison, BNI Syariah in 2018 obtained the achievement highest of 1 or 100% for sharia income. The profit-sharing ratio for BRI Syariah in 2019 obtained the highest score of 0.421 or 42.10%. In the aspect of profitability measured by the ROA, ROE, and ratios, the profit margin results obtained that BNI Syariah in 2019 had the ROA value highest of 1.82%, while the ROE ratio and profit margin of Bank Syariah Mandiri had the value highest, namely ROE of 15.66% and profit margin of 12.40% means the ability of Islamic Banks in 2019 to generate high net profits from other banks.

The results of the study show that the

state-owned Islamic banks in Indonesia that are the object of this study that have high income or profitability are Islamic commercial banks with high ratios profit-sharing, while Islamic commercial banks that have low profitability tend to have low profit-sharing ratios. . This is because Islamic commercial banks are channeling more financing with a profit-sharing system, their income is higher. If it is explored more deeply, the income obtained by the profit-sharing system will be greater than the income obtained from the sale and purchase or other contracts, although with a relatively high risk. This follows the axiom of financial management high-risk, high return.

BRI Syariah in 2017 was in the lower left quadrant of the Bank, which indicates the Bank has a low level of compliance with sharia principles and profitability among other BUMN Islamic Banks. Meanwhile, BRI Syariah in 2018 and 2019 is in the Lower Right Quadrant, which indicates that BRI Syariah in 2018 and 2019 has a high level of sharia compliance but low profitability.

BNI Syariah in 2017 and 2018 is in the Upper Left Quadrant (ULQ) position, which means that BNI Syariah has a low level of sharia compliance with a high level of profitability in sharia financial performance. BNI Syariah is in sharia financial performance, which is quite good in obtaining Islamic investment, Islamic income, and profit-sharing. At the level of profitability, BNI Syariah managed to obtain a pretty good performance; this is evidenced by the achievement of the value of profitability BNI Syariah, which was 7.33% and 7.71% higher than the average value of other Islamic commercial banks,

which was 5.52%. Meanwhile, BNI Syariah in 2019 is in the upper right quadrant, which indicates that BNI Syariah in 2019 has a high level of sharia compliance and high profitability. It can be seen that from the last three years, BNI Syariah has increased both in terms of sharia and in terms of finance.

Bank Syariah Mandiri in 2017 was in the Upper Left Quadrant (LLQ) position, which means that BSM has a low level of sharia compliance and profitability in sharia financial performance, and 2018 is in the Upper Right Quadrant (LRQ) position, which means that BSM has a high level of sharia compliance and profitability. Low on Islamic financial performance. For 2019, the position of the level of sharia compliance and the level of profitability increased in value, which made BSM in 2019 be in the Upper Right Quadrant, which indicates that BSM in 2019 has a high level of sharia compliance and a high level of profitability compared to other BUMN sharia banks in Indonesia.

PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk in the last three years, has not experienced an increase in performance when viewed from the RGEC composite level, which is still in the category of a reasonably healthy bank. In contrast to the SCP model, it describes that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk, in 2017 to 2018, experienced an increase in sharia conformity, which indicates an increase in sharia conformity at PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk from Lower Left Quadrant to Lower Right Quadrant. The value of sharia conformity PT proves this. BRI Syariah, Tbk, which has increased successively with a value of 77.45%, 79.97%, and 80.81%. However, in terms of profitability, the SCnP Model

shows that PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk has a low profitability value and if assessed by the RGEC method.

For PT. BNI Syariah, when viewed from the composite level of the RGCE method, experienced an increase in performance in 2017 and 2018 PT. BNI Syariah is at composite level 2 or PT. BNI Syariah is categorized in a healthy condition and increased in 2019 to a composite rating of 1, or a bank is categorized as a bank in very healthy condition. Similar to the SCP model, on the side sharia conformity, PT. BNI Syariah increased from Upper Left Quadrant in 2017 and 2018 to Upper Right Quadrant in 2019 with a value of sharia conformity which successively increased each year, namely 74.38%, 76.38%, and 78.41%. While in terms of profitability in the SCnP model PT. BNI Syariah is at a high level of profitability.

For PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri, when viewed from the composite level of the RGCE method, experienced an increase in performance which. In 2017 and 2018, Bank Syariah Mandiri was at composite level 2, Bank Syariah Mandiri was categorized as healthy and increased in 2019 to composite rank 1, or the Bank was categorized as a bank in very healthy condition. Similar to the SCP model, on the side sharia conformity, PT. BNI Syariah increased from Lower Left Quadrant in 2017 became Lower Right Quadrant in 2018 and Upper Right Quadrant in 2019 with a value of sharia conformity which successively increased each year, namely 77.89%, 76.81%, and 79.08%. While in terms of profitability in the SCnP model, Bank Syariah Mandiri experienced an increase in low profitability in 2017 and 2018 increasing to high

profitability in 2019 with profitability values of 3.59%, 5.20%, and 9.92%, respectively.

From the explanation above, a bank with a composite level of 2 and 1 or a healthy bank according to the RGEC method will be reflected in the SCP diagram, which shows the upper profitability (URQ/ULQ). Meanwhile, the high or low level of sharia compliance (LLQ/ULQ) of a bank cannot be seen in the RGEC method. Therefore, based on the discussion above, it can be seen that Islamic banks that have a high composite rating based on the RGEC method will be in the ULQ or URQ quadrant in the SCnP Model.

CONCLUSIONS

BRI Syariah, Tbk in 2017, 2018, and 2019 using the RGEC method are at composite rank 3, or the Bank is in reasonably healthy condition. While the performance measurement of PT. BRI Syariah, Tbk using the SCnP model in 2017 is in the Lower Left Quadrant, which means that BRI Syariah has low profitability and compliance with sharia. For 2018 and 2019, BRI Syariah is in the Lower Right Quadrant, which means that BRI Syariah has a low level of profitability but a high level of sharia compliance. Measurement of the financial performance of PT. BNI Syariah with RGEC method in 2017 and 2018 was ranked the second composite that the banks are in good health. Then the measurement of the financial performance of PT. BNI Syariah with the RGEC method in 2019 was in composite rank 1. Namely, the Bank is in a very healthy condition. BNI Syariah, if measured by the RGEC method, the Bank is growing well from year to year.

While the performance measurement of PT BNI Syariah using the SCnP model in 2017 and 2018 is in the Upper Left Quadrant, which means that BNI Syariah has a high level of profitability but a low level of sharia compliance. For 2019, BNI Syariah is in the Upper Right Quadrant, which means that BNI Syariah in 2019 has a high level of profitability and compliance with sharia.

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