RGEC (*RISK PROFILE, GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, EARNINGS, CAPITAL*) STUDY ON BUMN COMPANIES IN THE BANKING SECTOR WHICH REGISTERED IN EXCHANGE INDONESIAN EFFECTS 2018-2020

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Abstract:
This research aims to analyze the financial performance of commercial banks (BNI, BRI, BTN and Banque Mandiri) for the 2012-2013 period using RGEC (Risk Profile, Good corporate governance, Capital). Analytical tools used is the RGEC method (Risk Profile, GCG, Earnings, and Capital). Meanwhile method this research uses a descriptive method quantitative. The subject of this research are all commercial banks registered in the Bank Indonesia directory period annual report 2018 to 2020. Data collection techniques which used is technique documentation and technique literature. Results study show in a way whole performance finance Bank BUMN during 2018 - 2020 period in terms of risk profile, namely by analyzing credit risk which is represented by the NPL ratio is said to be good and from liquidity risk analysis which is represented by the LDR ratio can be said to be quite liquid. Meanwhile from In terms of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), the bank's performance is very good. As well as whole performance finance from facet Profitability (Earnings) that is with analyze the ROA ratio or profit based on assets and the NIM ratio orManagement's ability to control bank costs is said to be good. And in a way whole performance finance from facet capital with analyze the ratio of capital to assets weighted according to risk (RWA) which is represented by calculating the CAR ratio (Capital Adequacy Ratio) Bank said OK.

Say Key: *Risk Profile, Good Corporate governance, Earnings, Capital*

INTRODUCTION

Increasingly, technology and information are developing impact on people's lives, one of which is the use of banks in the transaction process. Contained in Law Number 10 of the Year 1998, banks are known as institutions that engage in collection efforts customer money in the form of savings and also distribute it in the form of funds credit or other forms with the aim of increasing quality life in public. life person Furthermore institution banking as party third collection capital role in provide loans in the form of credit, business loans from banks originate from public. Public as well as investors entrust the capital For invest their capital in the banking sector (Suryaputra et al., 2016). Bank is organization business Which mission mainly is become intermediary finance, channel fund from party Which own excess fund to party Which need or lack fund on time certain. (Rahmayeli & Marlius, 2018).

Furthermore there is Bank is A body business Which operates with the aim of providing financial services with use trust Which obtained from public in doits management. It is known that the threats faced by the institution banking most big compared to with institution nonbank, with thereby, in part comparison done For notice matter the (Cashmere, 2018: 216). From a number of definition on, so the conclusion is that bank is A institution Which has activities to collect funds entrusted by the community to return these funds to communities in need necessity, Can in form loan nor various type service other with the intention of can boost standard alive public.

From a number of type institution finance in Indonesia like, state-owned banking company, state-owned banking company is Bank owned by government with own assets thousand trillion. Activity State-owned banking institutions are no different from other commercial banks in case they continue to raise funds community and channel it in the form of a loan. State-owned banks must compete with private banks in distribution And procurement fund, And bank BUMN must capable guard liquidity bank with still guard performance finance bank. (Mandasari, 2015)

Health assessment level institution banking can be measured with method CAMELS, method This develop in Indonesia on year 1997 after Indonesia experience crisis economy and monetary on at that time. Furthermore ratified Regulation Bank Indonesia No. 1 13/1/PBI/2011 and SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP effective since January 2012 change method evaluation level health bank Which previously use method CAMELS replaced with method RGEC. The CAMELS method has been used for approximately eight years since its publication PBI No. 6/10/PBI/2004 and SE No. 6/23/DPNP. For this reason, on the 25th October 2011, Bank Indonesia emit regulation new about assessing the level of health using a risk approach (*Risk-Based Bank Ratings*) Which consists from four indicator measurement, that is profile risk (Risk Profile), management company Which Good (*Good Corporate Governance*), profitability (*Earnings*) and equity (*Capital*), next abbreviated RGEC. Researcher This use method RGEC For analyze the bank's health level because is a better method new And more comprehensive compared to with method evaluation previously namely method CAMELS.

This research focuses on analyzing the health level of state-owned companies in the banking sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2018-2020 period by applying the RGEC method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, Capital). The problem formulation includes a health assessment based on Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, and Capital. The aim of the research is to measure the health level of state-owned banking companies in these four aspects. The benefits of research include increasing knowledge for researchers, contributing to banking financial management

literature, as well as providing evaluations and suggestions to the government, especially the central bank, in improving regulations related to the health of banking institutions in Indonesia.

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative descriptive method with the research object being commercial bank reports for the 2018-2020 period. Secondary data was obtained from financial reports downloaded from the company website and the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The research population is state-owned bank companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations. The sample was selected based on conventional BUMN banking criteria with financial reports for the 2018-2020 period. The data collection method uses the documentation method, and research variables are operationalized using financial ratios such as Non-Performing Loans, Loan to Deposit ratio, and Return on Assets, Net Interest Margin, and Capital Adequacy Ratio. This research aims to prove the bank's health level by applying the RGEC method, and analysis is carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach to provide a broader understanding of the research object.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description General

In conducting their research, researchers used banking companies belonging to a country that has been registered on the Indonesian Stock Exchange as a population study. There were 4 state-owned banking companies observed in this study is period 2018 – 2020. Technique purposive sampling used in carry out sample determination in this research to obtain results from 4 company the can be deep sample this research.

Referring on Letter Circular Bank Indonesia No. 13/24/DPNP 2011 relating to the Bank Health Assessment and Bank Indonesia Regulation no. 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning Assessment Health services carried out by Commercial Banks and Sharia Bank. Bank Indonesia as the Central Bank has implemented system evaluation health bank in approach *Risk Based Bank Ratings* (RBBR) which consists from 4 indicator evaluation that is profile risk, governance good company, profit and capital. But only three indicators in evaluate study This is *risk, returns* And *capital profile* , whereas For GCG(*good corporate governance*) form information related with *employers availability* (*exit*) *performance* form *composite ratings* Which stated in report financeeach company banking owned by country. In do study. Researchers will carry out analysis with 4 indicators to assess Health state-owned bank.

B. Discussion

Evaluation of banking financial performance means an assessment of capabilities bank moment operate activity operational banking in a way normal as well as the bank's ability to fulfill its obligations. On financial performance can the bank's health level can be seen by looking at the bank's composite ranking. In accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation No.13/1PBI/2011 regarding health assessment bank, ranking composite own understanding results final evaluation level health bank. Evaluation bank health includes factor factor to be the following.

C. Factor Risk

1. *Net Performing Loans* (NPL)

Risk factor assessment is a determining factor composite level of each ratio. In assessing *risk Profile* combines with several risk assessments such as credit, Market as well

Liquidity.

Tabel 4.1 *Net Perfoming Loan* (NPL)

Bank	Tahun	NPL	Kriteria	Peringkat	Keterangan
BRI	2018	2,14%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2019	2,62%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2020	2,94%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
BNI	2018	1,90%	<2%	1	Sangat Sehat
	2019	2,27%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2020	4,25%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
BTN	2018	2,81%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2019	4,78%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2020	4,37%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
Mandiri	2018	2,79%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2019	2,39%	2%-5%	2	Sehat
	2020	3,29%	2%-5%	2	Sehat

From table on show evaluation composite risk profile with *Ratio Non Performing Loans* (NPL) on In 2018–2020, BRI Bank received a healthy title because the NPL ratio was above 2% and below 5% at 2.14%, which increased in 2019 by 2.62% and in 2020 the NPL ratio continued to increase to 2.94%. These results show that Bank BRI's NPL ratio in the period 2018 to 2020 is always increasing. Bank BRI obtained an average NPL value in the last 3 periods of 2.56%.

Bank BNI's NPL ratio in 2018 received a healthy predicate because the NPL ratio was above <2%, amounting to 1.90%, then experienced an increase in 2019 - 2020, the NPL at Bank BNI continued to increase with the NPL ratio being above 2%, namely at 2.72% and in 2020 the NPL again experienced a very significant increase of 4.25%, making the NPL composite predicate unchanged in the healthy category because it is still below 5%.

Bank BTN's NPL ratio in the 2018 to 2020 period achieved a healthy composite predicate because Bank BTN's NPL was still above 2%, namely 2.81%, which experienced a significant increase, then the next period in 2019 rose to 4.78% but in the 2020 period the NPL Bank BTN experienced another experience a decrease of 4.37%. In terms of value Bank BTN's percentage in the 2018 to 2020 period experienced fluctuations, not with its composite value being stable in the healthy category.

Bank Mandiri's NPL ratio in the 2018 to 2020 period received a healthy title because the NPL ratio was still above 2%, namely 2.79%, in the following period it fell to 2.39% then in the 2020 period the NPL increased to 3.29%. In terms of percentage, Bank Mandiri achieved fluctuating results in the 2018 – 2020 period.

Analysis of determining the Net Performing Loan (NPL) ratio component ranking based on credit ratio ranking criteria for state-owned bank companies from 2018 to 2020. Judging

from the assessment of the health level of each bank for determining the Net Performing Loan (NPL) ratio ranking from 2018 to 2020. 2020. Bank BRI received the "Healthy" predicate during that period with a score above 2% (2.56%). BNI received the title "Very Healthy" in 2018 but it decreased in the next 2 periods, 2019-2020 BNI obtained a ratio value above 2%. The average score for Bank BNI in the 2018 to 2020 period was (2.80%), then Bank Mandiri received the title "Healthy" during that period, because it got a score above 2% with an average score of (2.82%). Bank BTN received the "Healthy" predicate for the 3 current periods, namely 2018 - 2020 due to obtaining a ratio value above 2% with an average value (3.98%).

In terms of the risk of managing non-performing loans, state-owned companies in the banking sector are included in the "Healthy" composite level, because the average yield is 2.33%. The health level of each BUMN company in the banking sector for the 2018 - 2020 period based on the NPL ratio has a different predicate, with NPL being categorized as a healthy bank and conversely, if the NPL ratio is higher then the bank will be categorized as an unhealthy bank. So banks that experience an increase in NPLs need to be selective and always apply the principle of prudence in providing credit to reduce credit risk.

Factors that influence NPL are credit interest rates which will affect NPL if high interest rates are what customers request take loan more A little Because level the return more tall. Matter This caused by limited income owned by customers or the public. The higher it is the loan interest rate, the higher the interest costs... the impact occurs negative to NPLs caused by ethnic group flower credit Which low, low ethnic group flower credit possible amount credit stuck increase.

2. Liquidity Factor

In its regulations as a central bank, Bank Indonesia has liquidity standards. Conventional banks and Sharia banks must follow the regulations provided by the central bank through its regulation no. 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning Ratios, Markoprudential Intermediation and Markoprudential Liquidity Buffers for Conventional Banks that Conventional Bank liquidity has a lower limit of 80% and an upper limit of 92%, which means a bank must fulfill its liquidity obligations above 80% and below 92% .

This ratio is used to assess a bank's liquidity perspective. In terms of liquidity, it will provide information regarding whether or not a bank is smoothly providing loans with third party funds.

Tabel 4.2 *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR)

Bank	Tahun	LDR	KRITERIA	PERINGKAT	Keterangan
BRI	2018	89,57%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
	2019	88,64%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
	2020	83,66%	75%-85%	2	Sehat
BNI	2018	88,76%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
	2019	91,54%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
	2020	87,26%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
BTN	2018	103,49%	100%-120%	4	Kurang sehat
	2019	113,50%	100%-120%	4	Kurang sehat
	2020	93,19%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
Mandiri	2018	96,74%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
	2019	96,37%	85%-< 100%	3	Cukup Sehat
	2020	82,95%	75%-85%	2	Sehat

On table following shows LDR Bank BRI in the 2018–2020 period it received the "Fairly Healthy" rating category due to LDR more than 85% but below < 100% with 89.57% experiencing decline in year 2019 as big as 88.64% And in year 2020 ratio LDR Keep going decrease become 83.66% And get ranking ratio Healthy. On period 2018 – 2020 evaluation LDR Bank BRI always get trend positive that is decline percentage in each period.

Ratio LDR Bank BNI on year 2018 get category composite Enough Healthy because mark LDR more from 85% but below < 100%, namely 88.76%, then experienced an increase in year 2019 as big as 91.54% Then LDR in year 2020 Return decreased to 87.26%. This proves in period 2018 – 2020 fluctuations occur to the LDR value Bank BNI.

Ratio LDR Bank BTN on year 2018-2019 obtain predicate unhealthy because the LDR ratio is above 100%-110%, namely 103.49% which experienced a significant increase in 2019 amounting to 113.50% However on year 2020 LDR return experience decline as big as 93.19% and makes the predicate quite healthy. This proves in the 2018 – 2020 period there were fluctuations in the Bank's LDR value BTN.

Bank Mandiri's LDR ratio in 2018 – 2020 got predicate composite LDR more from 85% However Still under < 100% that is amounted to 96.74% then experienced a slight decrease in 2019 become 96.37% And in year 2020 LDR experience perunan in a way significant of 82.95%. This changes the predicate to healthy from year 2018 until with 2020 ratio NPLs Bank Independent experience decline.

From to 4 company banking BUMN Ratio LDR most tall in obtained by Bank BTN, the cause of the high LDR ratio at Bank BTN What is included in the "Less Healthy" category is the high total credit what they provide is not commensurate with the funds provided by third parties so that the average ratio of Bank BTN is categorized as "Poor Healthy" (103.39%) . Meanwhile, Bank BRI got the lowest ratio that is 87.29% falls into the "Fairly Healthy" category.

Results determination ranking Health bank for ratio LDR period 2018 to 2020 shows the

results of liquidity risk management with waiting for it ratio LDR from each each company BUMNbanking sector. From 2 running periods from 2018 to 2019 Bank BRI received the title "Quite Healthy" due to its ratio LDR on period the on 85% with flat flat (percentage average), whereas in 2020 Bank BRI received the title "Healthy" because ratio LDR not enough from 85%. BNI obtain predicate "EnoughHealthy" during 3 period walk ie 2018 – 2020 because ratio LDRon 85% with average gain flat (Percentage average).

Bank BTN during 2 period walk get predicate "Not enough Healthy" This caused Because mark from ratio during periodabove 100% with average gain (average percentage), while in 2020 the composite predicate rose to quite healthy with mark ratio under 100% ie 93.19%. Bank Independent on period 2018 - 2019 received the title "Quite Healthy" due to the LDR ratio more from 85% with earnings average (percentage flat flat).

Level Health each each company BUMN sector banking on 3 period walk ie 2018 until with 2020 based on ratio LDR show each each Bank own predicate Which different, the more increasing mark LDR bank enterin the unhealthy category due to lower bank liquidity due to the large amount of funds from the community allocated to credit and if the LDR ratio is lower then the bank is in category which is very healthy.

3. Factor factor Which influence LDR

a. CAR Ratio This is used to measure the level of adequacycapital Which owned bank For support asset riskylike a loan. The higher the CAR, the higher it is also the bank's ability to take credit risk or production assets at risk. Tests that test CAR on LDR was also carried out in Sapto's research (2019) Kartini et al. (2014), Edo (2014), Diep (2017) And Fadila (2015), Where study state that CAR tendinfluential positive.

b. The quality of the assets produced is capital investment in the form of credit, securities and other investments which will most likely bring profits to the bank. Productive asset quality is an asset quality study that is based on allowance for impairment on the asset's income potential. (PBI Number 14/15/PBI/2012).

c. The factor that influences the loan to deposit ratio (LDR) is the net foreign exchange position which limits the bank's risk in foreign exchange transactions due to exchange rate fluctuations. The bank's net foreign exchange position is also used to limit speculative transactions and guard source and use eye Money foreign in bank. Based on Regulation Bank Indonesia No. 17/5/PBI/2015May 29 2015 net foreign exchange position which is conducted by Bank Indonesia has a maximum of 20% of bank capital. Therefore Therefore, it can be concluded that if the PDN ratio (Foreign Exchange Position Nero) increases then LDR decreases.

4. Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Factors

Good Corporate Governance is a banking management system which in accordance with provision Bank Indonesia. System manage company WhichGood use five principle base system manage company Which Good Whichset by Bank central give Guidelines General GCG Indonesia with its publication Letter Circular Authority Service Finance No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 about Application System manage Company Which Goodfor Commercial Banks or Sharia Banks. Determination of governance Strength Company Which Good determined with use ranking compositesystem manage company the good one.

Tabel. 4.3 *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG)

Bank	Tahun	GCG	Kriteria	Peringkat	Keterangan
BRI	2018	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
	2019	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
	2020	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
BNI	2018	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
	2019	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
	2020	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
BTN	2018	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
	2019	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
	2020	2	$1,5 \leq - < 2,5$	2	Baik
Mandiri	2018	1	$< 1,5$	1	Sangat Baik
	2019	1	$< 1,5$	1	Sangat Baik
	2020	1	$< 1,5$	1	Sangat Baik

From table 4.3, it can be seen how the GCG composite ranking growth in each state-owned bank for the period 2018 to 2020 is similar, namely flat. 3 out of 4 state-owned banks, including Bank BRI, Bank BNI, and Bank BTN received rank 2 in the "Healthy" category for the 3 current periods.

This is different from Bank Mandiri as a state-owned bank with a GCG composite rating of 1. And Bank Mandiri can maintain this rating for 3 current periods. When examined in terms of corporate governance, Bank Mandiri's health level is in the "Very Healthy" category. However, in general, the average value of GCG at state-owned banks for the period 2018 to 2020 has the same similarity, namely flat.

In the results of the Self Assessment, in the 2018 - 2020 period the Company received 2nd rank or "GOOD" and 1st rank "VERY GOOD". The Company's management has implemented Good Corporate Governance in general using the TARIF principles (Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence and Fairness). Apart from that, the Company also has organizational tools that suit the size and complexity of the business and risks, such as: Board of Commissioners, Directors, Committees, Compliance Function, Risk Management Function and Internal Audit.

According to from *Bassel Committee on Banking Supervision* explain that objective And benefit from application system manage company the good one as follows:

a. *Good Corporate Governance* in its implementation to Institution banking can reduce cost agent (agency *cost*). *Agency costs* are costs used by the company If happen misappropriation authority. *Agency cost* Also is cost Which issued For do supervision so won't a problem occurred.

b. *Good Corporate Governance* can save company in *emit* cost capital Which paid to management in do supervision And alert Ifhappen risk Which No desired happen on company.

c. *Good Corporate Governance* can optimizing mark share from company the, so company can known by competitors so that it can make things easier get investors who want to invest their capital in company.

d. *Good Corporate Governance* Banking institutions do management *to* performance or management. In management institutional Which must done expected can increase independence committee with use function Which efficient on level Which professional, transparent And efficient. This is very important because effective management and efficiency will increase the value of the company or institution banking You in period long.

e. Good Corporate Governance always deliver management which optimal, No need worried If something moment Later mark the company will decline.

5. Profitability Factor

Earnings (rate of return) are used as two internal factors evaluate bank stability ratings. This research uses ratios return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) ratio and net interest ratio margins (NIM) Evaluation Profitability (Earnings*)* in CAMELS using ROA and BOPO ratio indicators, while in the method RGEC No Again use ratio BOPO, ratio BOPO replaced with NIM ratio (Kusumawardani, 2014), according to (Adelia Kumara Alvionita, nd) factor profitability (earnings*)* between method CAMEL And RGEC in a way assessment is said to be the same. However, there are differences in disclosure ratio BOPO, Where on method RGEC ratio BOPO No rated, whereas on method CAMEL, BOPO ratio is assessed.

a. Factor internal

Factor This is Wrong One factor Which influential to ROE on company banking there is 3 factor in the Internal factors *are Profit margin, Asset Turnover and financial Leverage.*

1) *Profit Margins*

One of the factors that has the most significant influence to mark RoE. Based on big small acquisition profit will influence mark from ROE on each each Bank. When profit obtained by each large bank then the value of RoE is also large, conversely if profits are small then will got a small score too.

2) *Assets Turnover* (Efficiency company in manage assets)

Assets Turnover influential with Return on Equity in state-owned banks can be determined from how efficient and optimal each bank is in utilise the assets For produce profit clean.

3) *Financial Leverage* (Debt Which used in business)

Objective use fund Which borrowed from investors are to make a profit (profit) For increase income. Income funding influence RoE Which will generated each – each Bank.

b. Factor External

Factor External can influence *Return on Equity* that there is that is like Investors, Inflation, Competitor.

1) Investors

The amount of capital obtained from Investors so influence mark from RoE. Capital Which obtained will in make it capital financing, profit will generated from this financing.

2) Inflation

Inflation affects banking companies within obtain mark ROE, matter This caused because of its size interest public unruk save, by because That growth fund from public decrease.

3) Competitor

National private banks and multi-finance companies others Which become competitor business for company Bank BUMN. Para competitor strategy separately in do marketing as well as Work more hard so that can recruit customers. Reduced number

of members customer, will impact on decreasing amount capital originating from the community. Because of that will affect the ROE value of each each Bank.

Table showing *the Return On Equity* (ROE) ratio Bank BRI in the 2018 – 2020 period received the "Healthy" predicate because the average ROE ratio in the last 3 periods is above 12.5% And under < 20% as big as 16.98%, period best they get in 2018 with value ROE above 20% with level composite highest that is "Very Healthy". Mark ratio ROE Keep going decreased significantly which made its composite rating Also also decreases.

Bank BNI's ROE ratio in 2018 received a category "Healthy" composite because the ROE value is more than 12.5% but still under 20% that is as big as 16.10% Then on period Furthermore, in 2019 the ROE ratio at Bank BNI decreased by 2.10% to 14.00%, ROE Ratio for 2020 period Returns experienced a very significant decline to 2.86% as a result ranking composite Also follow decreases to "Not enough Healthy".

Bank BTN's ROE ratio in the period 2018 to 2020 experienced a negative trend that affected level the composite, on period 2018 Bank BTN get value ROE as big as 14.89% However on year 2019 ratio ROE plummeted with acquisition mark as big as 1.00% And make ranking composite follow plummeted from "Healthy" become "Not enough Healthy" Then on period 2020 mark ratio ROE experience enhancement 9.02%, with enhancement the make mark ratio in 2020 to 10.02% composite rating rose to be "Pretty Healthy". This shows in the 2018 period until with 2020 ROE ratio Bank BTN experience fluctuation.

Bank Mandiri's average ROE ratio for the 2018 – 2020 period get composite predicate "Healthy" because ROE value at period 2018 on 12.5% And under < 20% that is as big as 16.23% Then experience A little decline on period next 2019 become 15.08% And on period 2020 ROE experience perunan in a way significant as big as 9.36%. Bank Independent experience decline on every the period in acquisition ratio ROE.

Results of determining bank health ratings for the ROE ratio period 2018 to 2020, this ratio is an indicator very important for shareholders and potential investors because they can evaluate the bank's ability to earn profits clean related with payment dividend. Average score ROE according to criteria BI is 5% or 0.05.

From each state-owned company in the banking sector. From the 3 running periods from 2018 to 2020 Bank BRI obtained the "Healthy" predicate due to the ROE ratio at this period was above 12.5% with an average of (16.98%). Bank BNI obtain predicate "Enough Healthy" during 3 period walk namely 2018 – 2020 because the ROE ratio is below 12.5% with acquisition average (10.98%).

Table on show level ratio ROE on company BUMN sector banking on period 2018 until with 2020 in part big experience trend Which negative, seen from table on Of the 4 banks, 3 of them are Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri shows a trend negative in each period, different with Bank BTN which experienced a fluctuating trend in 3 periods the last one.

Size This Also used for measure ability bank management in managing its productive assets, the results of productive asset management is net profit. How to calculate is net interest income as interest less interest burden flower. With thereby, the more tall ROE Of course, the bigger Also possibility will raise level flower which accepted based on asset productive managed by bank.

Instability acquisition ROE on Bank BUMN must evaluate the performance of each management Bank start from factor internal company or factor external from This ratio describes how a company is able to use resource Which they have as well as capable give return on equity.

6. Capital Factor

According to the following table, the growth of BUMN Bank CAR The 2018 to 2020 period has similarities, namely unstable or fluctuating in percentage terms. However, the fluctuating value due to the rise and fall of the value does not have a significant impact on the composite ranking of each bank.

In general, even though the average CAR value of state-owned commercial banks for the 2018-2020 period experienced a fluctuating trend, state-owned commercial banks were still able to maintain their CAR values to remain stable. This is proven by obtaining the average value of the CAR composite rating for state-owned commercial banks during that period, which was able to obtain a composite rating of 1 "Very Healthy" in 3 consecutive periods. With a large CAR value, the Bank can anticipate losses that may occur at any time.

The CAR ranking results for the last 3 periods, namely 2018 to 2020, show the ability to provide capital for state-owned companies in the banking sector in accordance with the CAR coefficient. The average income of state-owned banks is categorized as "Very Healthy" with an average value of more than 15%. In general, the CAR of each Bank is ranked 1st, has very good capital adequacy, and has the ability to finance risky assets to recover from potential losses that arise.

Then, in terms of a bank's capital, it will show whether the bank's capital is sufficient for all the bank's needs or not yet able to meet all the bank's needs. According to *the Bank of International Settlements* (BIS) it is called *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) is capital Which owned by bank is based on on minimum capital provision. Percentage of minimum capital requirements required

7. Composite Rating

After collecting data from the bank's annual financial reports furthermore mark from ratio that will customized become level composite in form table. Level composite this will represent the bank's health level using the score obtained from the composite table

After collecting the data, the data is then adjusted to the aggregate ranking of each available ratio (Risk Profile, GCG, Earnings, and Capital). The results from the available composite level assessment table are 5 orders of magnitude then multiplied by the ratio level in the RGEC method used in this research, namely seven. The aggregate value is 35 (thirty five). After evaluating each ratio, the actual composite value is obtained with the total aggregate value then multiplied by 100% (one hundred percent). The values obtained will be equalized with ranking composite Which Already determined use method RGEC This. Evaluation This will illustrate the bank's good management situation done by bank management.

8. Ranking of the best composite results for the 2018 – 2020 period

 a. Rating best period 2018

PERBANDINGAN PERINGKAT KOMPOSIT 2018

BRI 88% BNI 88% MANDIRI 88% BTN 80%
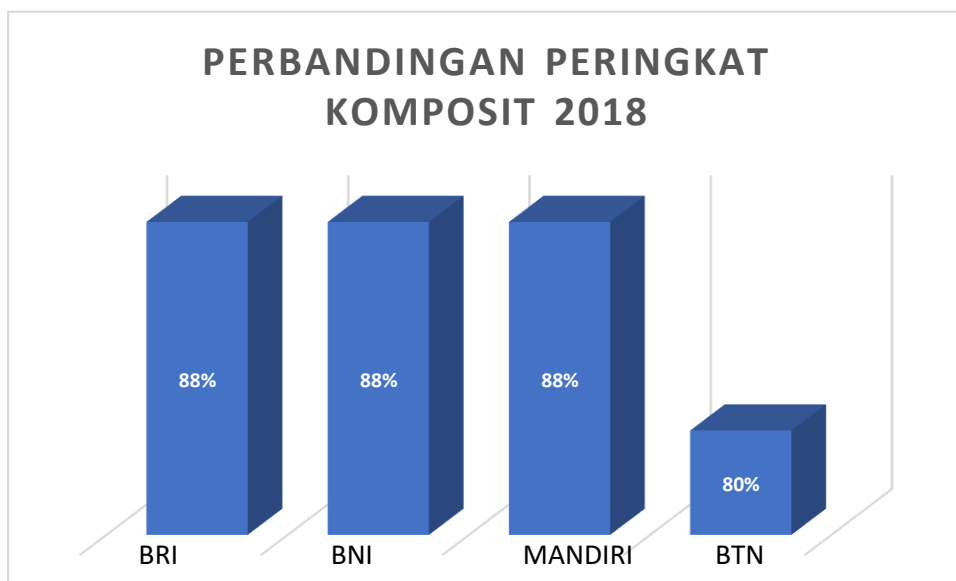
Graph 1. Best Ranking for the 2019 Period

Based on calculations in the 2018 composite table, from 4 company Bank BUMN 3 among them obtained a percentage score of 88%. This gain was obtained from several assessment indicators which have very good predicates so that they have a significant impact on the percentage values obtained by Bank BRI, BNI, Mandiri with the predicate "Very Healthy".

Meanwhile, the lowest score in the composite table was Bank BTN, with Bank BTN's gain being 80%. This gain is generally caused by several assessment indicators so that it influences the percentage value significantly, the score obtained influences Bank BTN's predicate, namely "Healthy".

In 2018, state-owned banking companies received healthy predictions, as seen in the graph above for 3 state-owned companies sector banking own level composite "Very Healthy" whereas 1 Bank getpredicate "Healthy".

b. Best ranking for the 2019 period

PERBANDINGAN PERINGKAT KOMPOSIT 2019

BRI 85% BNI 85% MANDIRI 88% BTN 68%
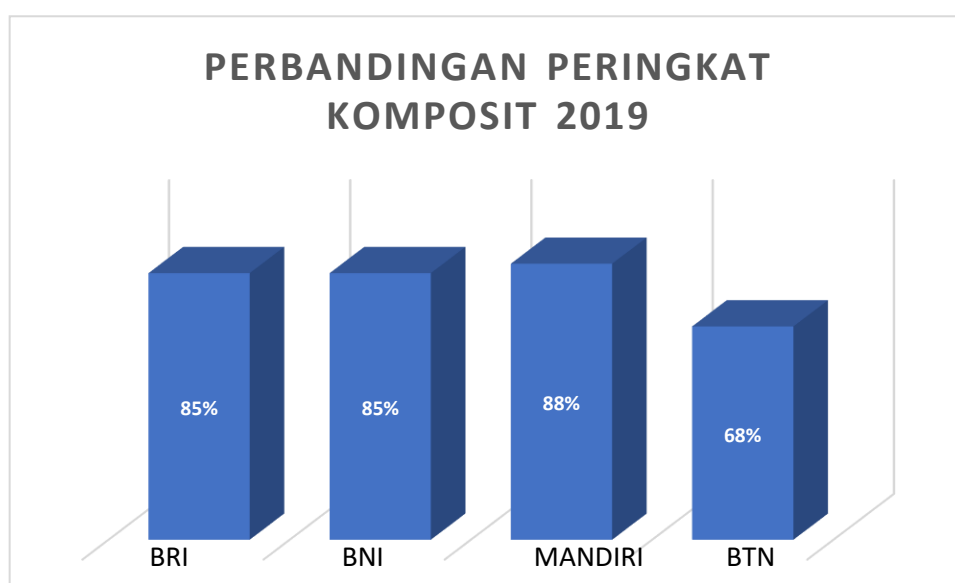
Chart 2. Rating Best Period 2019

Based on calculation on table composite year 2019, acquisition best in get it by Bank Independent with mark percentage 88%. This gain is the best compared to 3 other banks, the value obtained from a number of indicator assessment Which own predicate "Very Healthy" so that it has a significant impact on the percentage value obtained by Bank Independently whole.

Meanwhile, the lowest score obtained in the composite table is Bank BTN, with acquisition which in can by bank BTN that is by 68%. Acquisition This in a way general caused by a number of indicator assessment so that it influences the percentage value significantly and make composite value down in the predicate "Enough Healthy".

In 2019, state-owned banking companies received an average rating The overall average is "Healthy", seen in the graph above for the 2 companies BUMN in the banking sector has a composite level of "Healthy" while 1 Bank got the title "Very" And "Pretty Healthy".
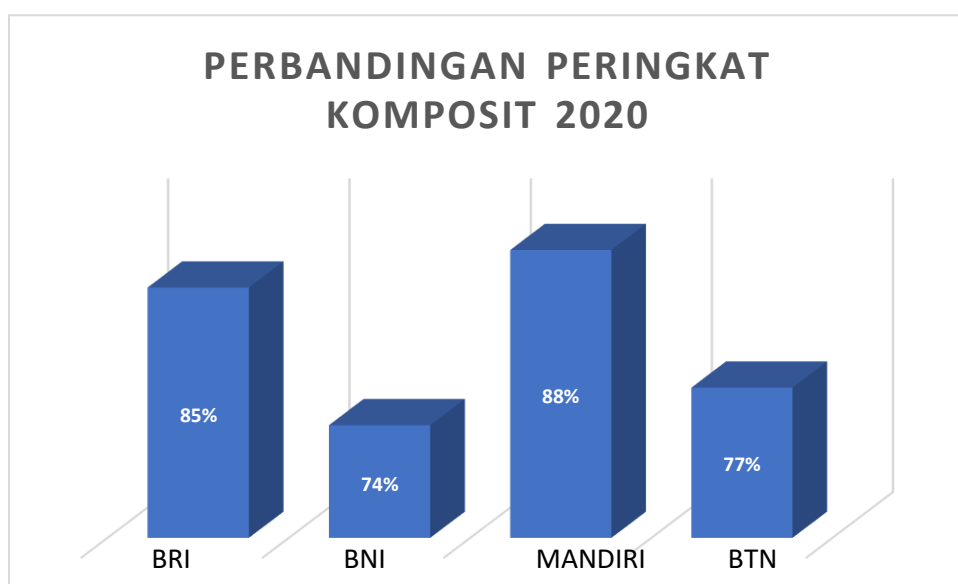
c. The best ranking for the 2020 period

Chart 3. Rating Best Period 2020

Based on calculation on table composite year 2020, acquisition the best was obtained by Bank Mandiri with a percentage value of 88%. This gain was obtained from several assessment indicators which had the title "Very Healthy" so that it had a significant impact on the percentage value obtained by Bank Mandiri.

Meanwhile, the lowest score in the composite table was Bank BTN, with Bank BNI gaining 74%. This gain is generally caused by several assessment indicators, thus affecting the percentage value significantly and causing the composite value to drop to the "Healthy" predicate because the value is no more than 85%.

In 2020, state-owned banking companies received an average rating of 81% healthy, as seen in the graph above for 3 companies. BUMN sector banking has a composite level of "Healthy" while 1 other bank get predicate "Very Healthy".

d. Average Rating

RATA RATA DALAM 3 PERIODE

BRI: 86%
BNI: 82%
MANDIRI: 88%
BTN: 75%
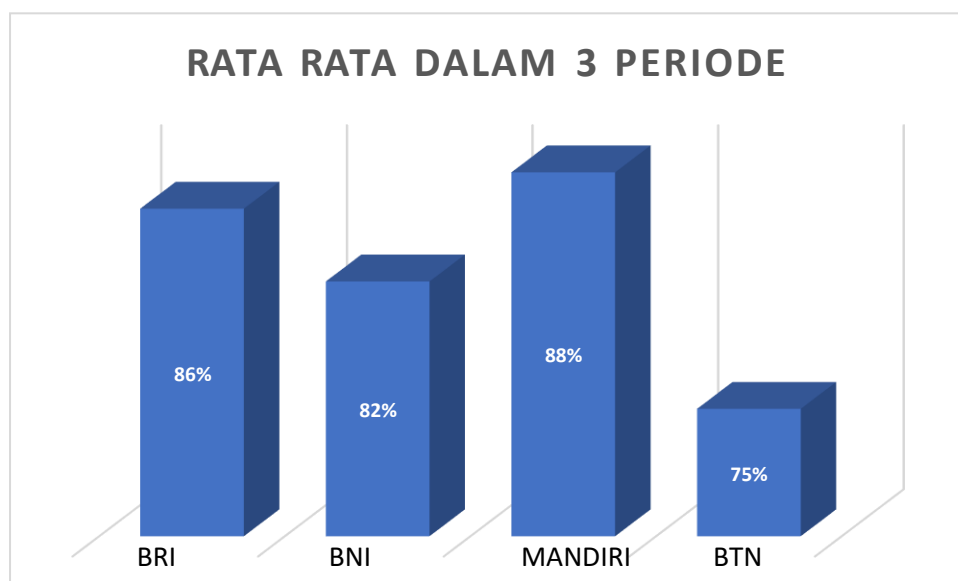
Chart 4. Ranking Flat – Flat During 3 Period

The first rank was obtained by Bank Mandiri, followed by Bank BRI, BNI and lastly BTN. Bank Mandiri and Bank BRI received the title of Very Healthy because the composite level of the three banks was above 86%, while Bank BNI and BTN received the title of "Healthy" because the average composite gain in the last 3 periods was no more than 85%.

From the average graph above, it can be seen that the performance of BUMN companies in the banking sector does not all have the same composite score, in general the score of the 4 banks received the title "Healthy" if the ratio value is calculated as an average, it gets a value of 85.58%, which means it is still below 86. % to obtain a "Very Healthy" composite.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that have been presented, it can be concluded that the evaluation of the health level of state-owned banks in the banking sector, using the Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBBR) method with the RGEC approach, shows that during the 2018-2020 period, the four banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange falls into the "Very Healthy" criteria. In 2018, the average composite score reached 87.25%, with three banks (Bank BRI, Bank BNI, and Bank Mandiri) achieving the "Very Healthy" level, and one bank (Bank BTN) being at the "Healthy" level. However, in 2019, the average health level decreased to 83.75%, influenced by a decrease in the composite value of Bank BNI and Bank BTN. In 2020, although there was a slight increase in the average to 85.75%, the decline in the composite value only occurred at Bank BNI, while Bank BRI, Bank Mandiri and Bank BTN experienced an increase in the composite value.

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