

Bank Health Analysis Using the Camel Method at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk 2022-2024

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Abstract

This research endeavors to examine the soundness level of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk during the time frame of 2022–2024 utilizing the CAMEL framework, which encompasses Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity. The study adopts a quantitative descriptive methodology, employing secondary data procured from the annual financial statements disseminated by PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk and the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The analytical process involves the computation of essential financial ratios, such as the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), subsequently followed by trend analysis and juxtaposition with the soundness benchmarks delineated by Bank Indonesia. The findings reveal that PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk consistently sustained a condition classified as healthy to very healthy throughout the duration of the study. The CAR ratio consistently surpassed the regulatory minimum, signifying robust capital adequacy. Asset quality exhibited a progressive enhancement, as evidenced by a persistent reduction in the NPF ratio. The performance of management and profitability demonstrated favorable trajectories, as indicated by the rising NPM and declining BOPO ratios, which denote improved operational efficiency. Regarding liquidity, the FDR ratio remained within acceptable thresholds, reflecting effective intermediation while preserving liquidity stability. In summary, the results indicate that PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk showcased stable financial performance and reinforced soundness across all CAMEL dimensions throughout the period of 2022–2024.

Keywords: Bank Soundness; CAMEL Method; Islamic Banking; Financial Performance; Bank Syariah Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

The banking sector occupies a pivotal role within the economic framework as an intermediary institution that facilitates the connection between entities possessing surplus funds and those requiring financial resources. Financial institutions accrue public deposits through a variety of instruments, including savings accounts and term deposits, subsequently reallocating these funds in the form of loans or credit to bolster economic activities. Furthermore, banks offer a diverse array of payment systems and fund transfer services that enhance the seamless functioning of economic operations. Consequently, the trust of the public emerges as a fundamental factor in the enduring viability of the banking industry, necessitating stringent regulatory measures and oversight to ensure the banking framework operates in a stable and healthy manner. As time progresses, advancements in technology are propelling the metamorphosis of

the banking sector through the expedited, efficient, and accessible digitization of services.

The evolution of the financial sector is further characterized by the augmented prominence of Islamic banking, which adheres to the doctrines of Sharia law. Islamic banking transcends mere profit generation, placing significant emphasis on principles of equity, transparency, and compliance with Sharia regulations across all operational dimensions. Nevertheless, the application of Sharia principles within banking practices necessitates continuous oversight and evaluation. The appraisal of banking performance is critical for stakeholders, including management, shareholders, regulators, and other relevant parties, in sustaining public confidence in financial institutions. The financial performance of a bank serves as a reflection of its operational capabilities in mobilizing and allocating resources, managing technological frameworks, and optimizing human capital (Siregar, 2021).

The health and stability of a financial institution are indicative of its overall financial and operational status. Institutions exhibiting robust health are capable of executing their intermediary functions effectively, thereby contributing positively to the stability of the financial ecosystem. Hence, periodic evaluations of the health status of Islamic banks constitute an essential process to ascertain that these institutions can operate sustainably and in alignment with Sharia principles. The assessment of a bank's health encompasses various dimensions, including the quality of financing assets, the efficacy of management in conducting operations in accordance with Sharia principles, the institution's capacity to generate halal profits, and its liquidity position to fulfill short-term obligations.

In addition to financial metrics, the health assessment of Islamic banks also considers the degree of adherence to Sharia principles across all banking activities and products, which are subject to oversight by the Sharia Supervisory Board. The outcomes of the bank's health evaluations provide a crucial foundation for regulators and bank management in developing the policies and strategies required to uphold the sustainable growth and stability of Islamic banking.

In accordance with the provisions set forth in Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 6/10/PBI/2004 concerning the Public Bank Health Level Assessment System, it is mandated that each banking institution undertake a health level assessment on a periodic basis. Among the evaluative methodologies employed is the CAMEL framework (Capital, Asset, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity), which has been utilized since 1991 to appraise the conditions of capital, the quality of assets, the effectiveness of management, profitability, and liquidity of banking entities (Siregar, 2021).

The accelerated progression of the sharia banking sector necessitates ongoing performance evaluations to guarantee that these financial institutions operate in a manner that is healthy, stable, and compliant with regulatory standards. As intermediary entities responsible for managing community funds, sharia banks must successfully maintain a balance between adherence to sharia principles and optimal financial performance. Consequently, evaluating the health level of these banks is a critical component in determining their capacity to manage risks, sustain public trust, and efficiently fulfill their intermediation functions. In this regard, a thorough analysis of the financial health of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk, recognized as the largest sharia bank in Indonesia, is imperative. The CAMEL methodology is deemed pertinent due to its capability to comprehensively evaluate the dimensions of capital, asset

quality, management, profitability, and liquidity. Therefore, this study is centered on investigating whether the health level of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk from 2022 to 2024 has consistently maintained a classification within the healthy category as per the CAMEL framework.

The objective of this study is to furnish an empirical overview of the financial health of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk during the period spanning 2022 to 2024 through an analysis of financial performance utilizing the CAMEL methodology. Specifically, this research endeavors to objectively and measurably analyze and assess the health level of the bank, thereby elucidating its stability and capacity to perform intermediation functions amidst the evolving dynamics of the sharia banking industry. The findings derived from this study are anticipated to yield both theoretical and practical advantages. Theoretically, this research contributes to the existing literature concerning the health and stability of sharia banking. Practically, the outcomes of the investigation can serve as strategic evaluative material for bank management, provide regulators with pertinent information to enhance supervisory efforts, and offer the public an objective source of information to bolster confidence in sharia banking practices.

Bank Health Level

The health status of a banking institution is a consequence of a comprehensive evaluation of its financial and operational conditions, conducted meticulously while incorporating considerations of associated risks and overall performance. In accordance with the provisions set forth in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking, financial institutions are mandated to uphold their health status in alignment with the stipulations regarding capital adequacy, asset quality, managerial quality, liquidity, profitability, solvency, as well as other facets pertinent to the institution's commercial operations, and must execute their business activities grounded in the principle of prudence (Sherlin & Azizah, 2024).. The objective of assessing a bank's health level is to ascertain whether the institution is categorized as very healthy, healthy, moderately healthy, underperforming, or unhealthy.

Assessments of bank health hold significant importance for regulatory bodies, management, and clientele, as they influence the institution's capacity to conduct operational activities and the degree of public trust. Bank Indonesia, as the regulatory authority, may leverage the outcomes of the bank's health assessments as a framework for providing guidance, oversight, or subsequent supervisory interventions when deemed necessary (Ayu et al., 2023). A prominent methodology employed to evaluate the health status of banks is the CAMEL framework, which analyzes banking institutions based on the dimensions of capital, asset quality, management efficiency, profitability, and liquidity (Ayu et al., 2023).

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) constitutes a metric that signifies the extent of a bank's capital adequacy in relation to the potential risks of losses that may emerge from its operational functions. CAR delineates the bank's capacity to allocate resources necessary to mitigate these risks, thereby rendering it a crucial parameter for evaluating the robustness of the bank's capital structure (Ayu et al., 2023). Sufficient capital acts as the primary safeguard in upholding the stability and longevity of the banking institution's operations.

As articulated by Ayu et al. (2023), the Capital Adequacy Ratio serves as a comparative measure between a bank's capital and its risk-weighted assets, in accordance with regulatory standards established by governmental authorities. This ratio not only offers security assurances for depositors but also facilitates the seamless functioning of the bank. Consequently, a sufficient CAR level signifies that banks possess a commendable capacity to absorb risk and sustain customer trust (Ayu et al., 2023).

Non-Performing Financing

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) constitutes a significant indicator of financing risk, elucidating the proportion of distressed financing within Islamic financial institutions. This ratio serves as a reflection of the extent of risk associated with financing that is either deficient or problematic. An elevation in the NPF value correlates with an increased likelihood of financial losses encountered by the bank, attributable to the deterioration in the quality of the financed assets.

An escalation in NPFs can adversely affect the profitability of the bank, ultimately leading to a decline in overall financial performance. This phenomenon arises from an augmentation in reserve requirements coupled with a reduction in revenue generated from problematic financing. Consequently, the management of NPFs emerges as a crucial element in preserving the financial health of banks, particularly concerning the quality of their financing assets (Ayu et al., 2023).

Management

The managerial dimensions encompassed within the CAMEL framework serve as a reflection of the caliber of resource stewardship and the proficiency of banking administration in executing operations with both effectiveness and efficiency. The caliber of human capital, accumulated work experience, alongside the educational qualifications of the workforce, may serve as salient indicators of managerial excellence. Nonetheless, the direct evaluation of management is frequently challenging due to its reliance on qualitative tools, such as surveys and interviews with personnel. Consequently, within the context of CAMEL analysis, the managerial components are predominantly evaluated through financial metrics as proxies. A prominent ratio employed in this analysis is the Net Interest Margin (NIM) or the Net Profit Margin (NPM), which signifies the managerial capacity to oversee the institution's revenue and operating expenditures. This ratio is utilized as a quantitative methodology to evaluate the efficacy of banking management performance (Rifai et al., 2021).

Earnings

The dimension of earnings or profitability elucidates the capacity of a financial institution to derive profit from its operational endeavors. Profitability serves as a pivotal metric as it reflects the efficiency and effectiveness of managerial practices in executing business operations, in addition to the institution's capability to sustain operational activities both presently and in the foreseeable future (Saputra, 2023). Financial institutions exhibiting a robust level of profitability are afforded enhanced prospects for augmenting capital and bolstering financial stability.

In accordance with the Bank Indonesia Board of Directors Decree No. 30/11/KEP/DIR promulgated on April 30, 1997, the evaluation of a bank's profitability can be quantified through various ratios, including Return on Assets

(ROA) and the ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO). The ROA metric is employed to gauge a bank's proficiency in utilizing its assets to yield profit, whereas the BOPO ratio is utilized to evaluate the operational efficiency of a bank, with a lower BOPO value signifying a more effective operational performance of the institution (Saputra, 2023).

Liquidity

Liquidity refers to a financial institution's capacity to fulfill its short-term commitments, particularly regarding the disbursement of funds requested by its clientele. The liquidity ratio serves as a metric for evaluating the extent of a bank's working capital availability, which is essential for conducting operations without encountering fiscal challenges. The evaluation of liquidity is performed through a comparative analysis of current assets and current liabilities, thereby assessing the institution's capability to sustain financial equilibrium (Prihatin Sri, 2021).

In the evaluation of the financial stability of Islamic banks, the liquidity dimension is typically quantified using the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). This ratio delineates the relationship between the financing provided and the third-party funds accumulated by the bank. An increase in the allocation of financing correlates with a rise in the bank's revenue-generating potential, ultimately enhancing profitability. However, it is imperative to maintain the FDR within prudent thresholds to ensure the bank's continued ability to satisfy its liquidity requirements (Ayu et al., 2023).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research employed a quantitative descriptive methodology aimed at evaluating the financial health of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk utilizing the CAMEL framework. As articulated by Hartono (2018), a quantitative descriptive methodology is employed to systematically and objectively delineate the status of a subject of inquiry through numerical data. This methodology was selected due to its capacity to furnish a comprehensive overview of the financial health of banking institutions based on the assessment of financial ratios derived from financial statements. The CAMEL framework is utilized as an analytical tool owing to its holistic evaluation of banking performance through five integral dimensions, namely Capital, Asset, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity, which collectively signify capital adequacy, asset quality, management efficiency, profitability metrics, and liquidity status of the bank.

Data and Data Collection

The dataset employed in this investigation comprises secondary data derived from the financial statements and annual reports of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for the timeframe spanning 2022 to 2024. As articulated by Hartono (2018), secondary data refers to information that is acquired indirectly through formal documents or publications that have become accessible and pertinent to the research inquiries. The data utilized in this analysis were collected from the official website of Bank Syariah Indonesia as well as from publications available on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) website. The methodology for data collection is executed through the documentation approach, which entails the identification, recording, and processing of financial data that aligns with the objectives of the analysis. The selection of the research timeframe is intended to elucidate the financial health of the bank during the

present period subsequent to the consolidation and enhancement of its operational performance.

Estimation Technique

The methodology employed for data analysis within this investigation entailed the utilization of financial ratio analysis through the CAMEL framework to evaluate the fiscal health of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. The analytical process commences with the computation of financial ratios that encapsulate each of the components of CAMEL, derived from the annual financial statements spanning the years 2022 to 2024. The ratios incorporated in this analysis consist of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) to gauge the sufficiency of the bank's capital, Non-Performing Financing (NPF) to evaluate asset quality and financing risk, Net Profit Margin (NPM) as an indicator of management's efficacy in income and operational expense management, Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) to assess efficiency and profitability, and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) to measure liquidity capabilities and the intermediation roles of banks.

Upon the acquisition of each ratio's value, the subsequent phase entails a trend analysis aimed at scrutinizing the evolution of the bank's performance annually throughout the designated study period. This trend analysis is instrumental in discerning the trajectory of performance alterations, whether positive or negative, across each CAMEL metric. Following this, the computed ratio outcomes are juxtaposed with the standards and criteria delineated by regulatory bodies for evaluating the health status of banks, thereby facilitating the determination of the health categorization for each dimension, namely healthy, moderately healthy, less healthy, or unhealthy.

In the concluding phase, the evaluations of each CAMEL component are synthesized to yield a holistic assessment of the bank's health status for each year of observation. This synthesis process enables a thorough appraisal of the bank's health condition, considering the interconnections among capital, asset quality, management, profitability, and liquidity dimensions. The analysis executed is of a descriptive-evaluative nature, such that the findings of the investigation not only convey the financial ratio values but also furnish an interpretative overview of the health condition of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk, as delineated by the CAMEL methodology.

Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis proposed in this study is:

Ha: The soundness level of PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk in 2022-2024

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics and CAMEL Ratios

This subchapter provides a comprehensive examination of the financial performance of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk through the application of CAMEL ratio analysis during the timeframe of 2022 to 2024. A descriptive presentation is conducted to elucidate the development and trends of each financial indicator, which reflects the conditions of capital, asset quality, management efficiency, profitability,

and liquidity of the institution. The analysis within this subchapter emphasizes the dissemination of financial ratio data and trends as a foundational basis for evaluating the health status of banks, which will be elaborated upon in the subsequent subchapter.

Table 1. Analysis of the Health of Indonesian Sharia Banks 2022-2024

Years	Analysis Method				
	CAR	NPF	NPM	BOPO	FDR
2022	20,29%	2,42%	0,27%	75,88%	79,37%
2023	21,04%	2,08%	0,35%	71,27%	81,37%
2024	21,40%	1,90%	0,40%	69,39%	84,97%

Table 1 delineates the evolution of the CAMEL ratio for PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk over the interval spanning 2022 to 2024, which serves as an indicator of the bank's overall financial performance. Regarding the capital dimension, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) exhibits a steady upward trajectory, signifying the progressive fortification of the bank's capital framework on an annual basis. Concerning asset quality, the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio has experienced a continuous decline, which signifies an enhancement in financing management practices and a reduction in the incidence of problematic financing. The dimensions of management and profitability have likewise demonstrated favorable advancements, as evidenced by an elevation in the Net Profit Margin (NPM) alongside a reduction in the ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), indicating a notable improvement in the bank's operational efficiency. Concurrently, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) remains within a relatively stable and regulated range, reflecting a harmonious balance between fund accumulation and financing distribution. Collectively, the trajectory of the CAMEL ratio signifies an enhancement in the financial performance of the bank throughout the monitored period.

CAMEL-Based Bank Health Assessment (2022–2024)

This subchapter delineates the outcomes derived from the evaluation of the health status of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk, employing the CAMEL methodology and utilizing the financial ratios introduced in Subchapter 1. The evaluation is conducted by juxtaposing the value of each ratio with the assessment benchmarks of bank health established by the regulatory authority, thereby yielding a holistic classification of the institution's health. This methodology facilitates a thorough appraisal of the bank's status through five pivotal dimensions, namely Capital, Asset, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity, which collectively illustrate the bank's capacity to uphold capital adequacy, asset integrity, managerial efficiency, profitability, and liquidity.

The findings of the assessment presented in this subchapter are concentrated on the synthesis of the bank's health status throughout the period spanning 2022 to 2024, thus offering a comprehensive insight into the condition and consistency of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk's performance in executing intermediation functions and sustaining financial stability. Consequently, this subchapter prioritizes the conclusive findings of the bank's health evaluation, deliberately refraining from reiterating the intricate discussion of each of the ratios previously articulated.

Table 2. CAR ratio of Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for the period 2022-2024

Years	Total Bank Capital (T 1 + T 2)	ATMR	Ratio
2022	55.022.953	271.022.953	20,29%
2023	38.116.228	181.236.000	21,04%
2024	43.575.531	203.750.605	21,40%

Based on the findings derived from the computation of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk exhibited a consistent trajectory of capital augmentation during the period spanning from 2022 to 2024. The CAR value escalated from 20.29 percent in 2022 to 21.40 percent in 2024, signifying a persistent fortification of the bank's capital framework. The elevation in CAR signifies that the institution possesses ample capital capacity to facilitate business proliferation while simultaneously mitigating potential loss risks that may emerge from financing endeavors. This observation aligns with the assertions of Hidayat (2022), who posits that elevated CAR ratios are indicative of capital stability and yield favorable contributions to banking performance. With robust capital, financial institutions possess an expanded capacity to uphold operational sustainability and financial robustness (Rusli, 2024).

In juxtaposition with the minimum benchmarks established by regulatory authorities, the CAR metric of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk throughout the research timeline was significantly above the mandated threshold. According to the standards set forth by Bank Indonesia, these parameters suggest that the capital dimension of the bank is categorized as highly proficient, given that the institution is capable of fulfilling its capital provision obligations in an optimal manner. Elevated capital adequacy not only functions as a buffer against risks but also enhances stakeholders' confidence in the bank's competency to execute its intermediation functions effectively. This assertion is corroborated by the research conducted by Kayani & Hakiman (2023), which affirms that substantial capital is a critical determinant in bolstering bank resilience and performance. Consequently, from the perspective of capital, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk can be evaluated as possessing exceptionally sound capital conditions, thereby underpinning the bank's operational performance on a sustainable foundation.

Table 3. NPF Ratio of Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for the period 2022-2024

Years	Total Non-Performing Loans	Total Loans	Ratio
2022	4.454.397	18.904.947	2,42%
2023	5.000.656	240.320.000	2,08%
2024	6.221.550	5.263.152	1,90%

Based on the empirical findings derived from the computation of the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk exhibits a discernible trend of diminishing quality in problematic financing throughout the duration of 2022 to 2024. The recorded NPF value was 2.42 percent in 2022, which subsequently diminished to 2.08 percent in 2023, and further decreased to 1.90 percent in 2024. Such persistent reductions in NPF ratios signify a qualitative enhancement in the productive assets maintained by the financial institution. These circumstances reflect the efficacy of management in implementing prudential principles, encompassing the financing analysis procedure through to the oversight of ongoing financing. These observations align with the research conducted by Putri et al. (2023), which posits that the reduction in NPF ratios serves as a metric for the successful

management of financing risk and the sustained maintenance of asset quality within sharia banks.

In comparison with the evaluative benchmarks established by Bank Indonesia, the NPF value of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk throughout the research period remained below the upper limit delineated by the regulatory authority. Such conditions indicate that the incidence of problematic financing remains within acceptable thresholds and can be effectively managed by the bank's administration. Low NPF ratios exemplify the institution's capacity to mitigate financing risks, thereby attenuating potential losses stemming from problematic financing. This is corroborated by the findings of Rizal & Mustapita (2022), which assert that NPF ratios falling below the regulatory threshold are indicative of a robust and stable asset quality within the realm of sharia banking. Consequently, from the perspective of asset quality, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk may be classified as being in a sound condition, demonstrating a progressive enhancement in performance on an annual basis.

Table 4. NPM Ratio of Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for the period 2022-2024

Years	Net profit	Operating Income	Ratio
2022	4.260.182	15.590.696	0,27%
2023	5.703.743	16.258.575	0,35%
2024	7.005.888	17.409.174	0,40%

Based on the findings delineated in Table 4, the augmentation in the Net Profit Margin (NPM) of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk signifies a persistent enhancement in managerial performance. The elevation in the NPM ratio exemplifies the capacity of the bank's management to optimize the administration of operational income while concurrently mitigating the incurred expense burden. This scenario elucidates that the operational management strategy and managerial policies employed by the institution are functioning effectively. These observations are congruent with the assertions made by Hidayat (2022), which postulate that the NPM ratio serves as a critical metric for evaluating the efficacy of banking management, as it encapsulates the institution's proficiency in generating profits through its operational endeavors. With a rising NPM, banks establish a progressively robust foundation of managerial performance to bolster sustainable financial advancement (Suroso, 2022).

The steadily increasing NPM ratio further illustrates that the management of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk is adept at sustaining a balance between revenue augmentation and operational cost efficiency. Such efficiency positively influences the enhancement of the bank's comprehensive financial performance and fortifies the institution's standing amidst the competitive landscape of the banking sector (Iqbal & Shahzad, 2025). This assertion is corroborated by the findings of Wiadnyani & Artini (2023), which affirm that the ratios of profitability and operational efficiency play a pivotal role in reflecting the quality of management and the performance of banking enterprises. Consequently, based on the NPM metric, the management dimension of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk can be classified as being in a commendable and stable condition, thereby making a substantial contribution to the bank's stability and financial performance.

Table 5. BOPO Ratio Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for the period 2022-2024

Years	Operating costs	Operating Income	Ratio
2022	9.695.664	12.780.000	75,88%

2023	10.249.204	14.386.000	71,27%
2024	11.025.000	15.888.000	69,39%

Based on the computation of the ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk demonstrates a persistent decline throughout the duration of 2022–2024. The BOPO values experienced a reduction from 75.88 percent in 2022 to 71.27 percent in 2023, followed by a further decrease to 69.39 percent in 2024. This reduction in the BOPO ratio signifies an enhancement in the operational efficiency of the bank, wherein operating expenses are constrained as operating income escalates. Such a condition exemplifies the efficacy of cost management and the optimization of the bank's operational undertakings. These observations align with the findings of Lina Kurniawati et al. (2025), which assert that progressively declining BOPO ratios signify enhanced operational efficiency and positively influence banking financial performance.

In comparison to the valuation benchmarks established by the regulatory authority, the BOPO ratio of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk during the research period remains within the confines of Bank Indonesia's stipulations. These circumstances indicate that the bank's operational efficiency levels have satisfied the health criteria delineated within the CAMEL framework. Superior operational efficiency exerts a beneficial effect on the bank's capacity to generate sustainable profits and uphold the stability of its financial performance. This is corroborated by the research conducted by Ayusningtyas et al. (2024), which validates that the BOPO ratio serves as a critical indicator in the evaluation of profitability aspects and the health status of banks in accordance with the CAMEL methodology. Therefore, considering the perspective of Earnings or profitability, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk can be classified as being in a robust condition during the period 2022–2024.

Table 6. FDR Ratio Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for the period 2022-2024

Years	Total Loans Given	Total Third Party Funds	Ratio
2022	184.049.470	231.859.000	79,37%
2023	239.029.241	293.784.000	81,37%
2024	272.329.304	320.507.206	84,97%

According to the analytical outcomes, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) of PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk recorded an increment in FDR from 79.37% in the year 2022 to 81.37% in the year 2023 and further to 84.97% in the year 2024. These FDR figures remain within the prudential limits established by regulatory authorities, which are delineated as being between 80% and 110%. The augmentation of the FDR ratio indicates that banking institutions are progressively enhancing their efficacy in channeling third-party deposits into financing activities. Such conditions aptly illustrate the intermediation function of conventional banks while simultaneously avoiding significant liquidity risks.

The findings of this investigation corroborate the assertions made in a prior study Ayu et al. (2023), which posits that an FDR maintained within safe parameters signifies the bank's aptitude for sustaining equilibrium between the allocation of financing and the capacity to fulfill short-term obligations. The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk is consistently aligned with the thresholds prescribed by the regulatory body, thereby reflecting the bank's competence in executing the intermediation function with optimal effectiveness.

Consequently, from a liquidity perspective, banks are classified as being in a state of sound health.

Discussion of Findings

This section delineates a comprehensive synthesis of the findings pertaining to the evaluation of the health status of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk, conducted in accordance with the CAMEL methodology during the temporal span of 2022 to 2024. The evaluation is executed with adherence to the benchmarks and criteria set forth by Bank Indonesia, designed to ascertain the classification of the bank's health status for each year under scrutiny.

Table 7. Health Level Assessment of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk in 2022

Aspect	Ratio	Value	BI Standart	Predicate
Capital	CAR	20,29%	> 12%	Very Healthy
Asset	NPF	2,42%	< 5%	Healthy
Management	NPM	0,27%	> 0	Healthy
Earnings	BOPO	75,88%	< 94%	Healthy
Liquidity	FDR	79,37%	80-110%	Quite Healthy

According to the findings presented in Table 7, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk exhibited robust financial conditions in 2023 as assessed through the CAMEL methodology. This is evidenced by the elevation of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) to 21.04 percent, which further enhances the institution's capital capacity to mitigate various business-related risks. The augmentation of capital serves as a sufficient buffer for the bank in preserving operational stability while facilitating the advancement of financing endeavors. From the perspective of asset quality, the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio has diminished to 2.08 percent, indicating an enhancement in financing administration and the efficiency of risk management practices. This scenario aligns with the conclusions drawn by Suroso (2022), which asserts that robust capital and sustained asset quality are pivotal indicators of the financial health of Sharia Bank Indonesia as evaluated through the CAMEL framework.

With respect to management and profitability, the operational performance of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk in 2023 demonstrated notable enhancement, as indicated by an uptick in the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio coupled with a reduction in the BOPO ratio. Such conditions signify that the bank's management is increasingly proficient in optimizing revenue streams while minimizing operational expenditures with greater efficacy. Furthermore, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) remains within an optimal spectrum, thereby ensuring that the bank's intermediation function is executed in a balanced manner without exerting undue pressure on liquidity. The interplay of management performance, operational efficiency, and regulated liquidity substantively bolsters the overall assessment of the bank's financial health. These observations resonate with the research conducted by Ayu et al. (2023), which concluded that sharia banks maintaining CAMEL ratios within the regulatory safe thresholds can be classified as possessing commendable and stable health levels.

Table 8. Health Level Assessment of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk in 2023

Aspect	Ratio	Value	BI Standart	Predicate
Capital	CAR	21,04%	> 12%	Very Healthy
Asset	NPF	2,08%	< 5%	Healthy
Management	NPM	0,35%	> 0	Healthy
Earnings	BOPO	71,27%	< 94%	Healthy

Liquidity	FDR	81,37%	80-110%	Healthy
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Based on the findings of the evaluation delineated in Table 8, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk in the year 2023 exhibited overall favorable health indicators according to the CAMEL framework. This evaluation is conducted through the analysis of each CAMEL ratio against the benchmarks established by Bank Indonesia, as elaborated in Chapter III, to ascertain the classification and categorization of the bank's health credit ratings. From the capital perspective, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was documented at 21.04 percent, significantly exceeding the threshold mandated by regulatory authorities. Such conditions signify that the institution possesses robust capital adequacy for risk absorption, in addition to facilitating operational stability and financing growth. In accordance with the criteria set forth by Bank Indonesia, the CAR score positions the capital dimension within a very healthy classification, corresponding to a credit score within the range of 81 – 100. These observations are consistent with Suroso (2022), who posits that substantial capital serves as a fundamental metric of the health of sharia banks as per the CAMEL methodology.

In terms of asset quality, the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio experienced a decline to 2.08 percent, which suggests enhancements in the oversight of distressed financing and the efficacy of risk management practices. The NPF figure remains below the upper limit established by Bank Indonesia, thereby categorizing the asset quality dimension as healthy, with a credit score ranging from 66 to <81. Moreover, concerning the management (Management) and profitability (Earnings) dimensions, the escalation of the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio, coupled with a reduction in the ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), reflects the institution's management proficiency in optimizing revenue and minimizing operational expenditures. Consistent with Bank Indonesia's interpretative standards, both dimensions are classified as possessing a healthy predicate within a credit score range of 66 – <81, indicative of the bank's managerial competency and operational effectiveness being in commendable condition. From a liquidity standpoint, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) resides within the optimal parameters established by regulatory entities, ensuring that the bank's intermediation functions can operate harmoniously without imposing undue strain on its capacity to fulfill short-term obligations. Consequently, the liquidity aspect is deemed healthy, with credit scores positioned within the range of 66 – <81.

In summary, the amalgamation of robust capital performance, sustained asset quality, effective management, operational efficiency, and regulated liquidity categorizes PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk as a healthy banking institution in 2023 according to the CAMEL framework. The credit scores that fall within both healthy and very healthy ranges across all dimensions signify that the bank's financial performance remains within the secure confines of regulatory expectations, thereby reflecting substantial stability. The conclusions derived from this study align with the findings of Putri et al. (2023), who affirmed that sharia banks exhibiting CAMEL ratios within the safe limits established by Bank Indonesia can be classified as possessing a commendable and stable health status.

Table 9. Health Level Assessment of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk in 2024

Aspect	Ratio	Value	BI Standart	Predicate
Capital	CAR	21,40%	> 12%	Very Healthy

Asset	NPF	1,90%	< 5%	Healthy
Management	NPM	0,40%	> 0	Healthy
Earnings	BOPO	69,39%	< 94%	Healthy
Liquidity	FDR	84,97%	80-110%	Healthy

Based on the evaluative outcomes delineated in Table 9, it is deduced that the financial institution is, in general, in a robust condition, with its financial performance exhibiting a progressive enhancement trend on an annual basis. The evaluation was executed by analyzing each CAMEL ratio in relation to the benchmarks established by Bank Indonesia to ascertain the predicate and classification of the bank's health credit ratings, as elucidated in Chapter III. From the capital perspective, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk consistently exceeds the regulatory minimum thresholds. Such conditions signify that the bank possesses substantial capital adequacy to underpin its operational endeavors while also having the capacity to absorb a variety of potential risks that may arise. According to the criteria set forth by Bank Indonesia, the capital dimension of the bank during the assessment period was assigned a very healthy predicate, with credit scores falling within the range of 81 – 100.

In terms of asset quality, the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio exhibits a persistent declining trend annually. This trend indicates an enhancement in the quality of bank financing, coupled with an effective control over the risks associated with problematic financing. With NPF ratios that remain beneath the maximum limits established by the regulator, the asset quality dimension is classified as healthy, with credit scores within the range of 66 – <81. When scrutinized from the management perspective, the augmentation in the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio is indicative of the bank's management's proficiency in effectively overseeing revenue generation and operational expenditures. According to the interpretative standards of Bank Indonesia, the management aspect of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk throughout the 2022 – 2024 period is characterized by a healthy predicate, with a credit score classification of 66 – <81, thereby signifying that managerial performance is commendable.

From the profitability perspective, the reduction in the ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) underscores the enhancement of the bank's operational efficiency in executing its business activities. The amelioration in operational efficiency positions the profitability dimension within a healthy predicate, with credit scores ranging from 66 – <81, in accordance with the evaluative criteria set forth by Bank Indonesia. Concurrently, in regard to liquidity, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has demonstrated improvement while remaining within the secure parameters established by regulatory authorities. This situation indicates that the bank is equipped to perform its intermediation functions adeptly without compromising its capability to fulfill short-term obligations. Consequently, the liquidity aspect is classified as healthy, with a credit score of 66 – <81. Collectively, the assessments of all CAMEL aspects indicate that PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk during the 2022 – 2024 period is in a sound condition, characterized by stable financial performance and adherence to the safe limits imposed by regulatory authorities.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings derived from the assessment of the financial health of PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk utilizing the Decamel methodology over the timeline of 2022–2024, it can be inferred that, overall, PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk maintains a robust financial condition, with its fiscal performance exhibiting a progressive enhancement year-on-year. From the perspective of capital adequacy, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) exceeding the regulatory minimum stipulations signifies that the institution possesses a solid capital base sufficient to underpin its operational endeavors and to mitigate potential risks that may emerge.

In terms of asset quality, the consistently diminishing Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio suggests an enhancement in the caliber of the bank's financing, thereby indicating that the risks associated with problematic financing are being effectively managed. Evaluated from the managerial standpoint, the augmentation of the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio indicates that the bank's administration is proficiently overseeing its revenue streams and operational expenditures, consequently fostering the enhancement of the institution's operational efficacy. Regarding the profitability dimension (Earnings), the reduction in the ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) signifies a notable increase in the operational efficiency of the bank during the execution of its business activities.

Concurrently, in relation to liquidity, the elevation of the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) while still adhering to prudent thresholds implies that the bank is adeptly fulfilling its intermediation roles without compromising its capability to address short-term obligations. Consequently, based on the evaluation utilizing the CAMEL framework, PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk during the period of 2022–2024 can be classified as a financially sound institution, characterized by stable fiscal performance and a propensity for improvement across all evaluative dimensions.

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