Jurnal BISMAR: Business and Strategic Management Review
Volume 1, No. 1, July 2026

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY MEASURING THE LEVEL OF BANK HEALTH: A CASE STUDY OF PT. BRI (PERSERO) TBK USES THE RGEC (*Risk Profile, Good Governance, Earnings, and Capital*) Method 2019-2023

[1] Happyta Agustin, [2]Dheri Febiyani Lestari, [3]Heidi Siddiqa, [4]Liper Siregar
[1]Management, STIE Arlindo
[23]Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Cipasung University
[4]Management, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Sultan Agung

ABSTRACT

Background: The public trust in the bank can be questioned by the bank in the case of the bank. This research is carried out to analyze the performance for leisure and to measure the rate of bank healthiness.
Purpose: This study aims to evaluate the financial performance and health level of PT. Bank BRI (Persero) Tbk during the 2019-2023 period uses the RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Governance, Earnings, and Capital) method.
Design/methodology/approach: This study uses quantitative methods and secondary data from BRI's annual financial report for the 2019-2023 period. The data was analyzed using SPSS software.
Findings/Results: The results of this study show that Bank BRI has excellent credit quality, conservative credit distribution, and good corporate governance. However, profitability, net interest margin, and profit growth still need to be improved.
Conclusion: Overall, PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk showed positive and healthy financial performance during the 2019-2023 period.
Originality/value (State of the art): This latest study discusses the health level of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk using the RGEC method from 2019 to 2023. This includes the pre-COVID-19 pandemic phase in 2019, the pandemic period in 2020, and the post-pandemic recovery phase in 2021–2023.

Keywords: Financial performance, Bank Health, RGEC, PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Corresponding authors:
Email: Dr.Risahputri@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the most common type of industry when there are many industries. Industry is one of the important industries in this country, and banking is one of the existing industries. The economic development of a country is not without its challenges, but it is also important to understand the economic development of the community in promoting the economic development of the country and supporting the growth of the economy. (Putril elt al., 2023). The lack of public trust in the bank can be attributed to the bank in the case of the bank. This includes the ability of banks to maintain likuidity to lend their libs to lend their money to the public so that the public can lend their money to the bank (Nabillah elt al., 2023). With the existence of a high level of regulation, the bank is committed to maintaining the stability of the system and the customer's flexibility.

If a bank is unstable or makes decisions that are not effective in managing its operational power, then the public will be disappointed and distrustful of the banking community. By understanding the safety of banks in their communities, the number of calls increases the size of the public's trust in banks. Based on the background, this research is carried out to analyze the performance in the spare time of measuring the quality of the bank at one of the state-owned the biggest banks in Indonesia i.e. PT. BRI (Persero) Tbk. There is the received a table of the net profit growth report of View State-Owned Bank in the financial year (2019-2023).

Table 1 Net Profit Report of State-Owned Banks in 2019-2023

Jenis Bank	Laba Bersih (dalam triliun Rupiah)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
BRI	34,41	18,66	30,75	51,40	60,42
Mandiri	27,48	16,80	28,03	41,17	55,06
BNI	15,38	3,28	10,90	18,31	20,90

Source: Data on pelnulils processing results

Based on the dilated table, it can be said that the BRI bank has achieved a profit from the previous year in 2023. In 2019, net profit in 2020 was Rp. 34.41 trillion and in 2020 net profit was Rp. 18.66 trillion. From the cnnIndonesia.com page of the Main Director of BRI, Sunarso said that the reduction in profits was caused by a sufficient reserve so that the bank would distribute credit to the business of SMEs as long as the BRI bank had reduced profits in 2020. Furthermore, in 2021, 2022, and 2023, the sequence of the net profit will be adjusted to Rp. 30.75 trillion, Rp. 51.40 trillion, and Rp. 60.42 trillion. Referring to the profit target that was implemented by the BRI bank in the previous year, the BRI bank had called the target that was implemented. Based on the the background, the author carried out this research with the title **"Financial Performance Analysis by Measuring the Level of Bank Health: A Case Study of PT. BRI (Persero) Tbk uses the RGEC (*Risk Profile, Good Governance, Earnings, and Capital*) 2019-2023 method".**

The development of a good bank and a professional summation of power has made Bank BRI one of the biggest banks with the assets and profits. The success of a business can be measured by the amount of assets that are generated and the profits that are generated, which can also be measured by the share of the revenue generated by the company. The banking companies must report for a period of time in order to improve the value of their business. Reports of phone calls being made to report the condition and the bank's safety (Relnil Yulilana, 2020).

Bank Indonesia has established of bank bankruptcy through the rule of bankruptcy of the bank Indonesia No. 6 of 2004 concerning the bankruptcy of the commercial banks based on the principles of sharia and CAMELS methode (*capiltal, asselt, qualilty, managelmelnt, elarnilng, lilquildilty, and selnsiltilvilty to markelt rilsk*). However, in addition to the development of the banking industry and the management of the banking industry, banks need the ability to solve problems in the way they are banked and apply the management of the financial services sector (*good corporatel govelrnancel*). The ilnil-bell step aims to make the bank more resistant to crises. However, Bank Indonesia has established a new role in the management of commercial banks based on the principles of sharia and the use of

RGEC (*rilsk profillel, good corporatel govelrnancel, elarnilng, dan capiltal*) in accordance with the Indonesia Banking Regulation No. 13 of 2011. The Bank Indonesia Letter Number 13 of 2011 clarifies that banks must change their health status by using *Risk-Based Bank Rating*/(RBBR) approach. The space circle of the bank is composed of the inner circle of the bank. RGEC methode pointing the wealth of bank in the Desember 2011 and applied in Indonesia starting January 1, 2012 replacing CAMELS methode (Malilk elt al., 2024).

Based on the clarification of the background of the upper, the purpose of this research is to analyze the financial performance and measure the level of healtiness of the bank at PT. BRI (Persero) Tbk uses RGEC methode (*Rilsk Profillel, Good Govelrnancel, Elarnilngs, and Capiltal*) period 2019-2023.

PT BRI (Persero) Tbk

Banks can be used as a variety of agencies whose main activities are to collect funds from the community, distribute funds to the community, and provide banking services. A leisure business is a business that only raises funds, only distributes funds, or both of them are active and distribute funds. Furthermore, bank management in accordance with the Banking Law Number 10 of the Indonesia Railway dated November 10, 1998 is "a business entity that collects funds from the community and distributes them to the community in the form of credit and/or loans in order to raise the level of the people's livelihoods" (Yusril, 2020). PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk or BRI, is a business entity that manufactures various types of products leisure services.

Financial Statements

Analysis of the report must be carried out in a transparent manner by using the correct method and analytical analysis in order to be able to make the right decision. Financial performance a business has benefits that are significant all stakeholder, consost of investor, creditor, analys, financial consultant, pialang, goverment, and manager itself. According to the experts, there is a view defenition analysis of the report of the agency. According to Harjilto and Martono (2011), the analysis of the spacious report is the analysis of the spacious spaciles of a company, the sludge of the sludge of the sludge. According to Harahap (2011), the analysis of the reporting of the data in the field of data includes the elements of the report of the information in the parts of the information that are not in the form and the relationship between the data and the relationship between the data and the data of the data with the objective of understanding the condition of the inner space that are very detailed in the process to produce the final results. Based on the performance of the expert report on the above data, the elements of the sludge report that are related to the sludge and the profit and loss report can be analyzed by analyzing the sludge report to improve the sludge of the sludge of a company is very sluggish in the process of producing a good result (Saril & Hildayat, 2022).

Bank Health Level Assessment

In accordance with Law Number 10 of 1998, the Bank of have to concern about the health rate of bank, adequacy of capital, quality of asset , management quality, liquidity, rentabililty, solvability and aspects related to the bank's business, and have to conducts business activities in accordance with the principle of care. The bankruptcy of a bank is a guarantee of the bank's ability to carry out its bankruptcy and in fulfilling its bankruptcy in accordance with the bankruptcy rules. The purpose of the bank is to find out whether the bank is in a very bad condition, bad luck, bad enough to be bad or bad (Nilngsilh & Relvilandanil, 2022).

RGEC Method

In accordance with the Regulation of Bank Indonesia No.13/1/PBI/2011, the level of health banking uses the approach risk which is subsequently interspersed with RGEC methode. Indicator to measure the level of health in RGEC methode consist of:

1) ***Risk Profile***

Risk Profile is an assessment of the level of risk that a person or organisation is able and willing to take on while making financial, investment, or business choices. *Risk Profile* is expressed in ratio:

a) Risk from Credit
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) or credit release is a ratio used to measure the proportion of credit problems faced (Wulandaril & Taufilqurahman, 2021). The formula *Non-Performing Loan* (NPL) as:

$$\text{NPL} = \frac{\text{Non-Performing Loans}}{\text{Total Credit}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2.1 Criteria for Determining the Composite NPL Rating

Rate	Note	Criteria
1	Vey Perform	$\text{NPL} < 2\%$
2	Perform	$2\% \leq \text{NPL} < 5\%$
3	Enough Perform	$5\% \leq \text{NPL} < 8\%$
4	Less-Perform	$8\% \leq \text{NPL} < 12\%$
5	Non-Perform	$\text{NPL} \geq 12\%$

Source: SE BI No.13/24/DPNP/2011, 2025

b) Risk of Liquidity
Risk of Liquidity is a risk that an individual, organisation, or financial institution would be unable to satisfy their short-term financial obligations when they fall due without incurring major losses. (Darwiln, 2016). Risk of Liquidity in this research using ratio *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR):

$$\text{LDR} = \frac{\text{Total Credit}}{\text{Third-Party Funds}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2.2 Criteria for Determining the Composite LDR Rating

Rate	Note	Criteria
1	Vey Perform	$50\% < \text{LDR} < 75\%$
2	Perform	$75\% < \text{LDR} < 85\%$
3	Enough Perform	$85\% < \text{LDR} < 100\%$
4	Less-Perform	$100\% \leq \text{LDR} < 120\%$
5	Non-Perform	$\text{LDR} \geq 120\%$

Source: SE BI No.13/24/DPNP/2011, 2025

2) ***Good Corporate Governance* (GCG)**
Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a management of the company's governance that is funded by the management of the bank. According to the Authority for Leisure Services Number 13/SEOJK.03/2017 regarding the Practice of Commercial Bank Management, banks can carry out *self-assessment*, namely the practice of *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) carried out by the banks. The results of the study will be adjusted to the following table of the following composition:

Table 2.3 Criteria for Determining the Composite GCG Rating

Rate	Composite Rate	Composite Score
1	Very Good	Composite Score $< 1{,}50$
2	Good	$1{,}5 \leq$ Composite Score $< 2{,}5$
3	Fair	$2{,}5 \leq$ Composite Score $< 3{,}5$
4	Not Good	$3{,}5 \leq$ Composite Score $< 4{,}5$
5	Very Not Good	$4{,}5 \leq$ Composite Score $< 5{,}0$

Source: SE BI No.9/12/DPNP, 2025

3) *Earning*

Rentability It is a tool to measure the bank's ability to generate profits by reducing profits from activities or capital in the production of products. *Rentability* cnsist of an assesment of earnings performance, earnings sources, earnings sustainability, and earnings management (K. A. Putril & Sandaril, 2023). Quantitatives research can be administered using the following ratio:

a) *Return on Asset* (ROA)

ROA is a formula that measures the bank's ability to generate net profit in terms of payroll.

$$\text{LENGTH} = \frac{\text{Net Income After Tax}}{\text{Average of Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2.4 Criteria for Determining the Composite ROA Rating

Rate	Note	Criteria
1	Vey Perform	ROA ≥ 1,5%
2	Perform	1,25% < ROA ≤ 1,5%
3	Enough Perform	0,5% < ROA < 1,25%
4	Less-Perform	0% < ROA ≤ 0,5%
5	Non-Perform	ROA ≤ 0%

Source: SE BI No.13/24/DPNP/2011

b) *Net Interest Margiln* (NIlM)

Nelt Interest Margiln (NIlM) is a formula that can be used to measure the ability of banks to generate net interest income or productive assets.

$$\text{NIlM} = \frac{\text{Net Interest Income}}{\text{Average Earning Assetf}}$$

Table 2.5 Criteria for Determining the Composite NIM Rating

Rate	Note	Criteria
1	Vey Perform	NIM ≥ 3%
2	Perform	2% < NIM ≤ 3%
3	Enough Perform	1,5% < NIM ≤ 2%
4	Less-Perform	1% < NIM ≤ 1,5%
5	Non-Perform	NIM ≤ 1%

Source: SE BI No.13/24/DPNP/2011

4) *Capital*

Capiltal (Capitalization) covers the risk of capital adequacy and the bank's capital adequacy rate to mitigate the loss of the risk of dependence on the risk of risk and greatly improve the management of strong capital (Kansill et al., 2020). The way to measure capital is by the ratio of capital adequacy or *Capiltal Adequacy Ratio* (CAR):

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Capital}}{\text{ATMR}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2.6 Criteria for Determining the Composite Capital Rating

Rate	Note	Criteria
1	Vey Perform	CAR ≥ 12%
2	Perform	9% ≤ CAR < 12%
3	Enough Perform	8% ≤ CAR < 8%
4	Less-Perform	6% < CAR < 8%
5	Non-Perform	CAR ≤ 6%

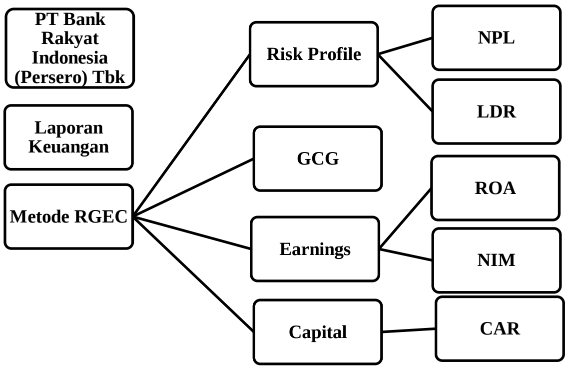

Figure 2.1 Frame of Mind

Sumber: Processing Results Data, 2025

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

is used i.e. quantitatilf using cellular data. And using the methode RGElC approach. The sourced of data is the annual report of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk pelrilodel 2019-2023, the Sumber of the data is processed through the official site of the company on the https://BRI .co.ild/relport/ page. The analytical tool used is SPSS.

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistical Test

Based on the descriptive statistical test table, it can be found that the credit quality is very good (NPL average 0.03%, maximum 0.06%), conservative credit disbursement (average LDR 0.84%, maximum 0.88%), corporate governance (average GCG value 2.00), profilability needs to be improved (average ROA 0.03%, maximum 0.04%), net interest margin needs to be improved (average NIM 0.07%, maximum 0.08%), ability to absorb losses is quite sufficient (average CAR 0.22%, maximum 0.24%), and fluctuating profit growth (average 5.60%, maximum 21%).

Validity Test

Based on the table of validity test results, all variables tested are valid so that the variables NPL, LDR, GCG, ROA, NIlM, CAR, and Profit Growth have a significant relationship with other variables. Then these variables can be used to measure Bank BRI's financial performance.

Reliability Test

Based on the table of results of the relilability test, it shows that the research instrument used to measure the criteria of the Bank of BRI does not quite reliable. This is caused by the fact that there is data was not reliable i.e. NPL does not cause the reliable of the cronbach's Alpha is less than 0.8783.

Classic Assumption Test

Normality Test

One of the test requirements is that if *the Kolmogrov-Smirnov* test is valid > 0.05, then the data is normal. Based on *the Kolmogrov-Smirnov* test, it can be seen that normalilty test was significant i.e. 0.200 > 0.05, so that can be concluded that the data was normal. This shows that the assumption of normalilty in the regression analilsys was fulfill.

Linear Regression Test

Test Results t

Ujil t yields two nillails, namely nillail t (statistical nillail based on data), and nillail p (probabilliltas that H0 tildak has a relationship with the data). The result p for all variables is > 0.05.

DISCUSSION

In the context of Bank BRI, the the quality of credit (NPL low), the distribution of credit counseling (LDR low), the governance of the business (GCG high), the profiling of the business needs to be improved (ROA low), the net interest margin needs to be increased (NIM low), the ability to absorb sufficient losses (CAR Fair) and the growth of fluctuating profits (there needs to increasing the strategy). The relationship between variables: NPL, LDR, GCG, ROA, NIM, and CAR is linear and can be used to measure the performance of Bank BRI. Relilability of this rsearch need to be revised.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk showed positive financial performance during the 2019-2023 financial period, characterized by superior credit quality, measurable credit disbursement, and qualified corporate governance.

The novelty of this study discusses the health level of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk using the RGEC method from 2019 to 2023. This includes the pre-COVID-19 pandemic phase in 2019, the pandemic period in 2020, and the post-pandemic recovery phase in 2021–2023. Unlike previous studies, which typically only assessed bank health ratios over a specific period, this study analyzed changes in NPL, LDR, GCG, ROA, NIM, and CAR during the three economic phases. The purpose of this study is to show BRI's resilience in maintaining credit quality, liquidity, governance, profitability, and capital, especially as a state-owned bank that has a major role in MSME financing.

However, there are several aspects that need improvement, namely profitability that needs to be encouraged through increasing operational efficiency and effectiveness, as well as optimizing net interest margins with the right strategy. Fluctuations in profit growth are also a concern, so a comprehensive strategy is needed to achieve sustainable growth.

Overall, Bank BRI is classified as a healthy bank. By implementing suggestions such as improving operational efficiency, optimizing net interest margins, and formulating the right profit growth strategy, BRI can move towards a healthier and more sustainable bank in the future.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Bank Indonesia. (2011), *Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No 13/24/DPNP tanggal 25 Oktober 2011 Perihal Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum.* Jakarta: Bank Indonesia

Darwin, J. (2016). Analisa Tingkat Kesehatan PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Dengan MethodeRGEC. *Jurnal Media Wahana Ekonomika*, *13*(3), 38–54.

Fenny Noor Ariyani. (2021). ANALISIS TINGKAT KESEHATAN BANK DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN RGEC methode PADA BANK BUKU 4 SEBELUM DAN SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI Indonesia SKRIPSI Disusun oleh : Fenny Noor qAriyani 175020401111003. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*. https://digilibfeb.ub.ac.id/inlislite3/uploaded_files/temporary/DigitalCollection/YjU4N2E0ZjhlZDgwZjY2OWNiNWExMGVjYmFlMGMwM2ZkMGM2ZTBhZA==.pdf

Firdah Nabilah*, Abubakar, H., & Fajarina, R. (2023). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Menggunakan RGEC methode Pada PT Bank Sulselbar. *Access: Of Accounting, Finance and Sharia Accounting*, *1*(2), 96–104. https://doi.org/10.56326/access.v1i2.2053

Kansil, K., Pelleng, F. A. O., & Rogahang, J. J. (2020). Analisis Financial performance untuk Menilai Kesehatan Bank Rakyat Indonesia dengan MethodeRgec. *Productivity*, *1*(3), 291–296. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/productivity/article/view/29740

Malik, T. M., Kurniati, E. D., & Supraptini, N. (2024). ANALISIS TINGKAT KESEHATAN MENGGUNAKAN RGEC methode PADA PT. BANK SYARIAH Indonesia, Tbk TAHUN 2020 – 2022. *BISECER (Business Economic Entrepreneurship)*, *7*(1), 11. https://doi.org/10.61689/bisecer.v7i1.521

Ningsih, L. N., & Reviandani, W. (2022). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Menggunakan MethodeRisk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, Dan Capital Pada Pt Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. *Kinerja*, *5*(01), 140–157. https://doi.org/10.34005/kinerja.v5i01.2339

Putri, K. A., & Sandari, T. E. (2023). ANALISIS TINGKAT KESEHATAN KEUANGAN DENGAN MethodeRISK PROFILE, GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, EARNING DAN CAPITAL (RGEC) PADA BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH DI PULAU JAWA YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK Indonesia PERIODE 2017 – 2021. *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Akuntansi*, *2*(1).

Putri, V., Maharani, Y., & Mulyani, H. T. S. (2023). Analisis Financial performance Dengan Mengukur Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Menggunakan MethodeRisk Profile, Good Governance, Earnings, and Capital (Rgec) (Studi Kasus Pada Pt Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk). *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Elektronik*, *3*(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.61533/jinbe.v3i1.316

Reni Yuliana. (2020). Analisis Financial performance Dengan Menggunakan Laporan Keuangan Pada PT. Bank BRI (Persero an) Tbk. *Ekonomi Dan Manajemen SystemInformasi*, *1*(5), 513–522. https://doi.org/10.31933/JEMSI

Sari, P. A., & Hidayat, I. (2022). Analisis Laporan Keuangan. *Eureka Media Aksara*, *1*(69), 5–24.

Wikipedia. (n.d.). *Bank Rakyat Indonesia*. [1] Wikipedia, "Bank Rakyat Indonesia." Accessed: Apr. 04, 2024. [Online]. Available: Https://Id.Wikipedia.Org/Wiki/Bank_Rakyat_Indonesia. Retrieved April 4, 2024, from https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_Rakyat_Indonesia

Wulandari, A., & Taufiqurahman, E. (2021). Analisis Financial performance Bank Bumn Dengan RGEC methode Periode 2014-2018. *Jurnal Riset Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, *11*(2), 138–157. https://repository.mercubuana.ac.id/70772/

Yusri, A. Z. dan D. (2020). *Pengertian Bank BRI* . Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan.