Analysis of Non-Performing Loans and Loan to Deposit Ratio

Rachmawati
Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Enam-Enam Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia
E-Mail: rachmawatiichsan@gmail.com

Mahmudin A. Sabilalo
Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Enam-Enam Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia

Arif Sepriansyah Johan
Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Enam-Enam Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Banks are trusted financial institutions that function as intermediary institutions, helping the payment system run smoothly and, no less important, as institutions that are a means of implementing government policies, namely monetary policy. This research aims to determine and analyze the level of bank health using the Non-Performing Loan and Loan to Deposit Ratio methods at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 2019-2022. The type of research used is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The variables and measurements used in this research consist of Non-Performing Loans (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). The results of this research show that for 4 periods, starting from 2019 to 2022, the findings were that the results of the bank's health level in terms of the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) were overall healthy.

Keywords: *Bank Soundness, Loan, Non-Performing, Deposit Ratio*

ABSTRAK

Bank merupakan lembaga keuangan terpercaya yang berfungsi sebagai lembaga intermediasi, membantu kelancaran sistem pembayaran dan yang tidak kalah pentingnya, sebagai lembaga yang menjadi sarana pelaksanaan kebijakan pemerintah yaitu kebijakan moneter. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis tingkat kesehatan bank dengan menggunakan metode Non Performing Loan dan Loan to Deposit Ratio pada PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk tahun 2019-2022. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Variabel dan pengukuran yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari Non Performing Loan (NPL) dan Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa selama 4 periode yaitu dimulai dari tahun 2019 sampai dengan tahun 2022 menghasilkan temuan yaitu hasil dari tingkat kesehatan bank ditinjau dari rasio Non Performing Loan (NPL) dan Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) secara keseluruhan Sehat.

Kata kunci: *Tingkat Kesehatan Bank, Kredit, Non-Performing, Rasio Simpanan*

INTRODUCTION

Banking has an important role in encouraging economic progress in a country (Ahmad, 2015). According to Vyas & Singh (2011), almost all sectors related to financial activities use bank services, so banking is an industry that involves risk, this is because banks manage people's money and rotate it in the form of various investments. According to Husein (1998), Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking, banks are business entities that collect funds from the public in the form of savings and channel them back in the form of credit or in other forms to improve the standard of living of many people. Banks are trusted financial institutions that function as intermediary institutions, helping the smooth running of the payment system and no less important, as institutions that are a means of implementing government policies, namely monetary policy. Because of these functions, the existence of healthy banks, both individually and as a system, is a prerequisite for a healthy economy.

Bank Rakyat Indonesia, or BRI for short, is one of the oldest banks in Indonesia. Bank Rakyat Indonesia was founded in Purwokerto, Dutch East Indies on December 16, 1895, by Raden Bei Aria Wirjaatmadja. PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, is headquartered in Jakarta, Indonesia. The beginning of the journey of the founding of Bank Rakyat Indonesia was with the name De Poerwokertosche Hulp en Spaarbank der Inlandsche Hoofden or which means Bank for Assistance and Savings of the Purwokerto Priyayi, namely a financial institution that serves native people or Indonesian nationals only. This institution was founded on the date that is now used as the birthday of BRI (16 December 1895). It is known that Purwokerto is the successor capital of the Banyumas Residency and then Si Panji's pavilion moved from Banyumas City to Purwokerto City. Bank Rakyat Indonesia is a state company (Persero) Tbk owned by the Indonesian government which provides banking services such as government commercial banks and other national private commercial banks.

To determine the financial condition at Bank Rakyat Indonesia, a financial report analysis is used which is intended to present important indicators of the existing situation as a tool for making management decisions to achieve the expected goals. Bad credit is divided into 3 parts, namely: substandard, doubtful and nonperforming. For substandard payments, there are arrears in principal or credit interest payments of up to 120 days. Furthermore, doubtful credit is credit where there are arrears in interest or credit principal payments of up to 180 days. Meanwhile, bad credit is a debtor who can no longer pay the principal or interest on the credit and an appeal will be made by the bank and the debtor. The details of substandard, doubtful and bad credit at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia in 2019-2022 is presented in the following table.

Table 1. Details of substandard, doubtful, and non-performing loans

Information	2019 (In rupiah)	2020 (In rupiah)	2021 (In rupiah)	2022 (In rupiah)
Not that smooth	4.397.703	2.479.943	3.662.029	3.211.471
Doubtful	3.404.717	3.751.019	4.679.568	5.213.650
Congested	17.490.151	21.790.635	22.896.778	22.022.771

Based on financial report data published by PT. In 2019-2022, Bank Rakyat Indonesia found that substandard credit experienced fluctuations, and doubtful and non-performing loans increased every year. This increase in substandard, doubtful and bad loans will affect the value of the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio and directly affect the bank's health level. The level of bank financial health can be interpreted as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operational activities and be able to fulfill obligations in a manner that complies with applicable banking regulations. Based on the financial report, a reasonable number of financial ratios can be calculated as a basis for the bank's soundness level. The results of the financial report analysis will help explain various relationships and trends that can provide a basis for consideration of the company's potential success in the future. Bank health is not only important for the bank

concerned but is also important for the development of the economy where the bank is located. Because healthy banks will influence public trust and achieve an effective and efficient economic system.

This research is a development of Azizatunnisa's (2023) research as a tool for assessing the level of bank health. The research results show that the level of bank health using the Non-Performing Loan (NPL), Loan to Deposit (LDR) and Return on Asset (ROA) ratios affects the health of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk received a composite rating of 1 with very healthy criteria. Different from previous research, Chaniago & Hadiyati, (2021) entitled Analysis of PT Health Levels. State Savings Bank Using the RGEC Method. The results of this research show that the level of bank health using the RGEC method at PT. BTN 2012-2020 is reviewed from the Risk Profile aspect with the NPL proxy having a Composite Rating (PK) 2 or Healthy and with the LDR proxy having a PK 4 or Unhealthy. Judging from the aspect of Good Corporate Governance with Self-Assessment, it has a PK 2 or Good. Judging from the Earnings aspect, with the ROA proxy it has PK 2 or Healthy and with the BOPO proxy it has PK 3 or Fairly Healthy. Judging from the Capital aspect with the CAR proxy it has PK 1 or Very Healthy.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Khasana et al. (2022), Analysis of Bank Health Level Using the RGEC Method (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, & Capital) at PT Bank BNI Persero Tbk for the 2016-2020 Period. Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that the NPL (Non-Performing Loan) at PT Bank BNI Persero Tbk in 2016-2020 tends to increase. The LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) of PT Bank BNI Persero Tbk in 2016-2020 tends to increase and is in quite healthy condition. PT Bank BNI Persero Tbk's GCG for 2016-2020 received a good rating. According to Latif et al. (2021), Analysis of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Loan (NPL), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Return on Assets (ROA) on share prices in banking sector companies that listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (2015-2019 period). The results of this analysis show that NPL, LDR and ROA have a significant effect on share prices. Meanwhile, CAR and DER do not have a significant influence on share prices.

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the Loan Deposit to Ratio (LDR) factor of 85.92%; 87.27%; 80.88%. The value of the cooperative health level in 2015-2017 is for an average NPL of 5.64%, which is in the quite healthy category and an average LDR of 84.69%, which is in the healthy category.

Financial reports are records of a company's financial information, including all transactions that occur in the business in a certain period. This recording is used to describe company performance. Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI), financial reports are defined as part of the financial reporting process which consists of balance sheet financial reports, profit and loss reports, changes in financial position and other explanatory material that is an integral part of financial reports. According to Zarkasyi (2008) and Dwiridotjahjono (2009), financial performance is everything that is created by an organization in a certain period by considering the standards that have been set. According to Zahra & Wright (2016), Company performance reflects the company's operational achievements, both in terms of finance, marketing, raising and distributing funds, technology and human resources.

Several factors are used to evaluate financial performance, financial reports can be examined as one method of doing this. Then calculations are carried out using ratios to evaluate the bank's financial performance. Profit is a measure of a company's overall performance because generating profits is its main goal. Financial performance evaluation is very important for businesses because it will characterize the state of the bank, determine whether operations are functioning in an orderly manner or not, and determine whether the company can fulfill its responsibilities or not. Financial performance is used to determine the bank's health level and future financial performance. Bank health is the bank's ability to carry out normal banking operational activities and be able to fulfill all its obligations properly and in accordance with applicable banking regulations. According to Yunita (2020) and Budiandru (2021), the failure of the banking industry will have a negative impact on the Indonesian economy. Thus, the health of banks is in the interests of all related parties, including owners, management, the public using bank services, and the government, in this case Bank Indonesia as the banking supervisory authority.

There are 2 methods for measuring bank health levels, Non-Performing Loans (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Non-Performing Loans are problems in the loan payment process. NPL or Non-Performing Loan is one form of problem in the loan repayment process. According to Hariyani (2010), Non-Performing Loans (NPL) are credit that is classified into several groups, namely current credit, doubtful credit and bad credit. According to Ismail (2018), NPL is a condition where the debtor cannot pay his obligations to the bank, namely the obligation to pay the installments that were promised at the beginning. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is used to assess bank liquidity by comparing the bank's total loans with its total deposits for the same period. According to Riyadi (2003), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is the ratio of total credit to Third Party Funds (DPK) collected by the Bank. According to Kasmir (2014), LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) is a ratio used to measure the composition of the amount of credit given compared to the amount of public funds and own capital used.
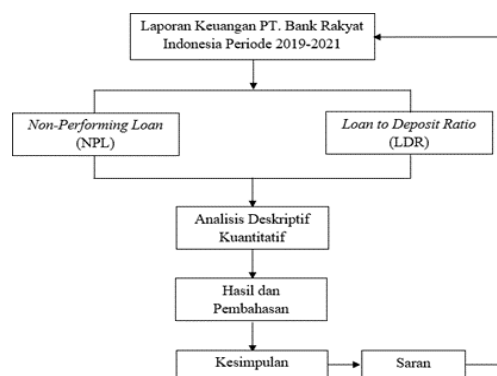

Figure 1. Frame of mind

This research was conducted at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, by discussing Non-Performing Loans (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) which are used to measure the level of bank health. Then the researchers looked at whether the bank's health level was in accordance with the ratio used as a measuring tool using the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Non-Performing Loans (NPL) are one of the key indicators for assessing the performance of bank functions, because high NPLs are an indicator of bank failure in managing business, including liquidity problems (inability to pay third parties), profitability (uncollectible debt), and solvency (reduced capital). Declining profits are one of the impacts because banks practically lose their source of income besides having to set aside reserves according to credit collectability. NPL also reflects credit risk, the higher the NPL level, the greater the credit risk borne by the bank (Priyadi et al., 2021). In this research the author used quantitative descriptive analysis methods in conducting his research. After obtaining the results and discussion in this research, conclusions and suggestions can be drawn.

METHODS

This research was conducted using descriptive research with a quantitative approach. According to Apuke (2017) and Mohajan (2020), quantitative data is a research method that is based on positivistic (concrete data), data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, related to the problem being studied. to produce a conclusion. The results of the analysis using quantitative methods are then interpreted in the form of a picture of the bank's health level based on the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) methods. The research object chosen was an analysis based on the bank's health level using Non-Performing Loans and Loan to Deposit Ratio at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The type of data used is secondary data, and the data analyzed are financial reports regarding non-performing loans and the loan to savings ratio at Bank Rakyat Indonesia. Researchers obtained data that met standards through the official PT website. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, namely bri.co.id. The technique used in this research is quantitative analysis, namely analyzing data collected by calculating, analyzing and measuring using the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) ratios at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. This is the formula for calculating the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) ratios. There are 2 methods for measuring the level of bank health, namely Non-Performing Loans (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Non-Performing Loans are a form of indicator of the health of a financial institution's assets. The calculation here relates to the number of debtors who fail to repay the loan according to the agreement, which is measured in percentage units. Loan to Deposit Ratio is a ratio used to assess bank liquidity by comparing total bank loans with total bank deposits in the same period which is measured in percentage units.

RESULTS

Health Level PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. seen from the assessment aspect by measuring the value of each indicator to assess the health of the bank. In this case, to measure the level of bank health, it can be measured using two ratios, namely the credit ratio and the liquidity ratio. Credit risk is used to identify, measure and manage potential financial losses that may arise from the possibility of default or the inability of another party (borrower or debtor) to pay a loan or debt obligation that has been provided by an entity, such as a financial institution. institution or company. The Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio is used to measure the ability of bank management to manage problem loans provided by the bank. The main objective of credit risk management is to protect the entity from potential losses that may arise due to default by the lender. The credit risk used in this research can be calculated using the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio.

Liquidity risk is used to identify measure and manage potential problems that can arise when an entity faces difficulty in meeting its financial obligations due to a lack of liquidity or assets that can be converted into cash quickly. Liquidity risk is important for many types of entities, including financial institutions (such as banks), corporations, and other financial institutions. The main objective of managing liquidity risk is to ensure that the entity has sufficient liquidity to meet its maturing financial obligations without experiencing significant disruption to its operations. The liquidity risk used in this research can be calculated using the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).

To measure the ratio value of a bank's soundness level resulting from the analysis of Non-Performing Loan and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) calculations, the standard criteria for working capital efficiency NPL and LDR are used in table 2.

Table 2. Non-Performing Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk Component Rating

Criteria	Ratio	Rating	Predicate
	NPL < 2%	1	Very healthy
	2% ≤ NPL < 5%	2	Healthy
NPL	5% ≤ NPL < 8%	3	Pretty Healthy
	8% ≤ NPL < 12%	4	Unwell
	NPL ≥ 12%	5	Not healthy
	LDR ≤ 75%	1	Very healthy
	75% < LDR ≤ 85%	2	Healthy
LDR	85% < LDR ≤ 100%	3	Pretty Healthy
	100% < LDR ≤ 120%	4	Not healthy
	LDR > 120%	5	Very Unhealthy

Based on the financial report of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk for the 2019-2022 period for the Non-Performing Loan ratio value. From the results of these calculations, it is known that the bank health assessment at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk based on credit risk. Meanwhile, for the Loan to Deposit Ratio value, LDR shows the amount of credit given to depositors whose source comes from a third party. From the results of these calculations, it is known that the financial health assessment ranking of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. based on liquidity risk, this can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Bank Health Level based on the NPL and LDR ratio

Criteria	Period	Percentage (%)	Rating	Predicate
	2019	2.80%	2	Healthy
	2020	2.99%	2	Healthy
NPL	2021	3.00%	2	Healthy
	2022	2.67%	2	Healthy
	Average	2.86%	2	Healthy
	2019	90.65%	3	Pretty Healthy
	2020	86.28%	3	Pretty Healthy
LDR	2021	91.58%	3	Pretty Healthy
	2022	87.09%	3	Pretty Healthy
	Average	88.90%	3	Pretty Healthy

Source: Financial Services Authority Circular No. 14/SEOJK 03/2017

DISCUSSION

The results of this research relate to Non-Performing Loans (NPL) which are used to measure the health level of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk regarding credit

risk factors. From the results of these calculations, it was found that the health level of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, in terms of the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio in 2019-2022, can be said to be healthy overall, this is of course in accordance with the criteria for determining Non-Performing Loan assessments based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No.4/POJK.03 /2016. PT's Non-Performing Loan Ratio. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk was below 5% in the 2019 to 2022 period. During the 2019-2022 period it experienced fluctuations, which were experienced as a negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In maintaining the quality of its assets, the management of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk always monitors debtors who are classified as high-risk credit conditions which could cause the bank to experience undesirable things so that from 2019-2022 PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia is included in the Healthy category.

The higher the Non-Performing Loans, the lower the interest income received by creditors, even if bad credit occurs, this will result in losses, and vice versa, if the Non-Performing Loans are low, the interest income received by creditors will increase. This is the same as what was done by Rusnaini & Ariyanto (2019) and Chaniago & Hadiyati (2021) that the results of the Non-Performing Loans they received tended to increase or could be said to tend to fluctuate and were in the Healthy category. Based on the discussion description, the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk shows that the results of this NPL are overall healthy and are in the rank 2 category. This illustrates that the management of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has implemented generally good governance and is able to maintain the level of quality of its assets. Thus, PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk shows that the rating is in accordance with the standards set by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), so it can be said that PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk received rank 2 with the predicate healthy and it can be assumed that PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is able to face changing business conditions and can provide good services to the public through digital platforms. Based on the results of the analysis, the level of bank health at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, in terms of the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) liquidity ratio, found that everything can be said to be quite healthy, where the Loan to Deposit Ratio of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in the 2019 period was 90.65% or classified as Fairly Healthy because the bank's Third Party Funds (DPK) were low, but this does not apply to the LDR ratio in the 2020 to 2022 period which experienced fluctuations due to growth credit and third party funds also experience an increase every year.

This change indicates a decrease and increase in liquidity risk management, in this case PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk must take steps to improve the quality of its provisions. The lower the Loan to Deposit Ratio or LDR value, the lower the liquidity of the bank concerned. This is of course caused by the funds needed to finance the increasingly large credit. This explanation is in line with the opinion expressed by Tuwo & Tumewu (2018), that the Loan to Deposit Ratio is a ratio that assesses the bank's ability to return deposits taken by depositors by using credit as a source of liquidity. The lower the liquidity of the bank in question, the greater the percentage. On the other hand, as bank liquidity increases, the LDR ratio decreases. This ratio also shows the bank's capacity and vulnerability. This is the same as what was done by Khasana et al. (2022), that the results of the Loan to Deposit Ratio he obtained tended to increase or could be said to tend to fluctuate and were in the Fairly Healthy category. Based on this discussion, it can be seen that the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk shows that the results of this LDR as a whole can be said to be Fairly Healthy and are in the rank 3 category, this shows that PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has experienced fluctuations from year to year due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which has caused Third Party Funds (DPK) to experience a slight increase, but this bank must be able to improve the quality of its third party funds so that the amount is greater than the amount of credit. which is distributed so that nothing detrimental to the bank occurs.

CONCLUSION

Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Ratio at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk shows that the results of this NPL are overall healthy and included in the ranking category. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk shows that the overall results of this LDR can be said to be quite healthy and are in the 3rd rank category. For academics, it is hoped that this research can become a reference for friends in conducting further research. We recommend that PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk continues to increase or maintain credit distribution and fund collection considering that the NPL and LDR ratios are still at a healthy and quite healthy level. Hopefully the Healthy predicate obtained by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is currently in accordance with the results of the analysis using the NPL and LDR methods which continue to be improved considering that this predicate needs to be a concern, because this situation will be an indicator for customers in entrusting their funds to be managed by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the scope of research regarding the level of bank health by using other financial ratios such as Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return on Asset (ROA) ratio, and Return on Equity (ROE) ratio as well as using the latest methods based on Circular from the Financial Services Authority.

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