

## **STABILITY AND PROFITABILITY OF BSI AND BCA SYARIAH: RGEC AND SCNP ANALYSIS**

**Nanda Alfreda Putri dan Nasrulloh Nasrulloh**

*Universitas Trunojoyo Madura*

*Jl. Raya Telang, Perumahan Telang Inda, Telang, Kec. Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan, Jawa Timur 69162, Indonesia*

*Email: [220721100179@student.trunojoyo.ac.id](mailto:220721100179@student.trunojoyo.ac.id)\* dan [nasrulloh@trunojoyo.ac.id](mailto:nasrulloh@trunojoyo.ac.id)*

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyze and compare the stability, profitability, and compliance with Sharia principles of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) and Bank Central Asia (BCA) Syariah during the 2022–2024 period. This study was motivated by the need for a comprehensive evaluation of Sharia bank performance, particularly following the BSI merger and operational disruptions in 2023. The research method is a comparative, descriptive, quantitative approach that utilizes secondary data from annual financial reports. The analysis used the Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, and Capital (RGEC) method to assess bank stability and health, and the Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) method to measure sharia compliance and profitability. The results show that both banks are in a healthy and stable condition. BSI excels in profitability, operational efficiency, and corporate governance, and occupies the ideal SCnP quadrant. Meanwhile, BCA Syariah has advantages in risk control and capital strength, but its profitability level is relatively lower. The combination of the RGEC and SCnP methods provides a more comprehensive picture of Sharia bank performance.

*Keywords: Stability; Profitability; Sharia Principles; RGEC; SCnP*

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan membandingkan stabilitas, profitabilitas, dan kepatuhan terhadap prinsip syariah Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) dan Bank Central Asia (BCA) Syariah selama periode 2022–2024. Penelitian ini dimotivasi oleh kebutuhan akan evaluasi komprehensif kinerja bank syariah, khususnya setelah merger BSI dan gangguan operasional pada tahun 2023. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif komparatif dengan memanfaatkan data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan tahunan. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan metode Profil Risiko, Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik, Laba, dan Modal (RGEC) untuk menilai stabilitas dan kesehatan bank, dan metode Kesesuaian Syariah dan Profitabilitas (SCnP) untuk mengukur kepatuhan syariah dan profitabilitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua bank berada dalam kondisi sehat dan stabil. BSI unggul dalam profitabilitas, efisiensi operasional, dan tata kelola perusahaan, serta menempati kuadran SCnP ideal. Sementara itu, BCA Syariah memiliki keunggulan dalam pengendalian risiko dan kekuatan modal, tetapi tingkat profitabilitasnya relatif lebih rendah. Kombinasi metode RGEC dan SCnP memberikan gambaran yang lebih komprehensif tentang kinerja bank syariah.

*Kata kunci: Stabilitas; Profitabilitas; Bank Syariah; RGEC; SCnP*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Banking plays a strategic role in supporting Indonesia's economic growth by serving as an intermediary, channeling surplus funds to those in need (Sari, 2022). For this function to be effective, banks must be healthy, stable, and trusted by the public (Khusuma & Mubarakah, 2023). In Islamic banks, success is determined not only by financial performance but also by the support of owners and operational management in accordance with Sharia principles (Janah, 2022). The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia began with the enactment of Law No. 7 of 1992, which regulates a profit-sharing financing system, and is continuously encouraged by Bank Indonesia, which considers it capable of maintaining financial system stability, even during crises (Febrianti & Pratikto, 2023). With a predominantly Muslim population, Islamic banking has great potential as an alternative to conventional banking.

However, the stability and profitability of Islamic banks can be threatened by various risks, such as increasing non-performing loans, which can lead to declining performance and disrupt bank operations (Dewi et al., 2021). Therefore, analyzing bank health is crucial to assessing the bank's ability to perform its intermediary function and fulfill its obligations to stakeholders. Researchers explain that Islamic bank financial performance is generally measured through liquidity ratios, asset quality, solvency, and profitability (Mahabbah & Rolianah, 2025). However, this approach remains limited to financial aspects and does not fully capture the characteristics of Islamic banks grounded in Islamic values (Rohimah, 2024).

To address this limitation, researchers developed the Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) approach, which combines compliance with Sharia principles with profitability (Prabowo et al., 2024). This approach provides a more comprehensive picture of Islamic bank performance by assessing not only profits but also the alignment of operational activities with Islamic principles (Widiyanti, 2025). Furthermore, Bank Indonesia, through PBI No. 13/1/PBI/2011, introduced the Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Profit, and Capital (RGEC) method as a more comprehensive bank health assessment tool than the Capital, Asset, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity (CAMEL) method (BI, 2011). However, researchers have argued that the RGEC method still emphasizes risk and profitability, thereby failing to fully represent Sharia values (Ponirah et al., 2021).

Based on previous research, researchers found that most studies on Islamic bank performance still use conventional financial ratios, such as CAR, NPF, ROA, and FDR ratios partially, e.g., Nurfadillah (2024), Oktamirza and Serly (2021), Febrianti and Pratikto (2023), Fadhil et al. (2025), or only one analytical approach, such as RGEC or SCnP, separately (Hidayat et al., 2024). Furthermore, researchers observed that studies combining these two methods remain limited and generally focus on a single bank, thereby failing to provide a comprehensive comparative picture of Islamic bank performance (Arsuni et al. 2025). A broader review of the literature shows that several studies have applied the RGEC method independently, including Husaein and Pratikto

(2022), Siregar and Shifa (2021), and Nurfadillah (2024), while SCnP-based studies have been conducted by Gunawan et al. (2023), Jambak et al. (2024), and Prabowo et al. (2024). However, most of these studies evaluate only one Islamic bank within a single methodological framework, thereby failing to provide comprehensive cross-bank comparisons. This situation indicates a research gap: a lack of studies that integrate the RGEC and SCnP methods in comparative analyses to assess the stability and profitability of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

In this context, the researchers chose BSI and BCA Syariah as the research subjects. They believe that BSI is a Sharia bank, the result of the merger of three state-owned Sharia banks that play a strategic role in the national banking system. The ransomware incident that hit BSI in May 2023 further underscored the importance of strengthening risk management, governance, and bank stability and profitability to maintain customer trust in the digital era (Fadhil et al., 2025). Meanwhile, the researchers considered BCA Syariah a private Sharia bank with a different scale and structure, and treated it as a relevant comparator to examine performance differences by bank ownership and size.

Thus, the researchers assert that the novelty of this study lies in combining the RGEC and SCnP methods in a comparative study of state-owned and private Sharia banks. The researchers aimed to comprehensively analyze and compare the levels of stability, profitability, and Sharia compliance of BSI and BCA Syariah. The results of this study are expected to make academic contributions to the development of Islamic banking studies and to provide practical contributions to bank management, regulators, and investors in decision-making.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 STABILITY

Banking stability is crucial for preventing a widespread crisis. According to Crockett (1996), assessing bank health as part of financial stability is linked to economic conditions, while Kaufman emphasizes the importance of paying special attention to the banking sector due to its role in maintaining economic stability (Syahrul, 2021). Crockett (1996) also states that financial stability is necessary for the effective functioning of markets, while instability arises when economic performance is disrupted by fluctuations in asset prices or corporate failure to meet obligations.

There are many related concepts because there is no consistent definition of financial system stability, either internationally or nationally (Widjaya & Sisdianto, 2024). The Financial Services Authority puts forward one definition of financial stability (Yeubun & Baharuddin, 2021):

1. The Financial Services Authority states that a financial system is considered unstable if it hinders or disrupts economic activity.

2. Financial system stability is reflected in the effectiveness of pricing mechanisms, fund distribution, and risk management that support economic development.
3. A stable financial system is resilient to economic pressures. It can continue to fulfill its role as an intermediary, payment system, and risk-sharing system despite facing various internal and external factors, including financing, liquidity, market, and operational risks.

Bank Indonesia stated that financial system instability can lead to losses (Tri et al., 2025):

1. Ineffective monetary policy.
2. Public distrust causes investors to withdraw funds, triggering liquidity problems.

## 2.2 PROFITABILITY

Profitability ratios measure a company's or bank's ability to generate profits. The higher this ratio, the better management utilizes capital or assets to generate profits (Mahabbah & Rolianah, 2025). A highly profitable company generates significant revenue, which ultimately increases its assets and protects it from potential financial problems (Safitri et al., 2024). The Return on Assets (ROA) ratio, which measures an Islamic bank's ability to generate income from its assets, is used to assess profitability (Rohimah, 2024). This ratio, also known as return on assets (ROA), compares net income to average assets. According to Toto Prihadi, ROA measures the profit generated from the assets used. The ratio percentage is determined using a specific formula (Tri et al., 2025):

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

According to Horne & Wachowicz (2009), profitability ratios are divided into two types: sales-based (gross profit margin and net profit) and investment-based (ROA and ROE) (Nurfadillah, 2023). Haron (2004) explains that Islamic bank profitability is influenced by internal factors (fund management, capital, liquidity, and costs) and external factors (competition, regulation, market share, inflation, and economies of scale), similar to conventional banks (Syahrul, 2021).

## 2.3 ISLAMIC BANKING

Islamic banking encompasses fundraising, financing, and contract-based financial products such as mudharabah, musharakah, murabahah, and ijarah, with equitable profit and risk sharing (Farid et al., 2023). Globally, Islamic finance continues to grow and gain popularity, particularly in countries with large Muslim populations. In 2021, global Islamic banking assets reached over USD 2.5 trillion (Zulkarnain et al., 2025). In this context, Islamic banks serve as bridges or intermediaries between communities and regulators or

governments. Furthermore, Islamic banks also function as investment and fund managers for their customers (Oktamirza & Serly, 2021).

According to its type, Islamic banking is divided into three, namely (Sudirman, 2021):

1. **Sharia Commercial Banks:** To oversee compliance with Sharia provisions, Sharia Business Banks (BUS) that offer payment services are required to have a DPS (Distributed Payment System) at their head offices.
2. **Sharia Business Units:** Sharia Commercial Banks (UUS) are operational divisions of conventional banks that conduct business activities in accordance with Sharia principles, both domestically and internationally.
3. **Sharia People's Economic Banks (BPRS):** Unlike BUS and UUS, BPRS do not provide payment services. Ownership is limited to Indonesian citizens, Indonesian legal entities, partnerships, and local governments partnering with Indonesian legal entities.

A bank's financial statements describe the bank's overall condition and performance. These reports enable management to identify weaknesses, maintain strengths, and make necessary improvements (Rizal & Humaidi, 2021). The essence of financial statements is to present a company's financial position over a specific period. Types of financial statements include (Nurfadillah, 2024):

1. The balance sheet presents the position of assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time.
2. The income statement displays revenue and expenses to determine profit or loss.
3. The Statement of Changes in Equity explains the dynamics of a company's capital.
4. The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional explanations to the main statements.
5. The Cash Flow Statement shows the company's cash inflows and outflows.

Islamic banking (IB) performance is a multidimensional concept encompassing not only conventional financial aspects but also compliance with Sharia principles. In general, Islamic bank performance can be evaluated through three main approaches. First, the financial ratio approach, which measures liquidity, profitability, asset quality, and capital adequacy, is used in the CAMEL and RGEC frameworks. Second, the Sharia compliance approach, which assesses the extent to which a bank's operations align with Islamic values, as reflected in SCnP (Prabowo et al., 2024, Hidayat et al. 2024). Third, the maqashid sharia index approach comprehensively measures the achievement of sharia objectives, encompassing education, justice, and social welfare (Gunawan et al., 2023). Each approach has its advantages and limitations, so combining two or more approaches can provide a more holistic picture of Islamic bank performance (Widiyanti, 2025). This study adopted a

combination of the first (RGEC) and second (SCnP) approaches to obtain a more comprehensive evaluation of the performance of BSI and BCA Syariah.

#### 2.4 RISK METHODS, GOOD CORPORATE, EARNINGS AND CAPITAL

Banking health assessments can be conducted qualitatively and quantitatively, taking into account various operational factors (Janah, 2022). The Risk Methods, Good Corporate, Earnings and Capital (RGEC) method measures bank health through four main aspects: Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Profitability, and Capability, as stipulated in OJK Circular Letter Number 10/SEOJK.03/2014 concerning the Assessment of the Health Level of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units (Siregar & Shifa, 2021).

##### 2.4.1 Risk Profile

One component of a bank's health assessment is the risk profile. A risk profile describes the risks faced by a bank, both monetary and non-monetary, which ultimately impact its financial performance (Gultom & Siregar, 2022). There are eight types of risks that must be evaluated: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, and reputation risk. Meanwhile, for Islamic banks, 10 types of risk must be considered, including the eight risks mentioned above, as well as return risk and investment risk (Fadhil et al., 2025). Risk profile assessment can be performed by calculating the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) and Financing-to-Deposit Ratio (FDR) ratios.

NPF:

$$NPF = \frac{\text{Problematic Financing}}{\text{Total Credit}} \times 100\%$$

FDR:

$$FDR = \frac{\text{Total Financing}}{\text{Total Third Party Funds}} \times 100\%$$

##### 2.4.2 Good Corporate Governance

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a system that regulates, oversees, and manages company activities to ensure transparent and effective operations. Its implementation aims to increase company value and serve as a benchmark for the public, employees, and stakeholders (Nindiani et al., 2023).

Table 1. GCG Assessment Aspects

No.	GCG Assessment Aspects
1.	Implementation of the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners
2.	Implementation of the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

No.	GCG Assessment Aspects
3.	Completeness and effectiveness of committees
4.	Implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Dewan Pengawas Syariah (DPS)
5.	Application of sharia principles in fundraising and distribution activities, as well as in the provision of services
6.	Management of conflicts of interest
7.	Implementation of the compliance function
8.	Implementation of the internal audit function
9.	Implementation of the external audit function
10.	Maximum limits on fund distribution
11.	Transparency of financial and non-financial information

Source: SE BI No.12/13/DPbS/2010

#### 2.4.3 Earnings

Profitability describes a bank's ability to generate income from its business activities. Profit is a crucial indicator because it demonstrates operational success and business sustainability (Rizal & Humaidi, 2021). Increased profitability can be seen through four main indicators: Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE), Net Income (NI), and Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO) (Husaein & Pratikto, 2022).

ROA:

$$ROA = \frac{\textit{Profit Before Tax}}{\textit{Average Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

ROE:

$$ROE = \frac{\textit{Profit After Tax}}{\textit{Average Total Capital}} \times 100\%$$

NI:

$$NI = \frac{\textit{Return on Assets}}{\textit{Average Productive Assets}} \times 100\%$$

BOPO:

$$BOPO = \frac{\textit{Operating Costs}}{\textit{Operating Income}} \times 100\%$$

#### 2.4.3 Capital

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) measures a bank's ability to absorb losses from operational activities, such as lending or financing. A high CAR indicates good bank capital quality, and vice versa (Noviani et al., 2026).

$$CAR = \frac{\textit{Capital}}{\textit{Risk - Wighted Assets}} \times 100\%$$

2.5 SHARIA CONFORMITY AND PROFITABILITY METHOD

Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) is an instrument for evaluating banking financial performance, particularly for Islamic banks (Gunawan et al., 2023). SCnP is calculated by calculating and averaging the Sharia compliance ratio and profitability ratio (Jambak et al., 2024). The SCnP model is integrative, and its components cannot be separated. Sharia compliance is measured through the Islamic Investment Ratio, Islamic Income Ratio, and Profit-Sharing Ratio, while profitability is measured using ROA, ROE, and NPM (Hidayat et al., 2024).

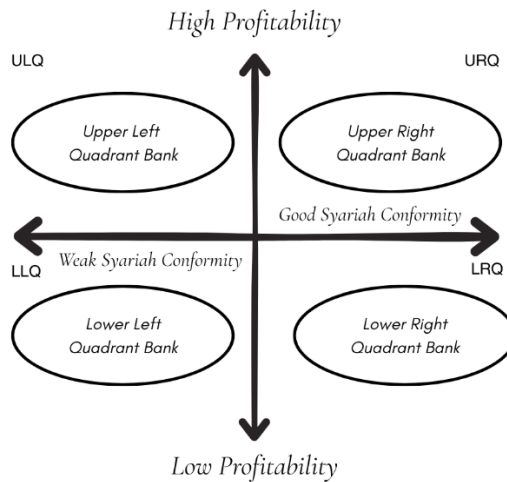
Table 2. SCnP Performance Assessment Criteria

Rating	Criteria	Description
1	$ROA \geq 1,5\%$	Very Healthy
2	$1,25\% \leq ROA \leq 1,5\%$	Healthy
3	$0,5\% \leq ROA \leq 1,25\%$	Fairly Healthy
4	$0\% < ROA \leq 0,5\%$	Less Healthy
5	$ROA < 0\%$	Unhealthy

Source: SE BI No. 9/24/DPbS/2007

This study examines two primary aspects of Islamic bank, namely sharia compliance and profitability. The following is the Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) model.

Figure 1. SCnP



The SCnP graphic visualization, with four quadrants, shows the positions of Islamic banks in two main aspects: compliance with Sharia principles and profitability (Prabowo et al., 2024).

1. The Upper Right Quadrant shows banks that excel in both Sharia compliance and profitability, reflecting a balance between Sharia integrity and business efficiency.

2. The Lower Right Quadrant displays banks with high Sharia compliance but low profitability, indicating a strong adherence to Sharia principles while limiting business flexibility.
3. The Upper Left Quadrant contains banks with high profitability but low Sharia compliance, indicating a more lenient application of Sharia principles for the sake of market effectiveness.
4. The Lower Left Quadrant depicts banks with low performance in both aspects, indicating the need for strategic evaluation and improvement to improve compliance and financial performance.

The following are the steps in conducting the SCnP calculation analysis.

Table 3. SCnP Analysis Stages

Ratio		Indicator
Sharia Conformity	Islamic Investment	R1. Islamic Investment/Islamic Investment and Non-Islamic Investment
	Islamic Income	R2. Islamic Income/Islamic Income+ Islamic Income
	Profit Sharing	R3. Mudharabah+Musharakah/Total Financing
Profitability	ROA	R1. Net Income/Total Assets
	ROE	R2. Net Income (laba bersih)/Total equity
	NPM	R3. Net Income (laba bersih)/Total bank income

Source: Widiyanti (2025)

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

#### 3.1 RESEARCH TYPE

The research method used is a quantitative, comparative descriptive approach. The quantitative approach was chosen because research decisions are based on structured, measured empirical data analysis. This comparative descriptive study aims to describe and compare the stability and profitability of BSI and BCA Syariah during the 2022–2024 period, using financial ratios measured according to the RGEC and SCnP methods.

#### 3.2 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The population in this study includes all annual financial reports of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. The sample was purposively determined, namely, the annual financial reports of BSI and BCA Syariah for the 2022–2024 period. The sample determination was based on several considerations:

1. BSI and BCA Syariah publish complete annual financial reports for the 2022–2024 period.

2. They play a strategic role in developing the national Islamic banking industry
3. Both banks have financial ratio data that can be calculated using the RGEC and SCnP methods.

### 3.3 DATA COLLECTION TYPES AND TECHNIQUES

The research data sources consisted of secondary data from the annual financial reports of BSI and BCA Syariah for the 2022–2024 period, downloaded from the banks' official websites. The data analyzed included balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements. Data collection was conducted through documentation by downloading and reviewing the audited financial statements.

### 3.4 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF RESEARCH VARIABLES

The study uses two main variables:

- a) Bank Stability (RGEC Method)
  1. Risk Profile: measured by Non-Performing Finance (NPF) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR).
  2. Good Corporate Governance: measured based on the governance self-assessment report.
  3. Earnings: measured by Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Income (NI), and Operational Efficiency (BOPO).
  4. Capital: measured using the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).
- b) Profitability and Sharia Compliance (SCnP Method)
  1. Islamic Investment Ratio: the percentage of halal investments in the bank's portfolio.
  2. Islamic Income Ratio: the percentage of halal income compared to total income.
  3. Profit Sharing Ratio: the proportion of profit-sharing-based financing.
  4. Profitability: measured using ROA, ROE, and NPM.

### 3.5 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Data analysis was conducted quantitatively and descriptively through several stages:

1. Calculating all financial ratios for the RGEC and SCnP methods for each period.
2. Ranking each ratio based on the criteria of OJK Circular Letter Number 10/SEOJK.03/2014 for RGEC and SCnP assessment standards.
3. Calculating a composite score for each method by averaging all ratio rankings.
4. Interpreting the composite score by comparing it to banking industry assessment standards.

5. Mapping the bank's position in the SCnP quadrant to examine the relationship between Sharia compliance and profitability.
6. Conducting a comparative analysis between periods to determine year-over-year trends in stability, Sharia compliance, and profitability.
7. Presenting the results in tables, graphs, and narrative descriptions.

### 3.6 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Based on the problem formulation, research objectives, and theoretical and empirical synthesis outlined in the previous section, this study formulates hypotheses to examine the performance differences between BSI and BCA Syariah during the 2022–2024 period using the RGEC and SCnP approaches. This hypothesis assumes that differences in asset scale, intermediation strategy, operational efficiency, and business orientation can lead to variations in stability and Sharia-compliance indicators.

The research hypotheses are formulated as follows:

- H1: There is a significant difference in the stability levels between BSI and BCA Syariah during the 2022–2024 period based on the RGEC indicator.
- H2: There is a significant difference in profitability levels between BSI and BCA Syariah during the 2022–2024 period based on the earnings indicator in the RGEC method.
- H3: There is a significant difference in the level of sharia compliance between BSI and BCA Syariah during the 2022–2024 period based on the SCnP indicator.
- H4: BSI and BCA Syariah are in different SCnP quadrants, reflecting differences in the balance between profitability and sharia compliance.

Conceptually, this hypothesis positions performance differences not solely as a consequence of asset size, but also as a reflection of each bank's institutional capacity to manage risk, utilize capital, maintain operational efficiency, and maintain consistency of Sharia principles in its business activities.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 RGEC METHOD

#### 4.1.1 Risk Profile

##### a) Non-Performing Financing (NPF)

Table 4. NPF Data for the 2022-2024 Period

Bank	Year	NPF Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	2,42%	Healthy

Bank	Year	NPF Ratio	Category
	2023	2,08%	Healthy
	2024	1,9%	Very Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	1,42%	Very Healthy
	2023	1,04%	Very Healthy
	2024	1,54%	Very Healthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 4 shows that BSI's NPF decreased from 2.42% in 2022 to 1.9% in 2024, reflecting improvements in financing quality. Meanwhile, BCA Syariah's NPF remained at a lower and relatively stable level, at 1.42% in 2022, dropping to 1.04% in 2023, and then increasing slightly to 1.54% in 2024. BSI's average NPF was around 2.13%, while BCA Syariah's was around 1.33%. Therefore, BSI is categorized as healthy, while BCA Syariah is classified as very healthy due to its lower level of non-performing financing.

#### b) Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)

Table 5. FDR Data for the 2022-2024 Period

Bank	Year	FDR Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	79,37%	Healthy
	2023	81,73%	Healthy
	2024	84,97%	Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	80,0%	Healthy
	2023	82,3%	Healthy
	2024	81,3%	Healthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 5 shows that the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) shows a difference in strategy between the two banks. In the 2022-2024 period, BSI's FDR increased from 79.37% to 84.97%, reflecting an increasingly expansive distribution of financing. Meanwhile, BCA Syariah recorded a relatively stable FDR, at 80.0% in 2022, rising to 82.3% in 2023, and then slightly decreasing to 81.3% in 2024. BSI's average FDR was around 82%, while BCA Syariah's was around 81.2%. Overall, both banks remain in the healthy category, but BSI appears more aggressive in disbursing financing, while BCA Syariah has been more consistent in maintaining liquidity stability.

#### 4.1.2 Good Corporate Governance

Table 6. Composite Assessment of Good Corporate Governance for the 2022-2024 Period

Bank	Year	GCG Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	Rank 1	Very Good
	2023	Rank 1	Very Good

Bank	Year	GCG Ratio	Category
	2024	Rank 1	Very Good
BCA Syariah	2022	Rank 2	Good
	2023	Rank 2	Good
	2024	Rank 2	Good

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 6 shows the results of the Good Corporate Governance assessment, indicating that BSI consistently received the “Very Good (PK-1)” rating during the 2022–2024 period, indicating optimal implementation of corporate governance across structure, process, and results. Meanwhile, BCA Syariah received the “Good (PK-2)” rating, indicating adequate GCG practices, although there is still room for improvement. Based on the TARIF principle, BSI demonstrated excellence in all aspects, while BCA Syariah was in the good and stable category.

#### 4.1.3 Earnings

##### a) Return On Assets (ROA)

Table 7. ROA Data for the 2022-2024 Period

Bank	Year	ROA Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	1,98%	Very Healthy
	2023	2,35%	Very Healthy
	2024	2,49%	Very Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	1,3%	Healthy
	2023	1,5%	Healthy
	2024	1,6%	Very Healthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 7 shows that BSI’s ROA increased from 1.98% in 2022 to 2.49% in 2024, indicating the bank’s increased ability to generate profits from its assets. Meanwhile, BCA Syariah’s ROA also increased from 1.3% to 1.6%. Overall, BSI’s ROA is higher, indicating better asset efficiency than BCA Syariah.

##### b) Return On Equity (ROE)

Table 8. ROE Data for the 2022-2024 Period

Bank	Year	ROE Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	16,84%	Healthy
	2023	16,88%	Healthy
	2024	17,77%	Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	4,1%	Unhealthy
	2023	5,2%	Unhealthy

Bank	Year	ROE Ratio	Category
	2024	5,9%	Unhealthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 8 shows that BSI ROE remained high at 16.84% in 2022, rising to 17.7% in 2024. Conversely, BCA Syariah ROE was significantly lower, growing from only 4.1% to 5.9%. This difference indicates that BSI is significantly more effective at generating returns for shareholders than BCA Syariah.

#### c) Net Income (NI)

Table 9. NI Data for the Period 2022-2024

Bank	Year	NI Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	6,31%	Healthy
	2023	5,82%	Healthy
	2024	5,66%	Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	5,1%	Healthy
	2023	4,7%	Healthy
	2024	4,7%	Healthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 9 shows that BSI's net income declined slightly from 6.31% in 2022 to 5.66% in 2024, but remained higher than BCA Syariah, which remained stable at around 4.7–5.1%. This indicates that BSI's profitability remains stronger despite fluctuations.

#### d) Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)

Table 10. BOPO Data for the Period 2022-2024

Bank	Year	BOPO Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	75,88%	Very Healthy
	2023	71,27%	Very Healthy
	2024	69,93%	Very Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	81,6%	Very Healthy
	2023	78,6%	Very Healthy
	2024	79,6%	Very Healthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 10 shows that BSI's operational efficiency improved throughout 2022–2024. BSI's BOPO decreased from 75.88% in 2022 to 69.93% in 2024, demonstrating the bank's ability to reduce operating costs while increasing revenue. In contrast, BCA Syariah's BOPO tended to be higher and relatively stable, ranging from 81.6% to 79.6%. This shows that, even though BCA

Syariah is efficient, BSI has better operational performance because it consistently reduces the BOPO ratio.

#### 4.1.4 Capital

Table 11. CAR Data for the 2022-2024 Period

Bank	Year	Capital Ratio	Category
BSI	2022	20,29%	Very Healthy
	2023	21,04%	Very Healthy
	2024	21,40%	Very Healthy
BCA Syariah	2022	36,7%	Very Healthy
	2023	34,8%	Very Healthy
	2024	29,6%	Very Healthy

Source: Processed data, 2025

Table 11 shows that BSI's CAR remained stable at 20–21% during 2022–2024. This value reflects strong and adequate capitalization to absorb risk. On the other hand, BCA Syariah showed a much higher CAR in 2022 (36.7%) and 2023 (34.8%), but decreased to 29.6% in 2024. Despite the decline, BCA Syariah's CAR remains very strong. Overall, both banks exhibit a healthy capital structure, but BCA Syariah has a larger capital buffer than BSI.

## 4.2 SCnP METHOD

### 4.2.1 Sharia Conformity

#### a) Islamic Investment Ratio

This ratio is obtained using the following formula:

$$IIR = \frac{\text{Islamic Investment}}{\text{Islamic Investment} + \text{Non Islamic Investment}} \times 100\%$$

Table 12. Sharia Investment Ratio (Millions of Rupiah)

	Year	Description		
		Islamic Investment	Non-Islamic Investment	Islamic Investment Ratio
BSI	2022	57.851.905	2.491.492	95,87%
	2023	71.301.526	2.324.473	96,84%
	2024	62.251.808	3.880.874	94,13%
BCA Syariah	2022	14.396.253	4.110.854	77,78%
	2023	28.762.381	4.288.942	87,02%
	2024	11.586.048	4.915.638	70,21%

Source: Processed data, 2025

Based on Table 12, the sharia investment ratio of BSI during the 2022–2024 period shows a very high level of sharia compliance, with ratios above 94%, namely 95.87% in 2022, 96.84% in 2023, and 94.13% in 2024. However, it is still dominated by Islamic Investment. Meanwhile, BCA Syariah shows a fluctuating sharia investment ratio, rising to 77.78% in 2022, then to 87.02% in 2023, before declining to 70.21% in 2024. Nevertheless, both banks remain dominated by sharia investment, but overall, BSI shows a higher level of compliance and consistency of sharia investment than BCA Syariah.

#### b) Islamic Income Ratio

This ratio is calculated by comparing the total profit-sharing rights and other business income to non-halal income for the same period, using the following formula:

$$\text{Islamic Income Ratio} = \frac{\text{Halal Income}}{\text{Total Income}} \times 100\%$$

Table 13. Sharia Income Ratio (Trillion)

	Year	Description				
		Bank's Profit-Sharing Rights	Total Other Business Income	Islamic Income	Non Islamic Income	Islamic Income Ratio
BSI	2022	15.590.696	3.701.111	19.291.807	3.168	99,98%
	2023	16.258.575	4.204.466	20.463.041	1.733	99,95%
	2024	17.409.174	5.556.479	22.965.653	1.240	99,99%
BCA Syariah	2022	588.390	54.610	643.000	139.263	82,20%
	2023	658.252	70.672	728.925	354.743	67,26%
	2024	738.050	45.126	783.177	189.948	80,48%

Source: Processed data, 2025

Based on Table 13, it can be seen that BSI's sharia income ratio remained very high and stable during the 2022–2024 period, approaching 100%. In 2022, BSI's sharia income ratio was 99.98%, slightly decreasing to 99.95% in 2023, and then increasing again to 99.99% in 2024. In contrast, BCA Syariah showed a lower, fluctuating sharia income ratio: from 82.20% in 2022, down to 67.26% in 2023, and up again to 80.48% in 2024. This difference was influenced by BCA Syariah's smaller scale, suboptimal sharia product diversification, and continued reliance on non-sharia income, while BSI has a stronger capacity to optimize sharia-based income.

#### c) Profit Sharing Ratio

This ratio is determined by comparing the amount of musyarakah and mudharabah financing to the total financing.

Table 14. Profit Sharing Ratio (Millions of Rupiah)

Bank Name	Year	Description		
		Amount of Musyarakah and Mudharabah (Billions)	Amount of Financing (Billions)	Profit Sharing Ratio
BSI	2022	71.631.908	207.704.856	34,49%
	2023	90.097.330	240.316.044	37,49%
	2024	117.124.297	278.481.243	42,05%
BCA	2022	5.805.476	7.585.900	76,52%
Syariah	2023	6.748.937	9.013.600	74,87%
	2024	7.845.124	10.717.200	73,20%

Source: Processed data, 2025

Based on Table 14, BSI shows an increasing trend in its Profit Sharing Ratio from 34.49% (2022) to 42.05% (2024), in line with the increase in musyarakah and mudharabah financing, indicating a strengthening of profit-sharing-based financing. Conversely, BCA Syariah has a relatively high Profit Sharing Ratio but is trending downward, from 76.52% (2022) to 73.20% (2024), despite an increase in nominal financing, indicating a greater share of non-profit-sharing financing. This reflects the differences in financing strategies between the two Islamic banks.

#### 4.2.2 Profitability

The next component is the profitability calculation, using the SCnP method to measure profits generated by an industry's capacity. Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a bank's operational activities that determine its capacity to generate profits.

Table 15. Net Profit Margin (Millions of Rupiah)

	Year	Description		
		Total Income After Tax	Total Income	Net Profit Margin
BSI	2022	4.260.182	19.622.865	21,71%
	2023	5.703.743	22.251.743	25,63%
	2024	7.005.888	25.298.203	27,69%
BCA	2022	117.600	749.700	15,68%
Syariah	2023	153.800	933.500	16,47%
	2024	183.700	1.090.000	16,85%

Source: Processed data, 2025

Based on Table 15, BSI's NPM shows an increasing trend from 21.71% in 2022 to 25.63% in 2023 and 27.69% in 2024. This increase reflects the bank's increasing ability to generate net profit as well as improved operational efficiency and cost control. Overall, the positive NPM trend indicates BSI's healthy financial performance and growing competitiveness in the Islamic banking industry.

### 4.2.3 SCnP Measurement

The results of the above ratio calculations and the average values for the Sharia Compliance and Profitability aspects are presented in the table below:

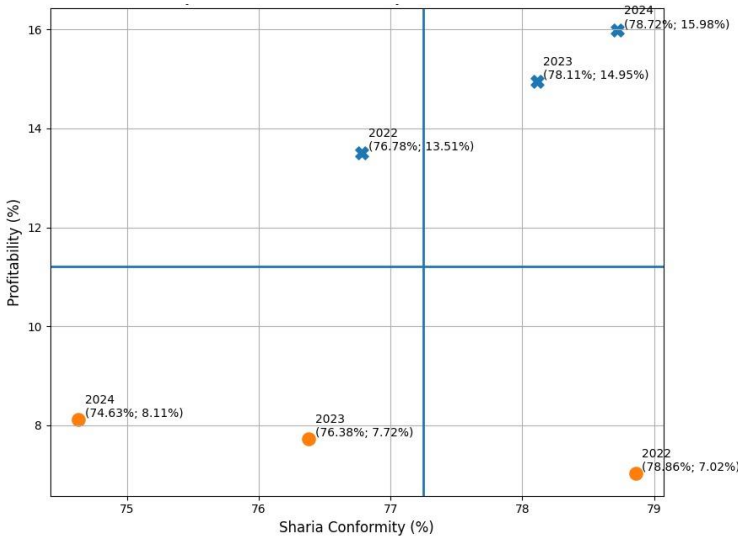
Table 16. SCnP Measurement 2022-2024

Bank Name	Description	Year			Average	Quadrant (Q)
		2022	2023	2024		
BSI	Sharia	76,78%	78,11%	78,72%	77,87%	URQ
	Conformity					
	Profitability	13,51%	14,95%	15,98%		
BCA Syariah	Sharia	78,86%	76,38%	74,63%	76,62%	LRQ
	Conformity					
	Profitability	7,02%	7,72%	8,11%		

Source: PT Bank Data Indonesian Sharia (processed)

The X-axis represents the average annual Sharia Compliance level, while the Y-axis represents the average Profitability value. The dividing line in the middle of each quadrant is determined based on the average value of the three observation years.

Figure 2. SCnP of BSI and BCA Syariah 2022-2024



The SCnP chart shows the performance of BSI and BCA Syariah over 2022–2024 across two main dimensions: Sharia compliance and profitability. The vertical and horizontal lines on the chart represent the combined average values of both banks, which serve as the quadrant boundaries.

#### 1) Position of BSI

Based on the chart, BSI consistently occupies the upper right quadrant, the quadrant with high Sharia Conformity and Profitability. In 2022, BSI was at

76.78% (13.51%), indicating that although its Sharia compliance level was still slightly below average, its profitability was relatively high. In 2023, BSI's position shifted to the right and upwards to (78.11%; 14.95%), indicating a simultaneous improvement in both indicators. This improvement continued in 2024, when BSI reached its highest point at coordinates (78.72%; 15.98%).

The BSI's continued upward movement reflects the bank's success in maintaining a balance between Sharia principles and financial performance, while demonstrating an effective business strategy for increasing profits without compromising Sharia compliance. With this position, BSI can be considered a Sharia bank with ideal performance within the SCnP framework.

#### 2) Position of BCA Syariah

In contrast to BSI, BCA Syariah consistently ranked in the lower-right quadrant, which is characterized by relatively high Sharia Compliance but low Profitability. In 2022, BCA Syariah ranked at 78.86% (7.02%), indicating the highest level of Sharia compliance among the two banks, but its profitability was well below average. In 2023, BCA Syariah's position shifted slightly to the left and upward to 76.38% (7.72%), indicating improved profitability despite declining Sharia compliance. In 2024, this shift continued, with profitability increasing by 74.63% (8.11%) but Sharia Conformity declining again.

This movement pattern indicates a trade-off between Sharia compliance and profitability at BCA Syariah, where improvements have not fully kept pace with increases in profitability. This position indicates that BCA Syariah continues to focus on stability and prudence, thus not optimally maximizing profit potential.

#### 3) Interbank Comparison

Overall, the graph shows a fairly clear performance difference between BSI and BCA Syariah. BSI excels in profitability while maintaining a high level of Sharia compliance, while BCA Syariah excels in Sharia compliance but lags in profitability. This condition positions BSI as a bank approaching the ideal SCnP quadrant, while BCA Syariah remains in the transition quadrant, requiring a strategy to increase efficiency and optimize productive assets.

### 4.3 DISCUSSION

This study aims to compare the stability and profitability of BSI and BCA Syariah during the 2022–2024 period using two complementary approaches: the RGEK method as an indicator of bank health and stability, and the SCnP method as a measure of sharia compliance and profitability performance. The results show that performance differences between the two banks are influenced not only by asset size and market share but also by each bank's strategic orientation toward financing expansion, operational efficiency, and capital structure. This finding aligns with financial intermediation theory, which asserts that a bank's effectiveness as a financial intermediary is largely determined by its ability to manage risk, maintain capital adequacy, and optimize revenue.

#### 4.3.1 Comparison of Bank Stability Based on the RGEC Method

In terms of risk profile, research findings indicate that both banks maintain a manageable level of financing risk and asset quality, albeit through different risk management approaches. The decline in the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio at BSI, from 2.42% in 2022 to 1.90% in 2024, indicates an improvement in financing quality following the merger. This finding indicates that the integration has successfully strengthened the financing portfolio and the effectiveness of supervision of non-performing financing. Therefore, large-scale financing does not necessarily increase risk if supported by adequate risk mitigation. Conversely, findings at BCA Syariah indicate a lower NPF rate, averaging around 1.33%, reflecting a more selective and conservative financing strategy. This has the potential to maintain asset quality in the long term, although it may limit market expansion. This finding aligns with research by Jambak et al. (2024) and Prabowo et al. (2024), which found that Islamic banks with more conservative financing strategies tend to maintain lower NPF levels but face constraints in expanding their market share.

These differences in strategy are also reflected in the Financing-to-Deposit (FDR) ratio. Findings indicate that BSI increased its FDR from 79.37% to 84.97%, reflecting a more aggressive financing expansion strategy and the optimization of third-party funds for productive assets. Meanwhile, findings from BCA Syariah indicate a relatively stable FDR of 80–82%, suggesting a more prudent liquidity management approach. This finding aligns with financial intermediation theory, which emphasizes the importance of balancing fund distribution with liquidity risk management. It is also supported by Tri et al. (2025), who found that good liquidity contributes to a bank's financial stability. Furthermore, this finding aligns with Sa'diyah & Nasrulloh (2025), who assert that optimal FDR management can improve the profitability and asset performance of Islamic banks.

Regarding good corporate governance (GCG), findings show that BSI consistently achieves a Very Good (PK-1) rating, while BCA Syariah is ranked Good (PK-2). This indicates that BSI has a stronger governance structure and mechanisms. This finding aligns with governance theory, which states that effective GCG implementation increases transparency and stakeholder trust, and is supported by research of Umiyati & Faly (2019). Thus, these findings indicate that strong governance plays a strategic role in supporting business expansion and enhancing bank credibility.

In terms of profitability, the findings show that BSI outperforms BCA Syariah, as reflected in higher ROA and ROE ratios and a significant decrease in BOPO, an indicator of operational efficiency. This finding indicates that large-scale production provides economies of scale, enabling optimal cost efficiency. This is also supported by data showing that BSI's total assets in 2024 reached over IDR 408 trillion, significantly higher than BCA Syariah's approximately IDR 16.6 trillion. This finding aligns with research by Hidayat et al. (2024) and Tri et al. (2025), which states that operational efficiency and business scale contribute to increased profitability and financial stability. Conversely, findings for BCA Syariah indicate that a conservative approach

maintains stability but yields lower profitability, creating a trade-off between risk prudence and profit growth.

In terms of capital, the findings indicate that both banks have a very strong capital adequacy ratio. BCA Syariah recorded a higher CAR, indicating a substantial capital buffer, but also indicating that capital utilization was not yet optimal in generating productive assets. Conversely, BSI's findings indicate a lower CAR but one that remains at a safe level, reflecting efficient capital use to support business expansion. This finding aligns with research by Sa'diyah and Nasrulloh (2025) and Tri et al. (2025), which states that high CAR does not always correlate positively with profitability; rather, effective capital management is the primary factor in improving financial performance.

#### 4.3.2 Comparison of Sharia Compliance and Profitability Based on the SCnP Method

In the context of Islamic banking, sharia compliance is a distinguishing factor that cannot be ignored, as the success of Islamic banks depends not only on financial factors but also on management support that aligns with Islamic principles. Therefore, the combination of RGEC and SCnP methods in this study is deemed appropriate to simultaneously uncover both dimensions.

In terms of Sharia compliance, the consistent ratio of Sharia investment and Sharia income at BSI indicates that business expansion has not diminished its orientation towards Sharia principles. The increase in profit-sharing-based financing also demonstrates efforts to strengthen the intermediation character in accordance with the principle of risk sharing. Strategically, this strengthens BSI's position as a sharia bank that not only pursues business scale but also maintains sharia legitimacy as a competitive advantage.

At BCA Syariah, the relatively high profit-sharing ratio demonstrates a focus on sharia-based financing instruments, but fluctuations in the sharia investment-to-income ratio indicate that maintaining a consistent portfolio structure remains a challenge. This condition can be understood as a consequence of a more prudent business model, in which banks tend to maintain portfolio flexibility to ensure financial stability.

The SCnP mapping results in this study reinforce previous findings that placed BSI in the upper right quadrant (URQ), particularly those of Prabowo et al. (2024) and Hidayat et al. (2024), an ideal position indicating high profitability and simultaneous Sharia compliance. This position demonstrates BSI's success in integrating the two primary objectives of Islamic banks: profitability and Sharia compliance, ensuring that profit growth is not achieved at the expense of Sharia-compliant characteristics.

Conversely, BCA Syariah's position in the lower-right quadrant (LRQ) indicates a relatively strong level of Sharia compliance, but its profit-generating ability remains suboptimal. Managerially, this situation indicates the need for revenue-efficiency strategies and product diversification to ensure Sharia compliance is accompanied by increased profitability and competitiveness.

These findings provide richer comparative insights than studies that examine only one bank, such as Gunawan et al. (2023), Prabowo et al. (2024), and Hidayat et al. (2024), each of which focused on a single Islamic bank. BCA Syariah's position in the LRQ quadrant demonstrates a trade-off between high Sharia compliance and limited profitability, a phenomenon that has not been widely discussed in previous literature. This phenomenon can be explained through a resource-based perspective, in which limited resource capacity and operational scale constrain BCA Syariah's ability to optimize revenue while maintaining sharia integrity.

Thus, the results of this study not only illustrate the differences in performance between two large sharia banks in Indonesia but also provide a conceptual contribution; business scale, operational efficiency, and business strategy are important moderators in the relationship between sharia compliance and the profitability of sharia banks in Indonesia.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study shows that, in general, BSI and BCA Syariah are in a healthy and stable condition during the 2022–2024 period, as assessed under the RGEC and SCnP approaches. However, there are quite clear differences in performance characteristics between the two. BSI excels in profitability, operational efficiency, and stronger corporate governance, thus positioning itself ideally in the SCnP quadrant (high profitability and Sharia compliance). Meanwhile, BCA Syariah demonstrates superior risk control and capital strength, but tends to have lower profitability levels due to its more conservative business strategy. These findings confirm that performance differences are influenced not only by asset scale but also by management strategies for managing risk, capital, and operational efficiency. In practical terms, the results of this study have important implications for various parties. Bank management requires a balance between financing expansion and risk control to increase profitability without sacrificing stability. BSI can maintain its expansionary strategy while preserving asset quality and Sharia compliance, while BCA Syariah is advised to further optimize capital utilization and improve efficiency to enhance profitability. For regulators and investors, the combined use of the RGEC and SCnP methods has been shown to provide a more comprehensive picture of Islamic bank performance, thereby providing a basis for policymaking and investment decisions.

This study has several limitations, including the use of secondary data limited to annual financial reports and the relatively short research period (2022–2024), which does not fully capture the long-term dynamics of the Islamic banking industry. Furthermore, the study compared only two banks, thereby limiting the generalizability of the results. Therefore, future research is recommended to expand the research object by including more Islamic banks, extend the observation period, and integrate other methods, such as the

maqasid sharia index or qualitative analysis, to obtain a more holistic picture of Islamic banking performance and sustainability.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author expresses his gratitude to Allah SWT for His blessings that enabled the completion of this research, entitled "Stability and Profitability of BSI and BCA Syariah: An Analysis of RGEC and SCnP."

The author would like to express his sincere appreciation to the supervisors and lecturers who provided guidance, direction, and constructive input throughout the research process and the preparation of this article.

The author also thanks BSI and BCA Syariah for access to their annual financial reports, which served as the primary data source for analyzing bank stability, profitability, and Sharia compliance for the 2022–2024 period.

Further appreciation is extended to Trunojoyo University, Madura, for its academic support and a conducive research environment, as well as to his family and colleagues for their moral support, motivation, and encouragement throughout the completion of this research.

In preparing this manuscript, the author utilized artificial intelligence (AI) tools to assist in improving the language, organizing ideas, and enhancing the clarity of the writing. The use of AI is limited to editorial support and does not replace the author's intellectual contributions, data processing, analysis, or interpretation. All findings and conclusions remain the sole responsibility of the author.

The author acknowledges that this research has limitations. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are greatly appreciated for future improvements. It is hoped that this research will contribute to the development of science, particularly in the field of Islamic banking.

## 7. REFERENCES

- Arsuni, A., Hikmah, N., & Nailiah, R. (2025). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan dengan Metode Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital (RGEC) pada Bank Syariah di Indonesia. *SINERGI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 2(1), 277–293.
- BI. (2011). *Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 13/1/PBI/2011 tanggal 5 Januari 2011 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum*. Bank Indonesia.
- Crockett, A. (1996). The theory and practice of financial stability. *De Economist*, 144(4), 531–568. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01371939>
- Dewi, D. C., Nurhayati, E., & Syarifudin, S. (2021). Pengaruh Likuiditas dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Kebijakan Dividen sebagai Variabel Moderating (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Sektor

- Barang Konsumsi yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2017–2020). *Jurnal Riset Keuangan Dan Akuntansi*, 7(2).
- Fadhil, M. I., Nurlaila, & Rahmani, N. A. B. (2025). Evaluasi Kinerja Keuangan PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia dengan Pendekatan Risk, Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, dan Capital. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Islam*, 13(April), 67–87.
- Farid, H. Al, Nurnasrina, & Syahfawi. (2023). Penilaian Kesehatan Bank syariah. *Jurnal Audit, Akuntansi, Manajemen Terintegrasi*, 1(4), 254–263.
- Febrianti, F., & Pratikto, M. I. S. (2023). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Menggunakan Metode RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, and Capital). *ADILLA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Syari'ah*, 6(1), 72–93.
- Gultom, S. A., & Siregar, S. (2022). Penilaian Kesehatan Bank Syariah di Indonesia dengan Metode RGEC. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 8(1), 315–327.
- Gunawan, D., Nurlaila, N., & Syafina, L. (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Syariah antara Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCNP) dan Syariah Maqashid Index pada Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. *Jurnal Mutiara Ilmu Akuntansi*, 1(4), 292–307. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jumia.v1i4.2053>
- Haron, S., & Azmi, W. N. W. (2004). *Profitability Determinants of Islamic Banks: A Cointegration Approach*”, Working Paper Series 004. Islamic Banking Conference, Union Arab Bank.
- Horne, J. C. Van, & Wachowicz, M. J. (2005). *Prinsip-prinsip Manajemen Keuangan Fundamental of Financial Management* (12th ed.). Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Hidayat, I. F., Wijayanti, R., & Taufik, N. I. (2024). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk Menggunakan Metode Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP) Periode 2021-2023. *Economics and Digital Business Review*, 5(2), 472–487.
- Husaein, N. M. P., & Pratikto, M. I. S. (2022). Analisis Kesehatan Laporan Keuangan pada Bank Muamalat Indonesia dengan Menggunakan Metode RGEC Tahun 2016-2020. *Al Iqtishadiyah Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 7(2), 145. <https://doi.org/10.31602/iqt.v7i2.6104>
- Jambak, A. N. A., Harahap, N., & Kusmilawaty, K. (2024). Analisis Pengukuran Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia Menggunakan Metode Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) dan Syariah Conformity and Profitability (SCNP). *Jurnal Manajemen Akuntansi (JUMSI)*, 4(3), 791–801.

- Janah, R. (2022). *Analisis Tingkat Lesehatan Bank Mega Syariah Sebelum dan Saat Masa Pandemi COVID 19*. Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo.
- Khusuma, D. A., & Mubarakah, I. (2023). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum Syariah Menggunakan Metode RGEC. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 9(5), 125–131.
- Mahabbah, R., & Rolianah, W. S. (2025). Analisis Inflasi dan Suku Bunga pada Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan di Indonesia dengan PDB sebagai Variabel Kontrol. *Sanjana: Jurnal Perbankan Syariah Dan Ekonomi Syariah*, 07(03), 27–56.
- Nindiani, I., Rapini, T., & Riawan, R. (2023). Analisis Kesehatan Bank Menggunakan Metode RGEC pada Bank Syariah dan Bank Konvensional Tahun 2018-2020. *The Academy Of Management and Business*, 2(1), 10–19.
- Noviani, D. F., Sa, K., Agustin, V., & Matur, N. (2026). Analisis Rasio Keuangan untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan PT Unilever Indonesia , Tbk . Tahun 2023 – 2024. *Journal of Management, Accounting and Administration*, 2(4), 203–215.
- Nurfadillah, M. (2023). *Profitabilitas Perbankan Permodalan, Risiko Dan Kebijakan Suku Bunga*. Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung.
- Nurfadillah, N. (2024). *Analisis Perbandingan Tingkat Kesehatan Bank dengan Metode RGEC Pada PT. Bank Muamalat dan PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia*. IAIN Parepare.
- Oktamirza, S., & Serly, V. (2021). Tingkat Financial Soundness Bank Syariah yang Terdaftar pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) Indonesia Tahun 2015-2019. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, 3(2), 414–431.
- Ponirah, A., Nurazizah, F., & Sari, Y. T. P. (2021). Analisis Kesehatan Bank Dengan Menggunakan Metode RGEC Pada PT. Bank Mega Syariah Tbk. Periode 2016-2019. *EKSISBANK (Ekonomi Syariah dan Bisnis Perbankan)*, 5(1), 87–97.
- Prabowo, N. Z., Lestari, S., Chumaeroh, S. Y., Fajria, E. N., & Fitriawati, V. (2024). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) dengan Metode Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP). *Academica: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 8(1).
- Rizal, F., & Humaidi, M. (2021). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Syariah di Indonesia 2015-2020. *Etihad: Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance*, 1(1), 12–22. <https://doi.org/10.21154/etihad.v1i1.2733>
- Rohimah, W. (2024). Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Efisiensi, Profitabilitas dan Teknologi terhadap Stabilitas Keuangan Perbankan Syariah di ASEAN. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

- Sa'diyah, R., & Nasrulloh, N. (2025). Analysis of the Influence of Macroeconomic Variables and Internal Bank Performance on the Profitability of Islamic Banking in Indonesia. *Maksimum: Media Akuntansi Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang*, 15(1), 121–139.
- Safitri, I. Y., Zaitullah, Lestari, K. D., Lutfiyah & Hanifah, L. (2024). Analisis Rasio Profitabilitas PT . Mayora Indah Tbk . dan PT . Garudafood Putra Putri Jaya Tbk Periode 2022-2023. *Journal of Management, Accounting and Administration*, 1(2), 133–144.
- Sari, M. (2022). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Bank terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Menggunakan Metode Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning dan Capital (Rgec)(Studi Kasus Bank Muamalat Tahun 2020). *La Riba: Jurnal Perbankan Syariah*, 3(02), 63–81.
- Siregar, S., & Shifa, M. (2021). Analysis of Financial Performance Measurement Sharia Bank Using RGEK and SCnp (Shariah Conformity and Profitability) Model. *Journal Research of Social Science, Economics, and Management*, 1(5), 523–544. <https://doi.org/10.59141/jrssem.v1i5.43>
- Sudirman, A. (2021). *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Aspek Kesesuaian Syariah Dan Profitabilitas (Periode 2018-2020)*. Institut agama islam Negeri (IAIN Palopo).
- Syahrul, S. I. (2021). *Pengaruh Intermediasi Perbankan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Asean Melalui Stabilitas Perbankan*. Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Tri, H., Ramadani, N., Astuti, R. P., & Novianti, E. R. (2025). Pengaruh Rasio Likuiditas dan Profitabilitas terhadap Stabilitas Perbankan. *Jurnal Penelitian Nusantara*, 1(5), 71–75.
- Umiyati, U., & Faly, Q. P. (2019). Pengukuran Kinerja Bank Syariah dengan Metode RGEK. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Islam*, 3(2), 185–201. <https://doi.org/10.35836/jakis.v3i2.36>
- Widiyanti, O. (2025). Analisis Evaluasi Kinerja Keuangan PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk Berdasarkan Metode CAMEL dan Metode Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCnP). *Proceeding of National Conference on Accounting & Finance*, 7, 131.
- Widjaya, M. A., & Sisdianto, E. (2024). Analisis Laporan Keuangan untuk Menilai Stabilitas Keuangan Perusahaan Financial Statement. *JICN: Jurnal Intelek dan Cendekiawan Nusantara*, 1(6), 10212–10220.
- Yeubun, S. F., & Baharuddin, J. (2021). Dampak Dual Banking Sistem pada Stabilitas Perbankan di Indonesia. *El Mudhorib: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 2(2), 53–62. <https://doi.org/10.53491/elmudhorib.v2i2.269>

Zulkarnain, R., Nasrulloh, N., & Septiana, N. I. (2025). Vector Error Correction Model (Vecm) Approach In Analyzing The Dynamic Relationship Between Gross Domestic Product (Gdp) And Islamic Bank Financing In Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 16(1), 194–211.

## Appendix

### BSI Annual Financial Report 2022-2024

Year	Total Assets (Million Rupiah)	Equity (Million Rupiah)	Net Profit (Million Rupiah)	Third Party Funds (Million Rupiah)	Financing (Million Rupiah)	NPF (%)	CAR (%)	FDR (%)
2022	305.727.438	33.505.610	4.260.182	261.490.981	207.704.856	2,42	20,29	79,37
2023	353.624.125	38.739.121	5.703.743	293.775.930	240.316.044	2,08	21,04	81,73
2024	408.613.432	43.951.331	7.005.888	327.454.166	278.481.243	1,9	21,4	84,97

Source: Data from PT Bank Syariah Indonesia (processed)

### BCA Syariah Annual Financial Report 2022-2024

Year	Total Assets (Million Rupiah)	Equity (Million Rupiah)	Net Profit (Million Rupiah)	Third Party Funds (Million Rupiah)	Financing (Million Rupiah)	NPF (%)	CAR (%)	FDR (%)
2022	12.671.700	2.930.900	117.600	9.481.600	7.576.800	1,42	36,7	80,0
2023	14.471.700	3.082.500	153.800	10.949.500	9.013.600	1,04	34,8	82,3
2024	16.641.500	3.180.800	183.700	13.176.200	10.717.200	1,54	29,6	81,3

Source: Data from PT BCA Syariah (processed)