



Bank Health Analysis of BPRS Dinar Ashri Using CAMEL Method (2021–2024)

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Paper Submitted : 15 Agustus 2025 Paper Revised : 21 September 2025 Paper Published : 1 Oktober 2025

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the health level of PT Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) Dinar Ashri, located in West Nusa Tenggara, using the CAMEL method (Capital, Asset, Management, Earning, and Liquidity). Assessing the health of a bank is crucial to determine its ability to operate optimally and fulfill its obligations to customers in accordance with applicable regulations. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the financial reports of BPRS Dinar Ashri from 2021 to 2024, accessed through the official website of the bank. The analytical method employed is quantitative descriptive, using financial ratio measurements that reflect each CAMEL aspect. The results show that BPRS Dinar Ashri is in a very healthy condition in terms of Capital, Asset, and Earning, with a steadily increasing CAR, a stable NPF within healthy limits, and ROA and BOPO ratios that indicate good operational efficiency. In the aspects of Management and Liquidity, the bank also demonstrates effective management and adequate liquidity capability. Therefore, overall, BPRS Dinar Ashri exhibits a healthy and stable financial performance and is able to maintain prudential principles in its operations.

Keywords:

Islamic Bank, Bank Health Level, CAMEL Method, BPRS Dinar Ashri, Financial Ratios

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat kesehatan PT Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) Dinar Ashri yang berlokasi di Nusa Tenggara Barat menggunakan metode CAMEL (Capital, Asset, Management, Earning, dan Liquidity). Penilaian kesehatan bank sangat penting guna mengetahui kemampuan bank dalam menjalankan operasionalnya secara optimal, serta dalam memenuhi kewajiban kepada nasabah sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan data sekunder yang diambil dari laporan keuangan BPRS Dinar Ashri tahun 2021 hingga 2024, yang diperoleh melalui situs resmi bank tersebut. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pengukuran terhadap rasio-rasio keuangan yang mencerminkan masing-masing aspek CAMEL. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BPRS Dinar Ashri berada dalam kondisi sangat sehat pada aspek Capital, Asset, dan Earning, dengan rasio CAR yang terus meningkat, NPF yang stabil dalam batas sehat, serta ROA dan BOPO yang mencerminkan efisiensi operasional yang baik. Pada aspek Management dan Liquidity, bank juga menunjukkan pengelolaan yang cukup efektif dan kemampuan likuiditas yang memadai. Dengan demikian, secara keseluruhan, BPRS Dinar Ashri memiliki kinerja keuangan yang sehat dan stabil, serta mampu menjaga prinsip kehati-hatian dalam operasionalnya.

Kata

kunci:

Bank Syariah, Tingkat Kesehatan Bank, Metode CAMEL, BPRS Dinar Ashri, Rasio Keuangan

Introduction

A bank is a financial institution that acts as an intermediary between parties with excess funds (depositors) and those in need of funds (debtors). The existence of banks is vital in supporting economic and commercial activities (Suyatno et al., 1994). The soundness of a bank reflects the success of a qualitative evaluation of various aspects affecting the bank's performance. Bank soundness is defined as the bank's ability to operate normally and fulfill all its



obligations properly, in accordance with applicable banking regulations and provisions (Al Arif & Rahmawati, 2018).

In conducting its business activities, a bank must consistently apply the principle of prudence. The implementation of this principle aims to maintain and improve the soundness of the bank. A bank is considered sound if it can perform its functions optimally, has adequate capital, maintains the quality of its assets, generates sufficient profit, and is able to sustain a good level of liquidity. In general, the assessment of a bank's soundness is conducted through five main aspects known as CAMEL, which stands for Capital, Asset, Management, Earning, and Liquidity. The CAMEL approach is an important indicator in assessing a bank's financial condition and serves as a reference for supervisory authorities in evaluating the soundness of the banking sector (Umam, 2013). The CAMEL method has been applied in various international studies and proven to be effective. For instance, a study assessed the financial performance and credibility of six banks in Turkey during the period 2005–2016. The study sample included two state-owned deposit banks, three private deposit banks, and one foreign bank. As one of the most widely used methods for measuring banking performance, CAMELS was employed to analyze the performance of these banks (Ghazavi & Bayraktar, 2016). The CAMEL method was also applied in Alrafadi's study in Libya. This research utilized the CAMEL model to compare the performance of commercial banks in Libya from 2004 to 2010. In the initial stage, the study employed the CAMEL model as a tool to assess the performance of these commercial banks (Alrafadi, 2023).

Knowing the level of a bank's soundness is crucial, especially for the public as depositors or prospective customers. Bank soundness reflects how strong and stable the financial and operational condition of a banking institution is in carrying out its function as a fund collector and distributor. By understanding the health of a bank, customers can assess the extent to which the bank can operate efficiently and withstand economic pressures, including during crisis situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. A sound bank generally has good risk management strategies and can maintain public trust through consistent and transparent performance. Therefore, analyzing bank soundness, for instance through the CAMEL approach, becomes an important tool in evaluating a bank's overall capability in managing its capital, assets, management quality, profitability, and liquidity.

Banking in Indonesia is very vital; therefore, banks are required to maintain good financial performance. The financial performance of banks can be reviewed and assessed using the CAMEL approach, which is a method that includes the factors of Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Equity, and Liquidity (Rifai, Junus, & Khusnah, 2020).

Literature Review

Dalil Qur'an



The Qur'an regulates all aspects of life in this world, from the smallest matters to sensitive ones such as muamalah (social transactions) and administration, as stated in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 282:

لِّأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَدَايَيْتُمْ بِدَيْنٍ إِلَى أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَاكْتُبُوهُ وَلْيَكْتُبَ بَيْنَكُمْ كَاتِبٌ لَّعَدَلُ

Which Means: "O you who have believed, when you contract a debt for a specified term, write it down. And let a scribe write [it] between you in justice..."

Although the Qur'an does not explicitly mention the term "bank," concepts related to structure, management, function, and the rights and obligations in economic activities are explained in detail. Terms such as zakat (almsgiving), sadaqah (charity), ghanimah (war booty), ba'i (trade), dayn (debt), and maal (wealth) illustrate specific economic functions carried out by particular roles in society (Arifin, 2006). Islamic banks themselves are financial institutions that perform intermediation functions such as providing financing and offering other financial services, operating under a system based on Sharia principles (Sudarsono, 2003).

Bank Soundness Ratio

One of the key aspects that significantly affects a bank's financial condition and determines its soundness whether in conventional or Islamic banks is the CAMEL ratio (Syahputra, 2018). This is in line with the definition in the Bank Indonesia Banking Dictionary (2015), which states that the CAMEL ratio is a comparison between one financial component and another, thus providing an overview of the strength or weakness of a bank's financial position.

According to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13/1/PBI/2011 concerning the Assessment of Commercial Bank Soundness, a bank's risk profile is defined as an evaluation of all inherent risks and the management's ability to control those risks in the course of banking operations (OJK, 2014). This assessment includes eight main types of risk: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, and reputational risk. Emphasizing the importance of analyzing CAMEL ratios is also necessary, as these ratios provide crucial information about the financial condition of the bank (Paputungan, 2016).

As an intermediary institution, Islamic banks are obliged to always maintain their soundness level. One of the methods to measure a bank's health in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations is the CAMEL method (Taufiq & Rofiqo, 2021). CAMEL is also seen as an effective tool for measuring the overall health of a bank. Assessment in the CAMEL method is based on ratio analysis of financial statements. There are five dimensions in this approach, namely Capital Adequacy (CAR), Asset Quality (NPF), Management Quality (NPM), Earnings (ROA, BOPO), and Liquidity (FDR) (Lestari, 2020). Lokeshwari also concluded that the CAMELS model, which is an acronym for



Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management quality, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to market risk, provides a comprehensive framework for assessing the performance and stability of financial institutions, particularly banks. This abstract explores the potential of the CAMELS model as a guide for future research on bank performance (Lokeshwari, D. V. (2024)). Below are the components used to assess the health level of a bank using the CAMEL method:

Capital

Capital, or permodalan, is assessed through the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), which compares the bank's total capital to its Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) (Riyadi, 2006). In Indonesia, regulations require banks to maintain a Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (KPMR) of at least 8% (Kasim, 2002). The formula used to calculate CAR is as follows:

$$\text{CAR} : (\text{Bank's Capital} / \text{RWA}) \times 100\%$$

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is categorized into different health levels based on its value:

1. $\text{CAR} \geq 12\%$ (Very Healthy)
2. $9\% \leq \text{CAR} < 12\%$ (Healthy)
3. $8\% \leq \text{CAR} < 9\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
4. $6\% \leq \text{CAR} < 8\%$ (Less Healthy)
5. $\text{CAR} < 6\%$ (Unhealthy)

Asset

The Asset component in the CAMEL analysis evaluates the quality and effectiveness of asset management held by a bank. One of the key indicators is the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio, which provides an overview of the proportion of risky productive assets compared to the total productive assets. This ratio reflects the extent to which the bank's assets generate revenue optimally and are managed efficiently (Prasetyoningrum & Toyyib, 2016).

The formula used to calculate the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio is:

$$\text{NPF} = (\text{Non-Performing Financing} / \text{Total Financing}) \times 100\%$$

With the following classification criteria:

1. $\text{NPF} \leq 2\%$ (Very Healthy)
2. $2\% < \text{NPF} \leq 5\%$ (Healthy)
3. $5\% < \text{NPF} \leq 8\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
4. $8\% < \text{NPF} \leq 12\%$ (Less Healthy)
5. $\text{NPF} > 12\%$ (Unhealthy)

Management

In the CAMEL method, the Management aspect is assessed based on the overall effectiveness of the bank's management, including the management of assets, capital, liquidity, profitability, and general operations. This aspect reflects how well the management can organize and control internal activities



to achieve sustainable and healthy performance. One of the ratios used to evaluate management performance is the Net Profit Margin (NPM), calculated as:

$$\text{NPM} = (\text{Net Profit} / \text{Operating Profit}) \times 100\%$$

Criteria:

1. $\text{NPM} \geq 15\%$ Very Healthy)
2. $10\% \leq \text{NPM} < 15\%$ (Healthy)
3. $5\% \leq \text{NPM} < 10\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
4. $1\% \leq \text{NPM} < 5\%$ (Less Healthy)
5. $\text{NPM} < 1\%$ (Unhealthy)

Earning

The Earning aspect in the CAMEL method is used to assess the bank's ability to generate profit and its operational efficiency. The key ratios for evaluating this aspect are Return on Assets (ROA) and Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO). ROA measures how effectively a bank uses its total assets to generate profits (Lupa et al., 2016). BOPO shows the efficiency of the bank's operations in managing costs relative to income.

a. Return on Assets (ROA)

$$\text{ROA} = (\text{Profit Before Tax} / \text{Total Assets}) \times 100\%$$

Criteria:

1. $\text{ROA} \geq 2\%$ (Very Healthy)
2. $1.25\% \leq \text{ROA} < 2\%$ (Healthy)
3. $0.5\% \leq \text{ROA} < 1.25\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
4. $0\% \leq \text{ROA} < 0.5\%$ (Less Healthy)
5. $\text{ROA} < 0\%$ (Unhealthy)

b. Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO)

$$\text{BOPO} = (\text{Operating Expenses} / \text{Operating Income}) \times 100$$

Criteria:

1. $\text{BOPO} \leq 88\%$ (Very Healthy)
2. $88\% < \text{BOPO} \leq 93\%$ (Healthy)
3. $93\% < \text{BOPO} \leq 96\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
4. $96\% < \text{BOPO} \leq 100\%$ (Less Healthy)
5. $\text{BOPO} > 100\%$ (Unhealthy)

Liquidity

The Liquidity aspect reflects the bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations using the available funds. Key indicators in assessing liquidity, especially in Islamic banking, are Cash Ratio (CR) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). These ratios show how effectively the bank uses funds to extend financing (Kurniawan, 2017).

•Cash Ratio (CR)

$$\text{CR} = (\text{Cash} + \text{Bank Giro} / \text{Third-Party Funds}) \times 100\%$$



Criteria:

1. $CR \geq 4.00\%$ (Healthy)
2. $2.50\% \leq CR < 4.00\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
3. $1.00\% \leq CR < 2.50\%$ (Less Healthy)
4. $CR < 1.00\%$ (Unhealthy)

• **Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)**

$FDR = (\text{Financing Given} / \text{Third-Party Funds}) \times 100\%$

Criteria:

1. $88\% < FDR \leq 94.75\%$ (Healthy)
2. $94.75\% < FDR \leq 98.5\%$ (Fairly Healthy)
3. $98.5\% < FDR \leq 102\%$ (Less Healthy)
4. $FDR > 102\%$ (Unhealthy)

Bank's Profil

West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces in Indonesia with a significant Muslim population, offering great potential for the development of the Islamic financial industry. The growing public awareness of halal products also encourages the expansion of the halal industry in this province, including the Islamic banking sector.

PT Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) Dinar Ashri is a private financial institution located in West Nusa Tenggara. The presence of this bank contributes to supporting the regional economy and addressing the social challenges faced by the local community.

The bank was established based on the deed of notary Fikry Said, SH, Number 26, dated April 15, 2006, with several amendments recorded in the most recent deed Number 22, dated February 5, 2021, which was ratified by Notary Syarifada Adam Baswedan, SH, and approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through Decree Number AHU-AH.01.03.0092435 of 2021 (BPRS Dinar Ashri, 2025).

PT BPRS Dinar Ashri began operations on July 26, 2006, with Mrs. Pudji Nastiti Budijanti serving as the President Director. Its head office is located at Jalan Sriwijaya No. 394 Block X-XI, Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, and continues to function as the main office to this day.

In addition to its head office, the bank also operates several branches and cash offices throughout the West Nusa Tenggara region, including:

- Aikmel Branch Office
- Keruak Branch Office
- Terara Branch Office
- Sumbawa Branch Office
- Bima Branch Office
- Praya Branch Office
- Dompu Branch Office



- Labuhan Lombok Cash Office
- Tanjung Cash Office

Method

This research utilizes secondary data, which refers to data obtained indirectly through intermediaries or collected and recorded by other parties (Kuncoro, 2008). The data was gathered from financial reports for the years 2021–2024, available on the official website of PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri, which is publicly accessible. The population in this study includes all financial reports available from 2021 to 2024, with the sample comprising the balance sheets and income statements of PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri. The analytical method used is a quantitative descriptive method, which aims to assess the bank's soundness level using the CAMEL approach by analyzing the following aspects :

- Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), This ratio indicates the bank's ability to absorb losses from risk-weighted assets using its own capital.
- NPF (Non Performing Financing), NPF measures the level of problematic financing in an Islamic bank, including financing classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss (KL, D, M).
- NPM (Net Profit Margin), his shows the percentage of net profit generated from total operating income, assessing the bank's ability to control costs and generate profit from every rupiah of income.
- ROA (Return on Assets), This measures the bank's ability to generate profit from all its owned assets.
- BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operating Income): This evaluates the bank's operational efficiency by comparing total operating expenses with operating income.
- Cash Rasio, This measures the bank's ability to meet short-term obligations directly using only cash and cash equivalents
- FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio), This ratio, used in Islamic banking, assesses the bank's ability to channel third-party funds (DPK) into financing

Results and Discussion

Below are the results of the bank soundness level assessment at PT BPRS Dinar Ashri for the 2021–2024 period using the CAMEL method, which includes the following components:

- Analysis of the capital factor is conducted using the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation



Table 1. CAR

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
CAR	19,85 %	24,53 %	26,2 %	25,36 %
RWA	Rp 880.714.289	Rp 1.049.121.307	Rp 1.210.406.021	Rp 1.377.915.412
Criteria	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy

• Analysis of the asset quality is conducted using the Non-Performing Financing (NPF) calculation.

Table 2. NPF

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
NPF	0,7 %	2,21 %	0,9 %	0,86 %
Criteria	Very Healthy	Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy

• Management factor analysis using the Non Net Profit Margin (NPM) calculation

Table 3. NPM

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
NPM	39,4 %	35,9 %	30,46 %	26,3 %
Criteria	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy

• Analysis of Earning

Table 4. ROA

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
ROA	5,12 %	4,54 %	3,72 %	3,57 %
Criteria	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy

Table 5. BOPO

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
BOPO	66,68 %	67,21 %	72,2 %	72,63 %
Criteria	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy	Very Healthy

• Analysis of liquidity

Table 6. Cash Ratio

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cash Ratio	42 %	34,38 %	23,02 %	9,07 %
Criteria	Healthy	Healthy	Fairly Healthy	Less Healthy

Table 7. FDR

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024
FDR	87,68 %	96,95 %	103,77 %	116,59 %
Criteria	Fairly Healthy	Fairly Healthy	Fairly Healthy	Less Healthy



Capital

A bank's ability to meet the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (KPM) is a crucial indicator in assessing its capital strength, especially for Islamic banks. According to the regulations set by Bank Indonesia, the minimum threshold for KPM is 8% (Sharia Economics Forum UGM, 2014). The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is used to measure a bank's capital capability to absorb potential risks, including credit risk, operational risk, and market risk. This measurement is conducted by comparing the total capital with Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) (Kurniawan, 2017).

Based on the obtained data, the CAR of PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri demonstrates a stable trend at a very healthy level, recorded at 19.85% in 2021, increasing to 24.53% in 2022, 26.2% in 2023, and slightly declining to 25.36% in 2024. All CAR values remain well above the minimum threshold of 8%, indicating the bank's strong capital resilience in anticipating potential losses and supporting future business expansion. Furthermore, the growth in Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) from IDR 880 million in 2021 to over IDR 1.37 billion in 2024 reflects an increase in risk-bearing asset volume, which is still well-supported by adequate capital.

Assets

The assessment of asset quality is conducted, among other methods, through the analysis of Non-Performing Financing (NPF), which reflects the level of risk associated with troubled financing. A low NPF ratio indicates that the bank's financing quality is in good condition.

Data shows that the NPF of PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri has remained within a low range, recorded at 0.7% in 2021, rising to 2.21% in 2022, then decreasing to 0.9% in 2023 and 0.86% in 2024. Although there was a temporary increase in 2022 placing the bank in the "Healthy" category, for three out of the last four years, the NPF ratio returned to below 2%, which is classified as "Very Healthy". This indicates that PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri has successfully maintained the quality of its productive assets and implemented effective financing risk management strategies.

Management

Although the ROA ratio experienced a decline from year to year, it consistently remained above the minimum threshold of 1.215% as set by Bank Indonesia, allowing the bank to maintain a "Very Healthy" rating throughout the 2021 to 2024 period. This reflects that PT BPRS Dinar Ashri retained strong



capability in generating profits from its total assets, despite a slight dip in profitability.

It can also be observed that the BOPO ratio increased each year, indicating a rise in operational costs relative to operational income. Nevertheless, the BOPO values were still well below the maximum limit of 93.52% set by Bank Indonesia, ensuring that PT BPRS Dinar Ashri sustained a “Very Healthy” rating during this period. This suggests that the bank was still able to operate efficiently and generate solid income compared to the operational expenses incurred.

Earning

The earnings aspect assesses how well a bank generates profit and manages expenses. Two key indicators used in this analysis are ROA and FDR. As previously explained, although ROA showed a declining trend from 2021 to 2024, its value remained above the minimum standard, indicating that the bank's ability to generate profit from its assets was still very strong. The decrease in ROA is likely due to rising operational costs, which is also reflected in the upward trend of the FDR ratio.

The FDR ratio itself increased from 66.68% in 2021 to 72.63% in 2024. Nevertheless, this ratio still falls under the “Very Healthy” category, indicating that the bank remains efficient in managing operational costs despite a slight decline in profit margins. Overall, the earnings performance of PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri can still be categorized as very good, although the increasing cost trend should be monitored as it may affect profitability in the future.

Liquidity

The liquidity ratio reflects the bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations. Two main indicators used are the Cash Ratio and the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). The Cash Ratio showed a significant decline from 42% in 2021 to just 9.07% in 2024. This resulted in a downgrade from the "Healthy" to the "Less Healthy" category. This decrease indicates that the cash reserves available to meet short-term liabilities are diminishing, which should be a serious concern for the bank's management.

Meanwhile, the FDR ratio increased from 87.68% in 2021 to 116.59% in 2024. This figure exceeds the ideal maximum limit and has been categorized as “Less Healthy” since 2023. This suggests that the bank's financing disbursement is greater than the third-party funds it has collected, which could potentially disrupt liquidity.



Therefore, although the bank is still able to aggressively distribute financing, the liquidity level of PT BPR Syariah Dinar Ashri is in a condition that requires close attention, especially regarding cash adequacy and the tendency of financing growth to surpass the funds collected.

Conclusion

Based on the CAMEL analysis of Bank Dinar's financial statements from 2021 to 2024, the following conclusions can be drawn :Capital adequacy and asset quality are in very good condition, indicating the bank's ability to maintain risk resilience and financing quality. Second, management efficiency and earnings performance show a declining trend, but still fall within a reasonably good category. Last, liquidity is the main concern, marked by a drastic decrease in the cash ratio and an FDR exceeding the safe limit. Bank Dinar is in a moderately sound condition but faces serious challenges in liquidity and operational efficiency. There is a need for improved short-term fund management and tighter operational cost control to remain competitive. It is recommended that the bank enhance its operational efficiency and strengthen liquidity management to maintain financial stability going forward.

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