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COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF THE HEALTH OF SHARIA COMMERCIAL BANKS AND CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT
This research uses a quantitative approach with a comparative research type. The sample selection in this study used a non-probability sampling method which was purposive sampling with the following criteria: financial banking which has two sharia and conventional systems, financial banking which issued 10 consecutive financial statements, financial statement banking which had the highest assets in 2011-2020, and banks whose financial statements whose profit and loss present data on outstanding shares and share prices. The results of the study show that: four financial ratios of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR, Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Return On Assets (ROA), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), analyzed there is 1 (one) financial ratios that have the ability to distinguish significantly, namely the CAR ratio, because it has been proven by obtaining a significant value below 0.05, while the other 2 (two) financial ratios do not have the ability to distinguish (not discriminator) significantly between Islamic banking and conventional Islamic banking groups, including LDR and ROA, this is evidenced by obtaining a significant value above/greater than 0.05. In addition, it also shows that the soundness of conventional banking is better than the financial performance of Islamic banking.

Keyword: NPF, ROA, CAR, BOPO, Banking Health

INTRODUCTION

Bank Indonesia as the central bank has an important role in monitoring the soundness of all banks. Therefore, Bank Indonesia stipulates provisions that must be met and implemented by banking institutions, namely based on the decision letter of the directors of Bank Indonesia number 30/12/KEP/DIR and Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 30/3/UPPB dated 30 April 1997 concerning Procedures for Assessment of the Soundness Level of Bank Indonesia. The assessment is carried out by qualifying several components from each component of *Capital*, *Assets*, *Management*, *Earningsn*, *Liquidity* or abbreviated as CAMEL. However, along with increasing business complexity and risk profile, banks need to identify problems that may arise in bank operations. Based on Bank Indonesia circular letter number 6 /23/DPNP of 2004, there is an additional component in the bank's valuation method, namely *sensitivity of market* (sensitivity to market risk) or abbreviated as CAMELS (Melia Kusumawati, 2013:2).

The global financial crisis that has occurred in the last few years has provided a valuable lesson that innovation in banking products, services and activities that are not matched by the application of adequate risk management can lead to various fundamental problems in banks and the financial system as a whole. Experience from the global financial crisis has prompted the need to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of risk management and *Good Corporate Governance* which aims to enable banks to follow up appropriate and faster improvements, banks are able to identify problems earlier, and implement better *Good Corporate Governance and risk management* so that banks are more resilient in facing crises (Melia Kusumawati, 2013:2).

In line with these developments, Bank Indonesia refined the method for assessing the soundness level of banks from CAMELS to RGEC on 25 October 2011 in accordance with BI Circular Letter number 13/24/DPNP concerning Assessment of Commercial Bank Soundness Level which is an implementation guideline from Bank Indonesia Regulation No.13 /1/PBI/2011. Since 1 January 2012 this regulation has been effectively used by all Commercial Banks. RGEC includes the components of *the Risk Profile* (consisting of 8 types of risk, namely operational risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, legal risk, strategic risk, reputation risk and compliance risk), Good *Corporate Governance, Earnings* and *Capital* (Melia Kusumawati, 2013: 3). Financial institutions in Indonesia are divided into two major groups, namely conventional financial institutions and Islamic financial institutions since the enactment of Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning banking. Conventional financial institutions can be interpreted as financial institutions that carry out their activities based on conventional principles or general principles that have long been embraced by the world community. Meanwhile, according to the National Sharia Council (DSN), Islamic financial institutions are financial institutions that issue Islamic financial products and obtain operational permits as Islamic financial institutions (DSN-MUI, 2003).

Banking with sharia principles is everything related to sharia banks and sharia business units. Includes institutions, business activities, as well as methods and processes in carrying out business activities based on sharia principles. Referring to its understanding, banks are included in financial institutions. Therefore, there is an obligation for banks to carry out financial reporting, meaning that banks must also carry out accounting processes (DSN-MUI, 2003).

An overview of the good and bad of an Islamic banking can be recognized through its performance which can be seen in the financial statements. Financial reports are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period (Kasmir, 2012: 7). Financial reports are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period (Kasmir, 2012: 7). Financial reports are made with the intention of providing an overview or progress reports which are periodically carried out by the management of the company concerned. In other words, financial reports aim to provide information regarding the financial position, performance and changes in the financial position of a company that is useful for a large number of users in making decisions. From the financial reports it will be read how the actual condition of the bank, including its weaknesses and strengths. Financial reports can be calculated by a number of ratios which are commonly used as the basis for assessing the soundness of a bank. The soundness of a bank is the financial condition and management of a bank as measured by ratios and obtaining an assessment of whether or not a bank is healthy (Muctar Bustari et al, 2016). Bank health is an important part for those who need it, namely stakeholders, the public using bank services, and Bank Indonesia as the supervisor and supervisor of banks in Indonesia. A healthy bank is a bank that can maintain and maintain public trust, can carry out the intermediary function, can help smooth payment traffic and can be used by the government in carrying out its duties (Khalil &Fuadi, 2016). The purpose of this study is to analyze the health of Islamic commercial banks with banksIndonesian conventional general if calculated using the method*RGEC (Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, Capital).*

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Sharia Financial Management

Management is part of a general management series that focuses on the company's financial function (Moeljadi, 2006:7). Meanwhile, Islamic financial management is an activity of planning, organizing, *staffing*, implementing and controlling financial functions guided by sharia principles (Muhamad, 2014:2). The function of Islamic financial management is related to financial decisions which include three main functions, namely: investment decisions, funding decisions and dividend sharing decisions. Each decision must be oriented towards achieving the company's goals, by achieving the company's goals it will boost the optimal value of the company (Muhamad, 2014: 8). The company's financial decisions are largely determined by the function of the financial management itself (Muhamad, 2014:8). Therefore, financial reports must facilitate all parties related to banking.

Financial statements
Statements are the end result of an accounting cycle. As the end result of an accounting cycle, financial reports provide information that is useful for making economic decisions for various parties, such as company owners and *creditors* (Sodikin and Riyono, 2016:23).

Islamic Bank Financial Institutions
Institutions as institutions with a profit sharing pattern which is the main foundation in all of its operations, both in financing and collection products, as well as other products. Even though the products of Islamic financial institutions have similarities to conventional financial institutions, in principle, systems and practices are different from conventional financial institution products because of the prohibition of *usury, gharar*and *maysir* (Ekaningsih et al, 2006:8).

Banking Financial Institutions
Article 1 paragraph (2) Law no. 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking, a bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of credit or other forms in order to improve the standard of living of the common people. In article 1 paragraph (4) what is meant by conventional Banks are Banks that carry out their business activities conventionally and based on their type consist of Conventional Commercial Banks. Whereas what is meant by Islamic banking is in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic banking is everything that concerns Islamic Banks and Islamic Business Units, encompassing institutions, business activities, as well as ways and processes in carrying out activities his efforts.

Bank Health
Bank health can be interpreted as the bank's ability to carry out banking operations normally and be able to fulfill all its obligations properly in a manner that is in accordance with applicable banking regulations (Kharul Umam, 2013:242).

RGEC method and its measurement
The standard for determining the soundness level of a bank has been determined by the government through Bank Indonesia, which has now shifted responsibility to the OJK. Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13/1/PBI/2011 and SE No. 13/ 24/ DPNP dated 25 October 2011 concerning the Rating System for Bank Soundness using a risk *-based bank rating approach*, both individually and in consolidation. This assessment procedure is more commonly known as the RGEC method, which stands for *Risk Profile*, *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG), *Earnings* (profitability), and *Capital* (capital).

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach, where this approach is based more on data that can be calculated to produce a robust quantitative assessment. The type of research used is comparative. The location of this research was carried out in banks that have two conventional and sharia systems in Indonesia, and have 10 financial reports in a row. The selected banks are Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) with Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah and Bank Mandiri with Bank Syariah Mandiri. Sources of data in this study were obtained from annual reports and financial reports of Islamic banking registered with the *Financial Services Authority* (OJK) which were downloaded via the official website at www.ojk.com literature books, and reports related to research.

Collecting data in this study using techniques or methods that are appropriate to the problem to be analyzed. The data collection technique used in this study is Documentation. The data collection method in this study uses the documentation method. According to Sugiyono (2016:240) records of past events, documents can be in the form of writing, drawings, or someone's monumental works. Collection of documents in the form of financial reports that have been published for the period 2011 to 2020 consecutively.
Data analysis techniques used in assessing the soundness of a bank on the ratio of NPF (*Non-Performing Financing)*, FDR, GCG *(Good Comparative Governance)*, ROA *(Return*

On Assets), and CAR *(Capital Aquacy Ratio).* The analytical tool used in this study is discriminant analysis which aims to classify each object into two or more groups based on the criteria of the sampling technique. Grouping is *mutually exclusive,* in the sense that if an object is included in group 1, it is impossible to enter another group (Santoso, 2001). The Kolmogorov Smirnov two-sample test is a test used to determine whether two independent samples come from the same population. This means that this test is applied in terms of proving whether the samples taken come from the same population or different populations. The grouping is carried out based on the classification of banks that operate using conventional systems and banks that operate profit sharing (Syari'ah). The health analysis was carried out using research results which consisted of several ratio groups: Liquidity consisted of the ratios of NPF (*Non-Performing Financing)*, FDR, GCG *(Good Comperarate Governance)*, ROA *(Return on Assets)*, and CAR *(Capital Aquacy Ratio)*.

RESULTS

This research was conducted at Conventional Banks namely Bank Mandiri and Bank BRI as well as Sharia Banks namely Bank Syariah Mandiri and Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah.

Comparison of Soundness Factor *Risk Profile* of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks

Factor Profile Based on NPF/NPL Ratio

Non-Performing Finance/Non-Performing Loan (NPF/NPL) is a comparison between problem financing and total financing. Non-performing financing is financing with substandard, doubtful and loss quality. If the higher this ratio, the worse the quality of bank financing, the higher the troubled financing, the more likely a bank is in a bad condition which can cause losses. The financing referred to here is financing provided to third parties, not including financing to other banks.

Based on the descriptive results, the average NPF value from 2011 to 2020 at 2 Islamic Banks, which shows that BRI's NPF with a ratio of 1.4333% looks very healthy, according to the NPF rating set by BI, namely NPF <2%. The NPF at Bank BRI Syariah with a ratio of 4.8867% looks healthy, in accordance with the NPF rating set by BI, which is 2% ≤ NPF <5%. The NPF at Bank Mandiri with a ratio of 4.2467% looks healthy, according to the NPF rating set by BI, which is 2% ≤ NPF <5%. Based on this presentation, it can be seen that the highest rating for NPF at Islamic Banks is at Bank B RI Syariah, then at Bank BRI and finally at Bank Mandiri Syariah. While the average CAR value from 2011 to 2020 at 2 Conventional Banks shows that BRI's CAR with a ratio of 2.2050% looks healthy, according to the CAR rating set by BI, namely 2% ≤ NPF <5%. BRI's CAR with a ratio of 2.5933% looks healthy, in accordance with the NPF rating set by BI, which is 2% ≤ NPF <5%. CAR B RI with a ratio of 2.4750% looks healthy, according to the NPF rating set by BI, which is 2% ≤ NPF <5%. Based on this presentation, it can be seen that the highest rating for the CAR ratio of Conventional Banks is at Bank Mandiri, then at Bank Mandiri and finally at Bank Mandiri. This shows that the soundness level of Conventional Banks is better in terms of NPF compared to Islamic Banks from 2011 to 2020. The lower the NPF value of a bank, the better the quality of the financing provided and the lower the risk of non-performing financing. So the four banks are still classified as healthy or safe banks because they exceed the standard set by BI, which is 5%. The four banks have good financing quality so that the amount of problematic financing can still be well controlled.

Based on the results of the *Mann Whitney U Test* it states that during 2011 to 2020 there is no significant average NPF comparison between the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks by looking at the significance value of NP F which is greater than 0.05, namely 0.082. This is because the financing of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks both have good performance and the business activities between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks are not much different which results in the level of non-performing financing also not having a significant difference.

Risk Profile Factors Based on BOPO
BOPO is a comparison between the financing provided by the bank and the third party funds that the bank managed to collect. The higher this ratio, the bank is described as a less liquid bank compared to a bank with a low BOPO ratio.

Based on the descriptive results, the BOPO value of Conventional Banks is better than that of Islamic Banks from 2011 to 2020. This can be seen by looking at the average BOPO of banking, namely MandiriSyariah Banks of 95.5350%, which shows that MandiriSyariah BOPO with a ratio of 95.5350% looks quite healthy, according to the BOPO rating set by BI, which is 85% < BOPO ≤ 100%, BOPO BRI Syariah is 86.4050% looks quite healthy, according to the BOPO rating set by BI, namely 85% < BOPO ≤ 100%. Based on this explanation, it can be seen that the highest BOPO ratio for Sharia Banks is BRI Syariah Banks, then BRI Syariah Banks, and finally Bank Mandiri. While the average CAR at Mandiri Conventional Banks is 85.0983% which looks quite healthy, BRI is 90.9750% which looks quite healthy, BRI Syariah is 91.1167 which looks quite healthy, according to the CAR rating set by BI, which is 85% <BOPO ≤ 100 %. Based on this presentation, it can be seen that the highest CAR ratio rating at Conventional Banks is at Bank MandiriSyariah, then at Bank BRI and finally at Bank Mandiri. This shows that Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks are quite healthy, according to BI's BOPO rating, which is 85% < BOPO ≤ 100%. According to Bank Indonesia's criteria, a ratio of 120% above the soundness of a bank's liquidity is zero. If it exceeds these standards, it will endanger the viability of the bank and will endanger the customer's deposit funds from that bank. The four banks are classified as banks that are quite healthy or safe because they do not exceed the standard set by BI of 120%. So in terms of liquidity, it has performed quite well and is able to pay back the withdrawal of funds made by depositors, offset by the growth in disbursed financing.

Based on the *Mann Whitney U Test* it states that during 2011 to 2020 there is no significant average BOPO comparison between the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks by looking at the BOPO significance value which is greater than 0.05, namely 0.063.

Comparison of GCG Soundness Levels of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks
Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is an important mechanism that is expected to encourage healthy business practices, the assessment of GCG factors at a bank is an assessment of the quality of bank management for the implementation of GCG principles. Based on the descriptive results, the GCG values of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks are the same. This can be seen by looking at the average GCG value of Sharia Banks, namely BRI Syariah, Bank MandiriSyariah and the average GCG value of Conventional Banks, namely BRI, Bank Mandiri. This shows that the GCG level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks from 2011 to 2020 is in good criteria.

Based on the results of the *Mann Whitney U Test, it was stated* that during 2011 to 2020 there was no significant average GCG comparison between the health levels of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks by looking at the GCG significance value which was greater than 0.05, namely 1.000. This is because the criteria are good, namely 1.5 – 2.5, so that during 2011 to 2020 the GCG factors of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks do not have a significant comparison.

Comparison of Soundness Factor *Earnings* of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks
Earnings Factor based on ROA Ratio
Return On Assets is the ratio used to measure the ability of bank management to generate profit/profit. This ratio illustrates the bank's ability to manage funds invested in all assets that generate profits and is an illustration of bank productivity in managing funds so as to generate profits. The higher the return on assets, the higher the amount of net profit generated from each rupiah of embedded funds from total assets, conversely if the lower

the return on assets, the lower the amount of net profit generated from each embedded rupiah of total assets.

Based on the descriptive results, the average ROA value from 2011 to 2020 at 2 Islamic Banks, which shows that Bank MandiriSyariah's ROA with a ratio of 12.0967% looks very healthy, in accordance with the NPF rating set by BI, namely ROA> 2%. ROA at Bank BRI Syariah with a ratio of 0.5467% looks quite healthy, according to the ROA rating set by BI, which is 0.5% < ROA ≤ 1.25%. ROA at Bank Mandiri with a ratio of 0.2183 % looks unhealthy, according to the ROA rating set by BI, which is 0% < ROA ≤ 0.5%. Based on this explanation, it can be seen that the highest ratio value of ROA at Islamic Banks is at Bank MandiriSyariah, then at Bank BRI and finally at Bank Mandiri. While the average ROA value from 2011 to 2020 at 2 Conventional Banks shows that Bank MandiriSyariah's ROA with a ratio of 3.3600% looks very healthy. ROA at Bank BRI of 3.1033 % looks very healthy. ROA at Bank BRI of 2.1483% looks very healthy. This is in accordance with the ROA rating set by BI, namely ROA > 2%. Based on this presentation, it can be seen that the highest ratio value for ROA at Conventional Banks is at Bank Mandiri, then at Bank BRI, and finally at Bank Mandiri. This shows that the soundness level of Conventional Banks is better in terms of ROA compared to Islamic Banks from 2011 to 2020. The lower the ROA value of a bank, the more efficient the bank is in utilizing its productive assets to generate profits or profits.

Based on the *Mann Whitney U Test,* it states that during 2011 to 2020 there is no significant average ROA comparison between the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks by looking at the significance value of ROA greater than 0.05, namely 0.087.

Earnings Factor based on BOPO Ratio
The ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Expenses is a ratio used to measure the ratio of operating costs or intermediation costs to operating income obtained from banks or used to measure the level of efficiency and ability of banks in carrying out their operational activities. The rise and fall of this ratio will affect the profit generated because the greater the operational costs, the lower the profit generated by the bank and vice versa.

Based on the descriptive results, the average BOPO value at 2 Islamic Banks, which shows that the average BOPO Bank BRIS with a ratio of 61.0497% looks very healthy, according to the BOPO rating set by BI, namely BOPO <83%. BOPO at Bank BRI Syariah with a ratio of 94.3500% looks unhealthy, in accordance with the BOPO rating set by BI, namely BOPO > 89%. BOPO at Bank MandiriSyariah with a ratio of 98.3283% looks unhealthy, according to the BOPO rating set by BI, namely BOPO> 89%. Based on this presentation, it can be seen that the highest BOPO rating for Islamic Banks is at Bank MandiriSyariah, then at Bank Mandiri, and finally at Bank BRI. While the average BOPO value from 2011 to 2020 at 2 Conventional Banks shows that Bank Mandiri's BOPO with a ratio of 68.0983% looks very healthy, according to the BOPO rating set by BI, namely BOPO < 83%. BOPO at Bank BRI of 72.0950 % looks very healthy, in accordance with the BOPO rating set by BI, namely BOPO <83%. BOPO at Bank Mandiri of 75.4067 % looks very healthy, in accordance with the BOPO rating set by BI, namely BOPO <83%. Based on this presentation, it can be seen that the highest BOPO value for Conventional Banks is at Bank BRI, then at Bank Mandiri, then at Islamic banks, namely Bank MandiriSyarih, and finally at Bank BRIS. This shows that the soundness level of Conventional Banks in terms of BOPO is better than Islamic Banks from 2011 to 2020 because the higher the BOPO value, the more inefficient a bank's ability to carry out the bank's operational activities and can also reduce the profits generated.

Based on the *Mann Whitney U Test it states* that during 2011 to 2020 there is a significant average BOPO comparison between the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks by looking at the BOPO significance value which is smaller than 0.05, namely 0.037. This is because Islamic banks, in terms of bank management, in controlling operational costs against operating income are classified as less efficient.

Comparison of Soundness Level of *Capital Factors* of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks

Capital Adequency Ratio (CAR) is a comparison of the amount of capital with the amount of Weighted Assets by Ratio (ATMR). This ratio shows how far all of the bank's assets that contain the ratio are co-financed from the bank's own capital funds in addition to obtaining funds from sources outside the bank, or the ratio is to measure the adequacy of the bank's capital to support risky assets. The higher the capital adequacy to bear the risk of bad credit, the better the bank's performance and can increase public confidence in banks which can then increase profits and vice versa.

Based on the descriptive results, the average CAR value at 2 Islamic Banks, which shows that the average CAR of Bank MandiriSyariah with a ratio of 41.5233% looks very healthy, in accordance with the CAR rating set by BI, namely CAR > 12%. CAR at Bank BRI Syariah with a ratio of 25.3717% looks very healthy, in accordance with the CAR rating set by BI, namely CAR > 12%. The CAR at Bank MandiriSyaiah with a ratio of 16.1933% looks very healthy, according to the CAR rating set by BI, namely CAR > 12%. It can be seen that the highest CAR ratio for Islamic Banks is at Bank MandiriSyariah, then Bank BRIS, Bank Mandiri and finally Bank MandiriSyariah. While the average CAR value from 2011 to 2020 at 2 Conventional Banks shows that Bank Mandiri's CAR with a ratio of 21.9233% looks very healthy, according to the CAR rating set by BI, namely CAR > 12%. CAR at Bank BRI of 20.4200 % looks very healthy, in accordance with the CAR rating set by BI, namely CAR <12%. CAR at Bank Mandiri of 18.6167 % looks very healthy, in accordance with the CAR rating set by BI, namely CAR <12%. It can be seen that the highest CAR ratio for Conventional Banks is at Bank Mandiri, then Bank BRI, Bank MandiriSyariah and finally Bank BRIS. This shows that the soundness of Islamic Banks in terms of CAR is better than Conventional Banks from 2011 to 2020 because the higher the CAR value, the better the quality of bank capital is to cover bank losses that may occur due to risky assets. The four banks are classified as healthy and safe banks because they exceed the RWA determined by BI by 8%, the two banks have been able to provide very good capital and have been able to manage their capital to cover possible losses from risky assets.

Based on the *Mann Whitney U Test,* it states that during 2011 to 2020 there is no significant average CAR comparison between the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks by looking at a CAR significance value that is greater than 0.05, namely 0.082.

DISCUSSION

The results of descriptive statistical tests on the ratios of NPF, ROA, BOPO, CAR and GCG to the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks in Indonesia from 2011 to 2020 are that the average NPF of Conventional Banks is greater than the average NPF of Islamic Banks. The average ROA of Islamic Banks is smaller than the average ROA of Conventional Banks. This shows that the ROA of Conventional Banks is better than the ROA of Islamic Banks. The average BOPO of Islamic Banks is greater than the average BOPO of Conventional Banks. This shows that the BOPO of Conventional Banks is better than the BOPO of Islamic Banks. The average CAR of Islamic Banks is greater than the average CAR of Conventional Banks. This shows that the CAR of Islamic Banks is better than that of Conventional Banks. The average GCG of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks is the same. This shows that the GCG of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks is good.

The results of hypothesis testing with *the Mann Whitney U Test* on the *risk profile factor*, namely NPF, there is no significant comparison of the bank's soundness level between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks. *Earnings* factors are ROA and BOPO, in ROA there is no significant comparison to the level of bank soundness between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks, while in BOPO there is no significant comparison to the soundness level of banks between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks. Then on the *Capital* factor, namely CAR, there is no significant comparison to the level of bank soundness between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks. On the GCG *(Good Corporate*

Governance) factor, namely *Self Assessment,* there is no significant comparison to the soundness level of the bank between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be seen that overall Conventional Banks are better compared to Sharia Banks in 2011 to 2020. In the *Risk Profile factor* of the NPF/NPL, FDR/LDR ratio there is no comparison of a significant level of soundness against Sharia Banks and Conventional Banks. In the GCG Factor there is no comparison of the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks. In the ROA *Earnings* ratio, there is no comparison of the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks, but in the ROE and BOPO ratios there is a significant comparison of the soundness level of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks. In the *Capital* ratio CAR factor, there is no comparison of the level of soundness that is significant to Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks.

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Shariah Economics,
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