



Comparative Indicators Of Credit Risk And Operational Risk Of Pt. Indonesian Sharia Bank Tbk Nationally

A Comparison Of Credit Risk And Operational Risk Of Pt. Indonesian Sharia Bank

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Abstract

This research aims to see the comparison of credit and operational risks of PT. Indonesian Sharia Bank nationally. The variables used in this research are credit risk (X1), operational risk (X2), and PT. Indonesian Sharia Bank (Y). This research method uses a mix method. The data sources used in this research are secondary data originating from the Financial Services Authority website and other supporting data from various print and electronic media related to this research. Data analysis used the Paired T-Test using SPSS 27.0.

INTRODUCTION

Sharia banking in Indonesia is a new discovery or new phenomenon in today's modern economy, its emergence coincides with the efforts of Islamic experts to improve

people's welfare with an Islamic economic system which is believed to be able to replace and renew the previous conventional economic system which was based on the interest system, Suhaimi, (2018). The Islamic economic system itself is based on not using usury in its operational system and other activities carried out therein, because Islamic finance is a bank that operates in accordance with the principles of Islamic law, which refers to the Qur'an, hadith and sunnah as the basic basis of law and operational.

Tabel 1. Pembiayaan Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah
(Dalam Miliar Rupiah)

No	Akad	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	<i>Mudhorobah</i>	8.631	10.229	12.023	13.625	14.354
2	<i>Musyarakah</i>	14.624	18.960	27.667	39.874	49.416
3	<i>Murabahah</i>	37.508	56.365	88.004	110.565	117.371
4	<i>Salam</i>	0	0	0	0	0
5	<i>Istishna</i>	347	326	376	582	633
6	<i>Ijarah</i>	2.341	3.839	7.345	10.481	10.620
7	<i>Qardh</i>	4.731	12.937	12.090	8.995	5.965

Sumber: Statistik Perbankan Syariah, Maret 2015

Table 1 above shows that there is an increase every year in every financing offered by sharia financial institutions in Indonesia. This condition shows that there is a high level of trust among the Indonesian people in the sharia financial sector. The level of public trust in financing in the sharia sector certainly cannot be separated from the management control that exists within the banking company, especially regarding compliance, Farida, Dewi, V, S. (2018). Obedience is carrying out what is permitted and abandoning what is prohibited in the decrees of Allah SWT. in all Islamic banking activities.

In the Indonesian context, the progress of Sharia Banking has reached the establishment of PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk (BSI) which officially operates on February 1 2021. BSI is the largest sharia bank in Indonesia which is the result of the merger of three sharia banks from the Association of State-Owned Banks (Himbara), namely: PT BankBRI Syariah (BRIS), PT Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM), and PT Bank BNI Syariah (BNIS), Suhaimi, (2018). It is hoped that the government's policy innovation to merge three Islamic banks will be able to provide new financial institution options for the community and at the same time boost the national economy.

One of the visions taken by Bank Syariah Indonesia is to become a world-scale

sharia bank, namely the target to be ranked in the top ten world sharia banks with large capitalization value by 2025, Suhaimi, (2018). The problem in the future is that we will continue to face various risks that affect Indonesian sharia banks themselves, such as credit risk, operational risk and so on. The more public interest in sharia banking, the greater the risk they face when the financing does not run smoothly.

Credit risk is the risk resulting from the failure of customers or other parties to fulfill their obligations to the bank in accordance with the agreed terms and agreements, Farida, Dewi, V, S. (2018). Sharia banking differentiates into two types of failure to pay, namely failure due to ability (deliberately not paying) and bankruptcy (unable to pay debts for reasons recognized in sharia). One of which is included in the risk of financing concentration (this risk arises due to the concentration of funding provision to one party or group of parties, industry, sector and geographic area) Rustam in Farida, Dewi, V, S. (2018). Credit risk also arises from various bank financial activities such as financing and other financial instruments via inter-bank transfers and so on.

Table 2. Types of Financing and the Risks They Face

Jenis Pembiayaan	Risiko
<i>Murabahah</i>	Pembiayaan dalam jangka panjang menimbulkan risiko tidak bersaing bagi hasil kepada dana pihak ketiga
<i>Ijarah</i>	Bila barang yang disewakan milik bank, risikonya adalah tidak produktifnya asset ijarah karena tidak adanya nasabah. Bila barang yang disewakan bukan milik bank, risikonya adalah rusaknya barang oleh nasabah di luar pemakaian normal. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kovenan ganti rugi kerusakan barang yang tidak disebabkan oleh pemakaian normal. Bila diberikan dalam bentuk jasa risikonya adalah tidak performnya pemberi jasa. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kovenan risiko itu merupakan tanggung jawab nasabah karena pemberi jasa dipilih oleh nasabah sendiri.
<i>Ijarah Muntahiyah Bittamlik</i>	Bila pembayaran dengan ballon payment, yakni pembayaran angsuran besar pada akhir periode risikonya adalah risiko ketidakmampuan nasabah untuk membayarnya. Risiko ini dapat diatasi dengan memperpanjang jangka waktu sewa.
<i>Salam dan Istishna</i>	Risiko gagal serah barang dan risiko jatuhnya harga barang.

Source: Farida, Dewi, V, S. (2018)

Table 2 above shows that there are risks in sharia bank financing, in this case sharia banks must be able and have management in managing risks in existing financing. Sharia banks must be able to manage credit risk in their financing portfolio related to deterioration in quality and concentration.



According to Tawan in Utami, Silaen, U. (2018) operational risk is a risk that is caused by, among other things, inadequacy or non-functioning of internal processes, human error, system failure, and external problems that affect bank operations. It can also be said that operational risk is a risk that prevents a bank from carrying out normal operational activities due to natural disasters, fires, or other reasons such as hackers who manage to infiltrate the bank's data center and disrupt the data.

The following are the factors that cause this operational risk to arise, namely:

1. Infrastructure such as technology, policy, environment, security, disputes and so on.
2. Process and resources.

These sources of risk can cause events that have a negative impact on bank operations so that the emergence of these types of operational risk events is one measure of the success or failure of risk management for operational risk. Jarir, A. (2018). Problems that occur in this operational system reduce the company's performance and even hinder the activities that will be carried out, so it is necessary to regulate and manage the risks that occur so that they do not last long. Controls must provide adequate and sound confidence in operations and produce reliable and trustworthy reporting.

Risk management in an Islamic perspective is an effort to maintain God's trust in wealth for the benefit of humanity. Various sources from the Al-Qur'an have explained to humans the importance of managing this risk. Human success in managing risks can bring goodness or benefit, so it is good for humans to manage risks that will occur. This risk management can also be studied through the story of Yusuf interpreting the king's dream at that time. This story is contained in the Qur'an as follows: (After the servant met Yusuf he exclaimed): "Yusuf, O very trustworthy person, explain to us about the seven fat heifers which were eaten by the seven cows. an emaciated female and seven green ears of wheat and seven dry ones so that I may return to the people, so that they may know." QS: 12: 46. Yusuf said: "So that you plant for seven years (for a long time) as usual; then whatever you reap you must leave the grain except a little for you to eat. QS: 12: 47. Then after that there will come seven years that very difficult, which uses up what you have saved to face it (a difficult year), except for a little of the (seeds of wheat) that you have saved. QS: 12: 48. Then after that there will come a year in which



humans will be given (adequate) rain and in the future that's where they press the grapes." QS: 12: 49.

From this story, it can be said that in the second seven years there will be a terrible drought. This is a risk that befell Yusuf's country. However, because the king's dream was later interpreted by Yusuf, Joseph then carried out measurements and controls over the risks that would occur in the second seven years. Yusuf did this by advising the community to save some of that year's harvest so that there would be no famine the following year, this would prevent Yusuf and the community from famine. The risk management carried out by him is truly perfect.

From the theory and phenomena above, this research wants to see how the level of credit risk at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and wanted to see the level of operational risk at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and how to resolve or manage credit risk and operational risk at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. the.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative research and descriptive research. This quantitative method is a method that is carried out by looking for data that can provide a clear picture of the company's financial performance for the author to compare the development of the company's financial performance each year, as well as to measure numerical and statistical data related to the comparison of credit risk and operational risk in PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. nationally and then combined with a descriptive approach to provide an explanation or description of the phenomenon. The data used is secondary data from data published by the company such as document materials, company records, and financial reports, and various sources from books, articles, the Al-Qur'an, previous researchers, the internet, as well as several experts who are relevant to the problem at hand. we will look into it. Data collection using statistical datasets is the use of data that is already available. Provided by institutions related to this research and usually collected by authorized third parties. The population of this study was obtained from the financial reports of PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and the sample is monthly data from PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. in the period 2020 –

2022, thus obtaining a sample of 68 samples of financial report data.

The data analysis method in this research uses variable ratio analysis and uses statistical analysis, namely credit ratios and operational ratios. To explain the risks in banking.

The ratios that can explain and describe the condition of a bank include:

- a. Credit risk is a condition where the customer/other party fails to fulfill their obligations to the bank in accordance with the agreed agreement. The indicators to measure it are:

Konvensional:	NPL	= $\frac{\text{Pembiayaan bermasalah}}{\text{Total pembiayaan}} \times 100\%$
Syariah:	NPF	= $\frac{\text{Kredit bermasalah}}{\text{Total pembiayaan}} \times 100\%$

- b. Operational risks are: Risks resulting from internal processes that do not meet standards, human error, system errors or external events that affect bank operations Setiawan, (2021). The indicators to measure it are:

Konvensional & Syariah	BOPO	= $\frac{\text{Beban operasional}}{\text{Pendapatan operasional}} \times 100\%$
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Statistical analysis in this research uses quantitative methods with comparative analysis techniques with the Paired Sample T-test expressed in numbers and the calculations use statistical methods assisted by the statistical product and service solution (SPSS) program. This analysis is used to see the difference between credit risk and operational risk, which one is more stable and has a higher value at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and the relationship between the two variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Non Performing Loans (NPL) is a measure of credit risk; The lower the NPL, the lower the credit risk the bank takes. Silaen Utami (2018). Bank losses are a possibility for banks with high NPL levels because they have to pay higher reserves for productive assets and other costs. Non Performing Loan Ratio Non Performing Loan (NPL) Value at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk and Islamic Commercial Bank

Indonesia for 2021 to 2022 are as follows.

Credit Ratio Analysis at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. 2020-2022 period

Table 3. PT's NPL/NPF ratio. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. 2020-2022 period

KET	Year		
	2020*	2021	2022
NPF Gross	2.88	2.93	2.42
Net NPF	1.12	0.87	0.57
Total	4%	3.8%	2.99%

Source: PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

In table 3 above, it can be seen that the total ratio figure for NPF at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. shows instability and decreases every year. This indicates that PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. have financing problems such as substandard, doubtful and non-performing which have been reduced little by little. Gross NPF went up and down and non-performing financing on Net NPF decreased.

Operational Ratio Analysis at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. 2021-2022 period

Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO), or the ratio used to assess a bank's ability to control operating costs relative to operating income, was introduced in 2018 by Utami and Silaen. A ratio known as BOPO, which compares operating costs to operating income, is used to assess a bank's operational efficiency and capacity. PA Siregar (2020).

Table 4. BOPO Ratio of PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. 2020-2022 period

KET	Year		
	2020*	2021	2022
BOPO	84.61	80.46	75.88
Total	84.61%	80.46%	75.88%

Source: PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

Table 4 above shows that from 2020 to 2022 the BOPO value continues to



decline. In 2020 it was 84.61%, in 2021 it was 80.46% and in 2022 it was 75.88%. This indicates that control at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. decreased so that people's trust in PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. also decreased. The higher the ratio value on the BOPO variable, the better PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. in controlling operational costs and conversely, the lower the BOPO ratio will threaten people's trust in the bank.

Risk Settlement Management at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

To ensure sustainable financial and operational growth, Indonesian sharia banks continue to implement risk management. Because Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) is aware that risk exposure resulting either directly or indirectly from the bank's business activities has an impact on business continuity, BSI has implemented a risk management strategy, which includes:

- a. Determination of risks associated with banking products and transactions;
- b. Determining the use of measurement methods and risk management information systems;
- c. Determining the level of risk to be taken (risk appetite) and risk tolerance (risk tolerance) in accordance with the bank's business strategy and targets;
- d. Determination of risk rating assessments;
- e. Preparation of emergency plans (contingency plans) in the worst conditions;
- f. Determination of an internal control system in implementing risk management.

Comparative Statistical Analysis of Credit Risk and Operational Risk

Basic decision making paired sample test

1. if the Sig value. (2-tailed) < 0.05 , then there is a significant difference between the results of financial ratios on credit and operational data.
2. if the Sig value. (2-tailed) > 0.05 , so there is no significant difference between the results of financial ratios on credit and operational data.

Analysis Results with Paired Sample T-test

Paired Samples Statistics						
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
Pair 1	KREDIT	3,4333	3	,87962	,50785	
	OPERASIONAL	80,3167	3	4,36676	2,52115	

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	KREDIT & OPERASIONAL	3	,910	,272

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	KREDIT - OPERASIONAL	-76,88333	3,58464	2,06959	-85,78807	-67,97860	-37,149	2	<,001

Paired Samples Effect Sizes						
		Standardizer ^a	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		
				Lower	Upper	
Pair 1	KREDIT - OPERASIONAL	Cohen's d	3,58464	-21,448	-41,220	-3,366
		Hedges' correction	4,49268	-17,113	-32,889	-2,686

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation of the mean difference.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation of the mean difference, plus a correction factor.

Decision-making

It is known that the Sig value. (2-tailed) of $0.001 < 0.05$, then we can conclude that there is a real difference between the results of financial ratios at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk on credit and operations.

So through analysis of the increasing BOPO financial ratios there is an influence on the credit financial ratios at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. because when a bank has good efficiency and trust and all problems are under control, there will be no credit risk or credit problems such as substandard, doubtful and bad debts so that a bank's activities can run smoothly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In the credit ratio results, it can be seen that the total ratio figure for NPF at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. shows instability and decreases every year. This indicates that PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. have financing problems such as substandard, doubtful and non-performing which have been reduced little by little. Gross NPF went up and down and non-performing financing on Net NPF decreased.

2. Shows that from 2020 to 2022 the BOPO value continues to decline. In 2020 it was 84.61%, in 2021 it was 80.46% and in 2022 it was 75.88%. This indicates that control at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. decreased so that people's trust in PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. also decreased. The higher the ratio value on the BOPO variable, the better PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. in controlling operational costs and conversely, the lower the BOPO ratio will threaten people's trust in the bank.
3. It is known that the Sig value. (2-tailed) of $0.001 < 0.05$, then we can conclude that there is a real difference between the results of financial ratios at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk on credit and operations. So through analysis of the increasing BOPO financial ratios there is an influence on the credit financial ratios at PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. because when a bank has good efficiency and trust and all problems are under control, there will be no credit risk or credit problems such as substandard, doubtful and bad debts so that a bank's activities can run smoothly.

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