

## ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT RATIO AT PT BANK BRI SYARIAH TBK ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

*This research was conducted to determine the ratio analysis of financial statements at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk, namely through profitability ratios. This research uses ratio analysis methodology, which is to analyze using comparisons of quantitative data shown in the balance sheet and profit and loss. . Data obtained from Bank BRI Syariah's financial statements in Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely for three consecutive years, from 31 December 2017 to 31 December 2019. From this study, the results showed that the Net Profit Margin in 2017 was 5.67%, in 2018 it was 5.39%, and in 2019 it was 3.21%. Return on assets in 2017 was 0.32%, in 2018 it was 0.28%, and in 2019 it was 0.17%. Return On Equity in 2017 was 3.88%, in 2018 was 2.12%, and in 2019 was 1.45%. The development of the level of profitability at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk in 2017 - 2019 has decreased every year.*

**Keywords:** *ratio profitability, net profit margin, return on assets, return on equity*

### A. INTRODUCTION

Profits are an essential element for the survival of the company. To determine the company's success in achieving its objectives, namely to generate these profits, financial measures or indicators are needed. To measure whether the results have been said to be maximum or not, certain numbers are usually used. These indicators can be obtained from financial reports that are prepared periodically, which in general are balance sheets, profit / loss statements.

Finance is a supporting factor in carrying out the company's operational activities. In this case, the financial report is one of the appropriate instruments to study in evaluating and measuring the

company's financial performance because it contains important information including financial information about the company's business results and financial position. Financial statements also contain financial information that reflects the health and capabilities of the company concerned. The most important thing for analyzing financial statements is the calculation of financial ratios.

Disclosing financial ratio analysis is a company performance analysis instrument that explains various financial relationships and indicators, which are intended to show changes in financial conditions or past operating performance and help illustrate the trend of these change

patterns, to then show the risks and opportunities inherent in the company concerned. Assessing company performance is one of the reasons for analyzing financial statements. Where the performance appraisal is carried out to determine the level of efficiency and effectiveness of the organization in achieving predetermined goals. Analysis of financial report ratios is an ongoing research, so in this analysis of financial report ratios it is not only carried out for one period, but every year this analysis is mandatory, to find out how the company develops in each year.

Based on the description above, an analysis is conducted on financial statement ratio at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk according to islamic perspective. Financial statement variables to be analyzed are Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return On Asset (ROA), and Return On Equity (ROE).

## B. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Financial Statement

Financial reports are the result of recording all financial transactions in the company. Financial reports are the results of accountants' work in reporting the economic reality of a company. Financial report analysis requires raw materials in the form of financial reports. From these

financial reports, the financial ratios are then calculated (Prihadi, 2019).

Financial reports are the company's main communication tool. Companies can communicate their production or business process activities, companies can also seek new investors and even apply for credit to banks to get new financing. These financial statements are the only documents we can get to understand the company. The purpose of financial statement analysis itself is essentially to assist users in predicting the future of the company by comparing, evaluating, and analyzing trends from various aspects of the company's financial (Wahyudiono, 2014).

### 2. Financial Reporting Foundation

Allah said in Surah Al Anbiyaa ': 47

وَنَضَعُ الْمَوَازِينَ الْقِسْطَ لِيَوْمِ  
الْقِيَامَةِ فَلَا تُظْلَمُ نَفْسٌ شَيْئًا  
وَإِنْ كَانَ مِثْقَالَ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ حَرْدَلٍ  
أَتَيْنَا بِهَا وَكَفَىٰ بِنَا حَاسِبِينَ

“We will put the right scales on the Day of Judgment, so no one will lose anything. And if (the practice) is only as heavy as a mustard seed, we will definitely bring it (the reward). And we are sufficient as calculation makers” (Q.S. Al-Anbiya: 47).

Furthermore, Allah also said in Surah An Nisaa ': 135

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ  
بِالْقِسْطِ شُهَدَاءَ لِلَّهِ وَلَوْ عَلَىٰ  
أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوِ الْوَالِدِينَ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ ؕ

إِنْ يَكُنْ غَنِيًّا أَوْ فَاقِرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أُولُو  
بِحِمَالِهِ فَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا الْهَوَى أَنْ  
تَعْدِلُوا وَإِنْ تَلَمَّوْا أَوْ تُعْرَضُوا فَإِنَّ  
اللَّهَ كَانَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرًا

“Oh people who believe, be a true enforcer of justice, a witness because of Allah, even against yourself or your father and family. If he is rich or poor, then Allah knows better about his benefit. So do not follow lust because you want to deviate from the truth. And if you twist (words) or are reluctant to be a witness, then in fact Allah is omniscient in all what you are doing” (Q.S. An-Nisa’: 135).

### 3. Ratio Analysis

Financial ratios are an activity of comparing numbers in the financial statements by dividing one number by another. Comparisons can be made between one component and one component in a financial report or between components that exist between financial statements. Then the figures being compared can be in the form of numbers in one period or several periods. The analysis used is the analysis of profitability.

### 4. Net Profit Margin

According to (Watung & Ilat, 2016), Net Profit Margin is the relationship between net income after tax and sales shows management's ability to run the company until it is quite successful in recovering or controlling the cost of merchandise or services, operating

expenses, depreciation, loan interest and taxes. NPM can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

### 5. Return On Asset

Profitability measures the level of profit generated by the company. Besides aiming to determine the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period, this ratio also aims to measure the level of management effectiveness in running company operations (Hery, 2015).

Return on assets (ROA) is obtained by comparing net income after tax to total assets. Return on assets (ROA) shows the company's ability to generate profits from the assets used (Horne and Wachowicz, 2009). A positive Return On Asset (ROA) indicates that the total assets used for company operations are able to provide profits for the company. Conversely, if the Return On Asset (ROA) is negative, it indicates that the total assets used do not provide a gain / loss. The following is the Return On Asset (ROA) formula:

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

### 6. Return On Equity

Return on Equity (ROE) is a measurement of income available to company owners (both common stockholders and preferred stock) on the capital invested in the company (Syamsuddin, 2011). According to

(Sudana, 2011), Return on Equity (ROE) is the company's ability to generate profit after tax by using its own capital. The higher this ratio, the more efficient the use of own capital is carried out by the company management. If more and more profits are generated, investors will get greater returns on their investment. The greater this ratio, the more efficient the company manages with its own capital. The Return On Equity formula is as follows:

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Shareholders' Equity}} \times 100$$

## 7. Accounting According to Islamic Perspective

Accounting is a form of recording that is shown to provide information as information on financial conditions, so this is what Islam recommends to record every transaction so as not to raise suspicion between the two parties (Furywardhana, 2019). More specifically, the discourse and development of Islamic accounting originates from the awareness that accounting is a tool in business. Accounting is often said to be the language of business, which serves as a medium for disseminating information for all relevant and related parties (Adnan, 2005). According to (Muhammad, 2005) in the Surah al-Baqarah: 282, Allah ordered to write correctly all transactions that have

occurred during muamalah. From the results of this writing can be used as information to determine what will be done by someone.

Al-Qur'an Surah Al Baqarah: 282

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَدَايَنْتُمْ بِدَيْنٍ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَاكْتُبُوهُ ۚ وَلْيَكْتُب بَيْنَكُمْ كَاتِبٌ بِالْعَدْلِ ۚ وَلَا يَأْب كَاتِبٌ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ كَمَا عَلَّمَهُ اللَّهُ ۚ فَلْيَكْتُبْ وَلْيُمْلِلِ الَّذِي عَلَيْهِ الْحَقُّ وَلْيَتَّقِ اللَّهَ رَبَّهُ وَلَا يَبْخَسْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا ۚ فَإِنْ كَانَ الَّذِي عَلَيْهِ الْحَقُّ سَفِيهًا أَوْ ضَعِيفًا أَوْ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يُمِلَّ هُوَ فَلْيُمْلِلْ وَلِيُّهُ بِالْعَدْلِ ۚ وَاسْتَشْهِدُوا شَهِيدَيْنِ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ ۖ فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُونَا رَجُلَيْنِ فَرَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَتَانِ مِمَّن تَرْضَوْنَ مِنَ الشُّهَدَاءِ أَنْ تَضِلَّ إِحْدَاهُمَا فَتُذَكِّرَ إِحْدَاهُمَا الْأُخْرَىٰ ۚ وَلَا يَأْب الشُّهَدَاءُ إِذَا مَا دُعُوا ۚ وَلَا تَسْأَمُوا أَنْ تَكْتُبُوهُ صَغِيرًا أَوْ كَبِيرًا إِلَىٰ أَجَلِهِ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ أَفْسَطُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَأَقْوَمُ لِلشَّهَادَةِ وَأَدْنَىٰ أَلَّا تَرْتَابُوا ۖ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً حَاضِرَةً تُدِيرُونَهَا بَيْنَكُمْ فَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَلَّا تَكْتُبُوهَا ۗ وَأَشْهِدُوا إِذَا تَبَايَعْتُمْ ۚ وَلَا يُضَارَّ كَاتِبٌ وَلَا شَهِيدٌ ۚ وَإِنْ تَفَعَّلُوا فَإِنَّهُ فُسُوقٌ بِكُمْ ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۖ وَيُعَلِّمُكُمُ اللَّهُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

“Oh people who believe, if you are not in cash for the stipulated, let a writer among you write it correctly. And don't the writer be reluctant to write it down as Allah has done it, let him write, and let the person in debt imitate what was written, and let him be devoted to Allah, his God, and let him not subtract anything from his debt. If the person in debt is a person who is weak in mind or in a weak condition or he himself does not accept it, then let his representative believe it honestly and witness it with two witnesses from two men among you. If there are not two men, then one man and two women from the witnesses that you are pleased with, so that if someone forgets then someone reminds him. Don't let the witnesses be reluctant to give information when they are summoned, and don't get tired of writing down the debt, whether small or large, until the deadline for paying it. That way, is more just with Allah and the more it strengthens the testimony and is closer to not raising your doubts. Write mu'amalah that, unless mu'amalah is a cash trade that you run between you, then there is no sin for you if you do not write it. And witness it when you buy and sell, and don't make it difficult for writers and witnesses to complicate each other. If you do that, then actually it is an act of wickedness in you. And fear Allah, Allah taught you, and Allah is omniscient about everything.

## **C. METHOD**

### **1. Research Methods**

The population used in this research is Bank BRI Syariah which presents the

financial statements and ratios required in this study, namely for three consecutive years, from 31 December 2017 to 31 December 2019. Samples were taken from the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

### **2. Object of Research**

The scope of the research object defined by the author in accordance with the problem to be studied is about the analysis of financial statement ratio at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk according to islamic perspectives.

### **3. Data Collection Technique**

According to (Vlachos, Panagopoulos, Theotokis, Singh, & Singh, 2014), data collection techniques can be done in two ways, and this research uses two methods, namely:

#### **a. Library Research**

This data collection method is done by collecting materials or data related to the object to be examined. This method can be done by studying, studying various literary books, journals, newspapers and various other written sources relating to the object to be examined.

#### **b. A Secondary Data**

Data obtained from secondary data is data obtained in ready-made form or in the form of publications and collected and processed by an

organization or other party, such as an official website on the Internet.

#### **4. Data Type**

Types of data are divided into sections, the first based on the nature of qualitative data and quantitative data (Rustam & Adiningrat, 2019). In this research the authors used qualitative data which is an emphasis on processes and meanings that have not been measured in terms of quantity, and only gives a complex picture of a phenomenon. The first data analysis used is descriptive method, which is a method that describes the results of research by examining the data obtained from the company and then comparing it with various theories that support the research problem. From the results of these comparisons, conclusions were drawn and continued by suggesting some useful suggestions for the company. Furthermore, the authors conducted a financial ratio analysis. This analysis is based on quantitative data, namely data in the form of numbers contained in the company's financial statements. The analysis steps

that will be used in this research are calculating and analyzing the company's financial statements using financial ratios. The ratios used here are the Liquidity Ratio, Solvency Ratio, Profitability Ratio and Equity Ratio.

#### **D. DISCUSSION.**

##### **1. Profitability Ratio of Financial Statements for the 2017 - 2019 Period**

Profitability ratio is the main ratio in all financial statements, because the main objective of the company is the results of operating profits. Profits are the end result of policies and decisions made by management. The profit ratio will be used for the effectiveness of the company's operations so as to generate profits for the company. Profitability ratio is very important for all users of the annual report, especially investors and creditors. The following is presented financial statement data in the form of balance sheet and profit / loss statement for the period 2017 - 2019 PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk:

#### **PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk**

##### **Balance sheet**

As of December 31, 2017 - 2019

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash	347.997	231.268	262.485
Restricted funds			
Current accounts with bank Indonesia	1.797.626	1.498.333	1.327.895
Current accounts with other banks third parties	34.500	36.038	6.815

Current accounts with other banks related parties	211.321	170.068	295.923
Placements with bank Indonesia and other banks			
Placements with bank Indonesia and other banks third parties	2.218.000	4.332.000	3.273.000
Marketable securities third parties	215.098	230.000	1.889.017
Marketable securities related parties	7.195.970	8.868.114	8.379.253
Acceptance receivables			
Acceptance receivables third parties			1.381
Murabahah receivables			
Murabahah receivables third parties	10.758.085	11.289.907	13.260.868
Murabahah receivables related parties	128.880	285.163	298.849
Allowance for impairment losses for murabahah receivables	(429.948)	(204.194)	(366.869)
Istishna receivables			
Istishna receivables third parties	4.421	3.350	2.709
Istishna receivables related parties			
Allowance for impairment losses for istishna receivables	(112)	(138)	(9)
Ijarah receivables			
Ijarah receivables third parties			19.589
Ijarah receivables related parties			
Allowance for impairment losses for ijarah receivables			(1.697)
Qardh funds			
Qardh funds third parties	534.226	140.643	137.519
Qardh funds related parties	4.017	226.361	269.135
Allowance for impairment losses for qardh funds	(14.142)	(2.644)	(7.319)
Mudharabah financing			
Mudharabah financing third parties	832.087	367.321	219.458
Mudharabah financing related parties	25.932	117.526	194.638
Allowance for impairment losses for mudharabah financing	(17.045)	(9.547)	(6.850)
Musyarakah financing			
Musyarakah financing third parties	4.739.770	5.938.089	7.938.564
Musyarakah financing related parties	837.450	1.810.040	3.444.457
Allowance for impairment losses for musyarakah financing	(129.222)	(341.174)	(363.148)
Prepaid expenses	184.826	251.190	278.447
Deferred tax assets	140.883	163.670	238.999
Ijarah assets	1.146.920	1.676.682	1.597.231
Property and equipment	177.935	221.444	224.050
Foreclosed assets	323.877	191.484	3.156
Tax amnesty assets			
Other assets	274.032	424.090	305.942
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>31.543.384</b>	<b>37.915.084</b>	<b>43.123.488</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Obligations due immediately	86.752	110.734	61.253
Undistributed profit sharing	35.683	57.896	52.503
Wadiah demand deposits			
Wadiah demand deposits third parties	1.753.268	1.508.535	1.626.551
Wadiah demand deposits related parties	16.076	770.701	403.347
Savings			
Savings third parties			
Savings related parties			

Wadiah savings			
Wadiah savings third parties	4.741.835	5.590.438	6.942.340
Wadiah savings related parties	7.817	11.373	9.348
Time deposits			
Time deposits third parties			
Time deposits related parties			
Wakalah deposits			
Wakalah deposits third parties			
Wakalah deposits related parties			
Other banks deposits	14.333	808.940	15.999
Interest payables			
Acceptance payables			1.381
Accounts payable			
Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies	2.134	1.221	1.972
Accrued expenses			
Taxes payable	40.391	32.265	80.926
Deferred tax liabilities			
Tax amnesty liabilities			
Other liabilities	1.359.033	1.958.346	2.641.184
post-employment benefit obligations	43.133	44.467	43.232
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>8.100.455</b>	<b>10.894.916</b>	<b>11.880.036</b>
Temporary syirkah funds			
Non-banks			
Mudharabah current account			
Mudharabah current account third parties	139.535	219.783	9.096
Mudharabah current account related parties		73.481	4.071.707
Mudharabah saving deposits			
Mudharabah saving deposits third parties	1.270.484	1.658.783	2.025.240
Mudharabah saving deposits related parties		326	114
Mudharabah time deposits			
Mudharabah time deposits third parties	18.372.067	18.721.598	17.098.777
Mudharabah time deposits related parties	58.002	319.557	1.950.482
Subordinated mudharabah sukuk	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000
<b>Total temporary syirkah funds</b>	<b>20.840.088</b>	<b>21.993.528</b>	<b>26.155.416</b>
Total accumulated tabarru's funds			
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity owners of parent entity			
Common stocks	1.979.000	4.858.574	4.858.057
Additional paid-in capital			517
Reserve of share-based payments		4.493	8.679
Reserve of cash flow hedges			
Reserve of remeasurements of defined benefit plans	3.451	3.965	(2.181)
Other reserves			
Other components of equity			
Retained earnings (deficit)			
Appropriated retained earnings			
General and legal reserves	42.899	53.008	63.668
Specific reserves			
Unappropriated retained earnings	577.491	106.600	159.296
Total equity attributable to equity owners of parent entity	2.602.841	5.026.640	5.088.036
Proforma equity			
Non-controlling interests			



<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2.602.841</b>	<b>5.026.640</b>	<b>5.088.036</b>
<b>Total liabilities, temporary syirkah funds and equity</b>	<b>31.543.384</b>	<b>37.915.084</b>	<b>43.123.488</b>

Source: Processed Data Results

In the balance sheet table it can be concluded that the total assets in 2017 amounted to IDR 31,543,384, in 2018 IDR 37,915,084, in 2019 IDR 43,123,488. Total assets increased by Rp 6,371,700 from 2017 to 2018 and Rp 5,208,404 from 2018 to 2019. With this amount, it can be seen that the increase in total assets in 2017 - 2018 was higher than 2018 - 2019. Likewise, respectively. - The amount of the

passport, which in 2017 was IDR 8,100,455, in 2018 it was IDR 10,894,916 and in 2019 it was IDR 11,880,036. The total liabilities increased by Rp. 2,794,461 from 2017 to 2018 and Rp. 985,120 from 2018 to 2019. With this amount, it can be seen that the increase in the amount of liabilities in 2017 - 2018 is higher than 2018 - 2019.

#### PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk

#### Income statement

As of December 31, 2017 - 2019

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Operating income and expenses			
Revenue from fund management as mudharib	2.816.524	3.120.307	3.374.863
Third parties share on return of temporary syirkah funds	(1.193.918)	(1.317.100)	(1.320.886)
Other operating income			
Investments income			
Realised gains (losses) from derivative instruments			
Revenue from recovery of written-off assets			
Gains (losses) on disposal of foreclosed assets			
Other operating income	149.003	174.182	250.534
Allowances for impairment losses			
assets			
Allowances for impairment losses on earnings	(218.113)	(249.655)	(622.672)
assets			
Allowances for impairment losses on non-earnings	(234.020)	(370.555)	(230.377)
assets			
Reversal (expense) of estimated losses on commitments and contingencies	(1.239)	913	(751)
Other operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	(500.278)	(440.196)	(463.646)
Selling expenses			
Rent, maintenance and improvement expenses			
Other fees and commissions expenses			
Other operating expenses	(678.465)	(760.423)	(868.687)
Total profit from operation	139.494	157.473	118.378
Non-operating income and expense			
Non-operating income	11.463		
Non-operating expenses		(5.959)	(1.513)
Total profit (loss) before tax	150.957	151.514	116.865
Tax benefit (expenses)	(49.866)	(44.914)	(42.849)
Total profit (loss) from continuing operations	101.091	106.600	74.016

Profit (loss) from discontinued operations			
<b>Total profit (loss)</b>	<b>101.091</b>	<b>106.600</b>	<b>74.016</b>
Other comprehensive income, after tax			
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, after tax			
Other comprehensive income for remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, after tax	(11.020)	686	(8.195)
Other adjustments to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, after tax	2.756	(172)	2.049
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, after tax	(8.264)	514	(6.146)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, after tax			
Gains (losses) on exchange differences on translation, after tax			
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, after tax			
Other adjustments to other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, after tax			
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, after tax			
Total other comprehensive income, after tax	(8.264)	514	(6.146)
Total comprehensive income	92.827	107.114	67.870
Profit (loss) attributable to			
Profit (loss) attributable to parent entity	101.091	106.600	74.016
Comprehensive income attributable to			
Comprehensive income attributable to parent entity	92.827	107.114	67.870
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic earnings per share attributable to equity owners of the parent entity			
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	25,54	12,81	7,62
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	25,54	10,09	7,62
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations			

*Source: Processed Data Results*

In the profit / loss statement table, it can be seen that PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk earned a profit in 2017 of IDR 101,091, in 2018 IDR 106,600, in 2019 IDR 74,016. In 2017 - 2018 an increase of Rp. 5,509 while in 2018 - 2019 it decreased / decreased by

Rp. 32,584. Based on the results stated in the previous chapter, this discussion will conduct financial statement analysis, namely profitability ratio analysis. To analyze its profitability during the period concerned, balance data and profit / loss

statements are needed which are compared between three periods, namely as of 31 December 2017, as of 31 December 2018, as of 31 December 2019. By knowing the changes that have occurred in each balance sheet item, it can be known the level of profitability ratios at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk. The calculation of the profitability ratio in numbers and percentages for the last three years (2017 - 2019 period) at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is as follows:

a. Net Profit Margin (NPM)

$$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

$$\text{In 2017} = \frac{101.091}{1.783.072} \times 100 = 5.67 \%$$

$$\text{In 2018} = \frac{106.600}{1.977.389} \times 100 = 5.39 \%$$

$$\text{In 2019} = \frac{74.016}{2.304.511} \times 100 = 3.21 \%$$

b. Return On Asset (ROA)

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

$$\text{In 2017} = \frac{101.091}{31.543.384} \times 100 = 0.32 \%$$

$$\text{In 2018} = \frac{106.600}{37.915.084} \times 100 = 0.28 \%$$

$$\text{In 2019} = \frac{74.016}{43.123.488} \times 100 = 0.17 \%$$

c. Return On Equity (ROE)

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Shareholders' Equity}} \times 100$$

$$\text{In 2017} = \frac{101.091}{2.602.841} \times 100 = 3.88 \%$$

$$\text{In 2018} = \frac{106.600}{5.026.640} \times 100 = 2.12 \%$$

$$\text{In 2019} = \frac{74.016}{5.088.036} \times 100 = 1.45 \%$$

**2. Result**

The results of the calculation of the profitability ratio on the financial statements of PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk for 2017 - 2019 are in the following table:

Profitability Ratio Calculation Results  
 PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk  
 2017 - 2019

No	Profitabilitas	Tahun			
		2017	2018	2019	Average

1	NPM (%)	5.67	5.39	3.21	4.76
2	ROA (%)	0.32	0.28	0.17	0.26
3	ROE (%)	3.88	2.12	1.45	2.48

*Source: Processed Data Results*

The table above is data from this research which is the average NPM, ROA, and ROE at finance of PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk in 2017 - 2019. In the table of results of calculation of profitability ratios it can be seen that the Net Profit Margin obtained from the comparison between net income with 2017 revenue of 5.67%, in 2018 of 5.39%, in 2019 of 3.21%. Return on assets obtained from the comparison of net income to total assets, in 2017 amounted to 0.32%, in 2018 amounted to 0.28%, in 2019 amounted to 0.17%. Return On Equity obtained from the comparison of net income with total capital in 2017 was 3.88%, in 2018 it was 2.12%, in 2019 it was 1.45%. Of the three ratios, an average of 4.76% Net Profit Margin, 0.26% Return On Assets, 2.48% Return On Equity. The highest average is the profitability ratio of Net Profit Margin.

Based on the theory that has been explained, the profitability ratio results in a value close to number 1 indicating that this company is good or healthy, and vice versa if the ratio results are close to 0 then it is not optimal or not healthy. Based on the results of the calculation of Net Profit Margin, it can be seen that the 2017 NPM is 5.67%, this means that every IDR 1

income will generate a net profit of IDR 0.0567. In 2018, it amounted to 5.39%, that is, there was a decrease, this means that every Rp.1 income will generate a net profit of Rp. 0.0539. In 2019 there was a decrease, from 5.39% in 2018 to 3.21% in 2019. This shows that every IDR 1 income will generate a net profit of IDR 0.0321. This decrease is influenced by increased expenses and unstable income which causes the profit to rise and fall. From the results of the Net profit margin obtained in 2017 - 2019, it is close to 0, indicating that this company is not healthy because the smaller the ratio is not optimal because it is considered that the company's ability to earn profits is too low. But this can be said to be reasonable because this company is a sharia bank whose law is not looking for large profits.

From the calculation results, it can be seen that the Return on Assets (ROA) in 2017 was 0.32%. This means that every IDR 1 of an asset generates IDR 0.0032. In 2018 it was 0.28%, this means that every IDR 1 asset generates IDR 0.0028. And in 2019 at 0.17%, this means that every IDR 1 asset generates IDR 0.0017. In 2017 - 2019, ROA decreased because the profits generated in 2018 - 2019 decreased

drastically, even though in 2017 - 2018 it had increased. In 2018 - 2019 ROA decreased due to decreased asset turnover and net income in one year. This shows that the company's ability to generate net profit from assets has not been maximized. ROA owned by PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is not good enough. From the results of Return On Assets close to the number 0 so it can be seen that this company is not having good profitability because each existing asset generates little profit.

From the calculation results, it can be seen that the Return On Equity (ROE) in 2017 was 2.12%, this means that every IDR 1 of capital generates IDR 0.0212. In 2018 it was 1.45%, this shows that every IDR 1 of capital generates IDR 0.0145. In 2019 2.48%, this means that every IDR 1 of capital generates IDR 0.0248. From these results it can be concluded that in this company managing capital and generating net profits has increased in 2017 - 2018 and has decreased in 2018 - 2019. Judging from the last three years, the company has not maximally managed its capital efficiently seen from the increase / decrease in ability. capital to generate profits. ROE owned by PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is in poor condition. From the results of the Return On Equity obtained in 2017-2019 close to the number 0, it shows that this company is not healthy, the use of company equity to generate income is not good.

The Financial Report is the result of writing down all transactions that occur at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk. With these writings, the transactions are clear and in accordance with the Islamic perspective. The same is the case with the profitability ratio of each profit obtained from assets, income and capital, the company is responsible for recording it even though it is Rp 1. As explained in Surah al-Baqarah verse 282, namely Allah commands to write correctly all transactions that have ever been happened during doing muamalah. From the results of this writing can be used as information to determine what will be done by someone. With the records carried out in the process of transaction activities by the parties concerned, the ratio of financial statements at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is in accordance with the Islamic perspective.

Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah: 282

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَدَايَنْتُمْ  
بِدَيْنٍ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَاكْتُبُوهُ ؕ  
وَلْيَكْتُب بَيْنَكُمْ كَاتِبٌ بِالْعَدْلِ ؕ  
وَلَا يُأْتِ كَاتِبٌ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ كَمَا  
عَلَّمَهُ اللَّهُ ؕ فَلْيَكْتُبْ وَلْيُمْلِلِ الَّذِي  
عَلَيْهِ الْحَقُّ وَلْيَتَّقِ اللَّهَ رَبَّهُ وَلَا  
يَبْخَسْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا ؕ فَإِنْ كَانَ الَّذِي  
عَلَيْهِ الْحَقُّ سَفِيهًا أَوْ ضَعِيفًا أَوْ لَا  
يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يُمْلَئَ هُوَ فَلْيُمْلِلْ وَلِيُّهُ  
بِالْعَدْلِ ؕ وَاسْتَشْهِدُوا شَهِيدَيْنِ مِنْ

رَجَالِكُمْ ۖ فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُونَا رَجُلَيْنِ  
فَرَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَتَانِ مِمَّن تَرْضَوْنَ مِنَ  
الشُّهَدَاءِ أَنْ تَضِلَّ إِحْدَاهُمَا فَتُذَكِّرَ  
إِحْدَاهُمَا الأُخْرَى ۖ وَلَا يَأْتِ  
الشُّهَدَاءُ إِذَا مَا دُعُوا ۖ وَلَا تَسْأَمُوا  
أَنْ تَكْتُبُوهُ صَغِيرًا أَوْ كَبِيرًا إِلَى  
أَجَلِهِ ۖ ذَلِكُمْ أَقْسَطُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ  
وَأَقْوَمُ لِلشَّهَادَةِ وَأَدْنَىٰ أَلَّا تَرْتَابُوا ۖ  
إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً حَاضِرَةً  
تُدِيرُونَهَا بَيْنَكُمْ فَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ  
جُنَاحٌ أَلَّا تَكْتُبُوهَا ۖ وَأَشْهَدُوا إِذَا  
تَبَايَعْتُمْ ۖ وَلَا يُضَارَّ كَاتِبٌ وَلَا  
شَهِيدٌ ۖ وَإِنْ تَفَعَّلُوا فَإِنَّهُ فُسُوقٌ  
بِكُمْ ۖ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۖ وَيَعْلَمِ اللَّهُ  
وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

“Oh people who believe, if you are not in cash for the stipulated, let a writer among you write it correctly. And don't the writer be reluctant to write it down as Allah has done it, let him write, and let the person in debt imitate what was written, and let him be devoted to Allah, his God, and let him not subtract anything from his debt. If the person in debt is a person who is weak in mind or in a weak condition or he himself does not accept it, then let his representative believe it honestly and witness it with two witnesses from two men among you. If there are not two men, then one man and two women from the witnesses that you are pleased with, so that if someone forgets then someone reminds him. Don't let the witnesses be reluctant to give information when they are

summoned, and don't get tired of writing down the debt, whether small or large, until the deadline for paying it. That way, is more just with Allah and the more it strengthens the testimony and is closer to not raising your doubts. Write mu'amalah that, unless mu'amalah is a cash trade that you run between you, then there is no sin for you if you do not write it. And witness it when you buy and sell, and don't make it difficult for writers and witnesses to complicate each other. If you do that, then actually it is an act of wickedness in you. And fear Allah, Allah taught you, and Allah is omniscient about everything.

The three general principles of accounting contained in the Al-Qur'an Surah Al Baqarah verse: 282 are as follows:

a. The Principle of Responsibility

Accountability is always related to the concept of trust. In the process of recording financial statements, recording profitability ratios that generate profits, both from income, assets and capital at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk, cannot be separated from the responsibility of the person assigned to make reports by writing what should be, in accordance with the transactions occur.

b. The Principle of Justice

The principle of justice is an important value in the ethics of social and business life. As with the records in the financial statements

of PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk, which apply justice, namely recording transactions that occur as they should. Likewise, by recording the profitability ratio, the records carried out at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk are in accordance with what happens in transactions whether it is income from assets, income or capital.

c. The Principle of Truth

The principle of truth is actually inseparable from the principle of fairness as in reporting and other activities carried out properly. This truth will be able to create fairness in reporting transactions that occur at the profitability ratio, be it transactions from assets, income and capital, each item is included in the report in accordance with the report.

## **E. CLOSING**

Based on the results of the analysis of the discussion in this study regarding the Analysis of Financial Report Ratios at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk, the authors can make the following conclusions that Net Profit Margin in 2017 was 5.67%, in 2018 it was 5.39%, in 2019 it was 3.21%. Return on assets in 2017 was 0.32%, in 2018 it was 0.28%, in 2019 it was 0.17%. Return On Equity in 2017 was 3.88%, in 2018 was

2.12%, in 2019 was 1.45%. ROA owned by PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is in poor condition. ROE owned by PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is also in poor condition. The development of financial ratios every year at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is always changing, that is, there is a decrease in accordance with the amount of company revenue. The profitability ratio of financial statements at PT Bank BRI Syariah Tbk is in accordance with an Islamic perspective.

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