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Analysis Of The Effect Of Loan To Deposit Ratio And Non-Performing Loan On Profit Growth At PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk. The research uses an associative quantitative approach with secondary data obtained from the company's financial statements for the period 2014–2025. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS version 22. Classical assumption tests, including normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests, were conducted before hypothesis testing. The results show that partially, Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) does not have a significant effect on profit growth, with a significance value of 0.836 (> 0.05). Similarly, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) does not have a significant effect on profit growth, with a significance value of 0.573 (> 0.05). Simultaneously, LDR and NPL also do not have a significant effect on profit growth, as indicated by an F-test significance value of 0.842 (> 0.05). The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.048, indicating that only 4.8% of profit growth can be explained by LDR and NPL, while the remaining 95.2% is influenced by other factors outside the research model. The study concludes that both LDR and NPL are not significant determinants of profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk during the research period.

Keywords: Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Non-Performing Loan (NPL), Profit Growth, Banking Performance, Financial Ratios.

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INTRODUCTION

The success of Indonesia's economy cannot be separated from the banking sector. This is because banking institutions play an important role as financial intermediaries that connect parties in need of capital with those who have excess funds. In addition to contributing significantly to a country's economic development, the banking sector also plays a vital role in modern society, as many daily financial activities involve banking services. To perform its functions effectively, banks require sufficient capital to channel funds. One source of capital obtained by banks comes from the sale of shares traded in the capital market. The capital market serves as a source of financing for business actors requiring additional funds and as an investment alternative for investors (Zahra & Supriyadi, 2023).

In general, investors tend to exhibit speculative behavior when selecting stocks, and many rely more on market rumors due to their limited ability to analyze stock price information, particularly accounting information (Putra et al., 2021). However, many investors also review a company's financial statements before making investment decisions. One of the major concerns faced by investors is the uncertainty regarding a company's profit growth (Sukmadewi, 2020).

According to Harahap (2015), profit growth refers to the increase or decrease in profits earned by a company from one period to another. Many investors are interested in investing in the banking sector; however, the profit growth of banking companies tends to fluctuate, creating uncertainty among investors. Profit growth increases when a company can raise its revenue and reduce operational costs. Conversely, a decline in revenue or an increase in expenses will lead to lower profit growth. Therefore, companies must manage their operations effectively to maintain investor confidence (Geriadi & Astawa, 2022).

The high level of investor interest in a company is often influenced by the profit growth generated by that company. Investors do not rely solely on observable market conditions when purchasing stocks but also conduct fundamental analysis. Through fundamental analysis, investors examine a company's financial statements to evaluate its performance, identify its strengths and weaknesses, and assess its future financial prospects (Wiguna & Handayani, 2022). Analyzing financial performance is essential for investors to determine whether a company has successfully managed its business activities. Information regarding a company's financial health can be obtained through its financial performance. Financial performance can be analyzed using financial ratios that influence profit growth and serve as tools for evaluating company performance. Through

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such analysis, investors can gain insights into the relationship between financial ratios and profit growth (Purnamasari & Sitorus, 2023).

The first factor affecting profit growth in the banking sector is the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio. NPL refers to loans that have matured and remain unpaid by borrowers or are likely to become uncollectible, forcing banks or financial institutions to establish reserves to cover potential losses (Fahmi, 2014). A higher NPL ratio indicates poorer credit quality and a greater amount of problematic loans, increasing the likelihood of financial difficulties within the bank. Non-performing loans are generally categorized into substandard, doubtful, and loss loans. A bank is considered to be operating effectively if its NPL ratio remains below 5%. When NPL increases, banks must allocate more funds as loan loss provisions. This increase in provisions reduces the bank's net income and may ultimately decrease profit growth (Sundari, Alfiana, & Kodariah, 2026).

The second factor affecting profit growth is the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). LDR is a financial ratio used to measure a bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations by relying on loans as a source of liquidity. This ratio compares the amount of loans disbursed with the third-party funds collected by the bank. A higher LDR indicates that more funds have been distributed as loans, increasing the opportunity to earn interest income (Fatimah & Rahmah, 2022). If loans are managed effectively, bank profits will increase, leading to higher profit growth. However, an excessively high LDR may create liquidity problems, which can negatively affect profit growth. According to Kasmir (2019), LDR measures the proportion of loans granted relative to public funds and the bank's own capital. A higher LDR indicates greater loan distribution, potentially increasing interest income. Furthermore, Sulastiningsih (2020) found that Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has a positive and significant effect on banking profitability as measured by Return on Assets (ROA), suggesting that an optimal increase in LDR can contribute to higher bank profits.

PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk is one of Indonesia’s state-owned banks specializing in housing finance. The bank has become a major player in the national banking industry, particularly in supporting government housing programs. To fulfill its role effectively, Bank BTN must maintain stable and sustainable financial performance. One of the key concerns of investors and stakeholders is the bank’s profit growth over time.

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Table 1. Financial Data of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk: Net Income, Total Loans, Third-Party Funds, and Non-Performing Loans

TAHUN	LABA BERSIH	TOTAL KREDIT	DANA PIHAK KETIGA	KREDIT BERMASALAH
2019	209.263	11.799.175	231.11.000	5.002.316
2020	1.602.358	11.401.436	285.24.000	3.878.149
2021	2.376.227	13.386.654	14.920.000	4.711.990
2022	3.045.073	14.115.554	15.480.000	4.671.479
2023	3.500.988	15.811.612	17.020.000	3.396.378
2024	3.780.000	16.950.000	18.500.000	16.950.000
2025	4.050.000	18.200.000	19.900.000	18.200.000

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on Table 1, net income increased throughout the observation period. Net income rose from IDR 209.26 billion in 2019 to IDR 1,602.36 billion in 2020, then increased further to IDR 2,376.23 billion in 2021, IDR 3,045.07 billion in 2022, IDR 3,500.99 billion in 2023, IDR 3,780.00 billion in 2024, and reached IDR 4,050.00 billion in 2025. This growth indicates that the company successfully improved its operational performance and generated higher income from lending activities and fund management.

Meanwhile, total loans showed an upward trend, increasing from IDR 11,799.18 billion in 2019 to IDR 18,200.00 billion in 2025. This increase reflects the bank's growing role in providing financing to the public, which potentially contributes to higher interest income as the primary source of banking profits.

Third-party funds (DPK) increased from IDR 231,110.00 billion in 2019 to IDR 285,240.00 billion in 2020, then declined in 2021 before increasing again from 2022 to 2025. Overall, the increase in DPK indicates growing public confidence in the bank, which supports lending activities.

Regarding non-performing loans (NPL), the amount declined from IDR 5,002.32 billion in 2019 to IDR 3,878.15 billion in 2020, increased in 2021, decreased again in 2022 and 2023, but rose sharply in 2024 and 2025 to IDR 16,950.00 billion and IDR 18,200.00 billion, respectively. This increase suggests a higher risk of borrower default, which may reduce asset quality and potentially lower the bank's profitability if not managed properly.

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IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Based on the background described above, the problem identification in this study is as follows:

1. The total loans of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk decreased in 2020 and then increased again in 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.
2. Third-party funds (TPF) of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk increased in 2020, then decreased in 2021, and increased again in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.
3. Non-performing loans (NPL) of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk decreased in 2020, increased in 2021, decreased again in 2022 and 2023, and then increased in 2024 and 2025.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions proposed in this study are as follows:

1. Does Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) have a significant partial effect on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk?
2. Does Non-Performing Loan (NPL) have a significant partial effect on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk?
3. Do Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) simultaneously have a significant effect on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

This article intends

Based on the research problems stated above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze whether Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has an effect on the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.
2. To analyze whether Non-Performing Loan (NPL) has an effect on the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.
3. To analyze whether Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) simultaneously affect the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is a financial ratio used to measure a bank's ability to extend loans compared to the funds it has successfully collected from the public. This ratio is one of the important indicators used to assess a bank's liquidity level and overall financial health. According to Kasmir (2022), Loan to Deposit Ratio is a ratio used to

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measure the proportion of loans granted relative to the amount of public funds and the bank's own capital utilized. The higher the LDR, the lower the bank's liquidity level because a larger portion of its funds is allocated to lending activities (Wiradana & Manda, 2024).An excessively high LDR indicates that a bank is more aggressive in extending credit, which may increase liquidity risk. Conversely, an excessively low LDR indicates that the bank has not optimally utilized its funds to provide loans to the public. Therefore, LDR serves as an important indicator in assessing the effectiveness of a bank's intermediation function. Furthermore, Riyadi (2015, p. 199) states that this ratio is used to determine the extent to which funds sourced from the public, which are generally short-term in nature, are utilized to finance illiquid assets such as loans.

$$Loan\ to\ Deposit\ Ratio = \frac{Total\ Loans}{Third - Party\ Funds}\ 100\ \%$$

Source: Kasmir (2019).

Non-Performing Loan (NPL)

Non-Performing Loan (NPL) is a ratio that describes the condition of problematic financing in financial institutions, particularly in the banking sector. NPL occurs when borrowers are unable to fulfill their obligations to repay principal and/or interest within a specified period (Sari & Pratama, 2020). The higher the NPL ratio, the greater the credit risk borne by the bank. This condition can reduce profitability and decrease investor confidence in the bank's performance. Conversely, a low NPL ratio indicates good credit quality and supports the stability of the bank's financial performance (Putri, 2023). Non-performing loans are calculated based on substandard, doubtful, and loss loans. The formula for calculating the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio is as follows:

$$Non\ Performing\ Loan = \frac{Non - Performing\ Loans}{Total\ Loans}\ 100\ \%$$

Source : Fahmi (2014)

Profit Growth

Profit growth refers to the increase or decrease in a company's profit from one period to the next. Profit growth is used as an indicator to assess a company's success in carrying out its operational activities and reflects its ability to generate earnings. According to Harahap (2021), profit growth is the change in profit earned by a company compared to the previous period, which reflects the company's performance in managing its available resources. Good profit growth indicates that a company is able to manage its assets, capital, and operations effectively. Profit growth is influenced by various

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factors, including increased revenue, operational cost efficiency, asset quality, capital structure, and management's ability to manage business activities. In the banking sector, profit growth is also affected by loan disbursement, the collection of third-party funds, the level of non-performing loans, and general economic conditions. The higher the rate of profit growth, the better the company's condition and performance. Conversely, a continuous decline in profit growth may indicate problems in the company's financial and operational management (Sundari, 2026). The formula for calculating Profit Growth is as follows:

$$Profit\ Growth = \frac{Net\ Profit(t) - Net\ Profit(t-1)}{Net\ Profit(t-1)}\ 100\ \%$$

Source : Fahmi (2014)

YPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

HH1: Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has a significant partial effect on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.

H2: Non-Performing Loan (NPL) has a significant partial effect on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.

H3: Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) simultaneously have a significant effect on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.

RESEARCH HYOTHESIS

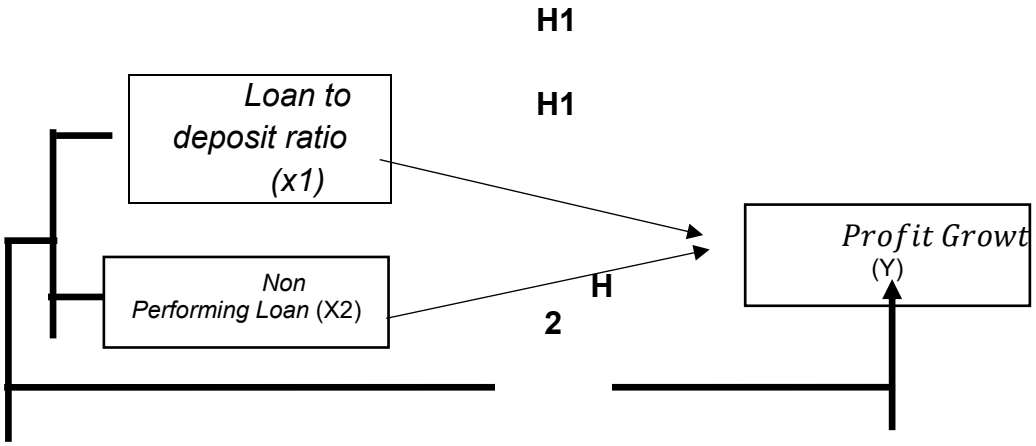


Figure 1. Thinking Framework

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative associative research approach to examine the effect of Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) on profit growth at PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk. Quantitative research is used to analyze numerical data and measure the relationship between variables objectively, while the associative approach aims to determine whether there is a significant relationship or influence between independent and dependent variables. The independent variables in this study are Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL), whereas the dependent variable is Profit Growth. The data used are secondary data obtained from the annual financial statements of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk for the period under study. These data include information on total loans, third-party funds, non-performing loans, and net profit.

The sampling technique employed is purposive sampling, in which samples are selected based on specific criteria relevant to the objectives of the study. Data collection is conducted through documentation and literature review methods. The documentation method involves collecting financial statement data from the company's annual reports and other official publications, while the literature review is conducted by examining books, journals, and previous studies related to banking financial performance and profit growth. To analyze the data, this study uses multiple linear regression analysis with the assistance of SPSS version 22. Prior to hypothesis testing, classical assumption tests are conducted, including the normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test, to ensure that the regression model meets the required statistical assumptions.

Furthermore, hypothesis testing is carried out using the t-test to examine the partial effect of each independent variable on profit growth and the F-test to determine the simultaneous effect of LDR and NPL on profit growth. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is also used to measure the extent to which the independent variables explain variations in the dependent variable. Through this methodology, the study aims to provide empirical evidence regarding the influence of Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) on the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality Test

Tabel 4. Uji kolmogrov Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4163.24032700
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.256
	Positive	.156
	Negative	-.256
Test Statistic		.256
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.062[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		

Based on the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test table, the Asymp value is known. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.062. This value is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.062 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that the data or residual research is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 5. Uji Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	LDR	.936	1.069
	NPL	.936	1.069
a. Dependent Variable: Y			

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Based on table 5. The above shows that the tolerance and VIF values for the Variable Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loans (NPL) have a Tolerance value of 0.936 > 0.10 and the Variable Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) have a VIF value of 1.069 < 10. It can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables, namely Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL). Thus, the regression model fulfills one of the classical assumptions and is suitable for further analysis because the independent variables do not have strong relationships that can interfere with the regression estimation results.

Heteroscedasticity Test



Figure 1 Scaterplot

Based on the Scatterplot graph, it can be seen that the data points are randomly spread and do not form a specific pattern, either narrowing, widening or wavy patterns. This shows that in the regression model, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. Thus, the regression model meets the assumption of heteroscedasticity and is therefore feasible to use for further analysis.

Autocorrelation Test

Tabel 6. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.219[a]	.048	-.224	4720.67081	2.457
a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1					
b. Dependent Variable: Y					

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Based on Table 6 above, it is known that the Durbin-Watson value is 2.457. At a significance level of 5%, with the number of independent variables (k) = 2 and the number of samples (n) = 10, the dU value of 1.6413 and the 4−dU value of (4 – 1.6413) of . Since the Durbin-Watson value is in the range of 1.6413 < 2.457 > 2.358, the regression model shows an autocorrelation problem. To overcome the autocorrelation problem, it is continued by using the Run Test as follows:

Tabel 7. Uji Autokorelasi

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value[a]	-120.73682
Cases < Test Value	5
Cases >= Test Value	5
Total Cases	10
Number of Runs	6
Z	.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1.000
a. Median	

Based on the Runs Test table, the Asymp value is known. Sig. (2-tailed) of 1,000. This value is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (1,000 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that residual data occurs randomly. Thus, the regression model does not suffer from autocorrelation problems and is feasible to use for further analysis.

Regresi Linear Berganda

Tabel 8. Uji Regresi Linear Berganda

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	536.598	2193.651		.245	.814
	X1	2.492	11.610	.082	.215	.836

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	X2	5.334	9.032	.225	.591	.573

Y=536,598+2,492X1+5,334X2

1. Constant Value (a) = 536.598 means that if the value of X1 (Loan to Deposit Ratio / LDR) and X2 (Non Performing Loan / NPL) is 0, then the value of Profit Growth (Y) is predicted to be 536.598.
2. The value of the Coefficient X1 = 2.492 indicates that every increase of 1 unit of Loan to Deposit Ratio will increase Profit Growth by 2.492 units, assuming other variables are fixed.
3. The value of the Coefficient X2 = 5.334 indicates that every increase of 1 unit of Non-Performing Loan will increase Profit Growth by 5.334 units,

Correlation Coherence and Determination

Tabel 9. Correlation Coherence and Determination

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.219[a]	.048	-.224	4720.67081	2.457
a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1					
b. Dependent Variable: Y					

a. Based on the Model Summary table, it is known that the R value is 0.219 which shows that the relationship between the variables X1 and X2 to the variable Y is relatively weak. The R-Square value of 0.219 or 4.8% means that the independent variables X1 and X2 are only able to explain the influence on the Y variable by 4.8%, while the remaining 95.2% are influenced by other variables outside the study.
b. The Adjusted R Square value of -0.048 shows that the ability of the regression model to explain dependent variables is still very low.

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Hypothesis Testing (t-test)

Tabel 10. Hypothesis Testing (t-test)

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	536.598	2193.651		.245	.814
	X1	2.492	11.610	.082	.215	.836
	X2	5.334	9.032	.225	.591	.573
a. Dependent Variable: Y						

df = n – k – 1 = 10 – 2 – 1 = 7 At a significance level of 5% (α = 0.05) using a two-tailed test, the critical value of t-table is 2.365.

The Effect of Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on Profit Growth

Based on the Coefficients table, the significance value of the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) variable is 0.836, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.836 > 0.05). In addition, the calculated t-value is 0.215, which is lower than the t-table value of 2.365 (0.215 < 2.365). Therefore, it can be concluded that the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) does not have a significant partial effect on profit growth. Thus, H1 is rejected. This result indicates that the level of credit distribution compared to third-party funds collected by the bank has not significantly influenced profit growth. Although lending activities are the primary source of interest income for banks, a higher or lower LDR does not necessarily lead to an increase in profit growth. This condition may be caused by other factors, such as operational efficiency, the quality of loans granted, and economic conditions that affect borrowers' ability to fulfill their obligations. Previous research conducted by Sari and Putra (2021) found that Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has a significant effect on profit growth in banking companies. In contrast, research conducted by Rahmawati (2020) concluded that Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) does not have a significant effect on profit growth in banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The Effect of Non-Performing Loan (NPL) on Profit Growth

Based on the Coefficients table, the significance value of the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) variable is 0.573, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.573 > 0.05).

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Furthermore, the calculated t-value is 0.591, which is lower than the t-table value of 2.365 (0.591 < 2.365). Therefore, it can be concluded that Non-Performing Loan (NPL) does not have a significant partial effect on profit growth. Thus, H2 is rejected. This finding indicates that the level of non-performing loans owned by the bank has not significantly affected profit growth. Although, theoretically, an increase in NPL can reduce profits due to higher credit risk and greater loan loss provision expenses, the results of this study show that changes in NPL do not significantly influence profit growth. This condition may occur because the bank is still able to manage credit risk effectively and has other sources of income that can offset the negative impact of non-performing loans. Previous research conducted by Megilatul et al. (2022) found that Non-Performing Loan (NPL) has a significant effect on profit growth in conventional banks. Their findings indicate that an increase in NPL tends to reduce bank profit growth. However, research conducted by Soviani (2022) concluded that Non-Performing Loan (NPL) does not have a significant effect on profit growth at PT Bank Nusantara Parahyangan Tbk during the 2008–2018 period.

Model Feasibility Test (F-test)

Tabel 11. Model Feasibility Test (F-test)

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	7871766.744	2	3935883.372	.177	.842[b]
	Residual	155993130.200	7	22284732.880		
	Total	163864896.900	9			
a. Dependent Variable: Y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1						

Based on the analysis results presented in Table 11, the calculated F-value is 0.177, which is lower than the F-table value of 4.74 (0.177 < 4.74). In addition, the significance value obtained is 0.842, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.842 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that H3 is rejected, meaning that Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) do not simultaneously have a significant effect on profit growth. The findings of this study indicate that although there is a relationship between LDR, NPL, and profit growth, the influence exerted by these variables is not strong enough to be considered statistically significant. This conclusion is

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supported by the F-test results from the SPSS output, which show a significance value above 0.05, indicating that the regression model is not adequate to explain the effect of the two independent variables on profit growth. Furthermore, this condition may be influenced by fluctuations in the company's profits during the research period. As a result, changes in Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) have not been able to explain overall changes in profit growth. In other words, profit growth is likely to be affected by other factors outside the research model, such as operational efficiency, interest income, asset quality, macroeconomic conditions, and management policies in managing risks and available resources. Previous research conducted by Rahmawati (2019) found that LDR has a significant effect on profit growth in banking companies. In addition, Megilatul et al. (2022) reported that NPL has a significant effect on profit growth in conventional banks. However, studies conducted by Soviani (2022) and Santoso (2022) found that the effects of LDR and NPL on profit growth are not always significant across different companies and research periods.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) partially does not have a significant effect on the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.
2. Non-Performing Loan (NPL) partially does not have a significant effect on the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.
3. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) simultaneously do not have a significant effect on the profit growth of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

Recommendations

The recommendations of this study are as follows:

1. For PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk, it is recommended to maintain the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at an optimal level and control the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio to ensure the stability of financial performance and credit quality.
2. For investors, the findings of this study may serve as a consideration that banking profit growth is not only influenced by LDR and NPL but also by other factors such as Return on Assets (ROA), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Net Interest Margin

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(NIM), Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), and macroeconomic conditions.

3. For future researchers, it is recommended to include additional independent variables that may influence profit growth, extend the research period, and use a broader sample in order to obtain more accurate and comprehensive research results.

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