International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Analysis Of The Effect Of Debt To Equity Ratio And Gross Profit Margin On Profit Growth At Pt Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk

Anisa[1], M. Rimawan[2], Nafisa Nurulrahmatiah[3]

[123]Study Program of Management, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) Bima

Corresponding Author : Anisa.stiebima22@gmail,com, rimawan111@gmail.com, nafisahrachmatia@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Gross Profit Margin (GPM) on profit growth at PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk for the period 2015–2024. The research employs an associative design with a quantitative approach. The population consists of PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk's financial statements over 16 years (2008–2024), with a sample covering the 2015–2024 period selected through purposive sampling. Secondary data in the form of annual financial statements were obtained from the company's official website. Data analysis techniques include classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation), multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing using the t-test and F-test processed with SPSS version 26. The results indicate that partially, DER has no significant effect on profit growth (sig. value 0.712 > 0.05), and GPM likewise has no significant effect on profit growth (sig. value 0.850 > 0.05). Simultaneously, DER and GPM have no significant effect on profit growth (sig. value 0.772 > 0.05). The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.071 shows that both independent variables explain only 7.1% of the variation in profit growth, while the remaining 92.9% is influenced by other factors outside the research model.

Keywords: ***Debt to Equity Ratio, Gross Profit Margin, Profit Growth***

INTRODUCTION

Industrial competition worldwide, especially in Indonesia, has become extremely intense, as countless companies have emerged from various industries to meet their respective needs. This has increased competitiveness among companies. A company's

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

success is generally measured by its performance. This performance can be measured through the company's financial reports, which are prepared consistently from period to period (Muhaimin & Rimawan, 2025). In today's dynamic global economy, profit growth is a primary focus for companies across various industrial sectors. Profit not only reflects a company's financial health but also serves as a key indicator of the success of its business strategy (Sembiring et al., 2023). Therefore, a company's success depends heavily on its ability to maximize profits through effective and efficient strategies (Brian & Sembiring, 2025).

Company profits are expected to increase annually, demonstrating profit growth. According to Fahmi (2013), profit growth is a crucial indicator in assessing a company's success in business management because it reflects financial performance results from the previous period to the current period, demonstrating the company's ability to improve its performance over time. Higher profit growth reflects increased revenue. Profit growth is a ratio that indicates a company's ability to increase net profit compared to the previous year (Djannah, 2017). A company's ability to grow its profits indicates its performance is quite good. Profit growth is influenced by several factors, the first of which are the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Gross Profit Margin (GPM).

According to Situngkir & Febriyanti (2025), the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio used to assess debt versus equity. This ratio is calculated by comparing all debt, including current liabilities, with all equity. This ratio is used to determine the amount of funds provided by borrowers (creditors) to the company's owners. The Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is the balance or comparison between debt and equity (Oktaviani et al., 2023). According to Sari & Wijaya (2026), the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is often viewed as an indicator of leverage, capable of driving profit growth through the leverage effect. On the other hand, high debt levels also increase financial risk and interest expenses, which in the long term can depress profits, especially in technology companies that have not yet reached business maturity.

According to Kasmir (2016), Gross Profit Margin (GPM) is a comparative ratio that indicates a company's ability to produce and generate profits. An increasing Gross Profit Margin (GPM) indicates a greater return on gross profit from net sales. The more efficient a company's costs are to support sales activities, the higher its revenue (Sembiring et al., 2023). A higher Gross Profit Margin (GPM) indicates a greater profit growth (Situngkir & Febriyanti, 2025). The more efficient a company's costs are to support sales activities, the higher its revenue (Sembiring et al., 2023).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk is a company operating in the property and real estate sector in Indonesia. Founded on October 22, 1993, in Bekasi, the company commenced commercial operations in 2004. Its founding was driven by the growing demand for housing and the growth of the property sector in Indonesia, particularly in the Greater Jakarta area. Initially, the company focused on developing subsidized housing to meet the needs of lower-middle-income families. In line with economic growth and increasing purchasing power, PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk has shifted its business strategy by developing semi-real estate and commercial projects targeting the middle-class segment. This was done to adapt to the increasingly competitive property market. The following presents data on total debt, total equity, net sales, gross profit, and net income for the period 2015-2024 to provide an overview of the company's financial performance.

Table 1. Data on Total Debt, Total Equity, Net Sales, Gross Profit, and Net Profit of PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk for the Years 2015–2024

(Data Presented in Full Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)

Year	Total Debt (Rp)	Total Equity (Rp)	Net Sales (Rp)	Gross Profit (Rp)	Net Profit (Rp)
2015	74,812,450,750	100,931,150,917	24,144,133,759	16,392,815,472	1,204,642,974
2016	72,040,603,450	107,220,274,666	34,022,502,954	23,424,753,593	1,818,062,130
2017	58,885,428,727	120,150,545,325	46,437,737,073	31,334,642,214	13,212,381,915
2018	44,423,132,493	127,890,305,236	28,451,499,193	15,670,252,016	4,950,263,483
2019	7,526,048,776	135,610,387,941	24,233,788,566	4,988,429,740	4,956,230,815
2020	8,098,923,359	134,207,847,670	9,518,983,284	4,781,093,281	(3,737,826,580)
2021	7,171,085,839	132,399,912,496	6,194,779,683	4,034,689,405	(2,052,255,452)
2022	6,589,092,293	128,844,921,195	3,716,043,983	1,847,964,039	(3,712,072,464)
2023	9,062,277,504	125,800,049,190	8,119,901,265	2,301,993,222	(2,857,333,912)
2024	12,058,589,498	120,622,430,230	4,066,108,299	1,086,902,294	(4,572,611,851)

Based on Table 1 above, in terms of total debt, PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk experienced increases in several periods, from IDR 8.09 billion (2020), to IDR 9.06 billion

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

(2023), reaching IDR 12.05 billion (2024). This increase indicates additional company liabilities likely caused by the need for operational funding or business expansion. Meanwhile, in terms of total equity, the company tended to decline from IDR 134.20 billion (2020) to IDR 132.39 billion (2021), reaching IDR 128.84 billion (2022), then further declining to IDR 125.80 billion (2023), and IDR 120.62 billion (2024), indicating a reduction in equity due to accumulated losses in recent years. In terms of net sales, a significant decline occurred from IDR 28.45 billion (2018) to IDR 24.23 billion (2019), then IDR 9.51 billion (2020), IDR 6.19 billion (2021), IDR 3.71 billion (2022), reaching IDR 4.06 billion (2024), reflecting weakening sales activity possibly due to declining market demand or suboptimal marketing strategies.

Furthermore, gross profit also declined from IDR 15.67 billion (2018) to IDR 4.98 billion (2019), IDR 4.78 billion (2020), IDR 4.03 billion (2021), IDR 1.84 billion (2022), reaching IDR 1.08 billion (2024), indicating a declining ability to generate profit from its core activities. Net profit showed a sharp downward trend from IDR 4.95 billion (2018) to IDR -3.73 billion (2020), then IDR -2.05 billion (2021), IDR -3.71 billion (2022), IDR -2.85 billion (2023), and a loss of IDR -4.57 billion (2024), caused by declining sales and increasing operational costs that impacted the company's overall financial performance.

Based on the above issues, the researcher is interested in examining the topic: "Analysis of the Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio and Gross Profit Margin on Profit Growth at PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk."

LITERATURE REVIEW

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a comparison of the company's equity capacity to meet its obligations. A higher DER value indicates a worsening condition for the company to repay its obligations, as the increasing use of debt is higher than the equity value owned by the company (Yani & Pratiwi, 2024). DER is a ratio that describes the extent to which a company can be financed by debt. A larger DER indicates a greater proportion of debt use in financing asset investments, which also means increased financial risk, and vice versa (Oktaviani et al., 2023). The DER formula is as follows:

DER = (Total Debt / Total Equity) x 100%

Source: Hery (2017)

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Gross Profit Margin (GPM)

Gross Profit Margin (GPM) is a ratio used to measure the percentage of gross profit over net sales. This ratio is calculated by dividing gross profit by net sales. Gross profit itself is calculated as the difference between net sales and the cost of goods sold. Net sales here refers to sales (both cash and credit) minus returns, price adjustments, and sales discounts (Keso & Huda, 2023). GPM is a financial ratio that shows the percentage of revenue exceeding the cost of goods sold. This ratio is used to assess the financial health of a company by revealing how much revenue remains after accounting for the direct costs of goods sold (Soliki & Habibah, 2025). The GPM formula is as follows:

GPM = (Gross Profit / Net Sales) x 100%

Source: Kasmir (2016)

Profit Growth

According to Harahap (2015), profit growth is defined as a ratio that shows the company's ability to increase net profit compared to the previous year. Profit growth is the difference between profit earned in a period compared to profit earned in the previous period and can be used as a tool to predict profit for the next period (Muhaimin & Rimawan, 2025). Profit growth is an important indicator in analyzing the financial condition of a company, particularly in assessing the consistent ability to generate increasing profit, reflecting efficiency and managerial success (Soliki & Habibah, 2025). Profit growth is also an important indicator for investors in assessing the potential sustainability of a company's performance (Adisti & Febriyana, 2025). The profit growth formula is as follows:

Profit Growth = (Net Profit Year T - Net Profit Year T-1) / Net Profit Year T-1 x 100%

Source: Harahap (2015)

Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Profit Growth

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio that measures how much a company uses debt compared to its equity. Excessive use of debt risks creating high interest costs and can reduce the company's net profit, potentially hampering profit growth (Hanum, 2025). DER reflects the company's ability to pay its obligations using funds from its own capital. A higher DER value indicates greater total debt relative to equity; when DER increases, profit growth also increases, and when DER declines, profit growth will decrease.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Therefore, DER has an effect on profit growth, as supported by research findings (Ayem et al., 2024). However, DER may not significantly affect profit growth in cases where companies prioritize paying maturing debts and replacing them with retained earnings, allowing operational activities to run optimally without profit issues (Ayem et al., 2024).

H1: Debt to Equity Ratio has a significant effect on profit growth

Effect of Gross Profit Margin (GPM) on Profit Growth

Gross Profit Margin reflects production efficiency and sales capacity. An increasing GPM indicates a greater rate of return of gross profit obtained by the company relative to its net sales. The higher the GPM, the better, as it relatively indicates lower cost of goods sold (Sembiring et al., 2023). Research by Keso & Huda (2023) demonstrates that Gross Profit Margin has a significant effect on profit growth, consistent with the explanation above that a higher GPM ratio correlates with higher profit growth. The GPM ratio measures the efficiency of a company in generating gross profit from sales while also accounting for net profit growth over time (Choiroh & Purbowati, 2024).

H2: Gross Profit Margin has a significant effect on profit growth

Effect of DER and GPM on Profit Growth

Profit growth is the year-on-year increase in a company's net profit, reflecting the success of management in managing operations and finance. According to Harjito and Martono (2020), profit growth is an important indicator for investors in assessing the potential sustainability of a company's performance. Profit growth is often influenced by internal factors such as profitability, liquidity, and capital structure. Previous research conducted by Ayem et al. (2024) and Situngkir & Febriyanti (2025) confirms the effect of DER and GPM on profit growth.

H3: DER and GPM simultaneously have a significant effect on profit growth

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is an associative quantitative study aimed at determining the relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2018), specifically examining the effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (X1) and Gross Profit Margin (X2) as independent variables on profit growth (Y) as the dependent variable. The research instrument consists of secondary data in the form of financial statements of PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk, including total debt, total equity, net sales, gross profit, and net profit. The population consists of the company's financial statements from 2008–2024 (16 years), with a sample

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

covering the period 2015–2024 selected using Purposive Sampling based on the following criteria: (1) complete and published financial statements, (2) statements available consecutively during the period 2015–2024, and (3) audited financial data. The research was not conducted directly in the field but used official data downloaded from the company's website at http://bekasiasripemula.co.id/id/. Data collection techniques included documentation of annual financial statements and a literature study through books, journals, and scientific articles relevant to the research variables.

Data analysis used a quantitative approach with inferential statistical methods processed using SPSS Version 26 (Ghozali, 2019). Prior to hypothesis testing, classical assumption tests were conducted, including: (1) Normality Test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method to verify normal residual distribution; (2) Multicollinearity Test, where no multicollinearity occurs if tolerance > 0.1 and VIF < 10; (3) Heteroscedasticity Test using the Glejser method, where no heteroscedasticity occurs if no clear pattern appears in the scatterplot; and (4) Autocorrelation Test using the Durbin-Watson method with the criterion dU < DW < 4-dU. Multiple linear regression analysis was then performed using the equation $Y = \alpha + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + e$, where Y = Profit Growth, X1 = DER, X2 = GPM, α = constant, and e = error. Hypothesis testing was carried out through the t-test (partial effect, α = 0.05) and F-test (simultaneous effect, α = 0.05), along with the correlation coefficient (R) and coefficient of determination (R^2) to assess the strength and magnitude of the relationship between variables.

RESULT N DISCUSSION

Classical Assumption Tests

Normality Test

The normality test aims to examine whether the residuals from the regression model are normally distributed, which is an important assumption in regression analysis.

Tabel 8. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual
N	10

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.11019562
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.269
	Positive	.269
	Negative	-.150
Test Statistic		.269
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c]

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

Based on Table 8, the normality test was conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method. The results show that the number of data (N) is 10 with an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.200. This significance value is greater than 0.05 (0.200 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that the residual data is normally distributed. Therefore, the regression model in this study meets the normality assumption and is suitable for regression analysis.

Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 9. Hasil Uji Multikolinearitas

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	DER	.538	1.858
	GPM	.538	1.858

a. Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN LABA

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

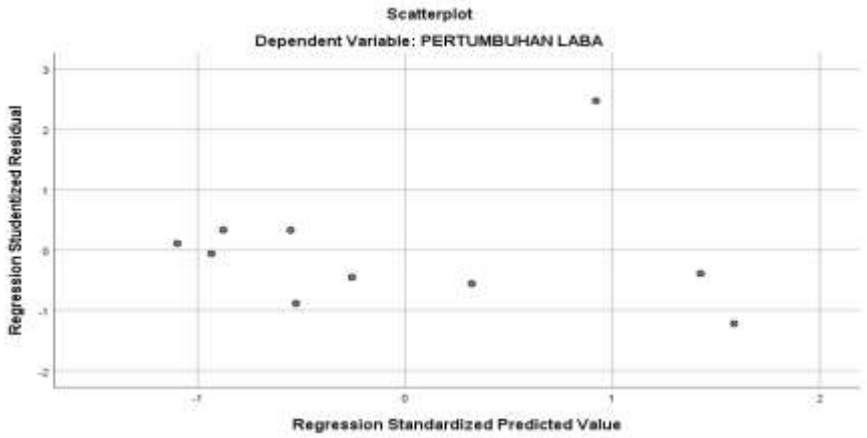
The analysis results in Table 9 show that the tolerance value for DER (X1) is 0.538 and GPM (X2) is 0.538, both greater than 0.10 (tolerance > 0.10), indicating no significant multicollinearity. The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for DER (X1) is 1.858 and for GPM

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

(X2) is 1.858, both less than 10 (VIF < 10). Therefore, the regression model does not experience multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test



[Figure 1. Scatterplot Test Result – Source: SPSS Version 26 Output]

From the scatterplot test above, the data appears to scatter randomly above and below 0 on the Y-axis without forming any specific regular pattern such as waves, widening, or narrowing, so it can be concluded that no heteroscedasticity occurs.

Autocorrelation Test

Tabel 10. Hasil Uji Autokorelasi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.267[a]	.071	-.194	2.39274	2.315
a. Predictors: (Constant), GPM, DER					
b. Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN LABA					

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

From Table 10, the Durbin-Watson value is 2.315. Based on the DW table with a 5% significance level, k = 2 independent variables, and n = 10 samples, the values obtained are dL = 0.6972, dU = 1.6413, 4-dL = 3.3028, and 4-dU = 2.3587. It can be concluded that the data does not experience autocorrelation, since dU < DW < 4-dU (1.6413 < 2.315 < 2.3587).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Multiple Linear Regression

Table 11. Regression Test Results

Tabel 11. Hasil Uji Regresi						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.544	2.479		-.220	.832
	DER	1.510	3.929	.191	.384	.712
	GPM	1.152	5.879	.097	.196	.850
a. Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN LABA						

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

Based on the analysis results in Table 11, the multiple linear regression equation obtained is:

Y = -0.544 + 1.510X1 + 1.152X2 + e.

The equation can be interpreted as follows:

a. A constant value of -0.544 indicates that if DER and GPM are both equal to 0, Profit Growth would be -0.544.
b. β1 = 1.510 indicates that DER has a positive relationship with Profit Growth. A one-unit increase in DER will increase Profit Growth by 1.510, assuming other variables remain constant.
c. β2 = 1.152 indicates that GPM has a positive relationship with Profit Growth. A one-unit increase in GPM will increase Profit Growth by 1.152, assuming other variables remain constant.

Correlation and Determination Coefficients

Table 12. Correlation and Determination Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.267[a]	.071	-.194	2.39274
a. Predictors: (Constant), GPM, DER				
b. Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN LABA				

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The analysis results in Table 12 show a correlation coefficient R = 0.267, indicating a weak relationship between DER and GPM on Profit Growth. The R Square value of 0.071 means that the independent variables explain only 7.1% of the variation in Profit Growth, while the remaining 92.9% is influenced by other factors outside the model. Although a relationship exists, its effect is relatively small, suggesting that other variables should be considered in future research for more comprehensive results.

Hypothesis Testing (t-Test)

Table 13. t-Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.544	2.479		-.220	.832
	DER	1.510	3.929	.191	.384	.712
	GPM	1.152	5.879	.097	.196	.850
a. Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN LABA						

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

Df = n - k - 1 = 10 - 2 - 1 = 7, with a 5% error rate (two-tailed test), t-table = 2.365.

Effect of DER on Profit Growth

Table 13 shows that the significance value for DER is 0.712, which is greater than α = 0.05 (0.712 > 0.05), and the t-count is 0.384, which is less than the t-table of 2.365 (0.384 < 2.365). Therefore, it can be concluded that DER does not have a significant partial effect on profit growth (H1 Rejected). This indicates that the company's debt policy does not have a significant impact on its ability to generate or increase net profit. The company may be less effective in utilizing debt (leverage) for operational expansion that could increase profitability.

Effect of GPM on Profit Growth

Table 13 shows that the significance value for GPM is 0.850, which is greater than α = 0.05 (0.850 > 0.05), and the t-count is 0.196, which is less than the t-table of 2.365 (0.196 < 2.365). Therefore, it can be concluded that GPM does not have a significant partial effect on Profit Growth (H2 Rejected). This indicates that production efficiency does not guarantee an increase in net profit. The company's gross profit is being eroded

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

by other costs beyond the cost of goods sold (COGS). Although gross profit generated is actually adequate, it cannot cover high operational costs (such as marketing, administrative, and salary expenses) or interest charges.

Model Feasibility Test (F-Test)

Tabel 14. Resul test ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.067	2	1.534	.268	.772[b]
	Residual	40.076	7	5.725		
	Total	43.144	9			

a. Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN LABA

b. Predictors: (Constant), GPM, DER

Source: SPSS Version 26 Output

Based on the analysis results in Table 14, the F-count value of 0.268 is less than the F-table value of 4.74, and the significance value obtained is 0.772, which is greater than α = 0.05 (0.772 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that H3 is Rejected, meaning that DER and GPM do not simultaneously have a significant effect on profit growth. Although a relationship between DER and GPM with profit growth exists, the effect is not strong enough to be considered significant. This is reinforced by the F-test results in the SPSS output showing a significance value above 0.05, indicating that the regression model is not yet sufficient to explain the influence of both independent variables on profit growth. Additionally, this condition may be influenced by fluctuations in the company's profit during the research period, causing changes in DER and GPM to be unable to fully explain changes in profit growth.

CONCLUSION

Research Conclusions

The conclusions of this research are as follows:

1. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) does not have a significant partial effect on profit growth at PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk.
2. Gross Profit Margin (GPM) does not have a significant partial effect on profit growth at PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

3. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Gross Profit Margin (GPM) simultaneously do not have a significant effect on profit growth at PT Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the company improve operational efficiency and cost management, even though the results do not show a significant effect. The company needs to develop product innovations and more aggressive marketing strategies to increase sales. In addition, it is important for the company to conduct more in-depth risk analysis regarding debt use in order to maintain a balance between growth and financial stability.

Investors should not rely solely on DER and GPM in making investment decisions. It is advisable to consider external factors such as market conditions, industry trends, and broader economic policies. With a more holistic understanding of these factors, investors can make more informed decisions and reduce investment risk.

Future research is advised to include other variables such as Return on Assets (ROA), Current Ratio (CR), and macroeconomic factors that may influence profit growth. Additionally, extending the research period or increasing the number of company samples can provide more accurate and comprehensive results. More in-depth research on the impact of external factors such as global economic conditions and government policies can also provide valuable additional insights for stakeholders in this industry.

REFERENCES

Adisti, K. D., & Febriyana, T. (2025). The Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Assets, and Net Profit Margin on Profit Growth of Coal Companies in Indonesia Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2022–2024. JURNAL MULTIDISIPLIN WEAT SCIENCE, 04(12), 2369–2377.

Ayem, S., Chaerunisak, U. H., & Marawali, M. (2024). The Effect of DER, TAO, and CR on Profit Growth. Jurnal Literasi Akuntansi, 4(3), 111–121.

Brian, R. E., & Sembiring, J. C. (2025). The Effect of Gross Profit Margin and Return on Asset on Profit Growth in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX. Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dasar, 10(2), 369–397.

Choiroh, N., & Purbowati, R. (2024). The Effect of Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Gross Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, and Return on Asset on Profit Growth. Jurnal Ekonomi & Ekonomi Syariah, 7(1), 159–170.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Hanum, R. A. (2025). The Effect of Return on Assets, Current Ratio, and Debt to Equity Ratio on Profit Growth in Construction Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Jurnal Multidisiplin West Science, 04(10), 1694–1709.

Keso, P., & Huda, N. (2023). The Effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), and Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) on Profit Growth at PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk. Jurnal Riset Manajemen, 1(4), 88–105.

Maryati, D., Huda, N., & Muniarty, P. (2024). Analysis of the Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Profit Growth at PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero). Jurnal Manajemen Sosial Ekonomi (Dinamika), 4(2), 235–245.

Muhaimin, & Rimawan, M. (2025). Analysis of the Effect of Return on Equity and Debt to Equity Ratio on Profit Growth at PT Lippo Karawaci Tbk. Jurnal Bisnis Inovatif Dan Digital, 2(3), 254–268.

Oktaviani, A., Mursalini, W. I., & Esi, M. (2023). The Effect of Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Net Profit Margin on Profit Growth (Case Study of Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2018–2020). Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi Manajemen Dan Bisnis (JEKOMBIS), 2(1), 66–83.

Sari, V., & Wijaya, T. (2026). The Effect of Company Size, Return on Asset (ROA), and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Profit Growth in the Technology Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019–2024. RIGGS, 5(1), 6564–6575.

Sembiring, J. C., Sitepu, W. R. B., Katharina, N., Sipahutar, T. T. U., & Asmara, L. (2023). The Effect of Gross Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, and Sales Growth on Profit Growth in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX 2019–2023. AKUTANSI PRIMA, 5(2), 124–141.

Situngkir, S. S. M., & Febriyanti, D. (2025). The Effect of Gross Profit Margin, CR, and DER on Profit Growth. Department of Digital Business, 4(3), 1124–1131.

Soliki, W., & Habibah. (2025). The Effect of Gross Profit Margin (GPM) and Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITR) on Profit Growth at PT Gudang Garam Tbk for the Period 2014–2024. Jurnal Manajemen Dan Ekonomi Syariah, 3(4), 251–267.

Windras, M., & Rahmatiah, N. N. (2023). Analysis of the Effect of Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Profit Growth at PT Jasa Marga Tbk. Jurnal Riset Manajemen, 1(4), 20–37.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.