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EFFECT OF NON PERFORMING LOAN, LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO, FEE BASED INCOME, AND EXPENSE TO OPERATING INCOME ON PROFITABILITY OF PT BANK PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH BALI

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ABSTRACT
Banking activities do not only collect and distribute funds, but also carry out other supporting service activities that are expected to help improve bank performance, increase customer trust and make it easier for customers to carry out various types of transactions at one bank. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of non performing loan (NPL), loan to deposit ratio (LDR), fee based income, and expenses to operating income (BOPO) on the profitability of PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali. Sample determination is conducted by saturated sampling method. The research data was obtained from the 2013-2018 financial statements and processed by the linear regression analysis method. The results showed that NPL and BOPO had a negative and significant effect on profitability, LDR and fee-based income had a positive and significant effect on profitability.

KEY WORDS
NPL, LDR, fee based income, BOPO, profitability.

The dynamics of community economic activity requires that every financial institution be able to provide confidence to the public in the main function of the bank, namely as a financial intermediary. Banks are financial institutions that are still highly trusted by the public today as a place to store and invest their funds. Efficient and optimal collection and distribution of funds carried out by banks will be in line with the main goal of banking, namely achieving optimal levels of profitability (Miadalyni, 2013). Banks in carrying out their duties and functions have three important roles, namely as agent of trust, agent of development and agent of service.

The important role played by banks requires bank management to maintain and improve the soundness of the bank by applying the principles of prudence and risk management in carrying out its business activities. The bank's soundness level based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 4/POJK.03/2016 is the result of an assessment of the bank's condition carried out on the risk and performance of the bank. Bank soundness is used as a means of evaluating the condition of problems faced by banks and determining follow-up actions to overcome bank weaknesses or problems, either in the form of corrective action by the bank or supervisory action by the Financial Services Authority (www.ojk). .go.id). Measurement of bank soundness can be seen from profitability (Setiawan, 2017).

Profitability is one of the measurements for the performance of a company, the profitability of a company shows the ability of a company to generate profits during a certain period at a certain level of sales, assets and share capital. Profitability Ratios (Profitability Ratios) are a group of ratios that show the combination and influence of liquidity, asset management, and debt on operating results (Brigham and Houston, 2010: 146). Profitability ratio is a ratio that shows the effectiveness of creating profit. The ratios in this category can also be used to measure the soundness of the bank (Dendawijaya, 2009:119). The profitability ratios that are often used to measure profitability include: NPM (Net Profit Margin), ROA (Return On Assets) and ROE (Return On Equity), this is in line with what Hanafi and Halim (2005: 85) say which are often discussed in profitability ratios are NPM (Net Profit Margin), ROA (Return On Assets) and ROE (Return On Equity). This study uses ROA to measure profitability.

One of the main activities of banks to increase profitability is the provision of credit. In addition to being a source of bank income, lending activities are vulnerable to risks which can be one of the main causes for banks to face problems and lead to bankruptcy. Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.13/24/DPNP/2011 states that credit risk is the risk resulting from the failure of the debtor and/or other parties to fulfill their obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises from the possibility that the borrower will fail to fulfill the commitments made in terms of payments to the bank (Sasongko, 2014). Before providing credit, banks must collect adequate information about potential customers to be able to minimize credit risk that will be faced in the future. The level of credit risk can be calculated using the ratio of Non Performing Loans (NPL).

Banks provide loans to customers, but when customers fail to fulfill their obligations, the problem of bad credit will increase (Kargi, 2014). The current amount of NPL allowed by Bank Indonesia is a maximum of 5%, if it exceeds 5% it will affect the assessment of the soundness level of the bank concerned, which will reduce the value/score obtained. The higher the NPL level indicates that the bank is unprofessional in managing its credit, it also indicates that the risk level for lending to the bank is quite high in line with the high NPL faced by the bank (Riyadi, 2006). The high level of the NPL ratio means that the credit quality of a bank is bad and causes more non-performing loans, so that losses arising from non-performing loans are even greater (Fifit, 2013).

Bank soundness is also measured by the bank's ability to manage bank liquidity. Liquidity management is a fairly complex problem in bank operational activities, this is because the funds managed by banks are mostly funds from the public which are short-term and can be withdrawn at any time (Puspitasari, 2009). Liquidity management is very important for every organization to meet short-term obligations (debt) in its operational activities (Saleem & Rehman, 2011). Good liquidity management by banks is also very important, especially in the event of a global economic crisis. Technically, liquidity can be defined as the company's continuous ability to meet short-term obligations (Hanafi & Halim, 2014:37). Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is a liquidity ratio commonly used in banking (Kasmir, 2014:225).

Developments in the balance sheet/profit balance of banks in Indonesia show that the main income from the operating results of these banks still tends to depend mainly on income from loan interest. Banks can also increase their income from the results of the provision of banking services that can be offered to their customers or better known as fee-based income. Fee Based Income is the purpose of providing these services in addition to developing the bank's market share as well as to increase bank income in the form of commissions (Lapoliwa, 2000:195). According to Kasmir (2004: 136), fee based income is the profit obtained from transactions provided in other bank services or spread based (the difference between deposit interest and loan interest). BI Deputy Governor Halim Alamsyah stated that the national banking system is expected to revise the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) in the second semester of 2012 to anticipate BI's policies that will slow down the rate of bank credit. This is because credit growth that is too high has the potential to cause economic overheating. In addition to revising the RBB, national banks can encourage an increase in fee-based income, and can maintain high profits even though the income from credit interest is somewhat depleted due to the disbursement of credits. Fee based income can increase bank income by selling bank services such as remittances, clearing, collections and so on. The increase in profits obtained by the bank will prove a good performance in a bank.

The ratio that is no less important in maintaining bank performance is the ratio of operating expenses to operating income (BOPO). According to Veithzal (2013:131) BOPO is a comparison between operating costs and operating income. This ratio is used to measure the level of efficiency and ability of the bank in carrying out its operations. If the resulting BOPO level is lower, the management performance of the bank means the better. This shows that banks are more efficient in using existing resources for their operational activities.

Limited Liability Company (PT) Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali (BPD) Bali is one of the financial institutions that play an important role in economic growth in Bali. In 2004 the activities of PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali were increased from a Commercial Bank to a Foreign Exchange Commercial Bank based on the approval of the Senior Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia Number 6/32/KEP.DGS/2004 dated 11 November 2004. The main vision and mission of PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali Bali in general are: making the bank a leading bank in serving msmes to encourage economic growth in Bali and improve organizational performance, competitiveness, partnership programs, contribution to the region and environmental awareness (www.bpdbali.co.id). In addition, Pt Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali Bali also supports and is active in social activities and cultural preservation, to support the tourism sector, create and develop businesses by improving services, facilities, networks, services and banking products in accordance with market demand. The main activity of Pt Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali Bali is to collect funds from the public (funding) and channel it back to the community in the form of credit (lending), as well as provide services in other payment traffic. As one of the banks that has a vision to become a healthy, tough, and reliable bank in global competition, Pt Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali Bali needs to pay attention to its performance, one of the assessment factors is profitability.

The bank's performance in generating profits in 2018 is quite adequate. Based on the rate of return on assets (ROA) in 2018 reached 3.17% or 0.01% higher than the 2017 position of 3.16%, this shows the percentage growth of profit before tax is higher than the average growth of total assets . Meanwhile, the BOPO ratio in 2018 reached 70.08% or 0.93% lower compared to 2017 which was 71.01%. The decrease was due to a decrease in operating expenses by 16 billion rupiah or 0.94% (yoy), while operating income increased by 11 billion rupiah or 0.44% (yoy).

The LDR ratio in 2016 reached 102.75%, higher than the tolerance limit of 80%-100%. This incident occurred because the distribution of funds in the form of credit was higher than deposits or public deposits at BPD Bali. The higher the LDR level of Bank BPD Bali, the lower the liquidity. The low level of liquidity is very risky for banks in terms of payment of short-term debt. The average achievement of LDR BPD Bali in other years is between 80% - 100%, which shows the ability of the Bank to be quite good in carrying out its function as an intermediary institution.

Although in general the Bank's performance can be maintained in a healthy and prudent condition, several bank performance targets in the quantitative aspect have not met the targets set. These aspects are reflected in the collection of third party funds (DPK) reaching 93.57% of the target, credit distribution reaching 92.91% of the target, Gross Non Performing Loan (NPL) reaching 0.67% above the target, Loan to Deposit Raio (LDR) reached 91.22% or 0.48% below the target, Return On Equity (ROE) was reached 19.16% or 1.20% below the target. In the qualitative aspect, the achievement is also not optimal. This is reflected in the realization of only 32 (thirty-two) activities out of 70 (seventy) planned activities/activities, or only 45.72% was achieved (BPD Annual Report, 2018).

Based on previous research on each variable, research on the effect of credit risk variables on profitability conducted by Fahrizal (2014) and Poudel (2018) found that credit risk had a significant negative effect on profitability, while Oktaviantari (2013) obtained different results where risk credit has no significant positive effect on profitability. Research conducted by Miadalyni (2013) found that liquidity has a positive and significant effect on profitability. This finding is different from research by Audhya (2014) where the results obtained are that liquidity has a significant negative effect on profitability.

Research on the effect of Fee Based Income on profitability conducted by Djuarni and Awaludin (2013) showed that there was a positive and insignificant effect. While the results of research conducted by Massie (2014), namely fee-based income does not partially affect the profitability of the banking industry on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Adam et al (2018) obtained the results that operational efficiency has a significant negative effect on profitability, while the results of the research by Porawow (2014) show that operational efficiency has a significant positive effect on profitability

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METHODS OF RESEARCH

The data used in this study is quantitative data, namely data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is numbered (Sugiyono, 2014:20). Quantitative data in this study is the financial statements of banks in the form of balance sheets and income statements of PT. BPD Bali in 2013-2018. Based on the source, the data used in this study is secondary data, namely data obtained in ready-made form, has been collected and processed by other parties (Sugiyono, 2014: 193). The data of this study were obtained from the financial statements of PT. BPD Bali in 2013-2018. The data analysis method used to analyze the problem in this research is using multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS 25 program. This analysis method is used to determine the direction and significance of the influence of exogenous variables, namely Credit Risk (NPL), Liquidity (LDR), Fee Based Income. and Operational Efficiency (BOPO) on Profitability (ROA) at PT. BPD Bali Period 2013 – 2018

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the analysis from SPSS Statistics 25. in data processing.

Table 1 – Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t.	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-299958,21	731812,6		-,410	,686
	NPL	-1446,644	649,03	-,006	-2,229	,033
	LDR	12660,016	5044,43	,538	2,510	,021
	FBI	52964,784	22587,03	,150	2,345	,025
	BOPO	-9361,098	4107,82	-,243	-2,279	,029

Source: Data Proccesed, 2021.

The results above are included in the modeling of the multiple linear regression method, with the following regression equation:

$$Y=-299958{,}21–0{,}006NPL+0{,}538LDR+0{,}150FBI–0{,}243BOPO$$

The partial statistical test or known as the t test basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the dependent variable. The test is carried out using a significance level of 0.05 (α = 5%) with a significant value of 0.05, so the hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2 – Partial Test Results (t Test)

Variable	t	*Sig.*	Conclusion
(*Constant*)	-0,410	0,686	
NPL	-2,229	0,033	Significant
LDR	2,510	0,021	Significant
FBI	2,345	0,025	Significant
BOPO	-2,279	0,029	Significant

Source: Data Proccesed, 2021.

Based on these results, it can be explained the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, namely NPL and BOPO have a negative and significant effect on ROA at PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali, while LDR and fee based income have a positive and significant effect on ROA at PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali.

The coefficient of determination test is carried out to find out how far the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable, shown by the value of R2, namely adjusted R2.

Table 3 – Determination Test Results (R^2)

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,176[a]	,513	,502	148070,785	1,920

Source: Data Proccesed, 2021.

Based on the table above, the adjusted R2 value is 0.502, this means that 50.2 percent of the variables NPL, LDR, fee base income and BOPO affect ROA while the remaining 49.7 percent is influenced by other variables not included in the research model..

The Effect of NPL on ROA

The results of statistical tests show that the credit risk variable has a negative effect on profitability. The higher the credit risk, the lower the profitability obtained by the bank and the lower the credit risk, the higher the profitability obtained by the bank.

Credit is used as an indicator in assessing the soundness of the bank from the profit generated. Credit risk is a risk due to the failure or inability of the customer to return the loan amount received and the interest, according to a predetermined period of time (Rahmi, 2011).

Credit risk is one of the factors that affect bank profitability. According to Herlina (2016) states that the emergence of non-performing loans/NPLs is the loss of opportunity to earn income from loans, thereby reducing profit and resulting in a decreased ROA. Banks are required to maintain that the NPL ratio does not exceed the provisions of Bank Indonesia in PBI No.13/3/2011, which is 5%. If the bank's NPL ratio is below the regulation, it shows the bank's ability to manage credit risk and minimize bad loans. Therefore, banks are also expected to remain thorough and able to analyze the ability of prospective debtors before providing credit, so as to minimize the risk of bad loans which can reduce bank profitability. The results of this study are supported by the results of research by Puspitasari (2013), Sasongko (2014), Sastrosuwito (2012) which show that credit risk has a negative effect on profitability.

Effect of LDR on ROA

The results of statistical tests show that liquidity has a positive effect on profitability. This means that the higher the liquidity, the higher the profitability and the lower the liquidity, the lower the profitability. Liquidity in this study is proxied by the LDR ratio. The LDR ratio is a ratio used to measure the composition of the amount of public saving funds and their own capital used. LDR reflects the bank's ability to repay the withdrawal of funds made by depositors by relying on credit provided as a source of liquidity, in other words how far lending to credit customers can offset the bank's obligation to immediately meet the demands of depositors who want to withdraw their money that has been used by the bank. to provide loans with total third party funds Munawir (2010). The results of this study indicate that liquidity has a positive effect on profitability, which means that an increase in liquidity will lead to an increase in profitability. This could be due to an increase in lending to the community through KUR for MSMEs by PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali Bali. This provision of credit indirectly invites people to save funds and carry out various kinds of transactions in one bank only. So this increases the number of bank deposits and increases bank income through the transaction services provided. This research is in line with the results of research conducted by Puspawati, Cipta and Yulianthini (2016) which states that third party funds and credit distribution jointly affect profits. Setiawan and Indriani (2016) argue that the higher the third party funds from the public, the bank has more opportunities in terms of channeling its funds to productive assets such as lending, and other bank businesses which of course can increase bank profits. The greater the amount of funds disbursed, the bank will get higher credit interest income, which in turn will increase profits (Kasmir, 2016:59). The results of this study are in agreement with Fenandi (2020), Miadalyni (2013), Oktaviantary (2013), Olalekan (2013), Ongore (2013) who reveal that LDR has a positive effect on profitability.

Effect of Fee Based Income on ROA

The results showed that fee-based income had a positive effect on profitability. This shows that if there is an increase in fee based income, profitability will also increase, and if there is a decrease in fee based income, profitability will also decrease. Fee based income is the profit from transactions in other bank services (Hery, 2020:72). The benefits obtained from these other bank services, although relatively small, have certainty and have less risk when compared to lending activities. Therefore, banks are currently trying to increase profits from fee-based income. The bank can add and expand various types of payment transactions and can be accessed via e-channel with fees charged for each transaction which can increase fee based income for the bank. These other bank services also have a big role to play in facilitating loan and deposit transactions in banking. Currently, PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali already has mobile banking and internet banking to facilitate transactions, as well as QRIS to support easy payments, especially for MSMEs in Bali. The development of transaction services from PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali will increase bank income through fee-based income. The results of this study are supported by the research of Miadalyni (2013), Oktaviantary (2013), Olalekan (2013), Ongore (2013) which reveal that fee base income has a positive and significant effect on profitability.

Effect of BOPO on Profitability

The results showed that operational efficiency as proxied by the BOPO ratio had a negative effect on profitability. This shows that the higher the BOPO ratio can reduce the bank's profitability and the lower the BOPO ratio, the profitability will increase. Banks that are efficient in emphasizing their operational costs can reduce losses in managing their business, so that the profits obtained will also increase. Herdiningtyas (2005) argues that the smaller the BOPO indicates the more efficient the bank is in carrying out its business activities, the healthier the bank is. Dahlan Siamat (2003:145) reveals that operating expenses operating income is the ratio between operating costs to operating income. Operational costs are used to measure the level of efficiency and the ability of banks to carry out their operational activities. Operational costs are costs incurred by banks in carrying out their main business activities (such as interest costs, labor costs, marketing costs and other operating costs). Operating income is the bank's main income, namely interest income obtained from placement of funds in the form of credit and other operating income. According to Fenandi (2020) this BOPO is often used to measure the ability of bank management to control operational costs against operating income. An increase in the BOPO ratio indicates a decline in banking efficiency. BOPO can be an assessment of banking efficiency because the BOPO value is obtained from operational costs to bank operating income. So if the BOPO value is high, the bank's operating costs will automatically be large and the income will be low.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis at PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali, it can be concluded that NPL and BOPO have a negative and significant effect on ROA, while fee-based income and LDR have a positive and significant effect on ROA. Profitability shows bank productivity in generating profits from total assets owned, to increase profitability, banks can increase productive assets by minimizing the occurrence of non-performing loans in banks. If the bank's profitability is good, then public trust will be high in the bank. Along with the increasing risk of non-performing loans, banks should always be guided by the precautionary principle by paying attention to collectibility and increasing the use of productive asset quality with the amount of credit extended to be further increased, so that the profit earned increases and has a good effect on bank profitability. Banks are expected to

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meet the minimum LDR requirements as set by Bank Indonesia, which is between 85%-110%. PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali must optimize fee-based income as a component of income to increase net profit. Banks are expected to be able to streamline and streamline the operational expenses of banks in carrying out their activities. The high BOPO ratio will cause a decrease in the value of the bank's ROA, on the contrary if the BOPO decreases, the bank's ROA will increase.

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