

ABSTRACT

Public confidence in the bank as an institution and is part of the monetary system has a strategic position to support economic development. Maintenance of bank health, among others, performed while maintaining liquidity so banks can meet the obligations on all parties of interest or withdraw their savings at any time. Bank management are required to continuously maintain a balance between maintaining adequate levels of liquidity and high profitability of banks and capital needs.

This research was conducted to examine the influence of the variable CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), NPL (non performing loans), ROA (Return On Asset), BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operating Income), and GWM (Statutory Minimum) to LDR. The sample of this research is the National Private Banks Foreign Exchange in Indonesia the period 2005-2008 with the number 15 bank by using purposive sampling method. While the analytical methods used are classical test assumptions and hypothesis testing and multiple regression analysis.

The results showed that independent variables and CAR is not significant positive influence on the LDR with a significance level of $0.192 > 0.050$, NPL has a significant negative influence on the LDR with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.050$, ROA is not significant negative influence on the LDR with a significance level of $0.560 > 0.050$, BOPO has a significant positive effect on the LDR with a significance level of $0.001 < 0.050$. The five variables influence by 24.4% against the level of liquidity proxy LDR.

Key words: CAR, NPL, ROA, BOPO, GWM, LDR, Liquidity