

## ANALYSIS OF COMMON SIZE ON BSI (BANK SYARIAH INDONESIA) IN 2020-2021

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### Abstract

This research is motivated by the condition of the financial performance of Bank Indonesia Syariah. In the 2020 balance sheet financial statements, there is an increase, as well as in 2021, again experiencing an increase of 265 billion rupiah. This study measures financial performance with common size analysis. This research is a type of quantitative research. The research in this paper is focused on common size analysis at Bank Indonesia Syariah in 2020-2021. The theoretical approach that the researcher uses is: descriptive-analysis, the financial statements of Bank Indonesia Syariah can be analyzed using common size analysis. The results of this study are common size analysis at Bank Indonesia Syariah in 2020-2021. On the balance sheet: assets have increased. While on the income statement, revenue has increased, and the expense account has decreased. In the balance sheet, there was an increase in assets from 239.581 billion in 2020 to 265.289 billion in 2021. The increase in assets occurred in accounts receivable, marketable securities and cash, as well as other assets. Likewise in the income statement, there is an increase in profit from 2.187 billion in 2020 to 3.028 billion in 2021.

**Keywords: BSI, Common Size Analysis, Financial Report**

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### INTRODUCTION

Every bank aims to maximize the wealth of its shareholders. Measurement of banking financial performance is needed to determine success in achieving these goals. One way to determine the financial performance of a bank can be by analyzing its financial statements. Financial statements are the final result of the accounting process at a certain time period which is the result of collecting and processing financial data presented in the form of financial statements or other summaries that can be used to assist users in making decisions.

According to Irhan Fahmi, financial performance is an analysis carried out to see the extent to which a bank has implemented it using financial implementation rules properly and correctly. Financial performance is a description of the financial condition of a company which is analyzed with financial analysis tools, so that it can be known about the good and bad financial condition of a company that reflects work performance in a certain period. This is very important so that resources are used optimally in the face of environmental changes (Faisal, 2017).

To measure the financial performance of a bank, it is necessary to first understand what financial statements are and what financial performance is. Financial statements are basically the result of an accounting process that can be used as a tool to communicate between financial data or banking activities and parties with an interest in such banking data or activities. Financial statements are the result of a recording process, which is a summary of financial transactions that occurred during the financial year concerned (Sugiono & Untung, 2018).

Through analysis of financial statements, we can find out developments that occur from year to year, as well as by comparing its performance with other similar industries. A good first step is to conduct a financial analysis of a bank; we can compare the development of the bank from the previous year. The previous year's data can provide information about the bank's weaknesses so that we can develop plans for improving performance in the future.

To find out what we have to improve from the previous period, we can use the financial statements in the form of percentage per component or Common Size analysis. The report in the form of percentage per component is a standardized financial report that presents all accounts in percentage form. Balance sheet items are presented as a percentage of total assets and income statement items are also presented as a percentage of sales. Common Size analysis is able to compare all the values in the financial statements according to what investors compare, because Common Size analysis is not limited to formulas, but instead calculates from a comparison of data percentages.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive analysis method, namely numerical data processing techniques and described quantitatively (Yusuf, 2017). In this case by analyzing the data and figures in the reports of banking financial institutions, then describing them in the form of statements and the quality of the financial banking performance under study; namely the quality of the financial performance of Bank Syariah Indonesia.

Quantitative research is a process of finding knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze information about what you want to know. Where the data collected in the form of numbers are then analyzed and described to obtain correct and accurate conclusions (Burhan, 2015).

The research that the researcher conducted is a combined descriptive analysis or analyzing the financial statements published by the Indonesian Islamic Bank by using the Common Size Analysis that has been analyzed with certain measures.

The variables used in the study are:

Common Size Analysis is an analytical technique that uses the simplification of the numbers contained in financial statements. This process requires a base number that is set as the basis for calculating the conversion rate, so that a certain percentage of the post can be obtained from the main post. The percentage per component is the percentage of each element of assets to total assets, each element of liability to total liabilities, and each element of profit and loss to total sales net, such a report is called a Common Size Statement. Another opinion states that Common Size Analysis is a financial report for a certain period by comparing one item to another. The comparison is made using a percentage where one post is set as a standard of 100 percent. So the conclusion of the experts that Common Size is a vertical analysis, because this analysis will compare items in the financial statements.

The steps taken in analyzing financial statements using the Common Size Analysis method to assess financial performance are as follows:

1. Calculated the total of each item in the financial statements
2. Each calculated post is expressed as a percentage

To calculate the percentage of Common Size Analysis, the following formula is used:

### a. Balance Sheet (Assets)

$$(\%) = \frac{(Rp) \text{ Assets}}{(Rp) \text{ Total}} \times 100\%$$

### b. Profit & Loss

$$(\%) = \frac{(Rp) \text{ Pos on Profit \& Loss}}{(Rp) \text{ Total}} \times 100\%$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

#### Financial Statements of Indonesian Islamic Banks (BSI)

The balance sheet is a report showing the financial position of a company or bank in terms of assets in a certain period. The following is a balance sheet report for Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) consisting of an asset table and a liability table that researchers obtained from the annual report published by Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) for 2020-2021.

#### Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Asset Balance Report 2021-2020

Asset Balance Report (Neraca) Aktiva 2021 dan 2020			
No	Pos-Pos	2021	2020
			0

1	Assets (Assets) Cash		
2	Placement in BI	4.119.903	3.180.739
3	Placements with other	20.563.580	21.527.933
4	banks	1.723.789	8.714.792
5	Securities	67.732.145	49.210.494
6	accounts receivable	110.703.060	98.758.965
7	Profit Sharing Financing	59.182.873	56.019.515
8	Lease Financing	901.565	1.509.461
9	Loss Reserve	7.512.701	6.141.554
10	Supply	3.146	5.103
11	Intangible Assets	184.696	159.472
12	Fixed assets and	3.438.405	3.030.507
13	inventory	-	77.596
	Non-Earning Assets	4.087.125	3.233.164
	Other Assets		
	<b>Total Aset</b>	<b>265.289.081</b>	<b>239.581.524</b>

From the table above, it is known that the total assets of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in 2020 amounted to 239,581 billion and in 2021 its value increased to 265.289 billion. There was also a decline in 2020 in placement posts with BI banks, in assets.

The income statement is a financial report that describes the results of banking operations in a certain period. The following is the profit and loss report of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) that researchers obtained from the annual report published by Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) for 2020 - 2021.

**Profit and Loss Report of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)**

<b>Profit and Loss Report of BSI 2020 and 2021</b>			
No	Pos- Pos	2021	2020
<b>PENDAPATAN DAN BIAYA OPERASIONAL</b>			
<b>A. Pendapatan dan Biaya Operasional dari Penyaluran Dana</b>			
1	Pendapatan Pengelolaan Dana		
	a. Pendapatan dari jual beli	10,184,236	9,126,423
	b. Pendapatan Dari Bagi Hasil	4,455,685	4,653,087
	c. Pendapatan dari ijarah - bersih	75,219	204,443
	d. Pendapatan usaha utama lainnya	3,093,292	2,945,639
	Total	17,808,432	16,929,592
	HAK PIHAK KETIGA ATAS BAGI HASIL	(4,378,807)	(5,004,254)
	HAK BAGI HASIL MILIK BANK	13,429,625	13,429,625
2	PENDAPATAN USAHA LAINNYA		
	Pendapatan imbalan jasa perbankan	2,249,710	2,236,528

	Pendapatan lainnya	762,536	540,173
	Total	3,012,246	2,776,701
<b>B. Beban Usaha</b>			
1	Gaji dan tunjangan	(4,491,775)	(4,091,033)
2	Umum dan administrasi	(3,970,211)	(3,463,591)
3	Bonus wadiah	(120,238)	(178,321)
4	Lain-lain	(200,549)	(222,282)
	Total Beban Usaha	(8,782,773)	(7,955,227)
	Beban cadangan kerugian	(3,551,249)	(3,620,446)
<b>LABA (RUGI) OPERASIONAL</b>			
1	Laba Usaha	4,107,849	3,126,366
2	Beban Non-Usaha - Bersih	(45,641)	(46,967)
	<b>Laba Sebelum Zakat Dan Beban Pajak</b>	4,062,208	3,079,399
	Zakat	(101,684)	(74,202)
	Beban Pajak	(932,319)	(817,548)
	<b>LABA BERSIH</b>	3,028,205	2,187,649

From the table above, it is known that BSI's profit in 2021 is 2,187,649 billion and in 2021 its value will increase to 3,028,205 billion. The increase in value occurred due to a decrease in Cost Expense and the amount of income from fund management and other operating income.

#### Common Size Analysis

Measurement of financial performance is important as a means or indicator in order to improve the company's operational activities. Performance measurement to assess work progress against goals and objectives in managing human resources to produce goods and services. Measurement of financial performance is carried out simultaneously with the analysis process. Financial performance analysis is a process of critically assessing financial performance, which includes reviewing financial data, calculating, measuring, interpreting and providing solutions to a company's financial problems in a certain period.

One of the analytical tools is percentage analysis per component (common size), which is an analytical technique used to determine the percentage of each component of assets to total assets, the percentage of each component of debt and capital to total liabilities, and the percentage of each component of profit. loss to income. An analysis is carried out to see how far a company has implemented by using the rules of financial implementation properly and correctly. Like by making a financial report that meets the standards and requirements. For financial performance analysis, sharia entities need to present information for the previous period in financial reports.

The following is a common size analysis of the financial statements of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) for the 2020 and 2021 periods. A description of the quantitative data being analyzed needs to be submitted to provide an overview of data on research on company financial performance. Based on data obtained from research data sources, the common size analysis on the financial statements of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) is as follows:

#### a. Common Size Analysis of Balance Sheet

Common Size analysis with balance sheet analysis which states total assets (liabilities plus capital) as the basis with 100%. Then, the posts in that group are expressed as a percentage of each other's total. Below, a common size analysis will be carried out for the statement of financial position or balance sheet in terms of assets at Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in 2020 and 2021 as follows:

#### Common size analysis of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Asset Balance Report 2021-2020

Laporan Posisi Keuangan (Neraca) Aktiva Tahun 2020 dan 2021						Analisis Common Size
No	Pos-Pos	Ru mu s	2021	2020	Trend	

		(Jumlah Nilai/ Total Pos)x 100%				
1	Aktiva (Aset)Kas	1.6 %	1.33 %	Naik	1	
2	Penempatan Pada BI	7.75 %	8.99 %	Turun	0	
3	Penempatan Pada Bank	0.65 %	3.64 %	Turun	0	
4	lainSurat Berharga	25.53 %	20.54 %	Turun	0	
5	Piutang	41,73 %	41.22 %	Naik	1	
6	Pembiayaan Bagi	22,31 %	23,38 %	Turun	0	
7	HasilPembiayaan	0.34 %	0.63 %	Turun	0	
8	Sewa Cadangan	2.83 %	2.56 %	Naik	1	
9	Kerugian Persediaan	0.001 %	0.002 %	Turun	0	
10	Aset tidak berwujud	0.070 %	0.067 %	Naik	1	
11	Aset tetap dan inventaris	1.30 %	1.26 %	Naik	1	
12	Aset Non Produktif	-	0.03 %	Turun	0	
13	Aset Lainnya	1.54 %	1.35 %	Naik	1	
	Total Aset=10	100 %	100 %		6	

Sumber: data diolah tahun 2022.

Financial statement analysis is the process of evaluating the relationship between the parts of the financial statements to get a better understanding of the company's position and performance. The percentage of common size on the asset side of the balance sheet as a whole is increasing rather than decreasing. The increase in this analysis, the largest component of which is as much as 25.53% comes from securities owned to total assets and the largest component decreases comes from inventory items, namely the contribution to total assets decreases by 0.001%.

After analyzing the increase that occurred in cash by 1.6%, which means that Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) is predicted to want to maintain its liquidity. The increase in cash and securities held came from placements with Bank Indonesia which experienced a decline, meaning that Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) withdrew money placed in other banks to maintain liquidity levels and buy securities owned.

In the common size analysis, there is no stipulation on what percentage of cash to total assets should be, but if it is associated with the cash ratio, it is better if the percentage value of cash to total assets is greater than the percentage of current debt to total liabilities. This is related to the company's ability to finance its short-term obligations. If the amount of cash decreases and the amount of liabilities increases, the company can be in an illiquid condition.

This is because a small amount of cash will interfere with the company's activities, because the company lacks liquid funds to finance routine and non-routine expenses. Conversely, the amount of cash that is too large in the company shows the amount of funds that are not used (idle). More idle funds mean more lost investment value. Therefore, it is necessary to manage the Cash Budget, Cash Planning and Cash Control appropriately, so that the company does not have obstacles in carrying out its activities and is able to increase revenue. The securities owned have increased, this is due to the purchase of securities owned.

In terms of accounts receivable, it increased, with a contribution to total assets owned by accounts receivable which contributed 41.22% in 2020 and 41.73% in 2021. Receivables have increased, this condition shows the company's ability to manage receivables well. The higher the accounts receivable, the more working capital embedded in receivables that cannot be utilized by the company and the higher the risk of uncollectible receivables. Murabahah receivables are the largest contributor to receivables, this also means that murabaha receivables are still the most popular product from Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) and are still in great demand by the public.

Profit sharing financing decreased by 1.07%, as well as financing which experienced a decrease in total assets. Fixed assets increased and other assets also increased by 0.19%. From the analysis of data on the asset side it tends to be stable with a slight increase or decrease in the percentage of each post and does not affect total assets much. Common Size Analysis of Profit and Loss Statements.

The income statement analysis is expressed 100% with the remaining income statement items expressed in percentages. Because the sum of the accounts is stated in 100%.86 Below will be a common size analysis for the income statement at Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in 2020 and 2021 as follows:

Analisis *Common size* Laporan Laba rugi Bank Syariah Indonesia  
(BSI)2020-2021

Laporan Laba Rugi Tahun 2020 dan 2021				TREN D	Analisis Common Size
No	Pos-Pos	2021	2020		
<b>PENDAPATAN DAN BIAYA OPERASIONAL</b>					
<b>A. Pendapatan dan Biaya Operasional dari Penyaluran Dana</b>					
1	Pendapatan Pengelolaan Dana				
	a. Pendapatan dari jual beli	57.19 %	53.91 %	Naik	1
	b. Pendapatan Dari Bagi Hasil	25.02 %	27.48 %	Turun	0
	c. Pendapatan dari ijarah - bersih	0.42 %	1.21 %	Turun	0
	d. Pendapatan usaha utama lainnya	17.37 %	17.40 %	Turun	0
	Total	100 %	100 %		
2	PENDAPATAN USAHA LAINNYA				
	Pendapatan imbalan jasa perbankan	74.69 %	80.55 %	Turun	0
	Pendapatan lainnya	25.31 %	19.45 %	Naik	1
	Total	100 %	100 %		
<b>B. Beban Usaha</b>					
1	Gaji dan tunjangan	51.14 %	51.43 %	Turun	0
2	Umum dan administrasi	45.20 %	43.54 %	Naik	1
3	Bonus wadiah	1.37 %	2.24 %	Turun	0
4	Lain-lain	2.28 %	2.79 %	Turun	0
	Total Beban Usaha	100 %	100 %		
<b>LABA (RUGI) OPERASIONAL</b>					
1	Labanya Usaha	23.07 %	18.47 %	Naik	1
2	Beban Non-Usaha - Bersih	0.26 %	0.28 %	Turun	0
	<b>Labanya Sebelum Zakat Dan Beban Pajak</b>	22.81 %	18.19 %	Naik	1
	Zakat	0.57 %	0.44 %	Naik	1
	Beban Pajak	5.24 %	4.83 %	Naik	1
	<b>LABA BERSIH</b>	17.00 %	12.92 %	Naik	1

Based on the common size analysis of profit and loss that has been carried out, it can be seen that the bank's income as mudharib has fluctuated from 2020 to 2021, namely a decrease in revenue sharing by 2.46% and an increase in sales and purchase income by 3.28%. The bank's income as mudharib comes from other main income posts, some of which are up and some are down, an increase of 2.46% from revenue sharing, and a percentage decrease of 0.03% from other main operating income.

Based on the above analysis, it can be seen that the performance of Bank Syariah Mandiri when viewed from the side of operating expenses, the company has been able to control and streamline operating expenses so that operating expenses have decreased, and operating profits have increased significantly. The decrease in operating expenses affected the increase in operating profit received, in 2020 the operating profit obtained was 18.47% which then increased in 2021 by 23.07%. The higher the amount of income and operating profit received, the greater the amount of zakat and taxes that must be issued. Thus, in 2021 where the operating profit of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) has increased, the amount of zakat and taxes issued will also be greater than the previous year. Due to the increase in operating profit, the profit before zakat and income tax must also increase. The percentage of profit before zakat and income tax also increased significantly by 4.62%.

So that the net profit received also increased quite a lot, which was 4.08%. Judging from the company's operating profit, operating profit experienced a significant increase compared to the previous year which caused the

company's net profit to also increase.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of calculations and analysis using the common size technique and ratio analysis on the financial performance of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in 2020-2021, overall conclusions can be drawn. Common size analysis at Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) in 2020-2021. On the balance sheet: assets have increased, while on the income statement, income has increased, and expense accounts have decreased. In the balance sheet report, there was an increase in assets from 2020 of 239.581 billion to 265.289 billion in 2021. The increase in assets occurred in accounts receivable, securities and cash, and other assets. Likewise in the income statement, there was an increase in profit from 2020 of 2.187 billion to 3.028 billion in 2021. This increase occurred due to a decrease in operational costs, salaries and benefits, wadiah and other operational costs.

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