



Article info : *Received:* Sept.2023 ; *Revised:* October 2023 ; *Accepted:* November 2023

Analysis of Financial Performance Assessment Based on Common Size of Agricultural Sector Companies Listed on The Indonesian Stock Exchange 2018-2022

Haris Maulana¹; Yan Widi Nugraha²; Sasi Ngatiningrum³; Edozi Putra⁴; Nardi Sunardi⁵

¹⁻⁴ Universitas Pamulang, Email : harismaulana5543@gmail.com;

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the company's financial performance of agricultural companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using Common Size analysis in the 2018-2022 period in terms of balance sheet and income statement. The type of research used is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The source of data used in this study is a secondary source in the form of agricultural company financial statement documents from 2018 to 2022 with Common Size or percentage analysis per component. The results showed that financial performance using common size analysis in agricultural sector companies in 2018 to 2022 in terms of countries, three companies allocated and for assets mostly from debt (liabilities) and three companies allocated funds for assets from their capital to increase the margin of safety for creditors and strengthen the company's financial position. Common size in terms of the income statement, four companies are experiencing an increase in their net profit so that the company's financial performance is getting better and one other company has a poor financial performance because it has decreased in its net income.

Keywords: Common Size Analysis; Financial Performance; Balance sheet; Income Statement.

A. INTRODUCTION

In every company, financial statements are needed to be used to see the company's financial condition. Financial statements are the final product of the results of recording and summarizing data that has been collected in business transactions. The company must have an accountant who is expected to be able to organize all business transaction data and compile it to produce financial reports. Even accountants must be able to interpret and analyze the financial statements made by them.

Financial statements are the output of the accounting process that can be used as a tool to communicate financial data or company activities to parties who have an interest in the company. It can be interpreted that this financial statement functions as a medium of information that is useful for connecting the company with interested parties to show the company's financial health condition and financial performance (Hery, 2021: 3-4).

To determine the health conditions, risks, and benefits in the report, it is necessary to analyze the financial statements. Financial statement analysis is generally calculated by the ratio method, but other methods can be used to calculate financial statement analysis, one of which uses the common size analysis method. Common size analysis or percentage component analysis is an analytical technique used to determine the ratio of each component of assets to total assets and also to determine the ratio of each component of liabilities and equity relative to total liabilities and equity. This common size analysis will be used as an analysis in determining calculations to help provide consideration or estimate how the company's future is in percentage form (Riani and Zulkarnain, 2020: 156).

As a country known as an agricultural country, Indonesia has many companies engaged in the agricultural sector. Natural products make many companies engaged in the agricultural sector grow into large companies that influence the Indonesian economy. Based on the description above, researchers are interested in measuring financial performance using a common size analysis approach on agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Statements

Financial statements according to Purba, et al (2023: 1) are reports used for internal and external interests. The financial statements of a public company or going public must be published. For internal parties, financial statements are used to assess operations, make budgets and controls, and be considered in decision-making. As for the internal parties of the company, namely company management, for external parties, financial statements are used to show the condition and performance of the company over a certain period so that it can be used to show the company's performance in the future by investors, creditors, government, and the general public.

Widyatuti (2017: 1) suggests that financial statements show the financial condition and operating results of a company at a certain point. For analysts, financial statements are the most important tool for assessing the performance and economic condition of an enterprise, since without them there will be little known about the company's situation. Therefore, financial statements are a source of information (screen) for analysts in the decision-making process. Financial statements can show the financial position, results of operations, and cash flow of a company over some time.

Meanwhile, Nur (2020: 58) stated that the company's financial statements were prepared as a form of management accountability to parties interested in the company's performance achieved during a certain period. For internal parties and companies, financial statements are used as a source of information or a tool to understand the company's financial condition for financial decision-making purposes. For this goal to be achieved, financial statements are prepared according to accounting principles.

From some of the definitions of experts above, it can be concluded that the understanding of financial statements as an activity that carries out the recording of financial entry and exit in a company as a form of management accountability to parties who have an interest in the company and also as a form of a report to be used as an assessment of company finances to achieve a company goal

Financial Statement Analysis

Financial statement analysis according to Thian (2022: 2) is a process of dissecting financial statements into their components and reviewing each component to gain a better understanding and proper understanding of the financial statements themselves. Analyzing financial statements means assessing the performance of a company both internally and compared to competitors in the same industry. Knowing how effectively the company's operations have run, is useful for the direction of the company's progress. Financial statement analysis is very useful for company investors and other stakeholders.

Sujarweni (2021: 91) stated that a financial statement analysis is an analysis carried out to examine the financial facts of a company, how successful the company has been in the past, current, present, and future estimates, this financial statement analysis will be used as a basis for decision making by interested parties aimed at achieving the Company's goals.

Meanwhile, Dumilah (2021: 27) said that analyzing a company's financial statements is done because they want to know how profitable (profit) and how risky or healthy a company is. Financial statement analysis which includes financial ratio analysis, and analysis of weaknesses and strengths in the financial field will be very helpful in assessing past management achievements and their prospects. Financial statements that are prepared properly and accurately can provide a true picture of the results or achievements that have been achieved by a business within a certain period. This circumstance is used to evaluate financial performance.

From some of the definitions of experts above, it can be concluded that understanding financial statement analysis is a process of dissecting financial statements into their components and reviewing each component to gain a better understanding and proper understanding of the financial statements themselves. Financial statement analysis is carried out to review the financial facts of a company, assess the company's performance both internally and compared to competitors in the same industry, and is used as a basis for decision-making by interested parties to achieve company goals.

Common Size Analysis

Common size analysis according to Seto, et al (2022: 39) is a technique where certain elements in financial statements are compared as components of other elements in the same financial statement. The purpose of this analysis is to obtain an overview of the composition and proportion of investment in each type of asset, capital structure, and funding, cost of goods sold, allocation to profits, and others. The information obtained from this analysis is useful for assessing the accuracy of the company's past policies

(operations, investments, and funding) and their possible future impact on the company's financial position and performance.

Jumingan (2019: 57) suggests that common size analysis can also be referred to as "percentage per component" or "100 percent report" because each is replaced with the number 100 and each element is changed to a percent number of the total 100. This analysis per component is also a ratio analysis (comparison) or one type of ratio because the amount of rupiah for each item in the financial statements is expressed as a percentage of the total amount.

While Hery (2014: 135) suggests that common size analysis 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 (total assets), the percentage of each component of the income statement about net cash. In common size analysis, all quantities are expressed as percentages. In the balance sheet analysis, total assets or total liabilities plus total shareholders' equity are expressed as 100%. The accounts in this group will then be calculated as a certain percentage of the total number of the group in question.

From some of the definitions of experts above, it can be concluded that the notion of common size analysis is a financial analysis technique that involves expressing each line item in the financial statements as a percentage of the base value. It is used to compare the relative proportions of different components in financial statements and to identify trends and patterns over time. Common size analysis is used to assess the performance of companies by analyzing the percentage composition of the company's balance sheet and income statement.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The analysis used in this study is a common size analysis used as a measurement of financial performance. The objects used in this study are agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018-2022. The data taken in this study took the company's financial statement data through the Indonesia Stock Exchange with a www.idx.co.id page and was taken from the respective company's page.

The research sample is as follows::

No	Code	Agricultural Sector Companies
1.	AALI	PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk
2.	BISI	PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk
3.	DSNG	PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara
4.	LSIP	PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia, Tbk
5.	SSMS	PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk
6.	SMAR	PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology, Tbk

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Common Size on the Balance Sheet

To get common size analysis data on the balance sheet, you can use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{The amount of current assets or non - current assets}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100\%$$

The results of the analysis data obtained from agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018 – 2022 using common size analysis on the balance sheets of the six companies can be seen in Table 1:

Tabel 1. Common Size on the Balance Sheet

Company Code	Year	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets
ALLI	2018	17%	83%	100%
	2019	17%	83%	100%
	2020	21%	79%	100%
	2021	31%	69%	100%
	2022	25%	75%	100%
BISI	2018	78%	22%	100%
	2019	79%	21%	100%
	2020	77%	23%	100%
	2021	79%	21%	100%
	2022	79%	21%	100%
DSNG	2018	20%	80%	100%
	2019	17%	83%	100%
	2020	18%	82%	100%
	2021	17%	83%	100%
	2022	21%	79%	100%
LSIP	2018	24%	76%	100%
	2019	21%	79%	100%
	2020	27%	73%	100%
	2021	36%	64%	100%
	2022	41%	59%	100%
SSMS	2018	54%	46%	100%
	2019	28%	72%	100%
	2020	27%	73%	100%
	2021	25%	75%	100%
	2022	21%	79%	100%
SMAR	2018	43%	57%	100%
	2019	41%	59%	100%
	2020	53%	47%	100%

2021	56%	44%	100%
2022	56%	44%	100%

Source: Data processed by the author.

Based on the *common size* analysis of the balance sheet from 2018-2022 in agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it shows that the largest percentage of current assets to total assets occurs in PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) which occurred in 2019, 2021, and 2022 amounted to 79%. While companies with current assets to the smallest total assets occur in PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk (AALI) which occurred in 2018 and 2019, and PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk (DSNG) which occurred in 2019 and 2021 amounted to 17%. This condition shows that companies with large current assets show the company's ability to meet its short-term debt well.

In the percentage of non-current assets to total assets, the largest occurs in the company PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk (AALI) which occurred in 2018-2019, and PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk (DSNG) which occurred in 2019 and 2021 amounted to 83%. While companies with non-current assets to the smallest total assets occur in PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) which occurred in 2019, 2021, and 2022 amounted to 21%. The situation in the amount of non-current assets can be caused by the company's investing.

Common Size on Pasiva

To get common size analysis data on passive can use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{amount per liability account}}{\text{Total pasiva}} \times 100\%$$

The results of the analysis data obtained from agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using *common size* analysis on the sixth Pasiva of companies can be seen in Table 2:

Tabel 2. Common Size on Pasiva

Company Code	Year	Short Term Liabilities	Long-Term Liabilities	Debt (Liability)	Capital (Ekutias)	Total Assets
ALLI	2018	29%	29%	27%	73%	100%
	2019	38%	22%	30%	70%	100%
	2020	41%	23%	31%	69%	100%
	2021	38%	26%	30%	70%	100%
	2022	28%	26%	24%	76%	100%
BISI	2018	14%	2%	16%	84%	100%
	2019	19%	2%	21%	79%	100%
	2020	13%	2%	16%	84%	100%
	2021	11%	2%	13%	87%	100%
	2022	9%	2%	11%	89%	100%
DSNG	2018	20%	49%	69%	31%	100%
	2019	20%	48%	68%	32%	100%
	2020	16%	40%	56%	44%	100%

	2021	14%	35%	49%	51%	100%
	2022	20%	27%	47%	53%	100%
LSIP	2018	5%	12%	17%	83%	100%
	2019	5%	12%	17%	83%	100%
	2020	5%	10%	15%	85%	100%
	2021	6%	8%	14%	86%	100%
	2022	6%	6%	12%	88%	100%
SSMS	2018	10%	54%	64%	36%	100%
	2019	11%	55%	66%	34%	100%
	2020	11%	51%	62%	38%	100%
	2021	11%	45%	56%	44%	100%
	2022	20%	34%	54%	46%	100%
SMAR	2018	29%	29%	58%	42%	100%
	2019	38%	22%	61%	39%	100%
	2020	41%	23%	64%	36%	100%
	2021	38%	26%	64%	36%	100%
	2022	28%	26%	55%	45%	100%

Source: Data processed by the author.

Based on the common size analysis of passive from 2018-2022 in agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it shows that the largest percentage of short-term liabilities to total passive occurs in PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk (AALI) which occurred in 2020, and PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology, Tbk (SMAR) in 2020 amounted to 41%. While companies with the smallest short-term liabilities occur in PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia, Tbk (LSIP) which occurred in 2018-2020 amounted to 5%. This condition shows that companies with short-term liabilities are getting smaller, showing less risk.

The largest percentage of long-term liabilities to total liabilities occurs in PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) which occurred in 2019 amounted to 55%. While companies with long-term liabilities to the smallest total liabilities occur in PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) which occurred in 2018-2022 amounted to 2%. This condition shows that the decline in long-term liabilities will make it difficult to meet the financing of company activities where productivity will not increase and the company will not grow its business.

In the percentage of equity to total passiva the largest occurs in the company PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) which occurred in 2022 amounted to 89%. While companies with the smallest equity to total liabilities occur in PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk (DSNG) which occurred in 2018 amounted to 31%. Companies that have a percentage above 50% mean that the company allocates funds for assets mostly from its capital. It can be said that the company can increase the margin of safety for creditors and strengthen the company's financial position.

Common Size on the Income Statement

To get common size analysis data on the income statement, you can use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{amount per profit and loss account}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100\%$$

The results of the analysis data obtained from agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using *common size* analysis on the Income Statements of the six companies can be seen in Table 3:

Table 3. Common Size on the Income Statement

Company Code	Year	Gross Profit	Operating Expenses	Profit Before Tax	Net Profit
ALLI	2018	19%	4%	12%	8%
	2019	12%	4%	4%	1%
	2020	16%	4%	8%	5%
	2021	20%	4%	12%	8%
	2022	18%	4%	11%	8%
BISI	2018	38%	6%	22%	18%
	2019	35%	7%	18%	14%
	2020	38%	5%	20%	15%
	2021	40%	5%	24%	19%
	2022	42%	5%	27%	22%
DSNG	2018	32%	7%	13%	9%
	2019	25%	6%	5%	3%
	2020	26%	6%	10%	7%
	2021	28%	5%	14%	10%
	2022	32%	4%	17%	13%
LSIP	2018	17%	7%	10%	8%
	2019	15%	8%	10%	7%
	2020	30%	6%	24%	20%
	2021	40%	6%	28%	22%
	2022	33%	4%	28%	23%
SSMS	2018	43%	13%	9%	2%
	2019	31%	16%	5%	0,4%
	2020	45%	15%	22%	14%
	2021	42%	11%	36%	29%
	2022	41%	9%	21%	25%
SMAR	2018	12%	4%	2%	2%
	2019	11%	4%	3%	2%

	2020	15%	3%	5%	4%
	2021	19%	2%	6%	5%
	2022	18%	2%	4%	7%

Source: Data processed by the author

Based on the common size analysis on the income statement from 2018-2022 in agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it shows that the largest percentage of gross profit occurs in PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) which occurred in 2020 amounted to 45%. While the company with the smallest gross profit occurs in the company PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology, Tbk (SMAR) which occurred in 2019 amounted to 11%.

The largest percentage of operating expenses occurs in PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) which occurred in 2019 amounted to 16%. While the company with the smallest business expense occurs in the company PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology, Tbk (SMAR) which occurred in 2021-2022 amounted to 2%.

The largest percentage of pre-tax profit occurs in PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) which occurred in 2021 amounted to 36%. While the company with the smallest profit before tax occurs in PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology, Tbk (SMAR) which occurred in 2018 amounted to 2%.

The largest percentage of net profit occurs in the company PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) which occurred in 2021 amounted to 29%. While the company with the smallest net profit occurs in the company PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) also occurred in 2019 by 0.4%. This condition shows that if the company wants to increase net profit, it must increase its sales level..

E. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Financial performance using common size analysis reviewed from the balance sheets of agricultural sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018-2022 shows the condition of lancer assets to total assets in PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) is the largest that occurred in 2019, 2021, and 2022. For non-current assets to total assets, the smallest occurs in 2 companies, namely PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk (AALI) which occurred in 2018 and 2019, and PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk (DSNG) which occurred in 2019 and 2021.

The results of the common size analysis on non-current assets to total assets show that 2 companies, namely PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk (AALI) in 2018-2019 and PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk (DSNG) in 2019 and 2021. For non-current assets, the smallest total assets occur in the company PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) which occurred in 2019, 2021, and 2022 amounted to 21%.

The results of the common size analysis on short-term liabilities to the largest total liabilities occurred in the company PT. Astra Agro Lestari, Tbk (AALI) in 2020 and PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology, Tbk (SMAR) in 2020. For short-term liabilities, the smallest occurs in PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia, Tbk (LSIP) in 2018-2020.

The results of the common size analysis on long-term liabilities to the largest total liabilities occurred in the company PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) in 2019. For

long-term liabilities, the smallest total passive occurs in the company PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) in 2018-2022.

The results of the common size analysis on equity against the largest total assets occurred in the company PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk (BISI) in 2022. For equity to total passiva the smallest occurs in the company PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk (DSNG) in 2018 amounted to 31%.

The results of the common size analysis on the largest net profit occurred in the company PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) in 2021. For companies with the smallest net profit occurs in PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) also in 2019. PT. Sawit Sumbermas Sarana, Tbk (SSMS) was able to increase its sales from the smallest net profit to the largest net profit.

REFERENCES

- Dumilah, Ratna. 2021. *Manajemen Keuangan: Teori dan Praktik*. Surabaya : Cipta Media Nusantara (CMN)
- Hakim, L., Sunardi, N. (2017). Determinant of leverage and it's implication on company value of real estate and property sector listing in IDX period of 2011-2015. *Man in India*, 97(24), pp. 131-148.
- Hary. 2014. *Analisis Kinerja Manajemen*. Jakarta : PT. Grasindo
- Hary. 2015. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Yogyakarta: CAPS (Center for Academic Publishing Service).
- Husain, T., & Sunardi, N. (2020). Firm's Value Prediction Based on Profitability Ratios and Dividend Policy. *Finance & Economics Review*, 2(2), 13-26.
- Jumingan. 2019. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Jakarta : PT. Bumi Aksara.
- Kadim, A., & Sunardi, N. (2022). Financial Management System (QRIS) based on UTAUT Model Approach in Jabodetabek. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 6(1).
- Kadim, A., Sunardi, N & Husain, T. (2020). The modeling firm's value based on financial ratios, intellectual capital and dividend policy. *Accounting*, 6(5), 859-870.
- Nardi Sunardi Et Al (2020). Determinants of Debt Policy and Company's Performance, *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration* Volume VIII Issue 4, 204-213
- Nur, Sri Wahyuni. 2020. *Akuntansi Dasar : Teori dan Teknik Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan*. Makassar : Cendekia Publisher.
- Purba, Rosanna dkk. 2023. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Padang : PT. Global Eksekutif Teknologi.
- Seto, Agung Anggoro dkk. 2022. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Padang : PT. Global Eksekutif Teknologi.
- Sujarweni, V. Wiratna. 2021. *Manajemen Keuangan: Teori, Aplikasi dan Hasil Penelitian*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Baru Press.
- Sunardi, N. (2022). Liquidity and Asset Growth on Telecommunications Companies Value. *Jurnal SEKURITAS (Saham, Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Investasi)*, 5(3), 299-307.

- Sunardi, N., & Tatariyanto, F. . (2023). The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic and Fintech Adoption on Financial Performance Moderating by Capital Adequacy . *International Journal of Islamic Business and Management Review*, 3(1), 102–118. <https://doi.org/10.54099/ijibmr.v3i1.620>
- Thian, Alexander. 2022. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Yogyakarta : Penerbit ANDI.
- Widyatuti, Maria. 2017. *Analisa kritis Laporan Keuangan*. Surabaya : CV. Jakad Media Nusantara Surabaya.