



Financial Analysis of PT. Bank Jago Tbk 2019 -2023 With Common Size and Trend Approach

¹Siti Rosmayati, ²Nur Hanifah Apriliani

^{1,2} Politeknik Piksi Ganesha, Indonesia

E-Mail: siti.rosmayati91@gmail.com, nurhanifah.apriliani39@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

Financial statement analysis is a crucial tool for evaluating a company's financial performance, helping stakeholders understand trends and stability over time. Various methods can be applied, including the common size and trend analysis approaches. This study aims to assess the financial performance of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk using a descriptive quantitative method. The findings from the common size analysis indicate that the company maintained stable financial conditions from 2021 to 2023. Meanwhile, the trend analysis reveals that revenue experienced an upward trend in 2021-2022 compared to the base year. However, the company faced financial difficulties in 2019-2020, recording losses during that period. These results highlight a financial recovery in subsequent years, reflecting an improvement in the company's performance.

Keywords: Financial Statement Analysis, Common Size, Trend.

INTRODUCTION

Banking is an important sector in the economy because it plays a role in managing finances, providing various financial services. As time goes by, banking has undergone a more relevant transformation such as mobile banking. Banking also has an important role in supporting investment, trade, and personal financial management (Murfi, Anwar, Swastanto, Santoso, Taufik, et al., 2024). In the business world, the role of financial managers is very closely related to the banking sector. Financial managers have broad responsibilities in ensuring that the company's finances are managed effectively and efficiently. In addition to planning, procuring, and utilizing funds, one of the other crucial tasks is to control the company's finances (Murfi, Anwar, Swastanto, Santoso, & Djoko, 2024). A financial manager has the responsibility to manage the company's finances. In carrying out their duties, financial managers often interact with banks to access various financial services.

Finance is one of the important aspects in the sustainability of a company, without good financial management the company will experience difficulties in operations. Therefore, understanding effective corporate financial management is very important for business people (Maulana, 2022a). Every company is required to be able to manage effective resources so that the company can survive and grow for a long time. Companies that survive and grow depend on the ability to make the right decisions for operational, marketing and financial aspects. One of the factors for a company's success is financial performance, which is financial performance that is able to manage assets, income and liabilities to achieve the goals desired by business actors.

Company performance is the result of management activities involving the analysis of financial information from financial statements. This analysis can help internal and external parties of the company assess the financial health of the company and help them make decisions about the company's future strategy (Arrizal et al., 2024). The company's performance is to provide an

overview of the company's financial health conditions and can make the right strategic decisions for the future (S Rosmayati & Maulana, 2023). To understand and evaluate the company's financial performance, financial analysis is needed based on data in the company's financial statements. With the analysis of financial statements, the company can use it to assess financial performance effectively and efficiently.

Financial reports are a tool for analyzing a company's financial performance over time. As is known, these financial reports are very important for effective and efficient company activities. In the current era of globalization, financial reports have a very important role as a provider of information about a company's financial position, so that it can facilitate investors or users in making decisions. (Janiati & Nurhayati, 2022). Through the analysis of financial reports, the company can evaluate the company's financial condition and can determine whether the company's finances are in good condition or not. According to (Muhammad Ali Najib et al., 2023) Financial statement analysis consists of two parts of the word, namely "analysis" and financial statements". Analysis is the breakdown of a problem or issue and explaining the relationship between the parts in it to then obtain an overall understanding. While financial statements are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. Financial statement analysis can help companies in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the financial condition of the company.

Financial report analysis is the process of evaluating a company's financial report to determine the company's financial condition (Anggraeni et al., 2024). This analysis is carried out by examining various financial report accounts. Financial report analysis can be carried out using various methods, namely the Ratio, Common Size and Trend approaches. Through the Ratio approach, there are several parts, namely the Liquidity Ratio, Solvency, Profitability and Market Ratio. According to (Nur Ilmi Octaviani, Erry Sunarya, 2019) ratio analysis has a disadvantage that it cannot compare in more detail all the values in the financial statements. The disadvantages of the ratio approach are not found in the Common Size and Trend approaches.

According to (Rifardi et al., 2019) The Common Size approach is a method used to compare one account to the total account. This analysis can also be said to be a description of the comparative ratio analysis because in nominal rupiah, each element of the financial report is described as a percentage of the total (Siti Rosmayati & Maulana, 2020). The Common Size approach can be reviewed from the balance sheet account that shows the position of current assets and non-current assets to total assets. As well as liability and equity accounts from total liabilities. Financial statement analysis with a trend approach can be done by comparing financial statements from several periods. Through this trend approach, companies can identify changes and developments from year to year in different years (Maulana, 2022).

The results of the comparison using Common Size and Trends can assess the company's financial performance in several years and can also see whether the company's finances are healthy or not. The results of analyzing this financial report can also be used as a material for evaluating the company for the future. Using the Common Size and Trend method can also see all accounts in the financial report and those who see the results of the analysis can find out which accounts have decreased and increased (Maulana, 2020). PT. Bank Jago, Tbk is a technology-based digital bank that focuses on financial services on applications without physical branch offices. Previously PT. Bank Jago, Tbk was named PT. Bank Artos Indonesia, Tbk in 2020 changed its name to Bank Jago. Bank Jago offers pocket-based financial management features. The process of opening a Bank Jago account is entirely digital (Maulana & Rosmayati., 2021).

Based on the description, it can be seen that the importance of analyzing a company's financial statements for the sake of the company's effective and efficient running. By using the Common Size and Trend approach in analyzing this financial statement, you can see all the values contained

in the financial statement, whether the values are in good condition or not over time (Maulana et al., 2021). Therefore, the researcher decided to analyze the financial statements of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk for the period 2019 - 2023 using the Common Size and Trend approach. Therefore, the title of this study is: "Financial Analysis of PT. Bank Jago Tbk 2019 - 2023 with the Common Size and Trend approach"

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the author uses quantitative descriptive research. According to (Sugiyono, 2019) quantitative method is a scientific method because it has fulfilled scientific principles, namely concrete/empirical, objective, measurable, rational, and systematic. This method is called a quantitative method because the research data is in the form of numbers and the analysis uses statistics. According to (Sugiyono, 2019) Descriptive method is a method used to analyze data by describing or depicting the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations. The type of data used by researchers is secondary data. Secondary data is data that has been collected and can be accessed by everyone. The secondary data is in the form of financial reports of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk in general which have been published through the company's website, www.jago.com. The financial reports used by researchers are for the years 2019 - 2023. Data collection techniques in this study use two methods, namely documentation and literature study methods. The documentation method is a technique by collecting, reviewing, analyzing financial reports of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk related to this study. While the literature study method is a technique for collecting information by means of literature such as books, journals, articles related to this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial reports are reports that show the current financial condition of a company in a certain period.(Yusuf et al., 2021). This financial report can also make company decisions. The company's financial report also serves as a material for evaluating the company's finances. The financial report is well prepared which can help understand the company's financial condition more clearly.

Table 1. Financial report of PT. Bank Jago 2019-2023

NAMA AKUN	LAPORAN KEUANGAN				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ASET					
Kas	25,486	11,283	9,986	10,107	8,863
Giro Pada Bank Indonesia	37,434	126,342	225,715	718,440	1,178,913
Giro pada Bank Lain	602	8,935	13,961	106,676	332,762
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	239,972	300,946	1,168,780	624,772	1,433,827
Efek -Efek	19,448	137,601	1,898,629	2,861,655	2,956,996
Efek -Efek yang Dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	637,765	321,600	2,743,027	1,952,830	530,795
Kredit yang diberikan	251,671	826,203	5,241,783	9,157,817	12,777,934
biaya dibayar dimuka	1,519	12,958	34,248	57,097	66,072
Aset Tetap	69,359	137,634	143,877	143,604	119,131
Aset Tak Berwujud	171	150,241	496,275	887,487	1,393,406
Agunan yang diambil alih	34,295	42,189	78,642	93,906	126,460
Aset Pajak tangguhan	0	0	77,528	73,400	52,704
Aset Lainnya	3,335	103,941	180,151	277,504	317,977
TOTAL ASET	1,321,057	2,179,873	12,312,602	16,965,295	21,295,840
LIABILITAS					
Liabilitas Segera	2,362	8,023	221,998	265,072	549,836
Simpanan Giro	24,721	182,787	377,356	2,886,303	4,105,558
Tabungan	85,829	35,881	1,299,875	2,786,512	3,774,881
Deposito Berjangka	488,534	585,278	1,889,980	2,075,511	4,011,426
Simpanan dari Bank Lain	27,926	1,811	50	139	24
Efek-Efek yang Dijual dengan Janji Dibeli	0	0	0	0	149,211
Uttang Pajak	2,918	6,481	12,769	12,665	13,925
Liabilitas Sewa	0	71,101	63,642	59,541	54,708
Liabilitas Lainnya	6,164	51,261	75,403	70,810	104,082
Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja	1,424	4,917	11,533	18,926	67
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	639,878	947,540	3,952,606	8,175,479	12,763,718
JUMLAH DANA SYIRKAH TEMPORER	0	0	110,361	526,059	175,330
JUMLAH EKUITAS	681,179	1,232,333	8,249,455	8,263,757	8,356,792
TOTAL LIBILITAS, DANA SYIRKAH TEMPORER, DAN EKUITAS	1,321,057	2,179,873	12,312,422	16,965,295	21,295,840
PENDAPATAN					
Pendapatan bunga	52,609	90,071	525,540	962,668	1,618,811
Pendapatan syariah	0	0	126,879	537,797	256,125
Beban bunga	41,109	25,427	-62,476	-138,844	-289,923
Beban syariah	0	0	205	-8,635	-19,570
Total pendapatan	11,500	64,644	589,738	1,352,996	1,565,443
Pendapatan Operasional lainnya	5,355	25,126	44,129	78,023	197,021
Beban Operasional Lainnya	-108,578	-275,501	-623,364	-1,418,300	1,675,670
Beban Operasional Lainnya - Neto	-103,223	-250,375	579,235	1,340,277	1,478,649
Laba/Rugi Operasional	-91,723	-185,731	10,503	12,719	86,794
Beban Non-Operational Neto	-27,072	-3,836	-1,369	7,709	6,769
Laba/Rugi Bersih tahun Berjalan	-121,966	-189,567	86,024	15,913	72,362
Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Setelah pajak	4,727	-104	-2,263	-1,611	-1,320
Jumlah Laba/Rugi Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan	-117,239	-189,671	83,761	14,302	71,042

Source: Financial report of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk 2019-2023 (Expressed in millions of rupiah)

COMMON SIZE ANALYSIS

According to (Hasibuan et al., 2023) Common size analysis is an analysis that compares an item with other items in similar financial statements and in the same period, by looking at the total assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or income statement in percentage form. Here is the formula for calculating common size:

$$\text{Common size pada aktiva} = \frac{\text{Asset account}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Common size pada pasiva} = \frac{\text{Passive account}}{\text{Total Liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Common size pada laba rugi} = \frac{\text{Profit and Loss Account}}{\text{Total income}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2. Results of common size asset analysis

ACCOUNT NAME	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ASSET					
Cash	1.93%	0.52%	0.08%	0.06%	0.04%
Giro at Bank Indonesia	2.83%	5.80%	1.83%	4.23%	5.54%
Giro at Other Banks	0.05%	0.41%	0.11%	0.63%	1.56%
Placement in Bank Indonesia and other banks	18.17%	13.81%	9.49%	3.68%	6.73%
Effects -Effects	1.47%	6.31%	15.42%	16.87%	13.89%
Effects purchased with a promise to resell	48.28%	14.75%	22.28%	11.51%	2.49%
Credits given	19.05%	37.90%	42.57%	53.98%	60.00%
prepaid expenses	0.11%	0.59%	0.28%	0.34%	0.31%
Fixed assets	5.25%	6.31%	1.17%	0.85%	0.56%
Intangible Assets	0.01%	6.89%	4.03%	5.23%	6.54%
Foreclosed collateral	2.60%	1.94%	0.64%	0.55%	0.59%
Deferred Tax Assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.43%	0.25%
Other Assets	0.25%	4.77%	1.46%	1.64%	1.49%
TOTAL ASSETS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

From the results of the common size analysis in the financial statements of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk for 2019 - 2023 for assets. For the cash component, the percentage shows a decline from year to year, for 2019 cash got a percentage of 1.93%, in 2020 it got 0.52%, then in 2020 it decreased by 1.41%. In 2021 cash got a percentage of 0.08%, decreased by 0.44%. In 2022 cash got 0.06%, decreased by 0.02%. In 2023 cash got a percentage of 0.04%, decreased by 0.02%.

Reduced year-on-year not only cash, but also components of securities purchased with agreements to resell in 2019 got a percentage of 48.28% and in 2020 got 14.75%, then the decline in 2020 was 27.53%. In 2021 got 22.28% in 2021 increased by 7.53%. In 2021 got 11.51% then in 2021 decreased again by 10.77%. In 2023 got 2.49% then in 2023 decreased by 9.25%.

In addition, PT. Bank Jago, Tbk increases the effects from year to year, the percentage of which continues to increase, but in 2023 it will decrease. The effects component in the table above shows

that in 2019 it got 1.47%, in 2020 it got 6.31%, meaning it got an increase of 4.48%. In 2021 it got 15.42%, an increase of 9.11%. In 2022 it got 16.87%, an increase of 1.45%. In 2023 it got 13.89%, meaning it got a decrease of 2.98% in 2023.

However, the effects decreased in 2023, there was a component of credit given that increased in 2023, credit given in 2023 was the largest component in the year. Credit given in 2019 got a percentage of 19.05% and in 2020 it was 37.9%, so in 2020 it increased by 18.85%. In 2021 it got 42.57% getting an increase of 4.67%. In 2022 it got 53.98% getting an increase of 11.41%. In 2023 it got 60.00% increasing by 6.02%. This shows that PT. Bank Jago, Tbk distributes funds as well as possible .

Table 3. Results of common size liability analysis

ACCOUNT NAME	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
LIABILITIES					
Immediate Liabilities	0.18%	0.37%	1.80%	1.56%	2.58%
Giro Savings	1.87%	8.39%	3.06%	17.01%	19.28%
Savings	6.50%	1.65%	10.56%	16.42%	17.73%
Time deposit	36.98%	26.85%	15.35%	12.23%	18.84%
Deposits from Other Banks	2.11%	0.08%	0.0004%	0.0008%	0.0001%
Securities Sold with an Agreement to Repurchase	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%
Tax Debt	0.22%	0.30%	0.10%	0.07%	0.07%
Lease Liabilities	0.00%	3.26%	0.52%	0.35%	0.26%
Other Liabilities	0.47%	2.35%	0.61%	0.42%	0.49%
Employee Benefits Liability	0.11%	0.23%	0.09%	0.11%	0.00%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	48.44%	43.47%	32.10%	48.19%	59.94%
AMOUNT OF TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS					
TOTAL EQUITY	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	3.10%	0.82%
TOTAL LIABILITY, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS, AND EQUITY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

From the results of the common size analysis in the financial statements of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk in 2019 - 2023 for liabilities. The table above shows that the component of the amount of temporary syirkah funds in 2019 and 2020 did not have this component because Bank Jago did not have sharia principles in that year because in 2019 - 2020 it was still operating as Bank Artos Indonesia. The component of the amount of temporary syirkah funds was in 2020 and got a percentage of 0.90% and in 2022 it was 3.10% which means it got an increase in 2022 of 2.2%. In 2023 the analysis results showed 0.82% which in 2023 experienced a decrease of 2.28%. The decrease in temporary syirkah funds means that Bank Jago is less able to attract customers to use sharia products at Bank Jago (Sari, 2021).

In addition to temporary syirkah funds, the amount of liabilities in 2021 is the smallest compared to other years. In 2019, liabilities got a percentage of 48.44% and in 2020 got 43.47%, then in 2020 it decreased by 5.07%. In 2021 it got 32.10%, decreased by 11.37%. In 2022 it got 48.19%, increased by 16.09%. In 2023 it got 59.94%, increased by 11.75%.

In the component of immediate liabilities from year to year there has been an increase, this shows that short-term debt continues to increase from year to year except in 2022 it decreased. In 2019, immediate liabilities got a percentage of 0.18 in 2020 getting 0.37% increased by 0.19%. In 2021 getting 1.80% increased by 1.43%. In 2022 getting 1.56% decreased by 0.24%. In 2023 getting 2.58% increased by 1.02%.

In addition, there is a tax debt from year to year decreasing, meaning that Bank Jago has started to pay short-term obligations. In 2019, tax debt got a percentage of 0.22 and in 2020 it got 0.30% in 2020 it increased by 0.08%. In 2021 it got 0.10% decreased by 0.20%. In 2022 it got 0.07% decreased by 0.03%. In 2023 it got 0.07% meaning there was no decrease or increase in 2023.

In the total equity component, there is a year-on-year decline. In 2019, equity got 51.56%, in 2020 it got 56.53%, an increase of 4.97%. In 2021, 67.00% increased by 10.47%. In 2022, it got 48.71%, a decrease of 18.29%. In 2023, it got 39.24%, a decrease of 9.47%. This shows that Bank Jago shows quite optimal finances, as seen in the immediate liability account, although the percentage increase from year to year is still relatively small. The comparison of immediate liabilities with the amount of equity is still relatively high equity.

Table 4. Results of common size profit and loss analysis

ACCOUNT NAME	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Interest income	457.47%	139.33%	89.11%	71.15%	103.41%
Sharia income	0.00%	0.00%	21.51%	39.75%	16.36%
Interest expense	357.47%	39.33%	-10.59%	-10.26%	-18.52%
Sharia burden	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	-0.64%	-1.25%
Total income	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other Operating Income	46.57%	38.87%	7.48%	5.77%	12.59%
Other Operating Expenses	-944.16%	-426.18%	-105.70%	-104.83%	107.04%
Other Operating Expenses - Net	-897.59%	-387.31%	98.22%	99.06%	94.46%
Operating Profit/Loss	-797.59%	-287.31%	1.78%	0.94%	5.54%
Net Non-Operational Expenses	-235.41%	-5.93%	-0.23%	0.57%	0.43%
Net Profit/Loss for the Current Year	-1060.57%	-293.25%	14.59%	1.18%	4.62%
Other Comprehensive Income After Tax	41.10%	-0.16%	-0.38%	-0.12%	-0.08%
Total Comprehensive Profit/Loss for the Current Year	-1019.47%	-293.41%	14.20%	1.06%	4.54%

From the results of the common size analysis in the financial statements of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk for 2019 - 2023 for liabilities. The table above shows that the percentage of interest income increased in 2020, then decreased in 2021 to 2022, increasing in 2023. The decrease in interest income was due to the lack of maximum credit distribution provided. In 2019 it showed a result of 457.47% and in 2020 it showed a result of 139.33%, so in 2020 it decreased by 318.14%. In 2021 it showed 89.11%, decreasing by 50.22%. In 2022 it showed 71.15%, decreasing by 17.96%. In 2023 it showed 103.41%, increasing by 32.26%.

In operational profit/loss, Bank Jago experienced losses in 2019-2020. Because of that, Bank Artos changed its name to Bank Jago in 2021. In 2020, operational profit/loss showed a result of -797.59% and in 2020 it showed a result of -287.31%, where the loss in 2020 decreased by 510.28%. In 2021, it started to be held by Bank Jago by showing a result of 1.78% in 2021, increasing by 285.53%. In 2022, it produced 0.94%, decreasing by 0.84%. In 2023, it produced 5.54%, increasing by 4.6%.

In operating income year on year decreased, in 2019 it got 46.57% and in 2020 38.87% then the decline in 2020 was 7.7%. In 2021 it produced 7.48% decrease of 31.39%. In 2022 it produced 5.77% decrease of 1.71%. In 2023 it produced 12.59% increase of 6.82%. This ensures that Bank Jago's financial performance is stable in 2021 - 2023, because Bank Jago can maintain income in 2023.

TREND ANALYSIS

According to (Alexander Thian, 2022) Trend analysis is an analysis technique used to determine the tendency of the company's financial condition and performance, whether it shows an increase or decrease. Trend analysis also compares with the base year, which is the most stable financial year among the comparisons. So the researcher decided the base year for this study using 2023, for the formula to calculate the trend analysis as follows:

$$Tren = \frac{\text{Comparison year}}{\text{Base year}} \times 100\%$$

Table 5. Asset trend analysis results

ACCOUNT NAME	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ASSET					
Cash	287.56%	127.30%	3472.73%	114.04%	100%
Giro at Bank Indonesia	3.18%	10.72%	19.15%	60.94%	100%
Giro at Other Banks	0.18%	2.69%	4.20%	32.06%	100%
Placement in Bank Indonesia and other banks	16.74%	20.99%	81.51%	43.57%	100%
Effects -Effects	0.66%	4.65%	64.21%	96.78%	100%
Effects purchased with a promise to resell	120.15%	60.59%	516.78%	367.91%	100%
Credits given	1.97%	6.47%	41.02%	71.67%	100%
prepaid expenses	2.30%	19.61%	51.83%	86.42%	100%
Fixed assets	58.22%	115.53%	120.77%	120.54%	100%
Intangible Assets	0.01%	10.78%	35.62%	63.69%	100%
Foreclosed collateral	27.12%	33.36%	62.19%	74.26%	100%
Deferred Tax Assets	0.00%	0.00%	147.10%	139.27%	100%
Other Assets	1.05%	32.69%	56.66%	87.27%	100%
TOTAL ASSETS	6.20%	10.24%	57.82%	79.66%	100%

From the results of the trend analysis above, it can be seen several accounts in the financial statements of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk. In total assets, the results increased the most from year to year. In 2019, it had a total asset of 6.20% lower than the base year of 93.8%. In 2020, it had a total asset of 10.24% lower than the base year of 89.76%. In 2021, it had a total asset of 57.82% lower than

the base year of 42.18%. In 2022, it had a total asset of 79.66% lower than the base year of 20.34%. Based on the results above, for assets that are higher than the base year, there are fixed assets in 2022 with fixed assets of 120.54%, a difference with the base year of 20.54%.

Table 6. Results of the passive trend analysis

ACCOUNT NAME	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
LIABILITIES					
Immediate Liabilities	0.43%	1.46%	40.38%	48.21%	100%
Giro Savings	0.60%	4.45%	9.19%	70.30%	100%
Savings	2.27%	0.95%	34.43%	73.82%	100%
Time deposit	12.18%	14.59%	47.11%	51.74%	100%
Deposits from Other Banks	11.6358.33%	7.545.83%	208.33%	579.17%	100%
Securities Sold with an Agreement to Repurchase	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Tax Debt	20.96%	46.54%	91.70%	90.95%	100%
Lease Liabilities	0.00%	129.96%	116.33%	108.83%	100%
Other Liabilities	5.92%	49.25%	72.45%	68.03%	100%
Employee Benefits Liability	2.125.37%	7.338.81%	1.7213.43%	2.8247.76%	100%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5.01%	7.42%	30.97%	64.05%	100%
AMOUNT OF TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS					
	0.00%	0.00%	62.94%	300.04%	100%
TOTAL EQUITY	8.15%	14.75%	98.72%	98.89%	100%
TOTAL LIABILITY, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS, AND EQUITY	6.20%	10.24%	57.82%	79.66%	100%

From the results of the trend analysis above, it can be seen that on the liability side in 2022, it has a liability of 5.01% lower than the base year of 94.99%. In 2020, it has a liability of 7.42% lower than the base year of 92.58%. In 2021, it has a liability in 2021 of 30.97 lower than the base year of 69.03%. In 2022, it has a liability of 64.05% lower than the base year of 39.95%. Based on the table above, the value of immediate liabilities is lower than the base year, because in 2023 short-term liabilities are higher than the previous year.

Meanwhile, for the equity account in 2019, it had equity of 8.15% lower than the base year of 91.85%. In 2020, it had equity of 14.75% lower than the base year of 85.25%. In 2021, it had equity of 98.72% lower than the base year of 1.28%. In 2022, it had equity of 98.89% lower than the base year of 1.11%. In this case, the company is able to increase equity every year (Saad, 2023).

Table 7. Results of profit and loss trend analysis

ACCOUNT NAME	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Interest income	3.25%	5.56%	32.46%	59.47%	100%
Sharia income	0.00%	0.00%	49.54%	209.97%	100%
Interest expense	-14.18%	-8.77%	21.55%	47.89%	100%
Sharia burden	0.00%	0.00%	-1.05%	44.12%	100%
Total income	0.73%	4.13%	37.67%	86.43%	100%
Other Operating Income	2.72%	12.75%	22.40%	39.60%	100%
Other Operating Expenses	-6.48%	-16.44%	-37.20%	-84.64%	100%
Other Operating Expenses - Net	-6.98%	-16.93%	39.17%	90.64%	100%
Operating Profit/Loss	-105.68%	-213.99%	12.10%	14.65%	100%
Net Non-Operational Expenses	-399.94%	-56.67%	-20.22%	113.89%	100%
Net Profit/Loss for the Current Year	-168.55%	-261.97%	118.88%	21.99%	100%
Other Comprehensive Income After Tax	-358.11%	7.88%	171.44%	122.05%	100%
Total Comprehensive Profit/Loss for the Current Year	-165.03%	-266.98%	117.90%	20.13%	100%

From the results of the trend analysis above, it can be seen that the total income results increase each year, which means that PT. Bank Jago, Tbk has succeeded in making the public believe in saving funds at Bank Jago. In 2019, it had a total income of 0.73% lower than the base year of 99.27%. In 2020, it had an income of 4.13% lower than the base year of 95.87%. In 2021, it had an income of 37.67% lower than the base year of 62.33%. In 2022, it had an income of 86.43% lower than the base year of 13.57%. Income in 2021 to 2023 is higher because in 2021 the existence of Bank Jago Syariah began, until 2023 sharia income was higher than interest income. Sharia income in 2021 was 49.54% lower than the base year of 50.46%. In 2022, sharia income was 209.97% higher than the base year of 109.97%.

In the current year's net profit/loss account in 2019 to 2020 PT. Bank Jago, Tbk experienced a loss. In 2019, the loss was -168.55% compared to the base year, lower by -68.55% and in 2020, the loss was -261.97% lower than the base year of 161.97%. In 2021, it increased rapidly by 118.88% higher than the base year of 18.88%. In 2022, the current year's net profit was 21.99% lower than the base year of 78.01%. In 2022, it was lower, PT. Bank Jago, Tbk used high operating expenses of 90.64% (Maulana, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Based on the common size analysis above, it can be concluded that the finances of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk in the balance sheet report for 2019 - 2023 show that PT. Bank Jago, Tbk distributes funds well even though in the results of the common size analysis there are several accounts that have decreased year on year, but in the credit account given increased year on year, so that in 2023 it got 60.00% for the credit account given. For the liability component, it is seen that the finances of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk are quite optimal because the ratio of liabilities and equity is still relatively high equity. Based on the common size analysis on the profit/loss report, PT. Bank Jago, Tbk's finances are quite stable in 2021-2023 when Artos has changed its name to Bank Jago. In 2023, Bank Jago maintained its income. In the analysis of the balance sheet financial report trend. Shows that the asset report The company's finances of PT. Bank Jago, Tbk in the asset component increased from year to year. In 2019 it got 6.20% from the base year and in 2020 it got 79.66%

from the base year. In the liability component for liability accounts it increased every year, in 2019 the results of the trend analysis were 5.01% from the base year and in 2022 it got 64.05% from the base year. In the equity component it increased every year, in 2019 it got 8.5% from the base year and in 2022 it got 98.89% from the base year. Meanwhile, the results of the trend analysis for the income profit and loss component in 2021 to 2023 are higher than 2019 - 2020 because in 2019-2020 it was still held by PT. Bank Artos Indonesia. In 2021 to 2022, income increased due to sharia income with results in 2019 of 49.54% from the base year and in 2020 it got 209.97% higher than the base year.

REFERENCE

- Alexander Thian, M. S. (2022). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Andi.
- Anggraeni, N., Maulana, A., & Rosmayati, S. (2024). *Optimasi Pengendalian Kualitas Produk Usaha yang Dimiliki oleh Koperasi Melalui Pendekatan Metode Six Sigma*. 15(3), 557–568.
- Arrizal, S., Suci, N., Aisyah, N., Riany, M., & Fadhilah, N. H. K. (2024). Analisa Laporan Keuangan Menggunakan Metode Common Size Dan Metode Rasio Sebagai Dasar Menilai Kondisi Keuangan PT Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk 2019-2023. *SENMABIS*, 4.
- Hasibuan, K., Nurbaiti, N., & Daulay, A. N. (2023). Analisis Common Size dalam Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. *Intizar*, 29(1), 72–78. <https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v29i1.19366>
- Janiati, N., & Nurhayati. (2022). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Melalui Analisis Trend Dan Compound Annual Growth Rate (CARG) Pada PT. Akr Corporindo, Tbk. *Journal Transformation of Mandalika*, 2(3), 131–142.
- Maulana, A. (2020). Korelasi Perspektif Standar Rasio Likuiditas, Solvabilitas Dan Rentabilitas Koperasi Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Primer Koperasi Kartika Ardagusema Cimahi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 3(1), 69–84.
- Maulana, A. (2022a). Analisis Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Pada Perusahaan Jasa. *Coopetition : Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, 13(2), 345–352. <https://doi.org/10.32670/coopetition.v13i2.2219>
- Maulana, A. (2022b). Perancangan dan Implementasi Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Penjualan Kredit pada Primkop Ardagusema Berbasis Vb.Net. *Eks-Accuracy*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.4586/eksaccuracy.v1i1.10>
- Maulana, A. (2023). Tinjauan Hukum tentang Kebijakan Persaingan Usaha dan Implikasinya pada Bisnis Startup. *Koalisi Cooperative Journal*, 3(1), 25–32.
- Maulana, A., Priyatna, S., Saeful Insan, H., & Helmawati, H. (2021). Program Pelatihan dan Pengembangan : Manfaatnya bagi Pegawai dan Organisasi Koperasi. *Coopetition : Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, 12(3), 381–388. <https://doi.org/10.32670/coopetition.v12i3.609>
- Maulana, A., & Rosmayati, S. (2021). *Social Responsibility Paradigma Prestasi Kerja Pengusaha Muslim Di Kecamatan Cicalengka Kabupaten Bandung*. 2, 119–132.
- Muhammad Ali Najib, Zaimah Zaimah, & Ratih Kusumastuti. (2023). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pada PT. Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk. *Populer: Jurnal Penelitian Mahasiswa*, 2(2), 32–46. <https://doi.org/10.58192/populer.v2i2.878>
- Murfi, Y., Anwar, S., Swastanto, Y., Santoso, T. I., & Djoko, R. (2024). *Strategy for Implementing the Technical Functions of the Ministry of Defense in the Regions to Realize a Strong National Defense*. 5(1), 612–619.

- Murfi, Y., Anwar, S., Swastanto, Y., Santoso, T. I., Taufik, R. M., & Maulana, A. (2024). Policy Formulation of Integrated Defense Area Concept to Face Threats as Knowledge. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(8), 1345–1352. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.4815>
- Nur Ilmi Octaviani, Erry Sunarya, K. K. (2019). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Dengan Menggunakan Metode Trend Sebagai Dasar Menilai Kondisi Perusahaan. *Costing*, 3.
- Rifardi, R., Deni, R., Danial, M., Jhoansyah, D., Studi, P., Bisnis, A., & Sukabumi, U. M. (2019). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Menggunakan Metode Common Size Pada PT. Holcim Indonesia Tbk. *Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting*, 3(1), 153–159.
- Rosmayati, S, & Maulana, A. (2023). Blended Learning: Cara Pelatihan Masa Depan Organisasi Koperasi. *Koalisi: Cooperative Journal*, 109–116. <http://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/aliansi/article/view/3168%0Ahttps://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/aliansi/article/download/3168/2647>
- Rosmayati, Siti, & Maulana, A. (2020). *Pemikiran, Peran Kesamaan, Kredit Perbankan, Dari Unit, Syariah Simpan, Mikro Efektifitas, Dan Dalam, Kredit Kesejahteraan, Meningkatkan*. 3(1), 26–40.
- Saad, M. (2023). The influence of accounting information system adoption on business performance amid COVID-19. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports*, 10, 100286. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chbr.2023.100286>
- Sari, R. (2021). *Pengaruh Penggunaan Paylater Terhadap Perilaku Impulse Buying Pengguna E-Commerce di Indonesia*. <https://doi.org/10.35313/JRBI.V7I1.2058>
- Sugiyono. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif. In M. Dr.Ir.Sutopo, S.Pd (Ed.), *Alfabeta Bandung* (Edisi Kedu). CV Alfabeta.
- Yusuf, R., Hernawati, E., & Hadiaty, F. (2021). Pencatatan Sederhana nan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Manual untuk Konveksi Rumah Rajut Dusun Babakan Cianjur Kabupaten Bandung. *KUAT: Keuangan Umum Dan Akuntansi Terapan*, 3(2), 115–120. <https://doi.org/10.31092/kuat.v3i2.1429>