

Comparisional Analysis of Gross Profit and Net Profit at PT . Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk

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Keywords:

Abstract

Gross Profit,
 Net Profit

This study aims to analyze the presence or absence of differences in Gross Profit and Net Profit between PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk . this type of research used in this study is a comparative study (comparison). Comparative research is used to determine the comparison of Gross Profit and Net Profit between PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk (X1) and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk (X2). The variables in this study are Gross Profit and Net Profit. The sampling method used is the purposive sampling method, which is to take the sample determined earlier based on the aims and objectives of the study and the sample in this study is the financial statements on PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk for 6 years starting from 2016 to 2021. Analysis The data used is t-test Two Independent samples. The analysis shows that there is no difference in Gross Profit between PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, the results of data interpretation can be compared t_{hitung} and t_{tabel} . If $t_{hitung} \leq t_{tabel}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So $\{(1,323) \leq (2,228)\}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. The analysis shows that there is a difference in Net Profit between PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, the results of data interpretation can be compared t_{hitung} and t_{tabel} . If $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$, then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. So $\{(2,967) > (2,228)\}$, then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

1. INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization has greatly impacted the industrial world. Very tight competition in the industrial world requires every company to carry out its activities effectively and efficiently in order to be superior, so that companies can compete to be superior among other companies, one of which is the manufacturing industry. A manufacturing company is a company that manages raw goods into semi-finished goods and finished goods that have a sale value. Therefore, from an economic point of view, manufacturing is a process of changing raw materials into a form that has added value by going through one or more assembly processes. In Indonesia, one of the supports for development and economic growth, both on a small, medium and high scale, is the animal feed industry. This can be seen from the distribution chain which absorbs a lot of labor and is one of the economic pillars for the community so that it can be said that animal feed companies have good performance. In general, every company in running its business wants to get the maximum

profit by using the resources they have as efficiently as possible. To increase company profits, it is necessary to control costs and revenues, this is intended to achieve planned profits. In this case these costs need to be managed regularly and carefully so that the management of the company becomes more integrated, and the right information is available in planning and its realization and really helps management in making decisions.

Changes in gross profit and net profit need to be analyzed because to find out the causes of changes, both profitable and detrimental changes. Without this analysis, the manager will find it difficult to compare whether gross profit and net profit have increased or vice versa have decreased, after knowing the causes of changes in gross profit and net profit in detail, it can give instructions to management about what are the reasons for these differences, what are the differences. and what is the effect, in what activities the difference occurs and who will be responsible so that the management can draw conclusions

and take action for the progress of the company in the future.

The goal of every company is to achieve maximum profit. With profit, the company has the ability to develop and be able to maintain its existence in the future. Profits are usually calculated periodically, namely once a month or once a year. Determining periodic profits requires serious attention, because profits or losses must truly reflect the profits earned or losses suffered in the period concerned. Therefore, profit is the result of reducing profit to income, so determining the amount of income generated and the amount of costs incurred in the period concerned will be the key to the feasibility of determining profit. (Elpiana, 2019).

Gross profit is sales profit which means the difference between revenue and costs to make a product or provide services before deducting overhead costs, wages and interest payment taxes. Gross profit can also be obtained from the difference between revenue minus cost of goods sold (Prastowo, 2015). While net profit or profit after income tax is profit obtained by subtracting profit or income before tax with income tax that must be paid by a company (Rahardjo, 2010).

PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is a reflection of the company's performance during a certain period. Financial statements are financial information that can describe the financial position of a company in an accounting period. The income statement is the main report regarding the performance of a company during a certain period. The income statement contains many profit figures, namely gross profit, operating profit and net profit. The presentation of profit information through financial reports is an important focus on company performance compared to performance measurement which is based on an overview of increasing and decreasing net capital (Alamsyah, A and N, A, 2019).

The following is the gross profit and net profit data of PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia,

Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia in 2016 - 2021.

**Table 1. Gross Profit Report
 And Net Profit (in Million Rupiah)**

Year	PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk		PT. Japfa comfeed indonesia, tbk	
	Gross profit	Net profit	Gross profit	Net profit
2016	6,513,635	2,220,561	5,478,898	2,064,650
2017	6,251,288	2,497,756	5,030,946	997,352
2018	9,134,849	4,554,391	7,208,378	2,167,961
2019	8,096,004	3,634,620	7,125,998	1,765,178
2020	5,329,383	2,254,334	4,745,760	190,693
2021	5,965,582	2,657,011	5,937,368	1,556,256

Source: secondary data processed in 2022

Based on the data table, it can be seen that the gross profit value at PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk has fluctuated, it can be seen from 2016 to 2017 that gross profit has decreased. It can be seen that the gross profit in 2016 was Rp. 6.51 trillion and decreased in 2017 to Rp. 6.25 trillion and in 2018 gross profit increased by Rp. 9.13 trillion, then in 2019 -2020 gross profit decreased very much significantly from Rp. 8.09 trillion in 2019 to Rp. 5.32 trillion in 2020 and has increased by Rp. 5.96 trillion in 2021. Meanwhile, the gross profit value of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk also experienced fluctuations, it can be seen that in 2016 the gross profit was IDR 5.47 trillion and decreased to IDR 5.03 trillion in 2017 and in 2018 gross profit increased by IDR 7.20 trillion, then in In 2019-2020, gross profit decreased significantly to Rp. 7.12 trillion in 2019 and decreased to Rp. 4.74 trillion in 2020 and then increased by Rp. 5.93 trillion in 2021.

Net Profit Value at PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk experienced fluctuations seen in 2016 to 2018 Net Profit experienced a very significant increase Net Profit in 2016 was obtained by Rp. 2.22 Trillion and increased in 2017 by Rp. 2.49 Trillion then again increased by Rp. 4, 55 trillion in 2018 and then in 2019-2020 it decreased to Rp. 3.63 trillion in 2019 and again decreased to Rp. 2.25 trillion in 2020 and then increased by Rp. 2.65 trillion in 2021. Meanwhile, the value of profit clean at PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk also tends to experience fluctuations, seen in 2016 net profit of Rp. 2.06 trillion and decreased to

Rp. 997 billion in 2017 then net profit increased in 2018 to Rp. 2.16 trillion and again decreased in 2019-2020, namely net profit to Rp. 1.76 trillion in 2019 and again decreased to Rp. 190 billion in 2020 and then increased by Rp. 1.55 trillion in 2021.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Financial statements

Financial statements describe the financial condition and results of operations of a company at a certain time or period of time. The types of financial reports that are commonly known are balance sheets, profit/loss reports, cash flow reports, reports on changes in financial position or reports on changes in capital. For analysts, financial statements are the most important media for assessing the achievements and economic conditions of a company. In the first stage an analysis will not be able to make direct observations of a company. It is these financial reports that serve as material for good information (*screen*) for analysis in the decision-making process. The financial statements describe the company's financial position, the company's business results in a certain period (Harahap, 2015) .

According to (Kasmir, 2016) Financial reports are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period. The purpose of the financial statements shows the current condition of the company is the current condition. Current company condition is the company's financial condition on a certain date (for the balance sheet) and a certain period (for the income statement). Usually these financial reports are made per period, for example three months, or six months for the company's internal interests. Meanwhile, for a broader report is done once a year. Besides that, with the existence of financial reports, the current position of the company can be known after analyzing the financial statements.

According to (Hanafi and Halim, 2016) which states that financial reports are an important source of information in addition to

other information such as industry information, economic conditions, company market share, other management qualities. There are three main types of financial reports produced, namely balance sheets, profit/loss reports and cash flow statements. Besides these three reports, supporting reports are also produced, such as retained earnings reports, changes in own capital and discussions by management.

2.2 Profit

According to (John J. Wild, 2014) argues that profit is the difference between income and profits after deducting expenses and losses. Profit is a measurement of operating activities and is calculated based on accrual accounting. Profit is used to assess the company's performance. Changes are an increase or decrease in profit in one financial reporting period. Changes in earnings can be used to predict future company profits. Furthermore, according to (Paradiba and Nainggolan, 2015) said that profit is a fundamental and important financial statement item that has various uses in various contexts.

2.3 Gross profit

Gross profit is profit derived from net sales minus the cost of goods sold (HPP). Profit can be a measure for the performance and success of the company. Profit is not only important for determining company performance but also important as information for profit sharing and investment policy determination.

According to Subramayan (2014: 120), gross profit is revenue minus the cost of goods sold. If the proceeds from the sale of goods and services cannot cover the costs directly related to these goods and services or the cost of goods sold, it will be difficult for the company to survive. Gross profit is measured by the gross profit figure for the current period which comes from the difference between net sales and cost of goods sold. According to (Prastowo, 2015) , gross profit is the difference between the cost of goods sold and sales. The excess of

net sales over cost of goods sold is called gross profit. So gross profit is the difference between cost of goods sold and sales. This amount is called gross profit because this figure is profit before deducting operating expenses. Gross profit according to (Kasmir, 2015) is the profit earned before deducting costs that are borne by the company. This means that the first overall profit the company earns. Meanwhile, according to (Martani *et al.*, 2016) gross profit comes from revenue minus cost of goods sold. Furthermore, according to Seomasro in the book (Sujarweni, 2019), gross profit is the result of net sales minus the cost of goods sold. From these definitions it can be concluded that gross profit is the difference between net sales and cost of goods sold. The following is the gross profit calculation formula:

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Sales} - \text{Cost of Goods Sold}$$

2.4 Net profit

According to (Nasution and Marlina, 2012), net profit is the positive difference between total income and total costs. So that the amount of profit earned by the company depends on these two posts. According to (Son, 2012). Net profit is profit from the company's ongoing business after interest and taxes. According to (Herry, 2013) net profit comes from revenue transactions, profit expenses and losses. According to (Hery, 2016) this net profit provides users of financial statements for a summary measure of a company's overall performance during the current period which includes both primary and secondary activities and after taking into account the amount of a company's income tax. Then according to (Rahardjo, 2010) Net profit or profit after income tax is profit that has been obtained by subtracting profit or income before tax with income tax that must be paid by a company. Meanwhile, according to (Kasmir, 2011) states that net profit (*Net Profit*) is profit that has been deducted by costs which are the burden of a company in a certain period which includes company taxes.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that net profit is a profit that

a company gets from its business activities, where this profit is the result of the difference between revenue and expenses incurred by the company and will affect the entity during a certain period. According to (Hery, 2016) net profit can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Net Profit} = \text{Profit Before Tax} - \text{Income Tax}$$

2.5 Research Hypothesis

According to Sugiyono (2018) the hypothesis is a temporary answer to the research problem formulation where the research problem formulation has been stated in the form of a statement sentence

a. Gross profit.

$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$; There is no difference in gross profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa comfeed indonesia, Tbk
 $H_a : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$; There is a difference in gross profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa comfeed indonesia, Tbk

b. Net profit.

$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$; There is no difference in net profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa comfeed indonesia, Tbk
 $H_a : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$; There is a difference in net profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa comfeed indonesia, Tbk

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Data Analysis Techniques

What is meant by data analysis techniques is to systematically arrange the data obtained from the results of interviews, field notes and the results of documentation by organizing the data into categories, describing them into units in carrying out the synthesis, compiling. Data analysis techniques used in this study are:

1. The formula for calculating Gross Profit.
 $\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Revenue} - \text{COGS (Cost of Goods Sold)}$
2. The formula for calculating Net Income. Net Profit = Profit Before Tax – Income Tax.



3. Test - t Two independent samples
 - a. Calculating the value of t table With a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$. Then look for the t table in the t-distribution table with the conditions: $dk = n-2$
 - b. Test rule (compare t table and t count)
If: $t_{hitung} \leq t_{tabel}(\alpha/2)$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. If: $t_{hitung} >$

$t_{tabel}(\alpha/2)$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 gross profit data analysis results .

Based on data processing using SPSS V.20, the gross profit comparison results are obtained as follows:

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	Q	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differences	std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
gross profit	Equal variances assumed	,851	,378	1.323	10	,215	96056,5500	725982,902	-65702,5210	25781,56210
	Equal variances not assumed			1.323	9,139	,218	96056,5500	725982,902	-67793,4551	25990,65551

Equal variances assumed column and Levene's row , Test for Equity of Variances obtained an F of 0.851 with a sig value (p-value) of 0.378 > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the population variance of the two groups is the same or homogeneous .

With a significant rate = 0.05 due to a two-tailed test, the value $\frac{\alpha}{2} (df) = \frac{0,05}{2}(10) = 0.025$. Then look t_{tabel} for the -t distribution table with the condition = 2.228. Then compare t_{hitung} and t_{tabel} . If $t_{hitung} \leq t_{tabel}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So $\{(1.323) \leq (2.228)\}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that there is no difference in Gross Profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk so that the H_a hypothesis which reads "there is a difference in gross profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk" can be rejected and the H_0 hypothesis which reads "there is no difference in gross profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk" is acceptable.

The final results of this study showed that there was no difference between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT.

Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk in terms of obtaining gross profit . This means that companies both use fixed sources of funds in the hope that in the future they will get additional profits that are greater than the costs incurred so that later they will also provide greater profits for the company and investors.

4.2 Discussion of the results of analysis of Net Profit data.

Based on data processing using SPSS V.20, the net profit comparison results are obtained as follows:

**Table 2. Calculated t value
 Independent Samples Test**

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	Q	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differences	std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
net profit	Equal variances assumed	,930	,358	2,967	10	,014	1385938,000	467050,638	345284,327	2426591,673
	Equal variances not assumed			2,967	9,131	,016	1385938,000	467050,638	331696,830	2440179,170

Equal variances assumed column and Levene's row , Test for Equity of Variances obtained F of 0.930 with a sig value (p-value) of 0.358 > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the population variance of the two groups is the same or homogeneous.

With a significant tar a f = 0.05 due to a two-tailed test, the value $\frac{\alpha}{2} (df) = \frac{0,05}{2}(10) = 0.025$. Then look t_{tabel} for the -t distribution table with the condition = 2.228. Then compare t_{hitung} and t_{tabel} . If $t_{hitung} \geq t_{tabel}$, then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. So $\{(2.967) \geq (2.228)\}$, then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that there is a difference in Net Income between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk. so that the H_a hypothesis reads "there is a difference in net income between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk" is acceptable and the H_0 hypothesis reads "there is no difference in net income between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk" can be refused.

The final results of this study showed that there were differences between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk in terms of use of net profit. This means that the company's income and expenses are not the same .

5. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

1. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the research that has been described, then it can be concluded that there is no difference in gross profit between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia , Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk .
2. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the research that has been described, then it can be concluded that there is a difference in net income between PT. Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Tbk and PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk.

5.2 Suggestion

1. For further researchers.
 This research is expected to provide contributions or benefits for further researchers provide additional knowledge for research development. Besides that, researchers then can develop this research into quantitative research, namely by see the value of influence between variables, taking into account various factors or aspects which can affect the value of Gross Profit and Net Profit.
2. For companies
 The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge, suggestions and input for companies regarding gross profit and net profit that have been achieved are not stable because financial reports fluctuate every year. Therefore the company is

expected to be able to improve the company's performance again so that it can compete in the future with other companies.

Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

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