ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF TRADE GOODS INVENTORY AND ACCOUNTING IMPLEMENTATION AT PT. SAMA ELOK

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The purpose of this research was to find out how the internal control system of the merchandise supply in PT. Equally Good and whether the company's policy on recording and valuing merchandise inventory is in accordance with PSAK No. 14. The analysis method used in this study is descriptive method. The results of this study show that the system of internal control using the trading supply information system is that this trading supply information system makes the procedures and activities performed by the company faster and faster. The process of calculating the goods can be computerized and the results of the calculations given are faster and more accurate. Trademark stock data may be provided on a timely basis with the design of this design information as this data is updated automatically at each transaction of receipt and expenditure. The availability of this design information system enables the Director to monitor the performance of the merchandise section of the merchandise inventory reports. The simulation results of the amount of time it takes for the process of providing merchandise using this design information system results in a saving of 75 minutes from the initial system. PSAK No. 14 companies have implemented well. This can be seen from the logging system and the inventory valuation method has been carried out in accordance with accounting principles.

INTRODUCTION

In carrying out company activities and the process of achieving its goals, the company tries to utilize all the resources or assets it has as best as possible. According to Hansen (2014: 78), inventory is property held for sale in the company's normal business activities or goods that are used or consumed in the production of goods to be sold. Trading company inventory is different from manufacturing company inventory. In trading companies, inventory consists of only one type of inventory, namely merchandise inventory, while in manufacturing companies, inventory consists of three types of inventory, namely raw material inventory, work-in-process inventory and finished goods inventory.

With a good accounting system, the assessment of inventory will be a means of providing information that can be used in evaluating the company as well as a tool for good internal control. Because inventory is very vulnerable to theft or damage, companies need internal controls that aim to protect company assets and also so that information about inventory is more reliable. For this reason, companies are required to follow Financial Accounting Standards (SAK), namely precisely Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 14 which discusses inventoryaccounting which is a guideline for the accounting treatment of inventory and contains recording standards as well as valuation and reporting on inventory.

Table 1: Goods Entry and Expenditure of PT. SamaElok

Year	Goods Entry	Expenditure of Goods	Remaining Goods
2017	38904 pcs	37762 pcs	1142 pcs
2018	37484 pcs	37349 pcs	135 pcs
2019	38402 pcs	38428 pcs	-26 pcs

Source: PT Sama Elok

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the number of goods entered does not match the expenditure of goods in 2019 with a remainder of 26 pcs. This is due to the lack of coordination and supervision in recording the inventory of trade goods between warehouse employees and store employees. As a trading company, PT SamaElok also faces problems related to the company's trade goods inventory. In carrying out the company's operations, there are often differences in the physical amount of inventory of trade goods contained in the warehouse with the amount recorded in the company's inventory of trade goods. Physical differences with inventory lists can be caused by fraud. Another problem that companies often face is a problem related to related to the supply of trade goods desired by consumers. The company cannot immediately fulfill the demand for goods that consumers want consumers so they have to wait for the company to order the goods from the distributor. from the distributor. This also causes the cost of inventory of trade goods inventory costs become greater due to the incurrence of ordering costs and shortage costs.

METHOD

The method used in writing this paper is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative descriptive studies can be interpreted that the researcher is the key instrument where data collection techniques are carried out by combining and analysing data inductively (Sugiyono, 2012) so as to produce descriptive data such as narrating the results of interviews and or observations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The internal control system for merchandise inventory consisting of raw materials and finished goods using a computer-based information system design that can provide several advantages such as faster flow of information between departments related to merchandise inventory, safer and tidier storage of merchandise inventory data and more accurate inventory calculation results. The results given from the design of a computer-based information system are:

1. Incoming sales order data can be accessed through the database where in the initial system, data is still written manually and stored in the form of archives.
2. Calculation of the amount of material needed is done in a computerized manner so as to provide faster and more accurate results.
3. The manager of each section has the right to print the form so that there is no need to repair the form.
4. Data access between related departments can be done computerized.
5. Every time there is a process of receiving and issuing merchandise, the warehouse section records the transaction and updates the stock of merchandise will be done automatically.
6. Raw material stock data is shared with the production department so that the production department can immediately know the changes in merchandise stock.
7. The director can see the company's performance level with the merchandise inventory reports that the director can use as a reference for the company.

The use of the perpetual recording method at PT SamaElok is in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 14 where at the time of purchase inventory transactions are recorded by debiting the relevant inventory estimates and crediting cash or payables and at the time of sale, the cost of goods sold is recorded by debiting the cost of goods sold and crediting the inventory. Physical calculations are carried out at the end of each month. This is in accordance with PSAK No. 14 where physical inventories need to be carried out to determine the correctness of the balance of inventory estimates. carried out to determine the correctness of the balance of the estimated inventory in the inventory card that has been recorded with the physical condition of the inventory. inventory card that has been recorded with the physical condition of the inventory in the warehouse to find out whether it is appropriate or not. warehouse to find out whether it is appropriate or not.

PT SamaElok conducts inventory valuation using the FIFO method where this method is suitable for

companies that have quite a lot of types of inventory. This method will also result in the latest inventory accounting because the inventory in the warehouse is the last or most recently purchased inventory so that the company will avoid physical damage to inventory. The FIFO method used by PT. SamaElok in conducting inventory valuation is in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 14, where the first item purchased will be sold first so that the inventory left in the warehouse as ending inventory is inventory purchased later.

Classical assumption testing aims to test and determine the feasibility of the regression model used in the study. The test also aims to ensure that the regression used does not have multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity and toensure the resulting data is normal.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the internal control system for trade goods inventory is effective, where company management has implemented the concepts and principles of internal control, namely: Merchandise Inventory Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information and Communication and Monitoring. PSAK No. 14 has been implemented by the company properly. This can be seen from the recording system and inventory valuation methods that have been carried out in accordance with accounting principles. done in accordance with accounting principles.

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