Accounts Receivable Information System at PT. Latinusa, Tbk

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Keywords: Accounting, Accounting Information System, Accounts Receivable	*Abstract:* *The purpose of this research is to determine the suitability of accounts receivable accounting information at PT. Latinusa Tbk. The method used in writing this final assignment is descriptive method. This writing uses primary data and secondary data obtained from PT. Latinusa Tbk. Data sources come from field studies and literature. How to collect data through observation, interviews and documentation collected from PT. Latinusa Tbk. Based on the results of industry internships obtained in the field, account receivable accounting information system at PT. Latinusa Tbk, is in accordance with the theory.*

Introduction

In today's information age, companies have switched to computer systems which are considered more effective and efficient than manual systems, so that various fields have begun to use more sophisticated technology. No exception to companies such as trading companies, manufacturing companies or service companies. The current company is starting to dominate by implementing a system and conveying information that aims to support the company's operational activities so that it is more effective and efficient, one of which is the accounting system. The system is a network of procedures made according to an integrated pattern to carry out the main activities of the agency. A system is basically a group of closely related elements that are interconnected with each other for the same purpose (Mulyadi, 2016)

The system is defined as a group of interrelated elements, integrating with each other to form a unit to achieve a common goal by receiving inputs and outputs in an orderly transformation process (Setyani et al., 2022). The accounting information system is an intelligence tool that provides information from the language. Accounting information systems must be able to collect, enter, process, store and report data and information (Romney et al., 2017). More and more companies are popping up at this time, causing problems for companies in the business world competition will be increasingly tight. To reach the target market and be able to stay competitive with other companies and increase profits, the company tries to create various strategies to increase sales or maintain sales stability.

Sales activities of a company consist of sales transactions of goods and services, either on credit or in cash. In a credit sales transaction, this transaction is recorded in the sales journal based on a company's sales invoice and then by distributing the goods according to the order received from the buyer and for a certain period the company has a bill to the buyer which is called a receivable. In this case, a receivable is issued and occurs due to the emergence of non-cash sales or credit sales, as well as a decrease in receivables, namely due to sales return transactions and cash receipt transactions (Mulyadi, 2016). The factors that affect receivables include the volume of credit sales, terms of payment for credit sales, provisions on credit restrictions, policies in collecting receivables, paying habits from customers.

Based on the previous description, the accounting information system on accounts receivable is very important to support the running of the company so that it can increase sales volume. PT. Pelat Timah Nusantara Tbk, which is abbreviated as PT. Latinusa Tbk, is the first company in Indonesia to produce high quality tinplate with international standards. PT. Latinusa, Tbk was established on August 19, 1982, with the current majority shareholder being a Japanese consortium consisting of Nippon Steel Corporation, Mitsui Co Ltd., Nippon Steel Trading Corporation and Metal One.

The raw materials provided at PT. Latinusa, Tbk is derived from Nippon Steel Corporation. Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP) so that the availability of raw materials is always guaranteed. Most of the sales of PT. Latinusa Tbk is done on credit, with credit sales,

receivables arise. Receivables from sales of PT. Latinusa Tbk, namely sales made when the company receives orders from customers in a non-cash manner.

Receivables from PT. Latinusa Tbk is classified into two namely sales receivables and other receivables. Receivables from sales of PT. Latinusa Tbk represents receivables from the company in connection with the sale of the main product, namely tinplate and if the company receives orders from customers in a non-cash manner, while other receivables are further classified into two namely employee receivables and third-party receivables. Receivables from employees are claims from PT. Latinusa Tbk to employees because of the use of health benefits money beyond what has been determined. Receivables from third parties, namely claims from PT. Latinusa Tbk to the purchaser of shares caused by the purchase of shares

The researcher is interested in the accounts receivable accounting information system related to PT. Latinusa Tbk and are interested in knowing what obstacles occur in the accounting information system for the accounts receivable section and how to solve the problems in the implementation of the accounting information system for the accounts receivable section of PT. Latinusa Tbk.

Research Method

The object of research is the accounts receivable accounting information system at PT. Latinusa, Tbk located in Austria1, Kav E-1 KIEC Cilegon 42443, Banten-Indonesia. The method used by researchers in the preparation of the final report is a descriptive method. The definition of descriptive method is a method that functions to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without analyzing and making conclusions that apply to the public (Sugiyono, 2018).

Descriptive method is a research design that is structured to provide a systematic description of scientific information originating from the subject or object of research. Descriptive research focuses on a systematic explanation of the facts obtained during the research (Anwar, 2014). Descriptive method is a method used in investigating the actual situation (Satori & Komariah, 2014)

The types of data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data or primary sources are the types of data used in directing data such as observations with informants, using questions and answers to informants (Sugiyono, 2018). In this study, the primary data used were direct interviews from PT. Latinusa, Tbk related parts in the company, especially the accounts receivable accounting information system. Secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, among others presented in the form of data, documents, tables on research topics. This secondary data is evidence, records that have been compiled with archives. Secondary data can be obtained from various sources such as books, reports, journals, and others (Putra, 2012)

Field study is a method carried out by researchers by direct observation of the activities carried out by the company, direct observation to obtain the data needed in the preparation

of the final project. This research was conducted on the activities of all research objects in the field to obtain the necessary data and information from the researcher (Anwar, 2014)

Literature studies are research supports that come from expert views in written form in the form of reference books, journals, research reports, other scientific works (Satori & Komariah, 2014). In this case the researchers used books related to accounts receivable accounting information systems and research methodologies derived from the results of literature publications obtained in several places such as the library of PT. Latinusa Tbk, Library of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

Data collection methods are methods or methods used by researchers to obtain the data needed in this study through interviews and documentation. Interview is a form of face-to-face communication or conversation that aims to obtain information in a face-to-face or telephone situation (Satori & Komariah, 2014). Interviews were conducted to obtain the required information regarding the accounting information system process at PT. Latinusa Tbk. Interviews were conducted with several employees who are responsible for certain sections that are sources of information. Another method is the documentation method, which is collecting written materials. In the form of data that is printed and obtained from PT. Latinusa Tbk.

Result and Discussion

Based on research that has been carried out at PT. Latinusa Tbk, receivables contained in PT. Latinusa Tbk has two accounts receivable, namely sales receivables and other receivables. Sales receivables are receivables from the main sale, namely tinplate. Other receivables are receivables that do not originate from sales, such as employee receivables and third-party receivables. In the application of the accounts receivable accounting information system, PT. Latinusa Tbk already uses a computerized system using the SAP application. Accounts receivable accounting information system at PT. Latinusa Tbk in the use of the SAP application has absolute responsibility for receivables which generally come from credit sales.

Ways to reduce the risk of receivables, namely determining the amount of risk to be borne by the investigative agency regarding the ability of prospective debtors to pay off receivables, conducting a classification from the customer based on the risk of payment, conducting a selection of customers (Danurdara Hapsari, 2016). Management of receivables is the issuance of accounts receivable, administration of receivables, reduction, or write-off of receivables (Martani et al., 2016). Accounts receivable turnover is the period of receipt of receivables from a company (Kholidah et al., 2017). Accounts receivable turnover is how much receivables are converted into cash on average for one year. Accounts receivable turnover is the ratio used to calculate receivables in one period (Kasmir, 2015). At initial recognition, receivables are recognized according to the fair value of the receivables. And in general, the transaction value of accounts receivable is its fair value, so it is recorded first according to the transaction value. Then at the next measurement, the receivables are measured using the

amortized cost method. When receivables are recognized because of the sale of goods or services, they are classified as trade receivables. Usually, the entity divides into accounts receivable and notes receivable (Kartikahadi et al., 2016).

There are 5 (five) elements in the accounting information system, namely 1) Human resources who use the system, procedures and instructions used to collect, process, and store data, 2) Data about the organization and its business activities. 3) Software used to process data, 4) Information technology infrastructure, including computers, peripheral devices, and communication network devices used in AIS, 5) Internal control and security measures that store AIS data (Romney et al., 2017). Accounts receivable accounting information system PT. Latinusa Tbk applies the stages from the recognition of receivables to the elimination of good receivables which are written off because the customer is unable to pay the receivables. From these stages, it has 6 (six) functions consisting of sales function, shipping function, invoice function, billing function, funding function, and general accounting function.

The sales function receives orders from customers, then based on orders received by consumers, an order for delivery of goods is made and then distributes the 1st and 2nd sheet of goods delivery order to the finance division, the 3rd sheet to the shipping division and the 4th sheet is archived. The finance function distributes the 1st sheet of shipping orders to billing and 2nd sheet to the archive, based on the shipping tally, invoices 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th sheets are sent to the billing department and the 5th sheet is archived, and based on the invoice, a tax invoice and tax proof are generated. output, and for the 1st sheet of the invoice, the tax invoice and the output tax receipt are sent to the billing department and the 2nd sheet is archived.

The billing department receives invoices 1, 2, 3 from the finance department and receives sales contacts, shipping tallies, invoices, and tax invoices from the finance department and then distributes sales contacts, shipping tallies, invoices, and tax invoices from the finance department, receiving receipts or payment receipts, clearing, and filing receipts every month. The funding department receives a payment note from the negotiating bank, based on the payment note, 2 cash receipts are made, the 2nd sheet is archived, the 1st sheet is sent to the general accounting department. The General Accounting Section receives cash receipts from the funding department, based on the cash receipts, a journal for settlement of receivables is made.

In carrying out its functions, several sections require documents used in sales to general accounting in the Accounts Receivable Information System at PT. Latinusa Tbk including Sales Contact, Shipping Tally, Invoice, Output Tax Invoice. Sales contact is a document or approval letter between the seller and the buyer which is a follow-up to the purchase order requested by the customer. It contains the terms of payment for the goods to be sold, such as an agreement on price, quality, quantity, method of transportation, and insurance payments. Cover letter is a list or record of the calculation of the amount or amount of cargo received or cargo unloaded by the transportation department. Sales Invoice is a note for goods listed from seller to buyer including invoice number and date, buyer's name, name of goods, price per

unit, total price of all goods and method of delivery of goods. Invoice for delivery data made by the party delivering taxable goods or sales taxable services.

Accounts receivable accounting information system includes: Sales order department that receives orders from customers, based on orders received from customers, makes delivery orders and invoices, distributes delivery orders, the first sheet is sent to the warehouse, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th sheets are sent to the shipping department, sheet 6 to the customer department, sheet 7 to the credit department for permanent filing in alphabetical order, receiving the 1st sheet delivery order letter, 2 from the shipping department on the 9th sheet shipping order letter, the 1st shipping order letter, 2 being sent to billing department.

The Credit Section is based on the 7th sheet of the sales order, the credit status check is checked, gives credit authorization, the 7th sheet of the delivery order is returned to the sales order section. And in the warehouse based on the delivery order sheet 1, then the goods are prepared, then the goods that have been archived are then delivered based on the delivery order for sheet 1, then recapitulated into the warehouse card, together with the goods, the delivery order for sheet 1 is sent to shipping department (Mulyadi, 2016)

Delivery orders and goods received by the shipping department jointly from the warehouse and delivery orders for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th sheets by affixing to the 5th sheet of the delivery order letter on the packaging of the goods and then handing the goods to the transport company and returning the order letter delivery of sheets 1, 2 to the shipping order department and sheets 3 are submitted to the transportation company and the letter order sheet 4 is permanently archived. In the billing department, according to the invoice based on the shipping order sheet 1 and 2 received from the sales order department, sending invoice sheet 1 to the customer, sending invoice 2 together with the order sheet 1 and 2 to the accounts receivable department, sending invoice sheet 3 to the inventory card department, send invoice sheet 4 to the journal, send invoice sheet 5 to the salesperson (Mulyadi, 2016).

Invoices received from the billing department are recapitulated into a credit card, then invoices and delivery orders for sheet 1 and sheet 2 are archived permanently by serial number. In the inventory card section, based on invoice sheet 3, the inventory card is recapitulated, and the invoice is archived permanently according to the serial number, based on the inventory card a periodic recapitulation of the cost of goods sold is made, the memorial evidence and the recapitulation are sent to the journal section. The journal section recapitulates the cost of goods sold and memorial evidence is recapitulated into the general journal and archived according to the serial number, invoice sheet 4 is recapitulated into the sales journal and then archived (Mulyadi, 2016).

Accounts receivable accounting information system at PT. Latinusa Tbk there are differences and similarities that occur. When viewed from the difference in the name of the account at PT. Latinusa Tbk, namely regular sales receivables, but according to the theory of learning outcomes, namely credit sales receivables. And several documents and related functions at PT. Latinusa,Tbk is shorter than the theory of learning outcomes. This is done by

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PT. Latinusa Tbk to shorten the time in the application of the accounts receivable accounting information system. But when viewed from the steps in the accounts receivable accounting information system carried out or applied by PT. Latinusa Tbk is in accordance with the theory of learning outcomes.

Table 1. Comparison of Accounts Receivable Information Systems at PT. Latinusa Tbk and the theory of learning outcomes

No	Accounts Receivable Information System According to the theory of learning outcomes	Accounts Receivable Information System According to PT. Latinusa Tbk	Resume
1	Account name is credit sales receivable	Account name is regular sales receivable	Not According to Theory
2	The parts applied in the credit sales system (receivables) are sales, credit, warehouse, billing, accounts receivable, inventory cards, journals	The parts that are applied in the accounts receivable accounting information system are sales, shipping, funding, general accounting	According to theory
3	Documents needed in an accounting information system are sales invoices, cash receipts, credit memos, journal vouchers	Documents used in the accounts receivable accounting information system are sales contact, shipping tally, sales invoice, expense tax	According to theory
4	Accounts receivable accounting information system ends with a general journal in the settlement of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable accounting information system ends with accounts receivable settlement journal	According to theory

Source : processed data, 2022

There are several obstacles in the implementation that occur in running the accounts receivable accounting information system including there are still many human resources who do not understand and the lack of human resources on the operation of the accounts receivable accounting information system. In an era of technological developments like now, companies are quite dependent on the existence of technology. However, in practice, the technology itself has advantages and disadvantages. Existing weaknesses include being able to hinder the running of an organization based on computer systems, one of which is the computer that often experiences errors, does not link and slow activity on the computer so that it can slow down in running the accounts receivable accounting information system. In addition to problems from the equipment side, there are also problems with incomplete documents in billing for repayment of receivables, such as unprepared sales contacts so that

many receivables have not been billed to customers due to incomplete documents by the receivables.

The solution according to the researcher in this case is to increase the availability of decent human resources and understand well in the implementation of the accounts receivable accounting information system as well as by checking and servicing regularly and improving coordination between parties, especially in completing documents for billing, so that billing to customers can be done.

Conclusion

Accounts Receivable Information System aims to avoid delays in data submission, errors in data research and the emergence of uncollectible accounts due to delays in information. In the system using the database will make it easier to search and update data to produce more accurate and timely information as desired by the user. Accounts Receivable Information System at PT. Latinusa Tbk, begins with a credit sale made by the sales division and then notifies the finance division and confirms to the billing division and funding division and ends with the general accounting division which makes the journal for the settlement of accounts receivable. In this case, the procedures developed and implemented at PT Latinusa Tbk are quite good, because they are more focused and in accordance with standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Several obstacles when the accounts receivable accounting information system at PT. Latinusa Tbk, are as follows: the lack of human resources in the accounts receivable accounting information system can hinder the operation of the accounts receivable accounting information system, error loading operations on the computer and incomplete documents in billing for repayment of receivables. Human resource constraints, error loading operations on computers and incomplete documents for settlement of accounts receivable in the accounts receivable accounting information system must be a concern for the company so that these obstacles can be resolved properly and do not encounter new problems and further improve coordination between parties involved in application of the accounts receivable accounting information system to be more optimal. Because receivables are a very important and quite large investment in the company's activities.

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