ACCOUNTANT PAYMENT INFORMATION APPLICATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN PT. FRAMAS INDONESIA

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Abstract: A comprehensive company information system is called Accounting, because it processes all transactions into a document in the form of financial statements. Its role is systematic and covers the entire data and information of documents from all the company's business transaction activities as a whole. Information obtained from the information system in the accounting report will be submitted to management. In this era of globalization, the role of information systems is very important in various fields. Companies must focus on providing users with fast, accurate but still accurate information to financial statements, and other financial data that contribute to decisions and policies made by management. The company uses information systems in the hope that it can help the company achieve its goals. The accounting information system that is currently widely applied by companies is the Information System on Accounts Payable or Accounts Payable. In addition to providing information on Trade Debt data or Accounts Payable, PT Framas Indonesia has applied the Accounting Information System well. Most of the processes have been computerized properly, PT Framas has also designed recording procedures and Internal Control on Accounts Payable. Double checks are also carried out on several processes so as to minimize errors in payment.

Key Word: Accountant Payment, information Application.

INTRODUCTION

Background

One of the important functions for smooth operations in a company is Purchasing, where the company will get goods from suppliers to supply goods so that requests from customers can be fulfilled properly. Own purchases are divided into two, namely purchases made in cash and purchases made on credit. Errors that arise in the acquisition of merchandise
will have a negative impact on the company if there is no proper planning or control in the purchasing process. So that it appears the possibility of a shortage or excess purchase as well as a purchase price that is too high which causes losses for the company.

To assist management in purchasing raw materials, a company usually has a computerized system for accounts payable / accounts payable. This system is needed by the company in helping its operational activities, especially in terms of purchasing raw materials and to produce information that is used as a reference by management for decision making and company policy.

In this research, a study was conducted at PT Framas Indonesia which is located in MM2100 Industrial Estate, Cibitung. PT Framas Indonesia is a shoe component manufacturing company. PT Framas is one of the vendors of the Adidas brand of shoes.

PT Framas Indonesia was established in Germany in 1948. The raw material for making shoe components is plastic pellets and pigments, so that the Accounts Payable of PT Framas Indonesia mostly comes from the vendors of these two raw materials. The background chosen by PT Framas Indonesia for this research is because the scale of PT Framas Indonesia is already on an international scale and is classified as a company with a large enough scale, so it is expected that information about the Accounts Payable system can be obtained to the maximum.

Formulation of the problem
The author formulates the problems at PT Framas Indonesia based on the background above, as follows:
1) What is the flowchart Accounts Payable at PT Framas Indonesia?
2) How is the Accounts Payable information system applied at PT Framas Indonesia?

Research Purposes
1) To find out how the flowchart in the Accounts Payable at PT Framas Indonesia
2) How is the Accounts Payable information system applied at PT Framas Indonesia
3) To find out how the Accounts Payable information system at PT Framas Indonesia is implemented

Hypothesis
Ho: PT Framas Indonesia has implemented a computerized system for Accounts Payable

Benefits of Research
Based on the research objectives outlined, the research is expected to provide benefits:
1) For Companies. As a medium that will be able to provide useful information to companies regarding whether the Accounts Payable information system has been implemented properly.
2) For universities and further researchers. As a medium that will be able to provide useful information, where that information can add references to further research.
3) For writers. As a medium for the application of the theory obtained and as one of the requirements for passing the Information Systems and Internal Control courses.
Literature Review

Literature Review is to provide an understanding of the theories that underlie research.

Accounts Payable / Accounts Payable

According to James, Carl and Jonathan (2010: 54) trade debt is debt that originates from the purchase or acquisition of a company's goods or services that will be used for company operations and can also buy inventory for resale purposes. Debt can be divided into two, namely debt that has a short term (up to 1 year) and debt that has a long term (more than 1 year).

Accounting

Accounting is an information system that has a report output for users regarding operating activities and company conditions. According to Dwi Martani (2012: 4) accounting is a system with an input of data and output which is information and financial statements that are useful for internal and external users of the company. Accounting is also said to be the language of business because it is used as a language for communication when doing business. So in general, accounting is an information system that provides financial reports for internal and external users of the company and as a business communication tool. Accounting consists of four things, namely:

a. Input which is a financial transaction or business event, where transactions can be recorded and recorded when there is evidence accompanying them.

b. The process is a series of activities to summarize transactions into reports. The activity consists of identification of events that constitute transactions, recording of transactions, classifying transaction data, and summarizing transactions to become financial statements.

c. Third is the accounting output which is financial information in the form of financial statements.

d. The fourth is the User of financial information is the party who uses the financial statements for decision making consisting of internal and external parties.

Accounting information system

Accounting information system is a system that is needed by a company in monitoring its daily operations in order to produce accounting information and other information about the company's business processes required by management and other interested parties related to decision making and policies. According to Baridwan (2005) An accounting information system (SIA) is a system related to collecting, clarifying, managing, analyzing, and communicating corporate information related to finance to be used as a basis for making relevant decisions. Information will be submitted to company external parties and company internal parties. Accounting information system elements are the end use, data sources, data collection, data processing, database management and feedback.

Signaling Theory

Jama'an (2008) revealed that Signaling Theory is how a company gives signals to users of financial statements. This signal is information about what management has done in realizing company goals. According to Maria Immaculatta (2006) the quality of information disclosed in financial statements affects the quality of investor decisions. The quality of the information aims to minimize the information asymmetry that might arise when management is more aware of internal information and the company's prospects in the
future than the company's external parties. The information published is usually related to
the rating of corporate bonds which are expected to be a signal about the company's
financial condition and illustrate the possibilities that occur related to the debt held.

**Agency Theory**
Jensen and Meckling (1976) state that agency theory is the relationship between
principal (owner) and agent (manager). As an agent, managers have a moral responsibility to
optimize the benefits of the owner, but on the other hand managers also want to maximize
their welfare. Thus, it is likely that managers do not always act in the best interests of the
owner, causing agency problems. This agency problem will eventually lead to agency cost,
which is the cost used to control all activities undertaken by management so that management
can act consistently in accordance with company regulations. Agency costs consist of costs
for monitoring management activities, bonding costs in convincing managers to be able to
work for the interests of the owner without the need for supervision, residual loss and
differences in costs incurred due to differences in investment decisions between owners and
management. There are several alternatives to reduce agency cost, namely increasing share
ownership by management, using debt policy, and increasing dividend pay out ratio or
dividend payment.

**Trade off Theory**
Brealey and Myers (1991) state that Trade off theory is a theory that assumes that
the higher the debt, the higher the burden that must be borne and the higher the possibility of
bankruptcy. The trade off theory also explains the relationship between taxes, the risk of
bankruptcy of the company and the use of debt caused by decisions of the capital structure
taken by the company. This theory compares the advantages and disadvantages of using
debt. Trade off theory assumes that the company's capital is determined by considering the
benefits of increasing debt on tax reduction and increasing agency costs, when the benefits
of tax reduction are lower than the estimated agency cost, the company will stop increasing
its debt and increasing debt will continue when the tax reduction is more high compared to
agency cost estimates.

**Managerial ownership**
Managerial ownership is a large percentage of shares by company management who
actively participate in decision making, policies and rules in the company. According to
Jensen and Mecking (1976) the structure of corporate ownership can show that important
variables in capital structure are not only determined by debt and equity but also by
managerial and institutional ownership. Agency problems can be reduced if the manager has
a stake in the company. This is due to the spread of decision making and risk.

**Institutional Ownership**
According to Wahyudi and Pawestri (2006), institutional ownership is the proportion
of ownership of shares owned by institutional owners and blockholders at the end of the year,
which includes institutions are banks, investment companies, insurance companies, and other
institutions that look like companies. Whereas what is meant by blockholders is individual
ownership on behalf of individuals who have a percentage above 5% and are not included in
managerial ownership. Blockholders are included in institutional ownership because
blockholder shareholders have a higher level of activity compared to institutional
shareholders with share ownership below 5%.
Profitability

According to Munawir (2014: 33) Profitability is the level of profit that can be achieved by the company in its operational activities. Profitability also shows the company's ability to invest capital to generate profits. Profitability is also a factor that needs to be considered in determining the company's capital structure, this is because companies that have high profitability will use a small debt because the high owned profits are sufficient to finance the company's funding needs. Profitability measurement is done by comparing the expected Return On Investment (ROI) with the level of return requested by investors in the capital market. An investment can be said to be profitable if the expected return is greater than the requested results.

Asset Structure

The asset structure will describe the company's wealth that can be used as collateral in obtaining debt. Companies will more easily get debt if they have a large asset structure compared to an inflexible asset structure. According to Brigham and Houston (2001) companies whose assets are suitable to be used as collateral for credit will use more debt because investors will provide loans because they have collateral.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted using data obtained from PT Framas Indonesia, a company engaged in manufacturing shoe components located in the MM2100 industrial area, CIbitung. PT Framas Indonesia was founded in 1948 in Germany. The raw material for making shoe components is plastic ore and pigment, so that the highest Accounts Payable value comes from the material supplier.

The type of data used in this study is documentary data, while the analysis of the data used is qualitative data analysis, where the data analysis technique in this study is the use of elements in the purchase accounting system, namely the flow chart or flowchart of payments debts, parts that are directly or indirectly related to the Accounts Payable system at PT Framas Indonesia, as well as documents used in the Account Payable system at PT Framas Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Flowchart Accounts Payable to payment at PT Framas

To guarantee payment in accordance with the goods purchased and on time, a procedure for payment processing is also made which includes the Account Payable or Debt procedure, with related documents including:

- Invoice from Vendor / Supplier
- Tax Invoice
- Delivery Note
- PO (Purchase Order)
- Proof of Receipt (TTF)
- Bank Payment Vouchers
Account Payable information system at PT Framas Indonesia

The software used by PT Framas Indonesia is WINLine-Mesonic. Mesonic software is simple, fast and can be adapted to the needs of the company. Mesonic has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria and was founded in 1978. Mesonic reached the German market in the 80s. Mesonic develops 3 types of products, namely:

1) WinLine Business (Contains Accounting & Cost Accounting Modules, Asset Management, Order / Invoice Entry, Inventory Management, HR, CRM)
2) WinLine Corporate (Contains Accounting & Cost Accounting Modules, Asset Management, Order / Invoice Entry, Inventory Management, Manufacturing, HR, CRM)
3) WinLine Compact (Contains Accounting & Cost Accounting Modules, Asset Management, Order Entry, Inventory Management, Project Management, Production, Quality Management System, Archive: Document Created in WinLine)

PT Framas Indonesia in this case uses Winline Corporate product solutions.

The hardware and software needed to access WinLine Corporate are:

a) Processor : Minimum Pentium III
b) Memory : At least 128MB RAM
c) Graphics : Minimum resolution of 800 x 600, 256 colors
d) Hard drive : Minimum of 400MB

System data input at PT Framas Indonesia

In the Accounts Payable procedure at PT Framas Indonesia, the required documents are PO / Purchase Order, Delivery Note, Invoice, and Tax Invoice. The documents contained in WinLine are only Purchase Orders and Delivery Notes, whereas the Tax Invoice and invoice which is a document from the External party will be physically stored, the PO comes from the PR (Purchase Requisition) made by departments that require the purchase of goods. PR contains the code and name of the item to be purchased. In this process, data items will be created in the system. After the PR is approved by the supervisor of each department, the purchasing department will create a PO, in the stage of making a PO it is necessary to input data to the Supplier / Vendor where the purchase will be made. Supplier data must contain name, address, payment term, as well as information about supplier category. PO will be sent to the supplier after approval by management.

The system process at PT Framas Indonesia

After receiving the PO, the goods will be sent by the Supplier which will then be received by PT Framas Indonesia's Warehouse. The warehouse will check the suitability of the travel permit with the goods received. After confirmation that the goods and travel documents are in accordance. The warehouse section then creates an Internal Delivery Note or IDN. The goods will then be handed over to the relevant departments accompanied by proof of delivery, the party who receives the goods will sign the IDN.

After the IDN has been signed by the relevant department, the warehouse section submits the IDN to the Accounting department for payment purposes. PT Framas Indonesia accepts delivery of invoices every Thursday and Tuesday. When Accounting receives an Invoice from a supplier. Accounting will collect supporting documents (IDN, PO, travel documents, and other supporting documents). After all the documents are complete, the Accounting will issue an INP (Internal Purchase Invoice) for journal purposes. When an INP is created, the system will automatically form a batch of journals that can be identified via the serial number...
ID. In a journal, the amount of Accounts Payable will be automatically converted to USD in accordance with the transaction date and the exchange rate has been quoted. The journal will be checked before being posted to ensure that the amount stated on the supplier’s bill matches the PO price. So as to minimize over / underpayments caused by invoice errors.

System output at PT Framas Indonesia
After the journal is checked and posted, the amount due will be automatically updated in the system according to the account in question.

In the Financial Position of PT Framas Indonesia Accounts Payable is divided into several categories:

a) Payables COGS Import, is a category for all Accounts Payable for purchases made in imports for Direct & Indirect Material relating to production.
b) Payable Local COGS, is a category for all Accounts Payable for purchases made locally for Direct & Indirect Material relating to production.
c) Payable Others Import, is a category for all Accounts Payable for purchases made imported for goods / services not related to production.
d) Payable Others Local, is a category for all Accounts Payable for purchases made imported for goods / services not related to production.

This information will be very helpful for management in carrying out financial planning, because from this category data can be obtained which will affect payment priorities according to production needs and other decisions. As we know in financial planning Accounts Payable is one important element. Whereas in the subsidiary ledger report, information on the age of Accounts Payable can be obtained, information on payable age can be used to anticipate the occurrence of problematic Debt so that Accounting can determine further steps to resolve the issue.
Figure 1 : Purchase Order

In picture 2 can be seen that there is a material purchase request from the PPIC department, after all the required signatures are complete, it will be submitted to the Purchasing department which will then be made a PO (Purchase Order) as can be seen in figure 3, then the PO will be reviewed and inspected returned by the department manager with considerations such as purchase price, supplier, type of shipment to be used, agreement on payment and others, after all according to the department manager, the PO will be submitted to the director for approval which will then be submitted to accounting and suppliers for processing Furthermore.

When the PO has been delivered to the supplier, the supplier will send the goods to PT Framas Indonesia which will be received by PT Framas Indonesia's warehouse. After checking the goods received, the warehouse will make an IDN as shown in Figure 4 below, after the document is received in full by the accounting, it will made INP as shown in figure 5 below.

This article discusses Information Systems and is in line with the understanding of Information Systems, information system components, information system resources and others, from books and articles, including the following:

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion
PT Framas Indonesia has implemented a good accounting information system. Most of the processes have been computerized properly, PT Framas Indonesia has also designed the Accounts Payable procedure properly, Double checks have also been carried out in several sections to control and minimize errors, but after analyzing there are a number of points that become weaknesses in the implementation of the Accounts Payable system in PT Framas Indonesia, namely:
1) Some bills are collected in the supplier's other account so that they are not clearly classified which will make it difficult to analyze the payment plan, because the information is due and other supporting information is not presented in detail.

2) There are still several transactions that must be done manually because these transactions do not use IDN such as bills for electricity, water, telephone and other services, so the possibility of errors is still large.

**Suggestion**

After describing the above deficiencies, the following advice can be given:

1) Recurring bills are made a special account with complete supplier information so that it will be easier to carry out analysis and payment plans.

2) Minimizing transaction journals done manually, journals can be created automatically in the beginning using the system and when the bill comes, the journal numbers will be revised, this will avoid the occurrence of account number, cost center or date errors.

**REFERENCE**


Dwi Martani. 2012. Akuntansi Keuangan Menengah Berbasis PSAK. Jakarta: Salemba Empat


