SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AT

PT. KOMPUTER KASIR INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia was a firm working in the area of distributor device cash. Strategy applied to the process of business is make-to-stock namely the firm do reservations product to supplier without waiting for the request of branch offices. Procurement processes products often the problem happened because the head warehouse not doing a prediction amount of products to be ordered to supplier, so that supplies digudang sometimes occurs surge even a vacuum. Another problem when the hr-ga have to do monitoring supplies products at any office the branch by means of contact any office the branch. To the process of pendistibusian head of the distribution of difficulty for monitoring do vehicle used were appropriate or not , whether the product ve sent or not.

Scm (supply chain management) applied to handle company needs to be the availability of products marketed company to the consumer the end. A manner of dealing with in order for the needs company is always available so companies should do a prediction needs company. A method of single moving average used compute the average of transaction data demand products those which have occurred and the results of the calculations are used as the number of total products will ordered to supplier.When the results of forecasting experienced error, this could have been treated use safety stock.

Application scm built to controlling the regulate the supply the product and used to make scheduling the distribution of to each branch offices. Based on the results of testing blackbox and interviews so can be concluded that application scm built to simplify the head warehouse in regulate the supply products, ease head hr-ga in on the monitoring of the supplies products at any office the branch, and helping head of the distribution in making scheduling the distribution of product to any office the branch.

Keywords : forecasting, monitoring, procurement, moving average, scm.

1. INTRODUCTION

PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia is a company founded in 2005 that focuses on the distribution of cash register software products, such as computer cash register, receipt printer, barcode scanner, cash drawer, and a variety of other devices cashier. PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia is located in Bekasi and has three branch offices located in Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya. PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia has a series of activities ranging from procurement systems work products, product demand, up to product distribution. For activity demand for products made by the branch office by contacting PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia via e-mail the company. Total demand for products made by branch offices fluctuated. Based on data from the demand for products from January to July 2016, in February the number of requests Roll 2 Ply Paper products decreased by 62.5%, as did the March again decreased 66.7% from February, in April the number of requests an increase of 87.5%, in the next month ie May decreased demand by 62.5%, and in the next 2 months, namely in June and July respectively increased demand by 25%, and 33.3%.

Based on the data demand of such products, Mr. Basuki, as the Head of Warehouse PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia stated that the difficulties in the process of determining the number of products to be supplied. Submission of product procurement will be done when the product inventory in warehouse have been deemed less. For example, Roll 2 Ply Paper products will be done when the procurement of

supplies have less than 1000 Roll due to the high number of product demand. If the number of product demand from the branch office is not in line with expectations, this will result in a buildup of inventory products Paper Roll 2 Ply warehouse.

Based on the interview with Mr. Ari, as the Head of HR-GA PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia states that have difficulties in monitoring product inventory at each branch office only if the product in PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia experienced a vacuum. Process monitoring product inventory is currently carried out by PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia by contacting any branch office by telephone. This causes the monitoring process to each branch office to be inefficient because of PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia should contact one by one branch office and lead the call charges will be enlarged.

Based on the interview with Mr. Mulyadi, as Head of Distribution PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia stated that the difficulties in monitoring the process of product distribution to each branch office. When there is a demand for products simultaneously from each branch office with a vehicle provided only two units, namely Grand Max and Avanza, he should be able to know whether the vehicle used for the distribution of the product is right or not, so that all product demand from its branch offices can be met.

From exposure to the above problems, a system is needed Supply Chain Management at PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. With the system, is expected to facilitate the cellarer in determining the amount of product that will be submitted to the HR-GA for consideration to determine the amount of product order to the supplier, to facilitate the Head of HR-GA in monitoring the stock inventory of products in each branch office, as well as facilitate the Head of distribution in monitoring the distribution of products to every branch office.

2. THE CONTENTS OF RESEARCH

2.1 Stages Of Supply Chain Management At PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia

As for information systems supply chain management (scm) to be built in pt.Computer cashier indonesia consisting of several phases is presented in figure 1.

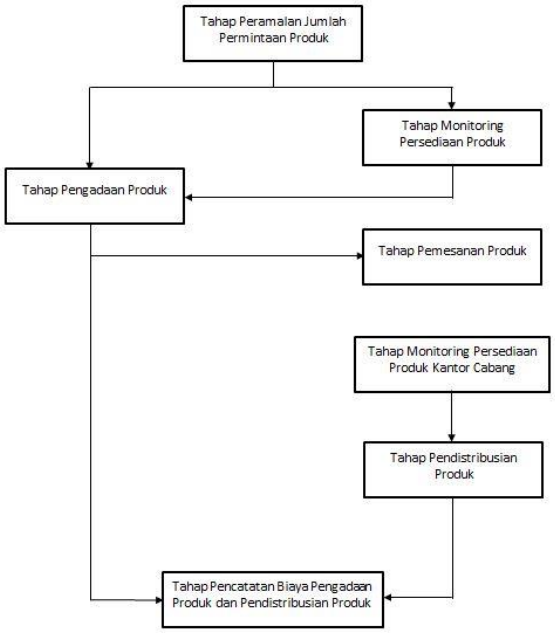


Figure 1 Stages Of Supply Chain Management At PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia

On information systems supply chain management (scm) PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia to be built, applied as follows :

1. Stage forecasting the number of requests products

Based on figure 1 the principals who are involved in stage forecasting the number of requests of the product is the internal parts of companies are head shed in PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. Head warehouse would predict the number of requests product to the next period be considered for determining the amount of supplies products that must be provided.

2. The monitoring supplies products

Based on figure 1 the principals who are involved in monitoring supplies of the product is the internal parts of companies are head warehouse. After doing forecasting, head of a barn will monitoring supplies products in a barn for know whether is a product that experienced shortfalls in / emptiness supplies to do procurement. The data forecasting will be used as comparison as an indicator in the process of monitoring supplies.

3. Stage procurement products

Based on figure 1 the principals who are involved in the phase procurement products that is the hr-ga in PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. Having the head warehouse do forecasting and monitoring

supplies, the hr-ga will do procurement the product of data forecasting obtained, safety stock and the number of stock is.

4. Stages of the reserving product

Based on picture 1 players involved in the product of the parties hr-ga PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. After acquiring products, the hr-ga will do reservations product to supplier based on data from the procurement.

5. Stage monitoring branch offices

Based on Figure 1 offender involved in the distribution of products to branch office that is party to the head of HR-GA PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. Party head of HR-GA will monitor about product inventory at each branch office to find out if there is a product that is experiencing a shortage of/the void for the next distribution is done.

6. Stages of distribution of products

Based on picture 1 an engaged in the shipment of product to branches namely the distribution of PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. The head of distribution will make a schedule the distribution of products and determine vehicles will be used for the distribution of product to branches.

7. Stages of the registration of the cost

Based on picture 1 players involved in the cost of the parties finance PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia. The finance will make the cost of the process of products and the distribution of products.

2.2 Forecasting Method Single Moving Average

Single Moving Average method is forecasting techniques based on a moving average of past values. Single Moving Average formula is:

$$Ft+1 = (Xt+Xt-1+Xt-2 +\cdots+Xt-N+1)/N \quad (1)$$

Information :

1. Ft + 1: Values forecast for the period (t + 1)
2. Xt: actual value in period t
3. N: The amount of time in the moving average

Forecasting results using a single method of moving average with moving 2 moving from monthly to 6 months can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Calculation of SMA with 2 moving from monthly to 6 months

No	Periode	Permintaan	Moving Average (Bulanan)				
			2	3	4	5	6
1	Januari	800					
2	Februari	300					
3	Maret	100	550				
4	April	800	200	400			
5	Mei	300	450	400	500		
6	Juni	400	550	400	375	460	
7	Juli	600	350	500	400	380	450
8	**Hasil Peramalan Bulan Agustus**		**500**	**433,333**	**525**	**440**	**416,667**

2.3 Calculating Error Values

Average calculation error made by the forecasting model every time is a measure of how precise forecasting. Forecasting error method using the MSE *(Mean Square Error).* If formulated the formula to calculate the MSE is as follows :

$$MSE = (\Sigma |Ft-Y|2)/n \quad (2)$$

Information :

Ft = Result forecasting peride to t

Y = The original data (real) in the period to t

n = number of periods pengamata

Ft-Y = Error forecasting

The result of the calculation using the methods MSE error value by moving 2 moving from monthly to 6 months can be seen in Table 2.

Tabel 2 Value Overall MSE

No	Periode	Moving Average (Bulan)				
		2	3	4	5	6
1	Januari					
2	Februari					
3	Maret	202500				
4	April	360000	160000			
5	Mei	22500	10000	40000		
6	Juni	22500	0	625	3600	
7	Juli	62500	10000	40000	48400	22500
MSE		**26800**	**11250**	**8958,333**	**13000**	**22500**

Based on the results of MSE calculations in Table 2, the smallest error obtained from forecasting by moving 2 months to 6 months showed that for forecasting roll 2 ply paper product in August 2016 was forecast by using moving four months with an error value 8958.333.

Based on the results of the comparison moving in the calculation of forecast errors using MSE, it can be concluded that moving to the data four months earlier to produce the smallest error. From table 2 MSE of moving four-month high of 8958.333. The most minor error indicates that the accuracy of forecasting results is high. The result of demand forecasting roll

2 ply paper product for the next period are presented in Table 2 by moving four months, then PT. Computer Indonesia cashier recommended to procure products for paper roll 2 ply in the next period the month of August 2016 with the Number 525. The results obtained from the calculation:

F8 = (X7 + X6 + X5 + X4) / N
= (600 + 400 + 300 + 800) / 4
= 525 Roll

After calculation, it is known that the demand forecast roll 2 ply paper product in August 2016 as many as 525 Roll.

2.4 Product Inventory Analysis Method with ROP and *Safety Stock*

After forecasting the next stage of product control is to determine the safety limit in order to avoid shortage of the product or a product void by using safety stock.

Security or safety stock inventory serves to protect the error in predicting demand during lead time. Application of the method *of safety stock* is in the process of forecasting calculation of product inventory for the period of the next month. The formula used to calculate *safety stock* is as follows:

$$Safety\ Stock = d\ x\ l \quad (3)$$

Information :

d = Demand Average Per Period

l = Time Grace Lead Time

and the formula used to calculate the ROP are as follows:

$$ROP = (d \times l + SS) \quad (4)$$

Where :

ROP = reorder point (reorder point)

d = level requirements per unit of time

l = Safety Stock grace period

Here's an example of the calculation method of ROP and Safety Stock:

Is known :

Total product demand forecast Paper Roll 2 Ply = 525 Roll

The number of working days in 1 month = 26 days

Lead Time on procurement to *suppliers* (l) = 2 days

completion:

Safety Stock for products

Paper Roll 2 ply = dx l (2.3)
= (525/26) x 2
= 40.38 = 40 Roll

ROP = DXL + SS (2.4)

ROP = (525/26) x 2 + 40

ROP = 80.46 = 80 Roll

conclusion:

When the amount of product inventory is already approaching the ROP predetermined value ie 80 Roll, then the cellarer can apply for the purchase of products for inventory in the warehouse. In this case, the product can still be distributed to near or equal (=) value is 40 Roll Safety Stock.

2.5 Monitoring Analysis Product Stocks

Analysis of monitoring aims to help PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia in monitoring the activities out of the product in the warehouse PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia so that the stock of the product to be discharged or excess stock can be reported. Monitoring stock require an indicator derived from a method that can reduce the risk of stock-outs and excess inventory products. The indicators will be used that data on the number of products in the previous month. Methods to prevent excess or shortage of inventory using the Safety Stock and ROP (Reorder Point).

By using this method, the product demand planning that will be out to do when the total value of inventories is below the safe limit. In this system, ROP and Safety Stock obtained from forecasting results. ROP will become the reference as an indicator of the reduced availability monitoring products, if the stock inventory is less than or equal to the number of ROP, the indicator will provide notification "Not Safe", which means the product is experiencing a shortage of inventory and procurement should be done. Monitoring inventory of products will be presented in tabular form, which will be sorted based on the difference between the total value of the stock with ROP and Safety Stock. Presentation of monitoring product inventory can be seen in Table 3.

Tabel 3 Presentation Stock Monitoring Products

No. SKU	Nama Produk	Satuan	Stok	ROP	Safety Stock	Indikator
0101	PC Full	Unit	3	2	1	Aman
0301	Keyboad+Mouse	Set	12	8	5	Aman
0501	Printer Struk Matrix Point	Unit	2	2	1	Tidak Aman
0601	Customer Display	Unit	12	7	3	Aman
1102	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	200	80	40	Aman
1104	Paper Roll Thermal 80*80	Roll	720	32	16	Aman
1105	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	750	60	30	Aman

In Table 3 it can be seen that the product inventory PC Full, Keyboard + Mouse, Customer

Display, Paper Roll 2 Ply, Paper Roll Thermal 80 * 80, Paper Roll Thermal 58 * 48 in that period is safe and can meet the needs, whereas for product inventory Printer Matrix Point receipts in that period are not safe and should be carried out procurement.

2.6 Procurement Analysis Products

After forecasting the next stage of the procurement of products. The number of products to be ordered to the *supplier* will be determined based on the results of forecasting has been done before.

Based on the inventory in August PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia experienced a vacuum / shortages in product Printer Receipt Matrix Point warehouse with inventory number 2 Unit and for products Paper Roll 2 Ply even though inventories for August are at the indicator "Safe" but the result of forecasting for the month of August does not meet the demand because only have a supply of 200 Roll. Thus, PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia should do the procurement for supplies in August. After forecasting for inventory acquired in August proposed the procurement of 13 units for the product Receipt Printer Matrix Point and 525 Roll to Roll 2 Ply Paper products. So to determine the optimal amount of product procurement in order to avoid the buildup of warehouse, be calculated as follows:

Calculation Procurement Receipt Printer Product Matrix Point

Number of proposed procurement of forecasting results = 13 Units
Time inventory in the warehouse = 2 Unit
Safety Stock = 1 Unit
The number of proposed procurement Procurement = number of forecasting results - (Time inventory in the warehouse -Safety Stock)

= 13 - (2-1)
= 12 Unit

Calculation of Product Procurement 2 Ply Paper Roll

Number of proposed procurement of forecasting results = 525 Unit
Time inventory in the warehouse = 200 Unit
Safety Stock = 40 Units
The number of proposed procurement Procurement = number of forecasting results - (Time inventory in the warehouse -Safety Stock)

= 525 - (200-40)
= 365 Roll

The conclusion from these calculations that the purchase of products made by PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia to Matrix Receipt Printer Point products amounted to 12 units and for Product Roll 2 Ply Paper Roll totaled 365. Examples of the procurement process for supplies in the month of August will be presented in tabular form and can be seen in Table 4.

Tabel 4 Product Procurement

No	No. SKU	Nama Produk	Satuan	Harga	Jumlah
1	0501	Printer Struk Matrix Point	Unit	1.608.000	12
2	1102	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	5.200	365

2.7 Analysis Product Order

After conducting further product procurement stage, namely the booking stage to the product *supplier*. At the booking stage the product is PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia an election to which the *supplier* will be informed and made ordering products based on the data that has been determined from previous product procurement stage.

Based on the results of the procurement of the product on the previous stage it is known that products will do the procurement of goods, Point Matrix Receipt Printer and Paper Roll 2 Ply, so PT. Indonesia cashier computer will order the products to the *supplier* who has a category as a product supplier cashier. For example, PT. Computer cashier order products to PT. Axis Media. *Suppliers* were chosen because both products are needed for procurement contained in the *supplier*, so PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia only need to contact one *supplier* only. If the *supplier* can not meet the needs, then PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia can replace with another *supplier*. Presentation of product order can be seen in Table 5.

Tabel 5 Ordering Products

No	Nama Supplier	No. SKU	Nama Produk	Satuan	Jumlah
1	PT. Axis Media	501	Printer Struk Matrix Point	Unit	12
2	PT. Axis Media	1102	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	365

2.8 Monitoring Analysis Branch Office Supplies

Stage monitoring branch offices conducted to obtain information about product supplies in each branch office. With inventory monitoring branch office of PT. Computer Indonesia cashier can distribute products without having to wait for their

requests prior notice. This is done when the product inventory branch office is located on the indicator "Not Safe".

The example in product inventory in Yogyakarta and Bandung branch office there are some products that have a shortage / vacancies. Here is an example of the presentation of monitoring product inventory at a branch office in Yogyakarta and Bandung branch office in table 6 and 7.

Tabel 6 Presentation Stock Monitoring Branch Office Yogyakarta

Kantor Cabang Yogyakarta Jl. Sorosutan No. 2, Umbulharjo – Yogyakarta Telp : 0274-383750 & 082298009901						
Persediaan						
No. SKU	Nama Produk	Satuan	Stok Tersedia	Stok Minimum	Kebutuhan	Indikator
1101	Paper Roll 1 Ply	Roll	180	100	0	Aman
1102	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	210	300	100	Tidak Aman
1103	Paper Roll 3 Ply	Roll	210	100	0	Aman
1104	Paper Roll Thermal 80*80	Roll	210	100	0	Aman
1105	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	240	300	100	Tidak Aman

Tabel 7 Presentation Stock Monitoring Branch Office Bandung

Kantor Cabang Bandung Istana Kawaluyaan Indah Jl. Kawaluyaan Indah IV No. 2 – Bandung Telp : 022-7331912 & 082298009908						
Persediaan						
No. SKU	Nama Produk	Satuan	Stok Tersedia	Stok Minimum	Kebutuhan	Indikator
1101	Paper Roll 1 Ply	Roll	240	200	0	Aman
1102	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	370	500	230	Tidak Aman
1103	Paper Roll 3 Ply	Roll	190	200	110	Tidak Aman
1104	Paper Roll Thermal 80*80	Roll	260	200	0	Aman
1105	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	430	500	70	Tidak Aman

From table 6 and table 7 can be seen that at a branch office in Yogyakarta and Bandung branch offices each have a supply of the product with the indicator "Not Safe". So PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia can make product distribution to product Paper Roll 2 Ply and Paper Roll Thermal 58 * 48 for the branch office Yogyakarta do and Paper Roll 2 Ply, Paper Roll 3 Ply, and Paper Roll Thermal 58 * 48 for the branch office Bandung with the amount in accordance with the each requirement.

2.9 Distribution analysis

There are activities in the *supply chain* product distribution. Coverage in the distribution activities include monitoring product that will be shipped, the distribution status monitoring, scheduling and capacity distribution of vehicles to be used in product distribution to a branch office. Monitoring pendistribusin done so that the products reach their destination on time and the right place, monitoring the status of the distribution was conducted to determine the status of the distribution of the product is to the destination or are still in the process of distribution. Scheduling activities can be determined by looking at the distribution of demand which products are ready to be distributed, then the company determines a vehicle used for delivering products tailored to the capacity of the vehicle at the time of distribution. Based on the results of monitoring product inventory branch offices that have been done before, so PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia will perform scheduling product distribution to a branch office in Yogyakarta and Bandung.Items will be distributed can be seen in Table 8.

Tabel 8 Products That Will Di Distribute

Tanggal	Kantor Cabang	Nama Produk	Satuan	Jumlah
03/08/2016	Yogyakarta	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	100
03/08/2016	Yogyakarta	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	100
03/08/2016	Bandung	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	230
03/08/2016	Bandung	Paper Roll 3 Ply	Roll	110
03/08/2016	Bandung	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	70

Below in Table 9 is the vehicle data that will be used in transferring the products.

Tabel 9 Data Vehicle

Nomor Kendaraan	Jenis Kendaraan	Kapasitas Angkut
B 2243 KKM	Grand Max	*PC* 5 unit *Printer Struk* 10 unit *Printer Thermal* 7 unit *Barcode Scanner* 3 unit *Cash Drawer* 7 unit *Paper Roll* 800 Roll
B 1551 ACZ	Avanza	*PC* 3 unit *Printer Struk* 5 unit *Printer Thermal* 5 unit *Barcode Scanner* 3 unit *Cash Drawer* 3 unit *Paper Roll* 400 Roll

Based on Table 8 it can be seen that the distribution of the product will be made to the branch office in Yogyakarta and Bandung, so that the distribution process can be performed simultaneously using a car Grand Max. Based on Table 9 for product transport capacity paper roll on the car Grand Max is able to carry as many as 800 Roll. As for total freight will be carried out during the distribution to the

branch office in Yogyakarta and Bandung 550 Roll, so using the car Grand Max product can terkangkut entirely. However, if the capacity at the time of the distribution exceeds the transport capacity of the vehicle, the company will carry out the determination of the schedule of product distribution to branch offices using company vehicles and delivery services. It is intended that the vehicle does not exceed the charge and other products that can be transported entirely. Usually companies use JNE delivery services for its distribution process. By determining in advance which products deserve to be distributed to the mailing service by considering such things as, mileage and weight of the product. So the cost will dikeluarkanpun will not be great. Penjadawalan process of distribution of products can be seen in table form 10.

Tabel 10 Scheduling Distribution Products

Tanggal	Kendaraan	Tujuan	Nama Produk	Satuan	Jumlah
04/08/2016	Grand Max	Yogyakarta	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	100
04/08/2016	Grand Max	Yogyakarta	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	100
04/08/2016	Grand Max	Bandung	Paper Roll 2 Ply	Roll	230
04/08/2016	Grand Max	Bandung	Paper Roll 3 Ply	Roll	110
04/08/2016	Grand Max	Bandung	Paper Roll Thermal 58*48	Roll	70

Based on the distribution scheduling process, it will be proposed to implement the scheduling of the system being designed. Where, in any system there is a menu that contains the distribution of information from the distribution process is done in the form of shipping date, destination, vehicle type, vehicle number, the sender and send status. Send status consists of status "Sent" and "Sent". Monitoring processes contained in the system to be created can be seen in Table 11.

Tabel 11 Status of Distribution of Products

Tanggal	Tujuan	Pengemudi	Kendaraan	No. Kendaraan	Status
04/08/2016	Bandung	Fauzi	Grand Max	B 2243 KKM	Terkirim
04/08/2016	Yogyakarta	Fauzi	Grand Max	B 2243 KKM	Dikirim

2.10 Cost analysis

In the *supply chain* there is information on the cost flowing from upstream to Lihir. The cost of coverage ranging from the cost during the procurement process product, income earned by the company in the process of selling the product, up to the cost of product distribution to branch offices. In the analysis of these costs, the cost associated is the price of the products that are in PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia and the cost of product distribution to branch offices.

In this case the cost information in the process of procurement of products and product distribution to branch offices can be seen in tebel 12.

Tabel 12 Costs of Procurement Product Information

Nama Produk	Jumlah	Harga Pokok	Total
Printer Struk Matrix Point	12	1,608,000	19,296,000
Paper Roll 2 Ply	365	5,200	1,898,000
Total Biaya Pengadaan Produk			21,194,000

From table 12 it can be seen that in August PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia to procure products at a cost of Rp. 21,194,000.

Furthermore, according to the table 8, PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia will conduct product distribution to a branch office Bandung and Yogyakarta by using a company vehicle is Grand Max. Information on the costs incurred by PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia to the process of product distribution to branch offices can be seen in Table 13.

Tabel 13 Product Information Distribution Costs

No	Rincian	Biaya
1	Tol Cikarang - Bandung	44.000
2	Tol Palimanan – Cikopo	96.000
3	Tol Cikopo - Cikarang	13.500
4	Bensin	600.000
5	Makan untuk 2 Orang	400.000
Total		1.153.500

From table 13 it can be seen that the PT. Computer Indonesia cashier to pay for the distribution of products to the branch office Bandung and Yogyakarta Rp. 1.1535 million.

3. COVER

3.1 Conclusion

After doing the analysis, design, and testing methods and beta black box, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The system has been built to facilitate this cellarer in determining the amount of product needs to be ordered to the *supplier.*
2. The system has been built to facilitate this Head of HR-GA in monitoring product inventory at each branch office.

3. The system has been built to facilitate this Head of Distribution in monitoring the distribution process for each branch office.

3.2 Suggestion

The results that have been done until the final stages, there are some drawbacks. Suggestions for adding things that can complement the transport field control system is to come. Among others are :

1. *Supply Chain Management* information system at PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia still needs to be improved in terms zoom in order to facilitate the use of this system.
2. *Supply Chain Management* information system at PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia can still be redeveloped so that *suppliers* can integrate directly with through the system with PT. Komputer Kasir Indonesia.
3. Forecasting methods used in the system can be applied also in the branch office to facilitate Marketing Branch in determining the supplies needed to meet consumer needs.

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