

ABSTRAK

Kegiatan penyimpanan adalah salah satu bagian penting dalam menjalankan suatu usaha di manufaktur. Semakin lama suatu barang mengendap di gudang dapat menyebabkan modal tertahan dalam bentuk barang dan uang tidak mengalir. Stok yang melebihi kapasitas gudang menyebabkan potensi lain muncul seperti potensi kecelakaan kerja, potensi material rusak hingga material handling tidak Fifo. *Material Requirement Planing* menjadikan kteredediaan material sesuai jadwal dan menghindrkan kekurangan material maupun kelebihan material. Untuk mengendalikannya yaitu di ujicoba dengan *Economic Order Quantity*, *Least Unit Cost*, dan *Least Total Cost*. Dimana *Least total cost* menjadi metode yang tepat untuk digunakan pada persediaan Plate 2.0 SPHC-P dengan hasil total biaya simpan dan biaya pesan sejumlah Rp 25.665.630,- .

Kata kunci : *Material Requirement Planning, Economic Order Quantity, Least Unit Cost, Least Total Cost, Plate 2.0 SPHC-P.*

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ABSTRACT

Storage activities are an important part of running a business in manufacturing. The longer an item settles in a warehouse can cause capital to be retained in the form of goods and money not flowing. Stock that exceeds warehouse capacity causes other potentials to emerge, such as the potential for work accidents, the potential for material damage to material handling not Fifo. Material Requirement Planing makes material availability on schedule and avoids material shortages and material overload. To control it, it is tested with Economic Order Quantity, Least Unit Cost, and Least Total Cost. Where Least total cost is the right method to be used on Plate 2.0 SPHC-P inventory with the total cost of storing and ordering costs of Rp. 25,665,630.

Keywords: *Material Requirement Planning, Economic Order Quantity, Least Unit Cost, Least Total Cost, Plate 2.0 SPHC-P.*



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