

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengendalian persediaan bahan baku daging sapi, menerapkan metode lot sizing dalam pengendalian persediaan di perusahaan, dan membandingkan total biaya persediaan bahan baku antara metode yang digunakan oleh perusahaan dengan metode *Lot For Lot (LFL)*, *Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)*, dan *Period Order Quantity (POQ)*. PT. Lezat Mulya adalah perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang Frozen Food dengan fokus pada pembuatan bakso. Bahan baku utama perusahaan ini adalah daging sapi, yang selalu tersedia selama proses produksi untuk memastikan kelancaran produksi. Perusahaan mengalami permasalahan dalam pengendalian persediaan bahan baku daging sapi yang dianggap belum efektif karena terdapat kelebihan pembelian bahan baku dan frekuensi pembelian yang tinggi. Hal ini menyebabkan peningkatan biaya persediaan dan juga risiko bahan baku yang menjadi tidak layak konsumsi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, studi pustaka, pengamatan sederhana, dan observasi. Perhitungan menggunakan metode *Lot For Lot (LFL)*, *Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)*, dan *Period Order Quantity (POQ)* untuk menentukan kuantitas pemesanan, frekuensi pemesanan, dan total biaya persediaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode *Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)* mampu menghasilkan efisiensi total biaya persediaan paling tinggi sebesar Rp 11.782.947 tetapi tidak direkomendasikan sebagai metode yang bisa dipakai di PT. Lezat Mulya dan Metode Lot For Lot (LFL) direkomendasikan sebagai metode alternatif dalam pengendalian bahan baku daging sapi di PT. Lezat Mulya karena merupakan metode yang masuk akal untuk diterapkan di perusahaan.

Kata kunci: *Lot For Lot (LFL)*, *Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)*, *Period Order Quantity (POQ)*, *Bahan Baku*, *Metode Lot Sizing*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the control of raw material inventory for beef, implement lot sizing methods in inventory control at the company, and compare the total inventory costs of raw materials between the methods used by the company and Lot For Lot (LFL), Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), and Period Order Quantity (POQ) methods. PT. Lezat Mulya is a company in the Frozen Food industry with a focus on meatball production. The main raw material for this company is beef, which is always available during the production process to ensure smooth production. The company faces issues in controlling the inventory of beef as it is considered ineffective due to excess raw material purchases and high purchase frequency. This leads to increased inventory costs and the risk of raw materials becoming unfit for consumption. The research method used is descriptive, with data collection techniques including interviews, literature reviews, simple observations, and observations. Calculations are performed using Lot For Lot (LFL), Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), and Period Order Quantity (POQ) methods to determine the order quantity, order frequency, and total inventory costs. The results showed that the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method was able to produce the highest total inventory cost efficiency of Rp 11,782,947 but was not recommended as a method that could be used at PT. Lezat Mulya and Lot For Lot (LFL) Method are recommended as alternative methods in controlling beef raw materials at PT. Lezat Mulya because it is a reasonable method to apply in the company.

U N I V E R S I T A S

Keywords: Lot For Lot (LFL), Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), Period Order Quantity (POQ), Raw Material, Lot Sizing Method