IMPROVED INVENTORY REPLENISHMENT, IN OVERCOMING DELAYS IN CINNAMON SHIPMENTS IN CINNAMON DISTRIBUTOR CV.XYZ

UNDERGRADUATED FINAL PROJECT
Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Teknik (S.T.)

By

Mufidul Murhim Nadhirsyah Djibu

004201900050

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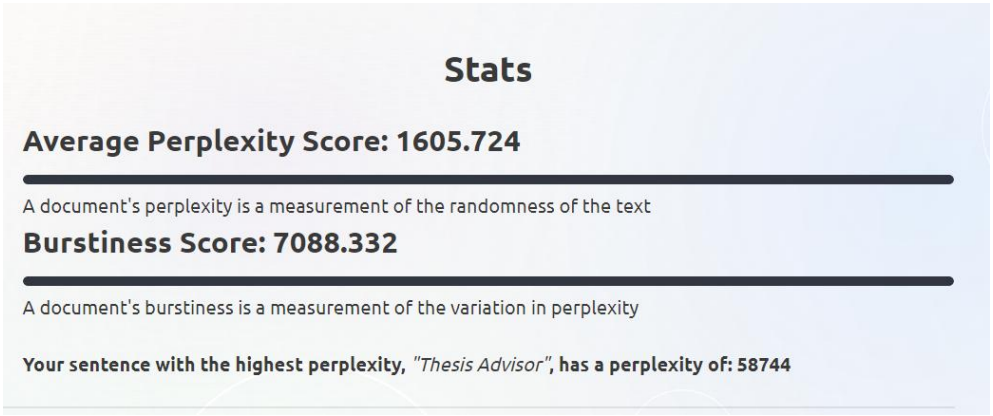
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ABSTRACT

Delays in product distribution and poor inventory management can have a negative impact on the Company, resulting in customer satisfaction not being fulfilled properly. From these problems, this study aims to anticipate delays in CV delivery. XYZ which is a company engaged in the production of spices, namely cinnamon. One of the problems that cause shipping delays is the shortage of stock caused by the process of replenishing inventory. This research uses an inventory management method, namely Just-In-Time (JIT), so that the appropriate frequency and number of fillings are obtained, so that with the appropriate frequency and number of replenishments the Company can overcome delays in delivery. Then in the process of refining to determine demand by using regression forecasting methods. The research conducted resulted in the determination of the optimal frequency and quantity level of filling with the JIT method can be completed and is good to be applied by the Company. By using the JIT method, replenishment measures can be effective and minimize the Company's losses. Another impact is that the Company can provide the right stock to meet consumer needs with the help of regression forecasting. Based on the results of this study, it shows that the application of the JIT method in determining the frequency and quantity of replenishment is an effective solution to overcome shipping delays caused by insufficient stock when meeting demand.

(keyword: Replenishment, Inventory, Economic Order Qantity (EOQ), Just-In-Time (JIT), Forecasting, Regresi)

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LIST OF TERMINOLOGIES

Replenishment	:	Replenishment refers to the process of replacing or replenishing the inventory of products or materials that have been depleted or reduced. In the context of inventory management, replenishment is a measure to ensure that inventory remains available in sufficient quantities to meet customer demand or production needs. This process involves determining when and how many products or materials should be ordered to maintain optimal inventory levels.
Inventory	:	Inventory refers to a collection of products, materials, or goods stored by a company for use in production or to meet customer demand. Inventory can take many forms, such as finished goods, raw materials, or products in process. Inventory management involves monitoring, controlling, and optimizing inventory to achieve goals of efficiency, effectiveness, and optimal customer service.
Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)	:	Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is the optimal measure of order or the amount of inventory that must be ordered on each order. EOQ tries to find a balance point between ordering costs and storage costs with the goal of reducing total inventory costs. EOQ formulas typically involve variables such as ordering cost, storage cost, and request rate.
Just-In-Time (JIT)	:	Just-In-Time (JIT) is an approach to inventory and production management that aims to

		reduce or eliminate unnecessary inventory in the supply chain. In a JIT system, materials or components are ordered or manufactured only when needed, thereby reducing storage costs and increasing the efficiency of the production process.
Forecasting	:	Forecasting is the process of forecasting or predicting an event or condition in the future based on historical data, trends, patterns, and relevant factors. Forecasting techniques are used in a variety of fields, including inventory management, production, marketing, and economics, to aid better decision making.
Regresi	:	Regression is a statistical method used to analyze the relationship between one or more independent variables and the dependent variable. Simple linear regression involves one independent variable, while multiple linear regression involves more than one independent variable. Regression techniques are often used in predictive analysis and forecasting to identify patterns and trends in data and predict future values