



RESEARCH ARTICLE

ACCOUNTING ANALYSIS AS CASH RECEIVABLES IN PT. PRIMA UNGGULIN MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the accountability analysis of accounting for cash receipts in cash PT. Prima Unggul to control system that is system of authority and responsibility especially to accountancy function and perform all phases of a transaction to give adequate protection to wealth, debt, income, and cost (Library Research). Data analysis using descriptive analysis method, that is by analyzing data from research object to describe or give description of the object under study. The results showed that accountancy accountability as cash receipt is quite good and in accordance with procedures at the company PT. Prima Unggul the implication of this study is that the elements involved in accounting the cash recipient accountability to the completion stage of accounting maximally.

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INTRODUCTION

Every company must be keen to see the advantages and disadvantages, which later this advantage can be improved and weakness can be reduced or repaired, In addition to the internal environment, from the external side will also give influence that must be keen to see opportunities in managed markets and avoid the risk of threats can be disadvantageous, with the increasing need of secondary society at any time, into its own profit for companies engaged in production and distribution. This will increase demand demand, which encourages companies to increase the production and distribution of community needs, in addition to demand and production, the atmosphere of competition between companies to become both high and secondary providers and suppliers needs, where each company is required to further improve themselves both in terms of service and quality in order to still exist in business competition. Companies are generally distinguished according to their main activities in manufacturing, trading and services companies. As a company oriented to the distribution of products, it is clear in practice the company faced with various problems both in terms of cash and credit payments also from the side of control and internal control, so it can be said that the system that oversees or manage each part of the company are interrelated both expenditure and income in the case of finance in cash PT. Prima Unggul In Makassar. But there is no denying the existence of competition between companies in getting customers,

so the company must be able to maintain its existence by making improvements internally such as control and management improvements in order to avoid fraud, diversion and manipulation. While externally as the ease given to customers to be able to continue to actively transact such as the existence of longer receivables, or easier payment with the transfer system and various other services. For the sake of the need for strategic planning in management control, control systemintern is needed. Careful, timely, clear and reliable information is vital for strategic planning and management control. In an organization each transaction consists solely on the basis of the authorization of an authority having authority to approve the transaction. Therefore, in a good accounting system there are ways of supervision that can run by itself, where through certain systems and procedures, the results of the implementation of a part will be controlled by other parts through various reports that reached the management. Accounting system of receivables aims to record the mutation of debtors' accounts receivable, mutation receivables caused by credit sales transactions, cash receipts from debtors. Cash receipts are a good thing in the form of money or not, which can be readily available and accepted as a means of settlement of liabilities at face value. A good system greatly helps control efforts, because internal check mechanisms will take place on their own during the company's activities. Thus it can reduce the risk of mistakes, waste, and fraud attempts. Accounting System Receivables and Cash Receipts at the distributor company, is a system that is controlled and used as the company's financial statements which further become the reference in strategic decision making by the management of the distributor company. Problem Formulation: 1) How

Accountability Analysis As Cash Receipt At PT. Prima Unggul In Makassar; 2) Factors that affect the accountability of cash receipts At PT. Prima Unggul In Makassar

Theoretical basis

Accounts Receivable System

In an attempt to increase or increase the volume of sales, many companies sell their products on credit. Sales credit can not immediately generate cash receipts, but incur customer receivables and then on the day due cash cash flow comes from the receivables. Some experts give different restrictions on accounts receivable, although the difference is not a principle difference. According to Warren, Reeve and Fess, (2008) translated bahih by Helda Gunawan defines as follows: Receivables include all claims in the form of money against other parties, including individuals, companies or other organizations. Furthermore, according to Lukman (2009), defines as follows: Receivables represent claims arising from the existence of transactions on credit by the company to its customers. From various opinions can be drawn an understanding that basically a receivable is an asset that shows a number of claims to other parties as a result of the sale of goods or services on credit with certain provisions, where the buyer is expected to meet its obligations in accordance with the specified time. The following accounting records used to record transactions involving receivables are: 1) Sales Journal In the procedure of recording receivables, this note is used to record receivables from sales transactions; 2) General Journal In the procedure of recording receivables, these accounting records are used to record the reduction of receivables from non-recoverable receivables write-off transactions; 3) Cash Receipts Journal In the procedure of recording receivables, these accounting records are used to record the reduction of receivables from cash receipts transactions from debtors; 4) Accounts Receivable Note This accounting record is used to record the mutation and the balance of receivables to each debtor.

Control of Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable control is an ongoing effort by the company's management in improving the effectiveness of the company's activities or operations. In the implementation of the control of receivables involving all parties, especially in the process of recording the receivables. In short, all the policies of the management of accounts receivable are operated by the employees of receivable accounts with the maximum receivables expected by the company to carry out its economic and social functions as effectively as possible, the receivables are an important element in the company's balance sheet, therefore if the company gives credit must go through the correct procedure, adequate supervision and various policies for the success of the company. To achieve optimal results, the company needs the right credit information and analysis. There are four main issues that companies need to pay attention to before issuing credit: 1) The credit standards of a company are defined as the minimum criteria that customers must meet before they get credit. Furthermore, according to J Fred Weston and Eugene F. Brigham as translated by Djorban Wahid Rucyat Kosasih in Lukman's book (2009), states the company's credit standards will be applied to determine customers who are able to meet general terms of credit and how much the maximum credit for each customer.

According to Agus Sartono (2010) provides the understanding that the credit standard is one of the criteria used by the company to select the subscribers who will be given credit and how much should be given. The factors that should be considered if the company intends to change the credit standards established by Lukman (2009) are: 1) Administrative costs when the company softens the applied credit standard then means more credit is given and tasks that can not be separated by the increase of credit sales will also grow larger and vice versa. It can thus be expected that the use of stricter credit standards will reduce administrative costs; 2) Investments in receivables are recognized or not, investments in receivables have certain costs. The greater the receivables the greater the costs (Carrying Cost), and vice versa. When the firm softens the credit standards used then the average amount of receivables will minimize the average of accounts receivable.

The average change in accounts receivable will be attributed to changes in credit default due to two factors namely changes in sales volume and changes in the collection policy of receivables. Both will increase the cost when the credit standard is softened and vice versa; 3) Bad Debt Expenses Bad Debt Expenses risks will increase with the softening of credit standards, and will decrease when credit standards are tightened; 4) Sales Volume when credit standards are softened it is expected to increase sales volume and vice versa. Furthermore, regarding the collection policy of a company is a procedure taken to obtain payments from accounts that have matured. Successful collection of receivables depends heavily on the billing policy performed by the collector. In the receipt of receivables determined limit of repayment, but this is sometimes not fulfilled by the recipient of credit within the deadline of payment for certain reasons. If this happens then the method of collection can be done through: 1) Letters if the settlement limit has been passed, but receivables have not been paid, then the company can send a letter to remind or reprimand. If the first billing letter has not been fulfilled, the next letter may be sent in a rather loud tone; 2) Telephone Progress in the field of telecommunications has helped a lot in the business world, the phone can also be used as a means of billing. Over the phone there will be a direct dialogue between the creditor and the debtor, so that the problem will be accurately identified; 3) Personnel visit if the debtor and creditor distance is not too far away or does not require high cost personnel visits can be done. Through the visit the personnel are expected to further assist the meeting between the creditor and the debtor on a regular basis directly; 4) Judicial action if the recipient of the credit remains unwilling to repay the debt even if the collector has taken the above steps, the collector can collect through legal action by filing a civil suit through the court.

Accounting System Cash Receipts

According to IAI, as in Financial Accounting Standards (2011 Article 2), "Cash consists of cash on hand and checking accounts. Cash Equivalents are highly liquid, short-term investments, and which can quickly be converted into a certain amount of cash without facing significant value change risk. "Cash is a legal means of payment. Has 2 criteria, namely: 1) Available, means cash must exist and owned and can be used everyday as a means of payment for the benefit of the company; 2) Free, any item may be classified as cash, if it is generally accepted as a means of payment at its nominal value.

Accounting for cash receipts includes a series of processes both manual and computerized, ranging from recording, classification, summary of transactions and or financial events to financial reporting in the context of accountability of APBD implementation related to cash receipts (Abdul Halim 2008). Further According Mulyadi (2008), cash accounting system is a record created to carry out cash receipts from cash sales or from receivables that are ready and free used for general corporate activities. Cash receipts come from two main sources: cash receipts from cash sales and cash receipts from accounts receivable. Another notion of Laksmana (2009), states that the cash accounting information system is a collection of sub-systems that work together and responsible for managing all cash receipts transactions either from cash sales or from accounts receivable obtained from transaction data for internal reporting objectives to managers in carrying out their operational activities.

Cash Receipts from Cash Sales and Receivables

The largest source of cash receipts of a trading company is derived from cash sales transactions. Based on good internal control system, cash receipt system from cash sales requires according to Mulyadi (2008): 1) Cash receipts in cash must be paid to bank in full amount by involving other parties besides checkout to conduct internal check; 2) Cash receipts from cash sales are made through credit card transactions, which involve credit card issuing banks in the recording of cash receipts. Thus, cash receivables in receivables, Mulyadi (2008: 493), explains that to guarantee the receipt of cash by the company, the system of cash receipts from receivables requires the debtor to make payments by check or by way of transfer through bank account (gyro bilyet). If the company only receives cash in checks on behalf of the company, it will guarantee the cash received by the company into the bank's current account. Book-entry will also guarantee cash receipts into your company's current account. In addition, cash received in the form of checks from debtors must be deposited to the bank in full amount. "Cash receipts from accounts receivable can be done through various means, such as through billing companies, by mail, and through the Lock-box collection plan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The type of research is Data analysis done in this research by using qualitative research methods usually the data is analyzed descriptively, descriptive method is the method of analysis where first collect existing data, then clarified, analyzed, then interpreted so as to give a clear picture of the circumstances examined, most of which come from interviews and later observation records compared to the theory used. Based on these conclusions, some solutions will be solved (Lexy J. Moleong, 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Accounting analysis of cash receipts

accounting As Cash Receipt at PT. Prima Unggul In Makassar is in accordance with good internal control system and has been very sophisticated, because the accounting system most of his receipts do not use hardcopy but already using the computer system and the functions that exist are correct and in accordance with their respective duties, then researchers do not need to suggest suggestions for improvement.

Factors influencing Accountability Accounting Analysis As Cash Receipts

The accounting department of the company should also receive a copy of the receipt form. The copy of the receipt form is not only stored as an archive on the part of the Company Administration, because the receipt is one of the main proof that the company has received the money from the customer. Administration Section which has responsibility in cash receipt of company burdened for making daily cash recapitulation which given to company accounting department and kept as archive. While also having to make money to the bank. It should take the company's cash, deposit the money to the bank and make a daily cash recapitulation handled by the administration, because with the administrative section will further ease the task of the accounting department. Weaknesses that exist in the cash receipt procedure of daily recapitulation made in duplicate 3. Actually the daily cash recapitulation made in duplicate 2 is sufficient given to the company administration and accounting department of the company. Deposit of money to the bank on the following day resulted in a discrepancy in recording the date of the transaction between the parties with the bank so that if there is an error at the time of confirmation is difficult to check. Therefore the deposit of money to the bank needs to be done every day in accordance with the date of the transaction. With the improvement of cash receipts procedure, then the procedure of cash acceptance suggested at PT. Prime Unggul is as follows:

Cash advance cash advising system

Cash receipts made in cash, beginning with the receipt of payment in the form of cash from the customer by the cashier. Then the cashier makes cash receipt, cash receipt made in duplicate 3 which is given to: For further hardcopy receipt is archived by administration section and in input as cash inflows, and recorded as receivable income. For cash receipts in the collection section the Company is used to update the status of customer receivable payments. Based on the evidence of cash entry the administration makes daily cash recapitulation submitted to the accounting department of the company to be checked the truth and then stored as an archive of accounting and administration of the company, but before submitted to the accounting department of the company, daily cash recapitulation used by the administration as a guide in filling proof of deposit. After making a daily cash recapitulation in realtime system then the administration department to deposit cash to the bank and receive proof of deposit. The proof of deposit will be duplicated which will then be given to the accounting department of the company. Cash-in receipt, proof of deposit and receipt given to the accounting department are recorded in realtime into the cash receipts journal of the company. While cash receipts, daily cash recapitulation and proof of deposit given to the company's financial manager will be matched with the existing bank account on the bank at the end of each month.

Accounting Cash Receipts by bank transfer

Cash received from bank transfer begins with receipt of transfer receipt by administration department. Acceptance of this transfer proof can be done by fax or customer who directly come to the administration. Once the proof of transfer is in the administration section will be checked on the validity of the transfer evidence.

At the cash register, the proof of transfer is in photo copy to be one with cash receipt. For further hardcopy receipts are archived by the cashier and in the input as cash inflows, and recorded as income receivables. For cash proof entry in the company collection is used to update payment status of customer receivables. Based on the evidence of cash entry the administration makes daily cash recapitulation submitted to the accounting company that will be checked the truth and then stored as an archive in the accounting company. Proof of transfer, cash receipts provided to the accounting department are recorded in realtime into the cash receipts journal of the company. While the proof of cash entry, proof of transfer, and daily cash recapitulation submitted to the accounting department of the company at the end of each month will be matched with the existing bank account at the bank.

Conclusion

1) The need in the administrative part is not clear between the administrative sections that handle receipt of payment of receivables from the customer and who handles the recording of cash receipt and daily cash recapitulation. This results in a buildup of work in the administration; 2) Accounting system cash receivables receivables in accordance with good internal control system and accounting receivables receivable receivables most have not use technology or computer tools and not anymore manually. Suggestions: 1) the need to fix the organization management and supervision and coordination of the accounting and cashier sections in order to avoid mistakes in accounting responsibility As Acceptance of cash money; 2) Upon receipt of cash liabilities money needs to be recorded in order to avoid errors and need special space for employees and staff added

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