

IMPLEMENTATION OF CALCULATION OF COST OF SWEATER SALES FOR THRIFTY CAT

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ABSTRACTION

This research aims to determine the calculation of the Cost of Goods Sold for Thrifty Cat MSMEs. The Thrifty Cat is a business actor that sells *pre-loved* or used goods in the form of various used women's clothes, especially *outerwear*. This research uses observation, interview and literature study data collection methods to obtain data that completes the calculation of Cost of Goods Sold for Thrifty Cat MSMEs. The results of this research can be concluded that Thrifty Cat UMKM does not yet have a correct calculation of the Cost of Goods Sold, so that the calculation of the desired profit will not be accurate because there are several points that are not included in the calculation of the Cost of Goods Sold.

Keywords: Cost of Goods Sold, selling price.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The activity of a merchandise company is buying and selling merchandise. The sales proceeds received by the merchandise company are recorded in a sales account and the proceeds from the sale of the merchandise have a cost price as the purchase value of the goods that have been sold, which is often referred to as the cost of goods sold (Ayuningsih, 2018).

The cost of goods sold is all costs incurred to obtain trade goods or calculations from the comparison between all prices spent to obtain goods sold and the sales proceeds (Ani, 2018).

The Thrifty Cat is an MSME that sells finished goods in the form of *sweaters*. We can interpret *sweaters as warmers*. So the main function of a *sweater* is as clothing to warm the body when the weather is cold. The main material for *sweaters* is usually knitted, wool, cotton, *fleece*, *baby terry* or similar. *Sweaters* are multi-functional warm clothing that can be worn with other clothes such as shirts, t-shirts or *blouses*. *Trendy sweater* to warm the body. Initially, *sweaters* were knitted clothing worn to cover the body up to the arms. There are 2 models of *sweaters*, namely *cardigans and pullovers*. Cardigans have opening buttons on the front while *pullovers* don't, while *sweaters* that don't have sleeves are usually called *sweater vests* or vests that men usually wear with shirts.

Determination of cost of goods sold very important for MSMEs, because you can see an increase or decrease in sales from the profits obtained. This will help management in handling sales activities. The main benefit of determining the cost of goods sold is to find out how much profit you want from the sale (Ani, 2018).

The reason the author chose MSMEs to carry out the final assignment activities was to determine the determination of the cost of goods sold at The Thrifty Cat. Determination of the cost of goods sold must be carried out in accordance with the method used in order to achieve the desired target and get the best cost of goods sold and to determine the level of effectiveness of the cost of goods sold that has been determined by the company. Based on this, the author is interested in how the cost of goods sold for MSMEs is calculated and is interested in taking the title "Implementation of the calculation of the cost of goods sold for *sweaters* at Thrifty Cat MSMEs".

Based on the background above, the problem formulation in this research is How to calculate the cost of goods sold for *sweaters* at Thrifty Cat MSMEs.

The aim of the research is to find out how to calculate the cost of goods sold for *sweaters* at Thrifty Cat MSMEs.

Overview and Company Profile

The Thrifty Cat was founded by 2 owners who are final year students at a private university in Bandung on August 27 2019. It started with a hobby of *hunting* for second-hand clothes at a second-hand market in Bandung and trying to sell several pieces of *sweaters*. As time goes by the *stock* sold every week continues to increase.

At the start of the business the owner only had 12-15 *sweaters in stock*, but as interest increased the owner continued to increase his *stock* per week to more than 50 *sweaters*.

The uniqueness of this business is that each item only has 1 model, so there is a certain satisfaction for consumers who feel that getting the

same item must be very difficult, in fact it is not uncommon for the items they sell to be branded but sold at a lower price than the new price but at a lower *price* . same condition as new.

Business Logo

A logo is a symbol that reflects an identity for a business or company, so that it can differentiate one business or company from another. The name The Thrifty Cat is taken from two words, namely Thrifty and Cat . Thrifty means thrifty or careful or lucky, which is taken from the sentence Thrifty . The phrase Thrifty is taken from the basis of this business, namely the Thrifty *store* or what is often known as Cimol or second-hand goods market. Then the word Cat means cat.

The reason for using the sentence Cat is that firstly, the sentence Cat was taken because *the owner* likes cats, secondly, cats are the most commonly kept animals and are easy to find anywhere, especially in Indonesia, and thirdly, the word Cat itself is a sentence that sounds suitable as a combination with the sentence Thrifty . .

The Thrifty Cat logo has 3 elements that have meaning. First, the article The Thrifty , which is the name of this business. Meaning of Thrifty What has been explained in the explanation above is that this business sells used goods that are still viable.

Second is the image of a black cat which signifies good luck according to myth in Great Britain. The three colors are black and white which symbolize simplicity but classy like the items being sold.



Source: UMKM The Thrifty Cat
Figure 3.1 The Thrifty Cat logo

Vision and mission

Vision:

- 1) Let us know that not all used clothes are always of poor quality, but many can be used as everyday clothes.
- 2) Opening new business opportunities .

Mission:

- 1) Provides various variations of *sweater models* by following *fashion developments*.
- 2) Providing excellent quality service.
- 3) Innovate and improve service quality to maximize customer and business client satisfaction

Business fields

The Thrifty Cat is an MSME that sells *pre-loved* or used goods in the form of various used women's clothes, especially *outerwear* .

DISCUSSION

The cost of goods sold is the basic price of goods sold, the cost of goods available for sale minus the inventory of merchandise (Nuh, 2017). The Thrifty Cat is an entrepreneur in the retail trade sector specializing in body-warming clothing or what is often called *sweaters* .

In every sales activity, business actors must of course determine the cost of goods sold.

Based on the results of *a survey* conducted, The Thrifty Cat determine the cost of goods sold using the Perpetual recording method and determine the inventory value using the FIFO method.

Meanwhile, in determining the selling price of The Thrifty Cat Determine this by adding IDR 40,000.00 per piece of *sweater*. The author took a sample calculation of the cost of goods sold for The Thrifty Cat in April.

Table 3.1 Sweater Purchase Data April 2020 The Thrifty Cat

Data Pembelian Sweater The Thrifty Cat			
April 2020			
No	Tgl	Jumlah (pcs)	Harga/pcs
1	6 April 2020	75	Rp 35.000
2	17 April 2020	80	Rp 35.000
3	27 April 2020	145	Rp 35.000

Table 3.2 Sweater Sales Data April 2020 The Thrifty Cat

Data Penjualan The Thrifty Cat		
April 2020		
No	Tanggal	Jumlah (Pcs)
1	8 April 2020	31
2	11 April 2020	24
3	15 April 2020	18
4	19 April 2020	42
5	21 April 2020	18
6	25 April 2020	16
7	29 April 2020	80

Source: UMKM The Thrifty Cat

The Thrifty Cat April 2020 Sweater Supply Card in pcs

Kartu Persediaan The Thrifty Cat April 2020									
Tanggal	Pembelian			Penjualan			Saldo		
	Qty	Price	Value	Qty	Price	Value	Qty	Price	Value
Saldo Awal							6	Rp 35.000	210.000
06/04/2020	75	Rp 35.000	2.625.000				81	Rp 35.000	2.835.000
08/04/2020				31	Rp 35.000	1.085.000	50	Rp 35.000	1.750.000
11/04/2020				24	Rp 35.000	840.000	26	Rp 35.000	910.000
15/04/2020				18	Rp 35.000	630.000	8	Rp 35.000	280.000
17/04/2020	80	Rp 35.000	2.800.000				88	Rp 35.000	3.080.000
19/04/2020				42	Rp 35.000	1.470.000	46	Rp 35.000	1.610.000
21/04/2020				18	Rp 35.000	630.000	28	Rp 35.000	980.000
25/04/2020				16	Rp 35.000	560.000	12	Rp 35.000	420.000
27/04/2020	145	Rp 35.000	5.075.000				157	Rp 35.000	5.495.000
29/04/2020				80	Rp 35.000	2.800.000	77	Rp 35.000	2.695.000

Purchases of *sweaters* in April 2020 amounted to 300 with the price per piece being IDR 35,000.00. Because of *the sweater* I bought taken directly to the *supplier's shop*, the business owner does not charge shipping costs.

Harga Pokok Penjualan The Thrifty Cat	
Pembelian (Bersih)	: Rp 10.500.000
Barang Siap dijual	: Rp 10.500.000
Persediaan Akhir	: -Rp 2.695.000
Harga Pokok Penjualan	: Rp 7.805.000

Source: The Thrifty Cat (2020)

Figure 3.12 Cost of goods sold for The Thrifty Cat

Table 3.4 Implementation of Inventory Cards (a verage)

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Calculation of the cost of goods sold for The Thrifty Cat still not in accordance with accounting provisions.
2. The Thrifty Cat does not include initial inventory and other costs in the calculation of cost of goods sold.
3. If the calculation of the cost of goods sold is not correct, it will affect the business profit and loss report. So the profit and loss report that has been made by The Thrifty Cat the results are still not accurate.
4. The Thrifty Cat only focus on the desired profit by adding it to the purchase price.

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Tanggal	Pembelian			Penjualan			Saldo		
	Qty	Harga	Jumlah	Qty	Harga	Jumlah	Qty	Harga	Jumlah
Saldo Awal							80	Rp 35.000	Rp 2.800.000
02/03/2020	75	Rp 30.000	Rp 2.250.000				75	Rp 30.000	Rp 2.250.000
							80	Rp 35.000	Rp 2.800.000
							155	Rp 32.581	Rp 5.050.000
10/03/2020				92	Rp 32.581	Rp 2.997.419	63	Rp 32.581	Rp 2.052.581
15/03/2020	65	Rp 33.000	Rp 2.145.000				65	Rp 33.000	Rp 2.145.000
							63	Rp 32.581	Rp 2.052.581
							128	Rp 32.794	Rp 4.197.581
19/03/2020				89	Rp 32.794	Rp 2.918.630	39	Rp 32.794	Rp 1.278.950
30/03/2020	44	Rp 35.000	Rp 1.540.000				44	Rp 35.000	Rp 1.540.000
							39	Rp 32.794	Rp 1.278.950
							83	Rp 33.963	Rp 2.818.950

Source: Data processed

Implementation of Cost of Goods Sold Calculation		
Beginning balance	:	IDR 2,800,000
Purchase	:	IDR 5,935,000
Transport Expenses	:	IDR 100,000
Goods ready for sale	:	IDR 6,035,000
Net Purchase	:	IDR 8,835,000
Ending Inventory	:	-Rp 2,818,950
Cost of goods sold	:	IDR 6,016,050

Source: Data processed

Figure 3.13 Implementation of Cost of Goods Sold Calculation

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