Turnitin Lister Eveline Hutabarat

by - -

Luxury: Landscape of Business Administration

Analysis of the Internal Control System for Receivables at CV. Putra Riau Mandiri

Lister Eveline Hutaharat[a*]

[a]Accounting Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Prakarti Mulya, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: listerevalinehutabarat@gmail.com

Article History
Received
21 October 2023
Revised
23 November 2023
Accepted
29 December 2023
Published
31 January 2024

ABSTRACT

In carrying out its activities to achieve the stated goals, companies must exercise control. The controls implemented must provide benefits, in this case being able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. This research focuses on analysis of the receivables control system. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze how internal control at CV. Putra Riau Mandiri Pekanbaru. This research uses qualitative tests with a descriptive-analysis approach to internal control of trade receivables which refers to the COSO framework on the elements of internal control. The results of the research show that in the transaction authorization section the separation of duties is still not in accordance with COSO theory because there are still trapped functions and responsibilities in the sales and billing sections. Then, adequate documents are in accordance with COSO theory that every transaction has been properly documented. However, in the internal information section between the billing, accounting and finance sections, there is still a need for internal documents, namely payment receipt documents in hardfile and softfile form. Then, in terms of data and file security, it is running in accordance with COSO theory because the existing data has been properly backed up. The cause of uncollected receivables due to the manager's ignorance regarding several invoices is because there are duplicate tasks in the billing department, then there are frequent delays in recording the repayment of receivables so that in recapitulation of repayment there are often errors in recording receivable payments.

Keywords: Internal Control System, COSO, Accounts Receivable

Field: Accounting, Information Systems, Auditing, Internal Control, Business Management

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61230/luxury.v2i1

INTRODUCTION

Sales is one of the main operational activities in the company. This is because sales are an instrument for gaining profits and income which aims for the continuity of a company. The company's goal is to achieve maximum profit. Therefore, managers or directors often demand that the marketing division increase sales with various strategies. There are various ways that companies can use to increase their sales, for example the company will give bonuses to marketing if they can sell the company's merchandise according to the targets set by the company, the company will optimize promotional strategies to the public so that the products sold can be known by the public and become trusted by the public. Apart from that, by providing discounts on goods sold (Hutahuruk, 2020a, 2020b, 2021, 2022).

Often times, companies only focus on how the company can sell its merchandise by using various methods to speed up sales. As stated by Tarorch and Warogan (2016) in the current era, how companies increase sales volume and market share in a business, one of the strategies used is credit sales. Because by providing credit sales, customers can get the products being sold without paying first. The impact resulting from credit sales is that it does not allow the company to directly receive cash receipts, but can give rise to receivables from customers for these transactions. These receivables are trade receivables or trade receivables (Decerly, 2020, 2021; Nofriavani et al., 2022).

Problems or fraud in receivables that often occur are not recording payments from customers and receiving money without reporting it to superiors, delaying recording receivables by cash lapping, fake records, mutation of receivables and so on. So, to anticipate these frauds, internal control is needed (Lara, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022).

Meanwhile, to minimize and prevent receivables fraud as described above, internal control over trade receivables is necessary. Internal control over trade receivables is the center of attention, because internal control over receivables aims to secure assets efficiently and effectively in receivables, both from securing physical cash, authorization or separation of duties in credit approval, to accounting record data. Accurate. So, every credit application made by a prospective buyer must first be tested or evaluated for its credit worthiness. Then the sales department does not double as the credit department. Approval of receivables can only be done by the credit manager. Internal control over receivables actually begins before there is an approval document to send merchandise so that after preparing and issuing invoices and ends with billing of sales proceeds. The following are internal control procedures for receivables and merchandise procedures:

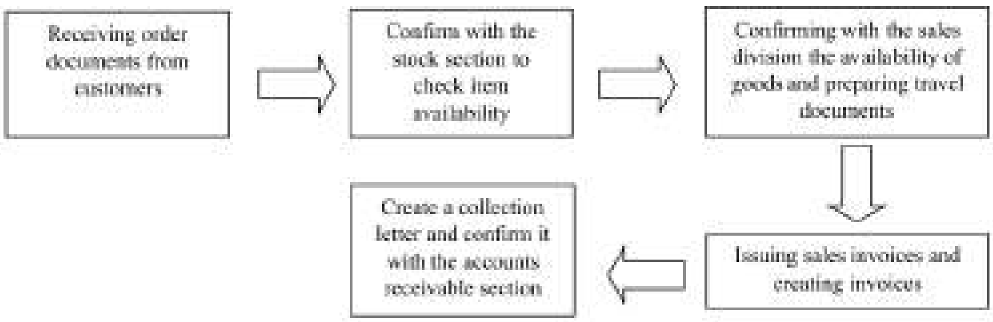


Figure 1. Internal Control Procedures for Receivables

Source: Heckert, J.B, 2015

Internal control (Renaldo et al., 2020; Renaldo, Sudarno, Hutahuruk, Suyono, et al., 2021; Renaldo, Sudarno, Suhardjo, et al., 2021) for receivables can also include approval documents for granting credit. So internal control over receivables starts from receipt of sales orders, then to agreement documents on orders, agreement documents for granting credit, delivery orders, creating invoices, verifying invoices, recording receivables, collecting receivables, which will ultimately affect the cash/bank balance. In this case, sales returns must also be paid attention to (Adriansyah et al., 2023; Eddy et al., 2023; Suhardjo, Renaldo, Sevendy, Wahid, et al., 2023).

The internal control procedure for receivables if there is a credit approval document is as follows:

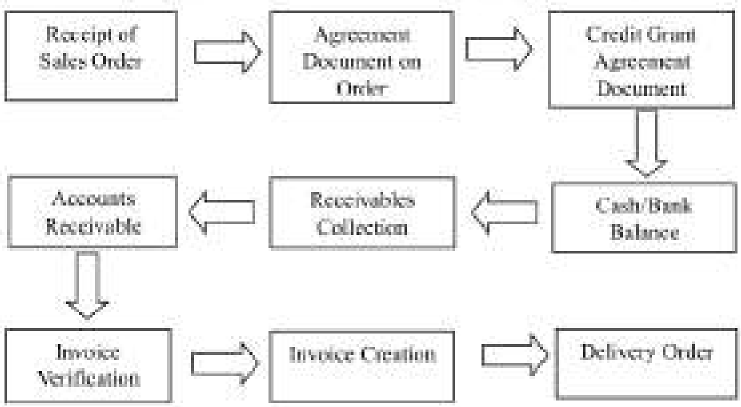


Figure 2. Receivables Control Procedure

Source: Kosasih Ruchayat, 2010

CV. Putra Riau Mandiri is a trading company located on Jalan Arifin Ahmad Pekanbaru. This company sells merchandise such as mineral water, daily necessities, snacks, sweets and so on.

CV. Putra Riau Mandiri is a middle-class company within the MSME scope and certainly requires internal control. In the sales department, the director and sales department have determined the sales term is n/14. However, in controlling this sales system, documents are used starting from sales orders, delivery orders, invoices and bills. This document is created by one person in one sales cycle. However, in each transaction cycle within the company, internal control is still needed. Because there are still problems such as sales Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Because in the sales cycle there is no authorization for every transaction, such as receiving orders to creating invoices and invoices. Receiving payments for receivables and collecting receivables is carried out by the finance department, so this can cause lapping schemes and delays in recording. In the 2020 financial report, turnover or total sales of CV. Putra Riau Mandiri amounting to Rp. 307,919,338, but sales made by CV. Putra Riau Mandiri is all credit sales. In 2020 there was a problem with CV's receivables. Putra Riau Mandiri, namely there are uncollected receivables that are not known to the manager of the finance department or the collection department amounting to Rp. 173,857,843.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables (accounts receivable) arise as a result of credit sales in order to sell more products and services. The term receivable includes all claims in the form of money against other entities, including individuals, companies or other organizations. In normal company activities, receivables are usually paid off in less than one year so they are classified as current assets (Anggreani et al., 2023; Estu, Rahayu, et al., 2023; Suhardjo, 2023).

According to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.1 (IAI:2012) an asset is classified as a current asset, if the asset is (Hia, 2023; Ndruru, 2023; Sagita, 2023):

1. Estimated to be realized or held for sale or use within the company's normal operating cycle.
2. Held for business or for short-term purposes and is expected to be realized within a period of 12 (twelve) months from the balance sheet date, or
3. In the form of cash or cash equivalents whose use is not restricted.

According to Mardiasmo (2016:51), "Receivables are bills arising from the sale of merchandise and services on credit". According to Efraim (2012: 129) "Receivables are demands from customers and other parties to obtain certain money, goods and services (assets) in the future, as a result of the current delivery of goods or services." According to Warren et al (2014:448), "receivables include all money claimed against other entities, including individuals, companies and other organizations. These receivables usually constitute a significant portion of total current assets." Based on the three definitions above, it can be concluded that receivables are claims for money, goods and services to customers or other parties (Afriani, 2023; Bongmini, 2023; Maisur, 2023).

Principles of Accounting for Accounts Receivable

According to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.16 (IAI:2012) are:

1. Trade receivables are presented in the balance sheet at net, namely trade receivables minus the allowance for losses on accounts receivable (Alfat, 2024; Sari, 2024).
2. The method for allowing losses on trade receivables must be explained sufficiently (Estu, Sella, et al., 2023; W et al., 2023).
3. Trade receivables are presented separately from other receivables (Junaedi et al., 2023; Purnama, 2023; Suhardjo, Renaldo, Sevendy, Rusgowanto, et al., 2023).
4. Trade receivables with credit balances presented as current liabilities in the advance payment account for sales of trade receivables used as collateral must be explained (Renaldo, Sudarno, Hutahuruk, Junaedi, et al., 2021; Sukmawaty et al., 2021; Wahyudi et al., 2023).

Types of Accounts Receivable

Receivables are company claims against third parties arising from a transaction. Receivables are due, maturity value, and if there is an agreement to have interest. There are three types of trade receivables or trade receivables that we need to know, including trade receivables, notes receivables, and other receivables. The three types of receivables are (Anny, 2013):

1. Accounts Receivable (Account Receivable)

Trade receivables are company bills to customers as a result of sales of merchandise or services on credit. We often encounter this type of receivables in financial transactions. Trade receivables generally have maturities of less than one year so they are reported as current assets. Usually credit sales transactions are accompanied by discounts on receivables if they are not on time, fines if there is a delay in paying receivables by customers to increase the motivation of our customers in paying receivables (Akmal et al., 2023; Lumbantoruan et al., 2021; Suyono et al., 2020).

2. Notes Receivable

Notes receivable are receivables in the form of a written agreement between the debtor and the creditor to pay the amount of money stated in the agreement at a certain time in the future. Generally, notes payable with a maturity of more than 60 days, if notes receivables have a maturity of less than one year, they are reported in the balance sheet as current assets, whereas notes receivables with a maturity of more than one year are required as long-term receivables. To better understand this type of receivables, there are several terms related to money orders, including (Anton et al., 2023; Renaldo, Suhardjo, et al., 2023; Suyono et al., 2023):

a. Money order, namely an order from the creditor to the debtor to pay a sum of money at the time and place specified in the letter.

b. Interest-bearing notes, namely notes whose nominal value is the value at the time of withdrawal, while the cash value at maturity is the nominal value plus interest.

c. A non-interest-bearing note, that is, a note whose cash value at maturity is equal to its nominal value, while the cash value when bought and sold is reduced by the calculated discount interest.

3. Non-Trade Receivables

Non-trade receivables, namely receivables from other parties that arise not from the sale of goods or services on credit, consist of various types of claims that are not included in trade receivables or notes receivable. The following are examples of types of non-trade receivables, including (Chandra et al., 2023; Renaldo et al., 2022; Stevany et al., 2022):

a. Prepaid expenses, namely expenses that have been paid by the company but have not been recognized as expenses in the relevant period, because they have benefits for more than one accounting period.

b. Accrued income, namely income for which the money has not been received in cash but has been recognized as income for the period in question.

c. Purchase down payment, namely down payment for goods purchased as a token of purchase.

d. Tax receivables are income taxes withheld by other parties or tax overpayments.

e. Other receivables, namely receivables from other parties due to special circumstances.

Factors that influence the amount of receivables

According to Riyanto (2010) there are several factors that influence the number of receivables, namely as follows:

a. Volume of credit sales: The greater the number of credit sales from total sales will increase the amount of receivables and conversely the smaller the amount of credit sales from total sales will reduce the amount of receivables

b. Credit sales payment terms: The longer the credit payment deadline means the larger the receivables and conversely the shorter the credit payment deadline means the smaller the receivables.

c. Provisions for credit restrictions: If the maximum credit sales volume limit is set at a relatively large amount, the amount of receivables will also be greater.

d. Policy in collecting receivables: Companies that carry out policies actively, the company must spend more money to finance receivable collection activities, but with receivables losses. When receivables become uncollectible, a company charges a write-off loss. This loss is recognized as an expense of the company so it is grouped as selling expenses. According to s. Munawir (2007:258): the greater the days receivable of a company, the greater the risk of the possibility of uncollectible receivables and if the company does not make reserves for possible losses arising from uncollectible receivables, it means that the company has calculated its profits to be too large. The risk of loss on receivables consists of several types, namely:

1. Risk of not paying all bills (receivables)
2. Risk of non-payment of some bills
3. Risk of delay in repayment of receivables
4. Risk of not investing capital in receivables

Receivables Turnover

Receivables owned by a company have a close relationship with the volume of credit sales, because receivables arise due to the sale of goods on credit and the proceeds from net credit sales divided by average receivables constitute the receivables turnover. The value of receivables turnover depends on the terms of payment of the receivables. The longer the payment terms set, the longer the capital is tied up in receivables. The position of receivables and the estimated time for collection can be assessed by calculating the receivables turnover rate, namely by dividing total net credit sales by average receivables (Renaldo, Andi, et al., 2023; Rusilawati, 2023; Sudarno et al., 2023).

According to Warren Reeve (2005:407) receivables turnover measures how often business receivables turn into cash in a year.

According to Sofyan Syafri Harahap (2015: 1905), receivables turnover is a risk that indicates several aspects of receivables collection. The bigger the better because billing is done quickly. Meanwhile, according to Kasmir (2012: 177), receivables turnover is a ratio used to measure how long it takes to collect receivables during 1 period. On the financial accounting journal website "account receivable turnover" which means to find out how many times in a certain period trade receivables experience turnover. In other words, the business turnover ratio measures how many times overdue business receivables are collected and then replaced by new receivables.

The following are several opinions expressed regarding accounts receivable turnover, namely:

1. Susan Irawati (2006:54): receivable turnover is a ratio used to measure the effectiveness of receivables management.
2. Kieso (2013:346): turnover ratio (account receivable turnover) measures the number of times, on average, receivables are successfully collected during one period. This ratio is calculated by dividing net sales by the average (net) receivables outstanding during the year.
3. Soemadji P., et al: receivable turnover: total revenue divided by average receivables.

Understanding Internal Control Systems

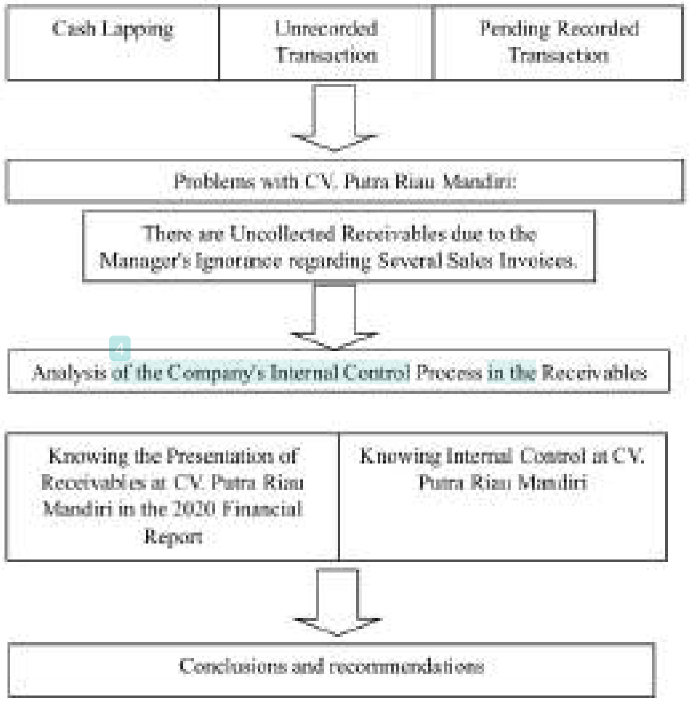
Internal control is one of the functions of management in its operations, namely the act of directing the implementation of work with the aim of achieving predetermined goals effectively and efficiently. Internal control is used both in small-scale companies that manage information manually and in large-scale companies that manage their information using a computerized system.

According to Romney & Steinbart (2011) internal control is an organizational plan and business methods used to safeguard assets, provide accurate and reliable information and encourage conformity with established policies.

Mulyadi (2011), the internal control system includes organizational structures, methods and measures that are coordinated to maintain organizational assets, check the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, encourage efficiency and encourage compliance with management policies.

Framework

The following is a framework for explaining the research flow as follows:



METHODOLOGY

Data collection technique

The data collection techniques used in this research are as follows:

1. Observation, namely making direct observations of income from CV receivables. Putra Riau Mandiri.
2. Interview, this technique is used to obtain information through direct questions and answers to the sections related to the title and problem in this research, namely financial managers.
3. Documentation, namely data obtained by researchers from company archives in the form of sales reports.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis according to Moleong (2011: 248) is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what to learn, and deciding what can be told to others.

Miles & Huberman (2014:17) states that data analysis techniques in qualitative research include:

1. Data reduction, is a form of analysis that classifies, directs, removes unnecessary data and organizes data that has been reduced to provide a sharper picture of the results of observations into themes.
2. Data presentation (Data Display), which is analysis in the form of a matrix, network, cart, or graphic. In qualitative research, data presentation is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, tables, charts and relationships between categories. By presenting this data, the data is organized and structured so that it is easier to understand.

Conclusion, is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions are stated to be temporary, and will change if strong evidence is not found to support the next stage of collection. Conclusions in qualitative research can answer the problem formulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Internal Control Analysis at CV. Putra Riau Mandiri

Elements of internal control activities at CV. Putra Riau Mandiri are as follows:

Adequate authorization of transactions and activities

Table 1. Adequate Authorization of Transactions and Activities

COSO Theory	CV. Putra Riau Mandiri	Keterangan
Every transaction occurs on the basis of authorization from an official who has the authority to approve the transaction.	a. The creation of internal documents in the sales cycle does not yet have proper authorization. Because in the documents in the CV sales cycle. Putra Riau Mandiri, all documents for transactions are still carried out by one person. So this could be an opportunity for input errors to occur between each transaction between the document and the actual transaction	a. There should be a separation of duties in every transaction in the sales department. Such as in receiving orders from customers, then orders in the warehouse section and separating tasks in the invoice and invoice creation section
	b. There are no internal documents signed by the warehouse department, so confirmation is only done verbally. So that document authorization that should be carried out by the warehouse department is authorized by the sales department itself	b. In the sales and receivables cycle there should be authorization for credit sales approval. This is used to minimize the occurrence of bad debts.

Source: Author's Processed Results, 2022

By having authorization for each sales transaction, the aim is to minimize errors in the sales cycle. Then also by having authorization in the billing section and adding billing letters, information will increase so that misunderstandings in the billing and accounting and finance sections can be minimized.

To overcome the causes of differences in receivables between the financial report and the receivables book recorded by the billing department, this is by providing a soft file report that informs the accounting department and the billing department. This report contains payment receipt data from customers. The report is given to the accounting and finance departments. So, the flow of reporting on receipt of payments for trade receivables is as follows:

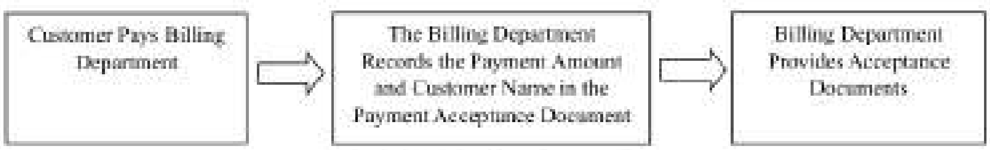


Figure 3. Receivables Payment Flow

Source: Processed by Author CV. Putra Riau Mandiri, 2022

Then there is authorization from the warehouse in the sales cycle because when there is a sales order, the warehouse can confirm whether to approve the sales receipt or not because the warehouse knows the number of goods ready to be sold.

Separation of Duties

Table 2. Segregation of Duties

COSO Theory	Practice	Information
A function is not allowed to carry out all stages in a transaction	a. The sales admin also works with receiving orders from customers, then also authorizing the warehouse to see if there is still stock for sale, then also carrying out tasks in issuing invoices and invoices.	a. In the sales department there should be a separation of duties and a division of authority and responsibility, such as when receiving orders it should be done by invoicing and recording sales receivables. One admin, then in the warehouse department should make delivery order documents and travel documents, and there is a section that makes invoices itself, and invoices and records sales receivables.

COSO Theory	Practice	Information
	b. Then the billing section also doubles as finance and manages the sale of services.	b. Then the billing part is only carried out by one person and does not double as finance.

Source: Author's Processed Results, 2022

Separation of duties in the sales department is useful for minimizing input errors and other irregularities, because in CV. Putra Riau Mandiri often causes discrepancies in recording between invoices, invoices and receivables data. Then, there is a separation of duties between the finance and receivables collection departments, this aims to minimize the occurrence of lapping schemes or delays in recording receivables.

Sufficient documents

Table 3. Adequate Documents

COSO Theory	Practice	Information
Use of adequate documents and records to help ensure adequate recording of transactions and events.	a. CV. Putra Riau Mandiri in the sales cycle contains sales order documents, delivery orders, and sales invoices.	It should be a CV. Putra Riau Mandiri also creates receivable collection documents and payment receipt documents which are used as information documents between the billing, accounting and finance departments.
	b. There are no internal documents and data related to the receipt of receivable payments, both for accounting, finance and billing.	

Source: Author's Processed Results, 2022

Having adequate record documents helps to ensure accurate and complete recording of all data. The cause of uncollected receivables due to the manager's ignorance regarding several invoices is because there are duplicate tasks in the billing department, then there are frequent delays in recording the repayment of receivables so that in repayment recapitulation there are often errors in recording receivable payments. To overcome this, record the document into a soft file. This soft file document contains payment data, starting from the total outstanding invoice, payment date, payment method, payment nominal to the receivable balance at the end of the month.

This document in the form of soft file data is used to control receivables activities in CV. Putra Riau Mandiri. So that reports generated from this data can also be informed to the accounting department and CV director. Putra Riau Mandiri.

Adequate security

Table 4. Adequate Security

COSO Theory	Practice	Information
Restricting access to assets and company records to avoid theft of assets and data	a. All payments are made by transfer to avoid lapping schemes and cash theft.	To prevent delays in recording in the accounting department and collecting receivables
	b. Then all company data, both hardfiles and softfiles, have been properly backed up.	

Source: Author's Processed Results, 2022

Independent checking of performance

Table 5. Independent Check of Performance

COSO Theory	Practice	Information
Records regarding existing assets must be checked periodically with physically existing assets. This check must be carried out by an independent organization.	1. Directly controlled by the CV director. Putra Riau Mandiri.	To avoid cheating.

COSO Theory	Practice	Information
	2. Analyzed by a practicing professional accountant.	Used to analyze weaknesses that occur internally in the CV. Putra Riau Mandiri.

Source: Author's Processed Results, 2022

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion in Chapter IV, it can be concluded as follows: Internal control at CV. Putra Riau Mandiri based on COSO in the transaction authorization section, separation of duties is still not in accordance with COSO theory because there are still trapped functions and responsibilities in the sales and billing departments. Then, adequate documents are in accordance with COSO theory that every transaction has been properly documented. However, in the internal information section between the billing, accounting and finance sections, there is still a need for internal documents, namely payment receipt documents in the form of hard files and soft files. Then, in terms of data and file security, it is running in accordance with COSO theory because the existing data has been properly backed up. The cause of uncollected receivables due to the manager's ignorance regarding several invoices is because there are duplicate tasks in the billing department, then there are delays in recording repayment of receivables so that in recapitulation of repayment errors often occur in recording receivable payments.

Recommendations

To overcome the causes of differences in receivables between the financial report and the receivables book recorded by the billing department, this is by providing a soft file report that informs the accounting department and the billing department. This report contains data on payment receipts from customers. The report is given to the accounting and finance departments. To overcome the causes of uncollected receivables due to the manager's ignorance regarding several invoices, namely by recording the documents into a soft file. This softfile document contains payment data, payment methods, nominal payments and the final balance of receivables.

REFERENCES

Adriansyah, M. Y., Zulaihati, S., & Susanti, S. (2023). The Influence of Personality and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship Faculty of Economic State University of Jakarta. *Luxury: Landscape of Business Administration, 1*(2), 53–60. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/luxury/article/view/24

Afriani, F. S. (2023). Analysis of the Implementation of PSAK 01 regarding the Presentation of Financial Reports at the Sherlina Oriflame Agent Marpoyan Pekanbaru. *Nexus Synergy: A Business Perspective, 1*(3), 109–137. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/nexus/article/view/55

Akmal, E., Panjaitan, H. P., & Ginting, Y. M. (2023). Service Quality, Product Quality, Price, and Location on Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty in CV. Restu. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology, 4*(1), 39–54.

Alfat, F. F. (2024). Factors that Influence the Learning Achievement of Students Majoring in Accounting at the Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Master Pekanbaru. *Reflection: Education and Pedagogical Insights, 1*(4), 128–157. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61230/reflection.v1i4.60

Alfidausi, Hurun Iin. 2019. Analisis Pengendalian Intern Piutang Usaha untuk meminimalkan Piutang tak tertagih pada PT. United Tractor Tbk, Cab. Medan.

Anggreani, R. A., Sumiati, A., & Mardi. (2023). The Relationship Between Family Environment and School Environment on Discipline of Student's Majoring in Accounting at the East Jakarta Vocational High School. *Interconnection: An Economic Perspective Horizon, 1*(2), 59–67. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/interconnection/article/view/32

Anton, Lorensa, S., Purnama, I., Eddy, P., & Andi. (2023). Net Profit Margin, Earnings per Share, Return on Asset, Debt Equity Ratio, and Current Ratio on Firm Value in Agricultural Sector Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2021. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology, 4*(2), 155–167. https://doi.org/10.35145/jabt.v4i2.131

Bungmini, E. (2023). Analysis of the Accounting Information System for Purchases of Merchandise in an Effort to Improve Internal Control at PT. Riau Abdi Sentosa. *Nexus Synergy: A Business Perspective, 1*(3), 138–

167. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/nexus/article/view/56

Carl S. Warren, dkk. 2014. *Accounting Indonesia Adaption*. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Chandra, T., Wijaya, E., Suryadiningrat, A., Chandra, S., Chandra, J., Indonesia, P., Dumai, P., & Office, T. (2023). Corporate Taxpayer Satisfaction and Compliance Analysis at Pratama Dumai Tax Office: Review of the Service System. *International Conference on Business Management and Accounting (ICOBIMA)*, *1*(2), 429–442. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35145/icobima.v1i2.3071

Decerly, R. (2020). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Ketepatan Waktu Penyampaian Laporan Keuangan Perbankan yang Listing di BEI Tahun 2014-2018. *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *3*(2), 170–183.

Decerly, R. (2021). Analisis Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan terhadap Pertumbuhan Laba Perusahaan (Study Empiris pada Perusahaan Astra Group yang Terdaftar di BEI pada Tahun 2016-2020). *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *4*(2), 122–132.

Eddy, P., Sudarno, Renaldo, N., Hutahuruk, M. B., & Prayetno, M. P. (2023). The Effect of Farmers' Exchange Rates on Rice Prices in 2017-2019. *Luxury: Landscope of Business Administration*, *1*(2), 102–110. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/luxury/article/view/33

Estu, A. Z., Rahayu, S., Irman, M., Anton, & Eddy, P. (2023). CAR, NPL, BOPO, and LDR on Profit Growth of BPR Riau Province Period 2015-2019. *Interconnection: An Economic Perspective Horizon*, *1*(1), 25–36. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/interconnection/article/view/11

Estu, A. Z., Sella, T., Irman, M., Anton, & Eddy, P. (2023). Tax Justice Perceptions on Tax Compliance of WPOP on KPP Pratama Tampan Kota Pekanbaru. *Nexus Synergy: A Business Perspective*, *1*(1), 21–31. http://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/nexus/article/view/10

Giri, Efraim Ferdinan. 2012. *Akuntansi Keuangan Menengah 1*. UPP STIM YKPN. Yogyakarta.

Hia, E. (2023). The Effect of Profitability on Cash Dividends in Consumer Goods Industry Sector Companies on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (Period 2015-2019). *Interconnection: An Economic Perspective Horizon*, *1*(3), 105–124. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/interconnection/article/view/50

Hutahuruk, M. B. (2020a). Analisis Penerapan Akuntansi pada Toko Frozen Food Sofwa di Pekanbaru. *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *3*(2), 134–144.

Hutahuruk, M. B. (2020b). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Likuiditas, Leverage dan Profitabilitas terhadap Kelengkapan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor Makanan dan Minuman yang Terdaftar di BEI). *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *3*(2), 145–169.

Hutahuruk, M. B. (2021). Pengaruh Teknologi Informasi dan Keahlian Komputer terhadap Sistem Informasi Akuntansi (Study Empiris pada PT . Putera Raja Sejahtera). *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *4*(2), 141–158.

Hutahuruk, M. B. (2022). Perngaruh Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Return Saham (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Real Estate Dan Property Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2015-2019). *Sains Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *1*(3), 153–161.

Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia. 2012. *Standar Akuntansi Keuangan*. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Junaedi, A. T., Renaldo, N., Yovita, I., Veronica, K., & Sudarno. (2023). Digital Culture as a Moderating Factor in Increasing Digital Literacy. *Reflection: Education and Pedagogical Insights*, *1*(3), 116–127. http://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/reflection/article/view/49

Kieso, Donald E, Jerry J. Weygandt, dan Terry D. Warfield. 2012. *Akuntasi Intermediete (Ter). Emil Salim) Edisi 12 Jilid 1*. Erlangga. Yogyakarta.

Kosasih, Ruchayat. 2015. *Auditing: Prinsip dan Prosedur*. Ruchiko. Bandung.

Lara, R. (2019). Analisis Sistem Pengendalian Internal Piutang Pada PT. Bestari Buana Murni Cabang Pekanbaru. *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *2*(2), 289–300.

Lara, R. (2020). Analisis Sistem Akuntansi dalam Pengendalian Persediaan Barang Dagang pada CV. Tekno Komputer. *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, *3*(2), 125–133.

Lara, R. (2021). Pengaruh Pendapatan Usaha Dan Biaya Operasional Terhadap Laba Bersih pada Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan Batu Bara Periode 2016-2020. *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan*

Kewirausahaan, 4(2), 159–171. https://doi.org/10.31000/competitive.v5i2.4166

Lara, R. (2022). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Volume Perdagangan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Kimia Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2019). *Sains Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *1*(3), 180–188. https://doi.org/10.54367/jrak.v5i1.539

Lumbantoruan, M. R., Panjaitan, H. P., & Chandra, T. (2021). The Influence of COVID-19 Events to Vaccination on Abnormal Return and Trading Volume Activity in IDX30 Companies. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology*, *2*(3), 183–193.

Maisur, H. (2023). Implementation of Income and Expense Recognition at AHASS Jaya Servis. *Nexus Synergy: A Business Perspective*, *1*(3), 168–192. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/nexus/article/view/57

Mardiasmo. 2016. *Perpajakan Edisi Revisi tahun 2016*. Penerbit Andi. Yogyakarta.

Mulyadi. 2016. *Sistem Akuntansi*. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Munawir, S. 2007. *Analisa Laporan Keuangan Edisi 4*. Liberty. Yogyakarta.

Ndruru, A. (2023). Analysis of the Effect of Financial Performance on Stock Returns in Manufacturing Companies (Basic Industry & Chemical Sector, Cement Sub-Sector Listed on the IDX for the 2018 - 2020 Period). *Interconnection: An Economic Perspective Horizon*, *1*(3), 125–142. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/interconnection/article/view/51

Nofrivani, Winarno, M., & Zakir, M. (2022). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan Dan Fasilitas Kampus Terhadap Kepuasan Mahasiswa Angkatan 2018-2021 Di Institut Teknologi & Bisnis Master Pekanbaru. *Sharing: Journal of Islamic Economics, Management and Business*, *1*(1), 29–43.

Nurazizah. 2018. Pengendalian Intern Piutang dalam Mengelola Piutang macet (studi kasus pada PNPM Mandiri Kec. Medang deras Kab. Batubara).

Purnama, I. (2023). Increasing Understanding of One-Way ANOVA Material for Accounting Students: A Case Study of Deposit Interest. *Reflection: Education and Pedagogical Insights*, *1*(2), 69–73. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/reflection/article/view/30

Renaldo, N., Andi, Putri, N. Y., & Yani, F. (2023). Development of Teaching Materials for a New Accounting Paradigm: From Concepts to Green Accounting Types. *International Conference on Business Management and Accounting (ICOBIMA)*, *1*(2), 443–451. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35145/icobima.v1i2.3078

Renaldo, N., Junaedi, A. T., Sudarno, Hutahuruk, M. B., Fransisca, L., & Cecilia. (2022). Social Accounting and Social Performance Measurement in Corporate Social Responsibility. *International Conference on Business Management and Accounting (ICOBIMA)*, *1*(1), 10–16. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35145/icobima.v1i1.2742

Renaldo, N., Sudarno, Hutahuruk, M. B., Junaedi, A. T., Andi, & Suhardjo. (2021). The Effect of Entrepreneurship Characteristics, Business Capital, and Technological Sophistication on MSME Performance. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology*, *2*(2), 109–117. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35145/jabt.v2i2.74

Renaldo, N., Sudarno, S., & Hutahuruk, M. B. (2020). Internal Control System Analysis on Accounts Receivable in SP Corporation. *The Accounting Journal of Binaniaga*, *5*(2), 73. https://doi.org/10.33062/ajb.v5i2.382

Renaldo, N., Sudarno, S., Hutahuruk, M. B., Suyono, & Suhardjo. (2021). Internal Control System Analysis on Accounts Receivable in E-RN Trading Business. *The Accounting Journal of Binaniaga*, *6*(2), 81–92. https://doi.org/10.33062/ajb.v5i2.382

Renaldo, N., Sudarno, Suhardjo, Putri, I. Y., Suyono, Andi, & Hutahuruk, M. B. (2021). Fraud Detection at Rural Credit Banks in Riau Province until the 2019 Financial Report. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*, *1*(3), 51–57.

Renaldo, N., Suhardjo, & Sevendy, T. (2023). E-learning Teaching Materials: Accounting Information Systems. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology*, *4*(2), 181–188.

Romney, Marshall B.dan Paul John Steinbart. 2011. *Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Edisi 9 buku 1*. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Rozikin, Ainur. 2020. Analisis pengendalian internal terhadap piutang dagang di CV. Anugrah Unika Mekanik Sidoarjo. *Fakultas ekonomi dan bisnis jurusan akuntansi Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel. Surabaya.*

Rusilawati, E. (2023). Mediation Effect of Work Motivation on the Relationship between Soft Skills and Hard Skills, and Impact on Employee Performance in Skincare Clinical. *International Conference on Business*

Management and Accounting, 1(2), 475–483.

Sagita, K. (2023). Analysis of Tax Collection on Revenue from Tax Arrears (Empirical Study at KPP Pratama Tampan). *Interconnection: An Economic Perspective Horizon, 1*(3), 143–162. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/interconnection/article/view/52

Sari, H. (2024). The Influence of Intellectual Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence on Accounting Understanding among Accounting Students of the Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Master Pekanbaru. *Reflection: Education and Pedagogical Insights, 1*(4), 158–183. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61230/reflection.v1i4.61

Stevany, Wati, Y., Chandra, T., & Wijaya, E. (2022). Analysis of the Influence Events on the Increase and Decrease of World Oil Prices on Abnormal Return and Trading Volume Activity in Mining Sector Companies that Registered in Indonesia Stick Exchange. *International Conference on Business Management and Accounting (ICOBIMA), 1*(1), 181–192.

Sudarno, Safitri, H., Junaedi, A. T., Tanjung, A. R., & Hutahuruk, M. B. (2023). Effect of Leadership Style, Work Discipline, and Competency on Job Satisfaction and Performance of Dapodik Operator Employees in Bengkalis District. *International Conference on Business Management and Accounting (ICOBIMA), 1*(2), 385–400. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35145/icobima.v1i2.3059

Suhardjo. (2023). Differences in GDP Growth by Field of Business and GDP Growth by Expenditures, 1Q 2019. *Interconnection: An Economic Perspective Horizon, 1*(2), 80–86. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/interconnection/article/view/35

Suhardjo, Renaldo, N., Sevendy, T., Rusgowanto, F. H., & Pramesti, I. G. A. A. (2023). Chi-Square and 2-Way ANOVA for Accounting Students: Analysis of Natural Gas Sales Volume by Pipeline by Customer Type in Indonesia. *Reflection: Education and Pedagogical Insights, 1*(1), 34–39. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/reflection/article/view/7

Suhardjo, Renaldo, N., Sevendy, T., Wahid, N., & Cecilia. (2023). Customer Satisfaction with Online Food Delivery Services. *Luxury: Landscape of Business Administration, 1*(2), 90–101. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/luxury/article/view/27

Suharto. 2012. Analisis Sistem Pengendalian Internal atas Piutang Usaha pada PT. Wahana Otomitra Multiarta, Tbk cab. Kota Lubuklinggau.

Sukmawaty, D., Sudarno, & Putra, R. (2021). Work Motivation, Discipline, and Work Culture in Work Satisfaction and Teacher Performance at State Junior High School, Sukajadi District. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology, 2*(3), 251–260.

Sulasry, Tahumang. 2017. Analisis sistem pengendalian internal piutang usaha pada PT. Hasrat Abadi Toyota cab. Manado. *Jurusan Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Samratulangi*. Manado.

Suyono, Ayu, D., Rusilawati, E., Kudri, W. M., & Renaldo, N. (2023). Marketing Mix on Customer Satisfaction at the Tax Consulting Office Dr. Sudarno, S. Pd., M. M., BKP and Colleagues Pekanbaru. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology, 4*(2), 198–213. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35145/jabt.v4i3.135

Suyono, Sudarno, Suhardjo, Sari, Y., & Purnama, I. (2020). The influence of price to book value on capital structure and profitability of health and pharmaceutical companies in Indonesia. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology, 1*(3), 181–187.

W, W. W., Utaminingtyas, T. H., & Fauzi, A. (2023). The Effect of Tax Collection, Tax Audit, and Taxpayer Compliance on Corporate Income Tax Revenue at The Tax Service Office Pratama Pancoran. *Nexus Synergy: A Business Perspective, 1*(2), 84–94. https://firstcierapublisher.com/index.php/nexus/article/view/44

Wahyudi, L., Panjaitan, H. P., & Junaedi, A. T. (2023). Leadership Style, Motivation, and Work Environment on Job Satisfaction and Employee Performance at the Environment and Hygiene Department of Pekanbaru City. *Journal of Applied Business and Technology, 4*(1), 55–66.

Turnitin Lister Eveline Hutabarat

ORIGINALITY REPORT

19%	19%	7%	4%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	repository.stei.ac.id Internet Source	7%
2	firstcierapublisher.com Internet Source	3%
3	journal.iaincurup.ac.id Internet Source	2%
4	pt.scribd.com Internet Source	1%
5	Margiyati, Rambat Nur Sasongko, Manap Somantri. "Project Management for Strengthening the Pancasila Student Profile", International Journal of Innovation and Education Research, 2023 Publication	1%
6	ejournal.pelitaindonesia.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	ebin.pub Internet Source	1%
8	enrichment.iocspublisher.org Internet Source	

		1%
9	dinnifebri.blogspot.com Internet Source	1%
10	eprints.perbanas.ac.id Internet Source	1%

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	< 30 words
Exclude bibliography	On		