Budget Analysis with Accurate 5: A Case Study of UD XYZ Wood Furniture, Indonesia

Sabrina Nahidah Raharjo[1], Mohamad Arief Setiawan[1], Ahmad Saifi Athoillah[1]*

[1] Department of Accounting, State Polytechnic of Malang, Malang,
   Soekarno Hatta Street No. 9 Jatimulyo Lowokwaru Malang City, Malang, 65141, INDONESIA

*Corresponding Author: saifiathoillah@polinema.ac.id
DOI: https://doi.org/10.30880/jbsnexus.2025.02.01.001

Article Info

Abstract

A budget is an essential tool used by companies for cost planning. Accurate 5 Enterprise is a budgeting software that facilitates budget analysis. This research focuses on UD XYZ Trading Business, a company producing furniture from teak wood in Jombang, East Java, Indonesia. The objective is to prepare a production cost budget for UD XYZ and apply the budgeting feature in Accurate 5 Enterprise to analyze its realization. This study employs a quantitative research approach with an applied focus. Data sources include both primary and secondary data obtained through document studies and interviews. The analysis technique utilizes the Least Square method to forecast sales and production cost budgets for 2024. The findings indicate that the budget comparison on the income statement shows a 14% variance, implying that UD XYZ was unable to achieve the projected sales budget. The primary influencing factors are sales levels that did not meet the budget target and discrepancies in standard cost control for raw material procurement between January and March 2024.

1. Introduction

Funeral Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in equalizing people's income in Indonesia. MSMEs produce a variety of high-quality and creative products that provide economic opportunities and empower the workforce. Additionally, MSMEs contribute to reducing the unemployment rate in Indonesia (Herkulana et al., 2023). The primary objective of MSMEs is to generate profits to sustain business continuity. However, MSMEs face increasing economic competition. They must compete with both emerging entrepreneurs and well-established companies offering similar products. This competitive environment makes it challenging for MSMEs to set business goals and expand their market reach. Therefore, strategic planning is essential to ensure the sustainability of MSMEs in the long run. One of the key strategies for business sustainability is budgeting, which helps entrepreneurs manage and control business operations efficiently. According to Faizin and Fahriani (2023), preparing a sales and production budget is essential for business management as it supports decision-making and operational planning. Effective budgeting allows companies to manage costs efficiently and maximize profits. Production budgeting, in particular, helps estimate expenditures such as raw material costs, overhead costs, and direct labor costs (Akbar et al., 2021).

UD XYZ is a trading business engaged in the production and repair of teak wood furniture. To enhance its financial planning and production efficiency, UD XYZ implements budgeting strategies, including the utilization of Accurate 5 Enterprise software for cost analysis and budget realization in Indonesia.

In running its business, UD XYZ requires effective production cost planning to remain competitive and achieve predetermined sales targets. Over the past five years, UD XYZ has experienced fluctuations in sales volume,

particularly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 to 2022. However, in 2023, the company has seen an increase in sales, which is expected to enhance business operations by optimizing production costs and improving accounting records.

Analyzing production costs is essential to ensure they are maximized in alignment with business operations. According to minimize production costs is a key strategy for trading businesses to generate maximum profit. Therefore, a detailed analysis of the production cost budget at UD XYZ is necessary to identify cost-saving opportunities and optimize purchasing power.

The process of analyzing the production budget manually is no longer sufficient due to the increasing competition in the market. To ensure accurate budget evaluation, businesses must adopt appropriate methods, such as utilizing well-known accounting software in Indonesia, Accurate 5 Enterprise. This software has been widely used for over 20 years by Indonesian companies in both service and manufacturing industries. It is integrated with PSAK standards and Indonesian taxation regulations, enabling multi-currency adjustments for transactions with different exchange rates (Syifaunnisa et al., 2021).

UD XYZ, a teak wood furniture manufacturing company, faces challenges in achieving an optimal production cost budget. One of the main issues is the inconsistency between budgeted and actual production costs, caused by fluctuations in raw material prices and inefficiencies in cost allocation. Additionally, the company struggles with monitoring and controlling its financial resources, leading to discrepancies in cost management. To address these issues, UD XYZ has implemented Accurate 5 Enterprise as a budgeting system to enhance the accuracy of production cost analysis and improve financial planning.

Similar studies, such as Akbar et al. (2021), have demonstrated the effectiveness of accounting software in improving budget realization. Their research on the MYOB Accounting Plus Version 18 application showed a 269.9% budget realization rate, indicating that MSMEs often struggle to meet their planned cost budgets due to trade fluctuations and rising material costs. Likewise, research by Lesmana et al. (2020) on ABSS Accounting software found that automated accounting systems significantly enhance financial reporting accuracy and decision-making speed compared to manual methods.

In this study, the research focus is on UD XYZ, specifically on the impact of Accurate 5 Enterprise in managing teak wood furniture production costs over a three-month implementation period. The purpose of this study is to analyze the comparison between the production cost budget and the actual production costs at UD XYZ using the budget feature in Accurate 5 Enterprise. This research aims to evaluate the accuracy of the budget planning process and identify discrepancies that may occur in cost realization.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Accounting Information System

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in balancing economic equality in Indonesia. These businesses contribute to employment and economic growth through innovative products with strong market potential (Herkulana et al., 2023). However, MSMEs often struggle with financial management and budgeting due to limited resources and competition. Effective budgeting is essential to ensure business sustainability and profitability.

One solution to improve financial management is the Accounting Information System (AIS), which helps businesses process accounting data systematically. AIS integrates financial records, budgeting, and reporting tools to support decision-making and control business operations efficiently (Marina et al., 2017). By utilizing AIS, companies can optimize cost planning, monitor budget realization, and enhance financial accuracy, making it an essential tool for MSMEs striving to achieve long-term success.

This study focuses on analyzing the comparison between the production cost budget and actual costs at UD XYZ, a wood furniture business in Indonesia, using the budget feature in Accurate 5 Enterprise. Through this analysis, the study aims to evaluate how AIS can improve budget accuracy and financial decision-making.

2.2 Budget

The budget is a control, planning, and supervision tool needed to fulfil company goals. According to (Tajeri, 2024), explains that a budget means a quantitative plan that is prepared and approved for a certain period of time expressed in units of money, or services. Meanwhile, according to Adisaputro & Asri (2020, *p.* 11) budget is one of the tools used by companies in controlling cost fluctuations and financial plans for the coming period.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the budget is a periodic financial plan prepared to control interrelated business activities, so as to minimise losses. The characteristics of the budget include plans, all organisational activities expressed in monetary units, and a certain period of time in the future.

2.3 Sales Budget

Sales budget is a written plan prepared based on the number of products that a company will sell in a certain period (Tajeri, 2024), *p*. 81). The sales budget includes the types of products to be sold, the volume of products sold, the cost of goods per unit. The sales budget can be used as a reference in preparing overall cost budgets in a company. Sales Budget Objectives mentioned by Tajeri (2024, *p*. 83), as follows:
1) The sales budget is the basis for other budgets,
2) The sales budget is a tool in achieving the company's profit objectives.

2.4 Production Budget

The production budget is the basis for preparing other budgets, so that the relationship between sales levels, production levels, and inventory levels can be planned. According to Adisaputro & Asri (2016, *p*. 90), when preparing the production budget, the priority is to give priority to production stability. Production needs are determined for a year, then estimated production needs each month. Furthermore, the inventory level is adjusted to the needs, so that production can remain stable and well maintained. The production budget is a planning tool that coordinates production activities. The purposes of preparing this budget according to Adisaputro & Asri (2016, *p*. 101) is as follows:
1) Support sales activities, so that goods are available in accordance with market demand and what has been planned.
2) Maintain inventory stability, so that inventory is not too high or too low. If the inventory level is too much, there will be risks that become a burden on the company. Conversely, if the inventory level is low, it will interfere with the production process and the loss of profit opportunities.
3) Organize production so that the production costs incurred are efficient.

2.5 Budget Variance

Budget variance is the difference between actual results and the budgeted amount. According to (Tajeri, 2024. *p*.93), *favorable* variance (*f*) is a beneficial effect on the company's operating profit. Meanwhile, *unfavorable* variance (*u*) has the effect of reducing operating profit relative to the budgeted nominal. Variances help managers in work planning and evaluation. The budgeted amount is a comparison of differences that occur will lead managers to find the cause and take corrective action early.

2.6 Accurate 5 Enterprise

Accurate Accounting *Software* Version 5 appears with a new look and features that are more dynamic, more practical, and more interactive than the previous version of Accurate while maintaining Accurate's main characteristics, namely easy to *use* (*user friendly*) and high accuracy. Based on the official Accurate 5 Enterprise website, this version consists of modules that are packaged in one package, consisting of:

1. *Purchase Module*
   The module consists of purchase request feature, goods receipt feature, purchase invoice feature, purchase order feature, purchase return feature, and purchase payment feature.
2. *Sales Module*
   This module consists of sales quotation feature, sales order feature, sales invoice feature, sales return feature, and sales receipt feature.
3. *Inventory Module*
   This module consists of a *list of items* and services (list of items), inventory adjustment feature, order financing feature, warehouse list, item group feature, item selling price adjustment feature, and item moving feature.
4. *General Ledger Module*
   This module consists of *list of accounts*, currency list, company information, journal proof feature, *budget* feature, month-end process, and *financial statement.*
5. *Cash Bank Module*
   This module consists of payment feature, receipt feature, bank book, bank reconciliation feature.
6. *Fixed Asset Module*
   This module consists of new fixed asset features, list of tax fixed asset types, list of fixed asset types, list of fixed assets.
7. *Project Module*
   This module consists of raw material list, project cost list, *work price analysis* feature, project feature, *material in use feature, project survey* feature, *project bill* feature, project *ending feature*.

3. Methodology

The object of this research is the preparation of Budget Analyst Report using Accurate 5 Enterprise at UD XYZ in Jombang City, East Java, Indonesia. This research method uses quantitative methods with applied research objectives that focus on applicative applications that aim to prepare a production cost budget using the budget feature in the Accurate 5 Enterprise application at UD XYZ.

3.1 Data Sources and Data Required

3.1.1 Data Source

The data source is a key factor that must be considered in determining how to collect data. This research data source uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data in the form of unstructured interview results researchers use as supporting data in this study. Secondary data is a data source that is not given directly to data collectors, meaning that research data is obtained through intermediaries or indirect sources such as written records, existing evidence or archives both published and unpublished. The main data source used by researchers for this research is secondary data sources in the form of proof of sales transactions and material purchases during the production process.

3.1.2 Required Data

The following are the data needed in this research:
1) UD XYZ Profile
2) Sales and production volume 2020-2023.
3) Product ending inventory data as of December 2023.
4) Standardised usage and price of raw materials.
5) List of customers and suppliers.
6) UD XYZ Balance Sheet as of December 2023.

3.2 Data Collection Methods

The data collection method is a method used to produce data and information carried out during research. (Sugiyono, 2023, p. 137). The data collection method used in document study research. Document study is a method of collecting data by entering written records from third parties in the form of invoices, proof of sales transactions, proof of purchase transactions, and other records belonging to UD XYZ.

3.3 Application Procedure

The data collected by researchers consists of MSME profiles and MSME transactions. The obtained data is then processed using the Accurate 5 Enterprise application following these steps:

1) Prepation of the production cost budget using Microsoft Excel
   The preparation of the production cost budget includes several with the following calculation formula:

   a. Calculating Sales Budget
      Formula of the *Least* Square method (Nafarin, 2020, *p.* 100) is:

$$Y' = a + bx \qquad (1)$$

Description of Variables and Assigned Values as in Table 1:

Table 1 *Description of variables and assigned values*

Variable	Description	Assigned Value
Y'	Yearly sales prediction	From 2020 to 2023
a	Constant value	41.4
b	Coefficient	-4.1
x	A specific time in coded form	3

b.   Calculating the Production Budget
     The production budget is prepared using the following formula in Table 2:

Table 2 *Production budget formula*

Production Budget Formula		
Sales level (from sales budget)	XX	
Ending inventory level	XX	+
Total	XX	
Initial inventory level	XX	-
Production rate	XX	

Source: (Tajeri, 2024)

c.   Calculating the Raw Material Requirement Budget
     Raw material requirements (Table 3) are the product of the number of finished products and the standard use of raw materials

Table 3 *Raw material requirements budget (Source: (Tajeri, 2024)*

	Raw Materials X			Raw Materials Y		
	Production	Usage standard	Needs	Production	Usage standard	Needs
Quarter I						
Item A						
B						
Total						

Note: Raw Material Requirement Budget = KSt x HSt

     Description:
        KSt : Standard quantity of raw materials used
        HSt : Standard price of raw materials per unit

d.   Calculating the budget for the cost of auxiliary materials
     The budget for the cost of auxiliary materials per unit of product is prepared using the following formula:

$$\textbf{Budgeted cost of auxiliary materials = KSt x HSt} \qquad (2)$$

     Source: Tajeri (2024, *p*.96)

Description:
KSt: Standard quantity of auxiliary materials used
HSt: Standard price of auxiliary materials per unit

e.   Calculating the Direct Labour Cost Budget
     The direct labour cost budget per unit of product is prepared using the following formula:

$$\textbf{Direct Labour Cost Budget = JKst x TUSt} \qquad (3)$$
     Source: Tajeri (2024, *p*.96)

Description:
JKst: Number of standard labour requirements (units)
TUSt: Labour standard wage rate

f. Calculating the Factory *Overhead* Cost Budget
    The factory *overhead* cost budget is calculated by totalling up all costs included in factory overhead costs including rent, maintenance costs, supporting material costs, utility costs, and so on:
    1)   Download and install the Accurate 5 Enterprise application.

2) Created the UD XYZ file in the Accurate 5 Enterprise application.
3) *Input* accounts and opening balances in Accurate 5 Enterprise application.
4) Enter the budget amount into the accounts that have been identified in the Accurate 5 Enterprise Application.
5) Entered the raw material formula for each product sold in Accurate 5 Enterprise *software*.
6) Entered purchase and sales transactions in Accurate 5 Enterprise *software*.
7) Entering work orders when there are production activities and orders in Accurate 5 Enterprise *software*.
8) Issue work-in-progress to the finished goods account in Accurate 5 Enterprise *software*.
9) Produce a budget analysis using the *Budget* facility in the Accurate 5 Enterprise application.
10) Conclusion.

The data of the application procedure plan in preparing and analyzing the UD XYZ production cost budget is shown in Fig. 1.

Application Procedure Flowchart
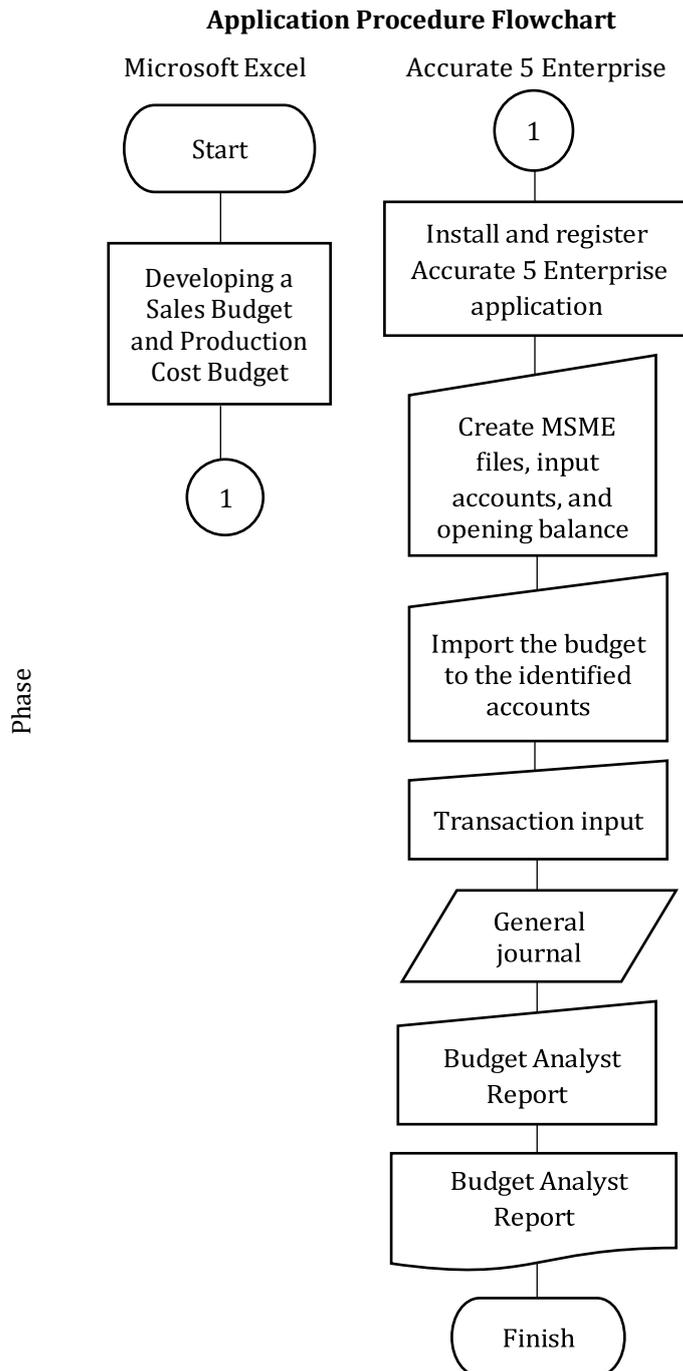
Fig. 1 *Application procedure plan for analyzing production cost budget*

3.4 Research Data

3.4.1 Sales Volume of UD XYZ Year 2019-2023

The research data related to UD XYZ sales volume from 2019 to 2023 is summarized in Table 4. Detailed sales data for each product type can be found in the appendix 1.

Table 4 *Sales volume of UD XYZ in 2019-2023*

Description	UD XYZ Sales Volume 2019 - 2023 (Unit) UD XYZ Total Product Total Unit Sold
2019	800
2020	573
2021	456
2022	379
2023	455

3.4.2 Starting Balance of Finished Goods and Product Price Per Unit in UD XYZ

Table 5 *UD XYZ Initial balance and product price 2024*

UD XYZ
Item List
Per 12 Jun 2024

No Item	Item description	Quantity	Price per Item	Type of Item	Type of inventory
0	beginning balance	0	0	non inventory	Finished Items
J001	wardrobe	4	2,500,000	Inventory	Finished Items
J002	L seat package	3	3,500,000	Inventory	Finished Items
J003	Bed	3	2,300,000	Inventory	Finished Items
J004	Shutters	6	1,200,000	Inventory	Finished Items
J005	Door	3	1,800,000	Inventory	Finished Items
J006	School bench	1	725,000	Inventory	Finished Items
	Total	**20**	**12,025,000**		

3.4.3 Transaction Data of Raw Material Purchases and Sales of Finished Goods UD XYZ in January - March 2024

Table 6 *Purchase and sales transactions of UD XYZ in January 2024*

Date	Transaction Type	Description	Amount (IDR)
4-Jan	Purchase	Wood varnish (10 kg), wood glue (5 kg), window glass (8 units)	1,220,000
4-Jan	Purchase	Vehicle fuel	450,000
8-Jan	Sale	2 units of cabinets (including transport)	5,100,000
15-Jan	Sale	3 doors (including transport)	5,500,000
15-Jan	Payment	Receivable settlement	5,000,000
17-Jan	Purchase	Vehicle fuel	500,000
17-Jan	Sale	1 bed unit (including transport)	1,400,000
22-Jan	Production	1 cupboard, 1 L chair	700,000
22-Jan	Sale	4 units of shutters (including transport)	4,900,000
23-Jan	Sale	1 cupboard, 1 L chair (including transport)	4,450,000
25-Jan	Purchase	Vehicle fuel	500,000
28-Jan	Purchase	Wood cutting services	200,000
28-Jan	Sale	1 truck of sawdust	1,200,000

Date	Transaction Type	Description	Amount (IDR)
31-Jan	Production	2 bed units	600,000

Table 7 *UD XYZ Production activities in January 2024*

Date	Production Description
4-Jan	Produced 4 door units and 4 window units.
8-Jan	Completed a customer order: 1 customised cabinet and 1 customised L chair.
12-Jan	Finished production of 4 door units and 4 window units.
15-Jan	Completed production of 30 school benches for SD Dukunmojo.
22-Jan	Completed a customised order: 1 customised cabinet and 1 customised L chair.
24-Jan	Processed a customer order for 2 customised beds.
31-Jan	Finished production of 2 customised beds.

Table 8 *Purchase and sales transactions of UD XYZ in February 2024*

Date	Description
1-Feb	Purchased fuel (IDR 400,000).
5-Feb	Paid electricity bill for February (IDR 600,000).
8-Feb	Completed production (15/01) and paid wages for 30 school benches (IDR 4,500,000).
8-Feb	Purchased nails, window glass, and other materials (IDR 534,100).
12-Feb	Received payment for 30 school benches (IDR 21,750,000).
12-Feb	Purchased vehicle fuel (IDR 600,000).
14-Feb	Received payment for 1 L chair (IDR 3,500,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
15-Feb	Repairs and maintenance of plant equipment (IDR 250,000).
19-Feb	Completed production (05/02) and paid wages for 3 L chairs (IDR 1,350,000).
20-Feb	Received payment for 1 bed unit (IDR 2,300,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
20-Feb	Purchased vehicle fuel (IDR 500,000).
27-Feb	Completed production (12/02) and paid wages for 2 doors and 4 window units (IDR 740,000).
27-Feb	Completed production (13/02) and paid wages for 2 wardrobes and 1 bed unit (IDR 800,000).
28-Feb	Received payment for 2 doors (IDR 3,600,000) and 4 window units (IDR 4,800,000).
28-Feb	Purchased vehicle fuel (IDR 500,000).

Table 9 *UD XYZ Production activities in February 2024*

Date	Description
5-Feb	Produced 3 units of L chairs.
8-Feb	Completed order of 30 school benches for SD Dukuhrnojo.
12-Feb	Produced 2 doors and 4 windows for customer order.
13-Feb	Produced 2 wardrobes and 1 bed unit.
19-Feb	Finished production of 3 L chairs.
20-Feb	Produced 1 custom cabinet for a customer order.
21-Feb	Produced 4 door units.

Date	Description
27-Feb	Finished production of 2 doors and 4 windows for customer order.
27-Feb	Finished production of 2 wardrobes and 1 bed unit.
28-Feb	Produced 2 bed units for a customer order.
29-Feb	Finished production of 4 door units.

Table 10 *Purchase and sales transactions of UD XYZ in March 2024*

Date	Description
01-Mar	Purchased 5 kg of wood glue (IDR 180,000) and 10 kg of melamine wood varnish (IDR 550,000).
01-Mar	Purchased 10 pcs of door handles (IDR 2,600,000), 70 pcs of cabinet door handles (IDR 1,050,000), 10 pcs of door hinges (IDR 350,000), 70 pcs of cabinet hinges (IDR 350,000), 5 pcs of mirrors (IDR 600,000), and 8 pcs of window glass (IDR 640,000).
01-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 2 wardrobes (IDR 5,000,000) with transport cost (IDR 150,000).
04-Mar	Paid electricity bills.
04-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 1 wardrobe (IDR 2,500,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
07-Mar	Sold 1 truck of sawdust for IDR 1,200,000.
07-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 4 door units (IDR 1,800,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
08-Mar	Purchased office supplies (IDR 200,000).
11-Mar	Paid wages for 2 bed units (IDR 700,000).
12-Mar	Purchased vehicle fuel (IDR 500,000).
12-Mar	Purchased 20 kg of wood glue (IDR 700,000) and 10 kg of melamine wood varnish (IDR 530,000).
12-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 2 bed units (IDR 4,600,000) with transport cost (IDR 200,000).
13-Mar	Paid wages for employees producing 1 cupboard unit.
13-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 1 L chair (IDR 3,500,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
15-Mar	Repairs and maintenance of machine tools (IDR 350,000).
19-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 2 L chairs (IDR 7,000,000) with transport cost (IDR 150,000).
19-Mar	Purchased vehicle fuel (IDR 600,000).
19-Mar	Paid wages for 2 L chairs (IDR 1,350,000).
20-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 1 wardrobe (IDR 2,500,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
20-Mar	Paid wages for 2 cabinets (IDR 500,000).
22-Mar	Purchased vehicle fuel (IDR 550,000).
27-Mar	Paid wages for 2 cabinets (IDR 500,000).
28-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 2 wardrobes (IDR 5,500,000) with transport cost (IDR 100,000).
29-Mar	Paid wages for 2 bed units (IDR 600,000).
30-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 2 bed units (IDR 4,600,000) with transport cost (IDR 150,000).
31-Mar	Paid wages for 6 door units (IDR 900,000).
31-Mar	Received payment for the sale of 6 door units (IDR 10,800,000).

Table 11 *UD XYZ Production activities in March 2024*

Date	Description
04-Mar	Produced 4 units of cabinets.
06-Mar	Produced 2 units of L chairs.
11-Mar	Completed production of 2 bed units.
13-Mar	Produced 6 door units.
13-Mar	Produced 2 bed units.
13-Mar	Produced 4 units of cabinets.
19-Mar	Completed production of 2 L chairs.
21-Mar	Produced 8 shutter units.
27-Mar	Completed production of 4 cabinets.
29-Mar	Completed production of 2 bed units.
31-Mar	Completed production of 6 door units.

4. Analysis Results

4.1 Preparation of Production Cost Budget for 2024

Production cost budgeting is crucial for companies to ensure efficient resource allocation and alignment with financial plans. The production cost budget of UD XYZ for 2024 was calculated using Microsoft Excel, starting from the determination of planned production volume to sales budget projections. The least square method was applied to estimate the projected sales budget (units) for 2024, as presented in Table 12.

Table 12 *Sales budget of UD XYZ in 2024*

Product Type	Intercept (a)	Slope (b)	Least Square (x)	Projected Sales (Y')	Price per Unit (IDR)	Total Sales Budget (IDR)
Cabinets	41.4	-4.1	3	29	2,500,000	72,750,000
Doors	61.2	-5.0	3	46	1,800,000	83,160,000
Shutters	80.8	-11.2	3	47	1,200,000	56,640,000
School Benches	271.0	-65.0	3	76	725,000	55,100,000
Beds	32.6	1.3	3	37	2,300,000	83,950,000
L Chair	45.6	-4.4	3	32	3,500,000	113,400,000

Total Projected Sales Budget: IDR 464,960,000

Based on the data in Table 12, the sales budget is calculated using the *least square* method with the equation:
Where is:

Y' = Predicted number of units sold
a = Constant value (intercept)
b = Regression coefficient (rate of change in sales volume)
x = Regression factor used in the calculation ($x = 3$)

By applying this formula, the predicted number of units sold for each product is calculated. Multiplying these predictions by the selling price per unit results in the total projected sales revenue.

Sales Budget Breakdown
1. The sales budget for 29 units of cabinets at IDR 2,500,000 per unit generates IDR 72,750,000.
2. The sales budget for 46 door units at IDR 1,800,000 per unit generates IDR 83,160,000.
3. The sales budget for 47 units of shutters at IDR 1,200,000 per unit generates IDR 56,640,000.
4. The sales budget for 76 units of school benches at IDR 725,000 per unit generates IDR 55,100,000.
5. The sales budget for 37 bed units at IDR 2,300,000 per unit generates IDR 83,950,000.
6. The sales budget for 32 units of L chairs at IDR 3,500,000 per unit generates IDR 113,400,000.
7. Total Sales Budget for 2024: IDR 464,960,000.

Findings and Interpretation

1. The L Chair contributes the highest revenue at IDR 113,400,000, making it the most profitable product.
2. The School Bench has the highest projected sales volume at 76 units, indicating strong market demand.
3. The projection is based on historical data trends using the Least Square method, meaning that sales might fluctuate based on market conditions.

The estimated total sales budget for UD XYZ in 2024 is IDR 464,960,000, with L Chairs generating the highest revenue and School Benches having the highest unit sales. This analysis helps UD XYZ in setting financial goals and production targets for the upcoming year. UD XYZ's production budget projection in units for 1year budget period in 2024 is shown in Table 13.

Table 13 *UD XYZ production budget in 2024 (Unit)*

	Production Budget (Units) in 2024					
	UD XYZ Product Type					
Description	**Cabinets**	**Doors**	**Shutters**	**School Bench**	**Bedding**	**Seat L**
Sales forecast	29	46	47	76	37	32
Desired ending inventory	9	8	16	20	6	3
Total Requirement	38	54	63	96	43	35
Beginning inventory	(4)	(3)	(6)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Production quantity	34	51	57	95	40	32

Based on the calculations in Table 13, it can be seen that the production process for school benches for 1 year of the budget period is calculated from the sales forecast of school benches in 2024 of 76 units plus the desired ending inventory of 20 units and minus the initial inventory resulting in a total of 95 units of school benches to be produced during 2024. Thus, the details to be produced in 2024 are 31 units of cabinets, 51 units of doors, 57 units of shutters, 40 units of beds, and 32 units of L chairs. This data helps plan production quantities to meet market needs and adequate inventory, avoiding over production or stock shortages. The raw material budget is a projected raw material requirement plan that will be used during the production process in the budget year. The budget for teak wood raw material requirements prepared for 1 year budget period is shown in Table 14.

Table 14 *Budget of raw material usage of teak wood A in 2024*

		Budget of Raw Material Usage of Teak Wood A UD XYZ Year 2024			
Description		**UD XYZ Product Type**		**Total**	**Total (IDR)**
		Shutters	**School Bench**	**Requirement (m^3)**	
First Quarter	Production	12	23	3,72	9.672.000
	Standard Usage	0,0225	0,15		
	Needs	0,27	3,45		
Quarter II	Production	14	24	3,9375	10.237.500
	Standard Usage	0,0225	0,15		
	Needs	0,3375	3,6		
Third Quarter	Production	15	24	3,9375	10.237.500
	Standard Usage	0,0225	0,15		
	Needs	0,3375	3,6		
Fourth Quarter	Production	16	24	3,96	10.296.000
	Standard Usage	0,0225	0,15		
	Needs	0,36	3,6		
Total Production		**57**	**95**	**15,555**	**40.443.000**

Based on the teak wood raw material budget data in Table 14, shows the total planning estimate of raw materials needed during the production process UD X of the first type of teak wood. Teak wood worth IDR 2,600,000 per 1 m³ is used to produce units of shutters, frames, and school benches. The budget for teak wood

raw material requirements in the first quarter of 2024 for the production of 12 units of shutters with a standard raw material usage of 0.0225 m³ requires 0.27 m³. Production of 23 units of school benches standard usage 0.15 m³ required 3.45 m³. So, that the total budget for teak wood raw material costs is 3.72 m³ @IDR2,600,000 = IDR9,672,000.. Budget projection data for the second type of wood raw material requirement, teak logs, in 2024 (Table 15).

Table 15 *Budget of teak log wood raw material usage in 2024*

Description		Cabinets	Door Leaf	Bedding	Seat L	Total Requirement (m³)	Total (IDR)
		UD XYZ Product Type				**Total**	
First Quarter	Production	7	12	8	8	3,57	11.424.000
	Standard Usage	0,11	0,06	0,14	0,12		
	Needs	0,77	0,72	1,12	0,96		
Quarter II	Production	8	13	10	7	3,9	12.480.000
	Standard Usage	0,11	0,06	0,14	0,12		
	Needs	0,88	0,78	1,4	0,84		
Third Quarter	Production	8	14	10	9	4,2	13.440.000
	Standard Usage	0,11	0,06	0,14	0,12		
	Needs	0,88	0,84	1,4	1,08		
Fourth Quarter	Production	11	12	12	8	4,29	13.728.000
	Standard Usage	0,11	0,06	0,14	0,12		
	Needs	1,21	0,72	1,4	0,96		
Total Production		**34**	**51**	**40**	**32**	**15,96**	**51.072.000**

Based on Table 15, the budget data for teak log wood raw materials, namely teak log wood at IDR 3,200,000 per 1 m³ used to produce units of cabinets, beds, doors and chairs L. The budget for teak log wood raw material requirements in the first quarter of 2024 for the production of 7 units of standard cabinets using 0.11 m raw materials³ required 0.77 m³ . Production of 12 units of door leaf standard raw material usage 0.06 m³ required 0.72 m³ . Production of 8 units of bed standard raw material usage 0.14 m³ required 1.12 m³. Production of 8 units of chair L standard raw material usage 0.12 m³ required 0.96 m³ . So that the total budget for teak log wood raw material costs is 3.57 m³ @ IDR3,200,000 = IDR11,424,000 in the first quarter of the 2024 budget period. The budget data for the use of raw materials other than wood in the first quarter of 2024 (in Table 16).

Table 16 *Budget for the use of auxiliary materials in the first quarter*

Description		Cupboard Hinges	Door Handle	2 dim nails	3 dim nails	Cupboard Key	Cabinet door handles	Wood Glue	Wood Varnish	Door Hinges	Glass
Cabinets	Production						7				
	Standard Usage	6 Pcs	-	35 Pcs	30 Pcs	2 Pcs	2 Pcs	0,75 Kg	1 Kg	-	-
	Needs	42 Pcs		245 Pcs	210 Pcs	14 Pcs	14 Pcs	5 Kg	7 Kg	-	-
Seat L	Production						8				
	Standard Usage	-	-	40 Pcs	20 Pcs	-	-	1, Kg	1, Kg	-	-
	Needs			320 Pcs	160 Pcs	-	-	8 Kg	8 Kg	-	-
Bedding	Production						8				
	Standard Usage	-	-	40 Pcs	30 Pcs	-	-	0,5 Kg	1,7 Kg	-	-
	Needs	-	-	320 Pcs	240 Pcs	-	-	4 Kg	14 Kg	-	-
Door	Production						12				
	Standard Usage	-	1 Pcs	-	16 Pcs	-	-	0,4 Kg	0,7 Kg	2 Pcs	-
	Needs	-	12 Pcs	-	192 Pcs	-	-	5 Kg	8 Kg	24 Pcs	-

Shutters	Production						12				
	Standard Usage	-	-	12 Pcs	-	-	-	0,25 Kg	0,25 Kg	2 Pcs	1 Pcs
	Needs	-	-	144 Pcs	-	-	-	3 Kg	3 Kg	24 Pcs	12 Pcs
School Bench	Production						23				
	Production	-	-	25 Pcs	15 Pcs	-	-	0,7 Kg	1, Kg	-	-
	Standard Usage	-	-	575 Pcs	-	-	-	16 Kg	23 Kg	-	-
Total		42 Pcs	12 Pcs	1604 Pcs	802 Pcs	14 Pcs	14 Pcs	41 Kg	63 Kg	48 Pcs	12 Pcs
price/unit (IDR)		10.000	250.000	44	70	25.000	15.000	35.000	53.000	35.000	80.000
Total (IDR)		420.000	3.000.000	70.576	56.140	350.000	210.000	1.440.250	3.339.000	1.680.000	960.000
											11.525.966

Source: Data processed, based on Bill of Materials (2024)

Based on the budget data for the use of raw materials other than wood in Table 16, it shows that in the first quarter of 2024, 42 pcs of cabinet hinges @IDR10,000 = IDR420,000 are budgeted. Door handle 25 pcs @ IDR250,000 = IDR3,000,000. 2 dim nails 1444 pcs @IDR44 = IDR63,536. 3 dim nails 650 pcs @IDR70 = IDR45,500. Cabinet locks 14 pcs @IDR25,000 = IDR350,000. Cabinet door handles 14 pcs @ IDR15,000 = IDR210,000. Wood glue 26 kg @ IDR35,000 = IDR918,750. Wood varnish 32 kg @ IDR53,000 = IDR1,682,750. Door hinges 48 pcs @ IDR35,000 = IDR1,680,000, and glass 50 pcs@ IDR80,000 = IDR960,000. Thus, the total budget cost of using raw materials is IDR9,330,536.

Table 17 *Direct labour cost budget for 2024*

Budget of Direct Labour Cost Other Than Wood UD XYZ in 2024

Description		Cabinets	Seat L	Bedding	Door	Shutters	School bench
				UD XYZ Product Type			
Quarter I	Production	7	8	8	12	12	23
	Wages per unit (IDR)	250.000	450.000	300.000	150.000	110.000	150.000
	Cost (IDR)	1.750.000	3.600.000	2.400.000	1.800.000	1.320.000	3.450.000
Quarter II	Production	8	7	10	13	15	24
	Wages per unit (IDR)	250.000	450.000	300.000	150.000	110.000	150.000
	Cost (IDR)	2.000.000	3.150.000	3.000.000	1.950.000	1.650.000	3.600.000
Quarter III	Production	8	9	10	14	15	24
	Wages per unit (IDR)	250.000	450.000	300.000	150.000	110.000	150.000
	Cost (IDR)	2.000.000	4.050.000	3.000.000	2.100.000	1.650.000	3.600.000
Quarter IV	Production	11	8	10	12	16	24
	Wages per unit (IDR)	250.000	450.000	300.000	150.000	110.000	150.000
	Cost (IDR)	2.750.000	3.600.000	3.000.000	1.800.000	1.760.000	3.600.000
Total Cost(IDR)		8.500.000	14.400.000	11.400.00	7.650.000	6.380.000	14.250.000
							62.580.000

Based on the direct labour cost budget data in Table 17, it shows the estimated planning of the total cost of wages and salaries for employees directly involved in the UD XYZ production process in 2024. UD XYZ pays employees on a piece-rate basis, which means that wages are received based on the number of products that have been completed. The production of each unit has a different price standard, each completed factory employee. In the first quarter of production, 7 units of cabinets were paid IDR250,000/unit, totalling IDR1,750,000. Production of 8 units of L chairs was remunerated at IDR450,000/unit, totalling IDR3,600,000. Production of 8 beds for a fee of IDR300,000/unit for a total of IDR2,400,000. Production of 12 door units for a wage of IDR150,000/unit for a total of IDR1,800,00. Production of 12 units of shutters was remunerated at IDR110,000/unit for a total of IDR1,320,000. Production of 23 units of school benches was remunerated at IDR150,000/unit for a total of IDR3,450,000. Based on the processed data in Table 14, the total direct labour cost budget is IDR14,320,000 in the first quarter of the 2024 budget period.

The following will be discussed regarding the elements of factory *overhead* costs at UD XYZ. First, the depreciation costs of equipment, vehicles, and buildings are shown in Table 18.

Table 18 *Depreciation costs of equipment, vehicles, and buildings*

UD XYZ Depreciation Cost				
NAME	**Acquisition Cost**	**Benefit Period**	**Accumulated equipment adjustments**	
			1 year	**1 Month**
Equipment	IDR 14,271,000	5	IDR 2,854,200	IDR237,850
Vehicle	IDR235,000,000	10	IDR 23,500,000	IDR1,958,333
Building	IDR 700,000,000	50	IDR14,000,000	IDR1,166,667

Based on the information in Table 18, the calculation of depreciation costs uses the straight-line method. The accumulated depreciation of equipment in 2024 is the acquisition cost of IDR14,271,000 divided by 5 years of useful life resulting in IDR3,013,200 and depreciation per month can be calculated by depreciation per year divided by 12 months resulting in IDR251,100. Vehicle depreciation costs per year IDR23,500,000 divided by 12 months resulting in depreciation costs of IDR1,958,333/month. Building depreciation costs per year IDR14,000,000 divided by 12 months results in IDR1,166,667. So that the total depreciation cost of UD XYZ per month is IDR3,376,100.

Electricity and water costs incurred during the production process are included as elements of factory *overhead* costs. The production of all meuble units in UD XYZ factory is projected at IDR600,000 for 20 working days per month. Furthermore, UD XYZ's fuel costs are budgeted at IDR500,000 per week @4 resulting in a projection of IDR2,000,000 per month. Thus, the calculation of the production cost budget for Quarter I at UD XYZ is shown in Table 16. Budget projection data for direct labour costs in 2024, shown in Table 19.

Table 19 *UD XYZ Production cost budget quarter I year 2024*

Description	Total
Raw material cost budget	IDR31,684,116
Labour Cost Budget	IDR 14,320,000
Factory Overhead Cost Budget	IDR 24,088,550
Production Cost Budget	IDR70,092,666

Based on Table 19, the production cost budget for Quarter I Year 2024 of IDR70,092,666 provides a detailed projection including a raw material cost budget of IDR31,684,116, a direct labour cost budget of IDR14,320,000, and a factory overhead cost budget of IDR24,088,550.

5. Discussion

5.1 Working Mechanism of Accurate 5 Enterprise Application

1) The first step is to open the Accurate 5 Enterprise application on the laptop device.
2) Next, the initial steps of company data input
   a. Enter username and password | click OK
   b. Click preparation | company info | fill in the appropriate company info | click OK. The Accurate 5 setup menu is shown in Fig. 2.
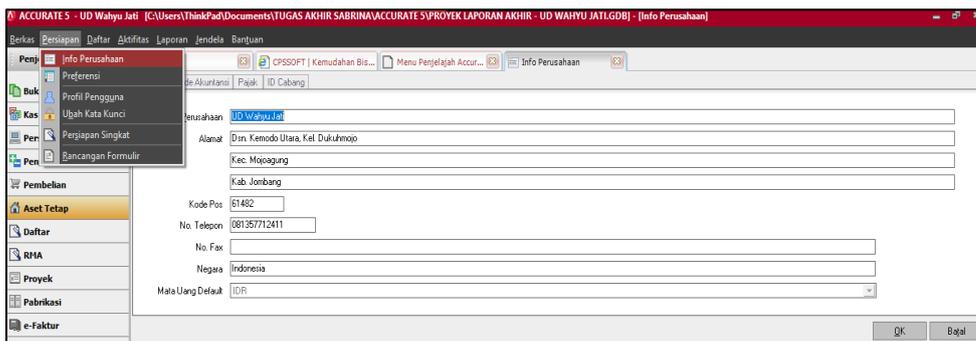
Fig. 2 *Company settings menu display*

   c. Click preparation | preferences | features | tick multi project | click OK.
   d. Input account data click list | account list | input account opening balance. The Accurate 5 account

list menu is shown in Fig. 3.
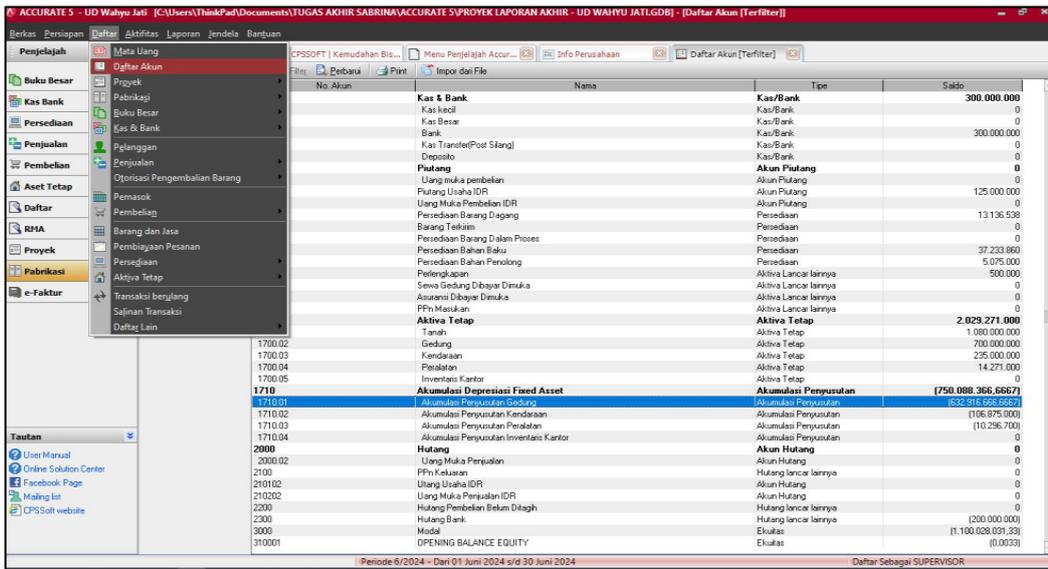
Fig. 3 *Account list menu display*

e. Fixed asset data input click list | fixed assets | fixed asset list | fixed asset opening balance input. The menu display of the Accurate 5 fixed assets list is shown in Fig. 4.
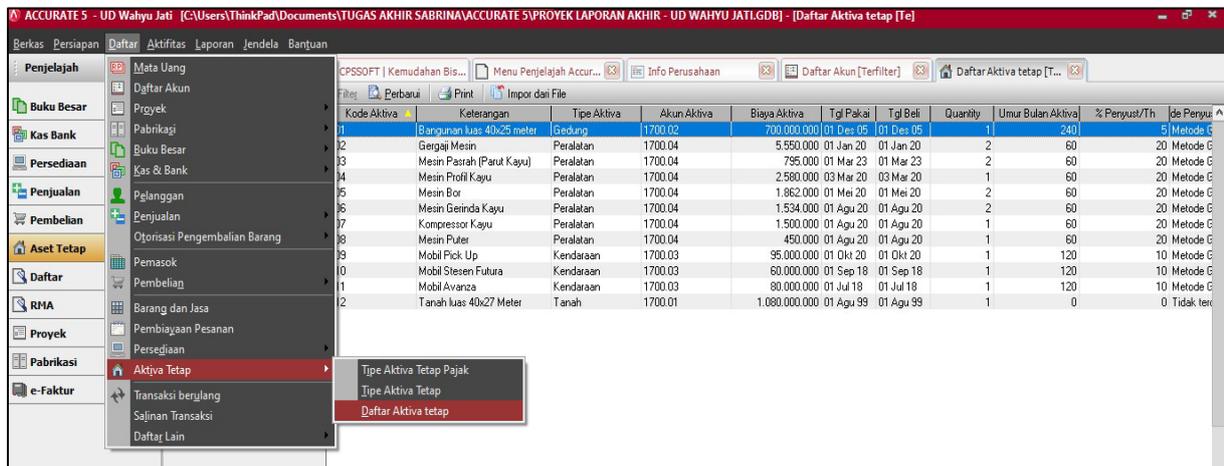

Fig. 4 *Fixed assets list menu display*

f. Input inventory data click list | goods and services | input initial balance of inventory. The display of the Accurate 5 goods and services list menu is shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 *Display of goods and services list menu*

g. Manufacturing product formula input click activity | select manufacturing | product formula | input raw and auxiliary materials | click OK. The Accurate 5 manufacturing formula menu is shown in Fig. 6.
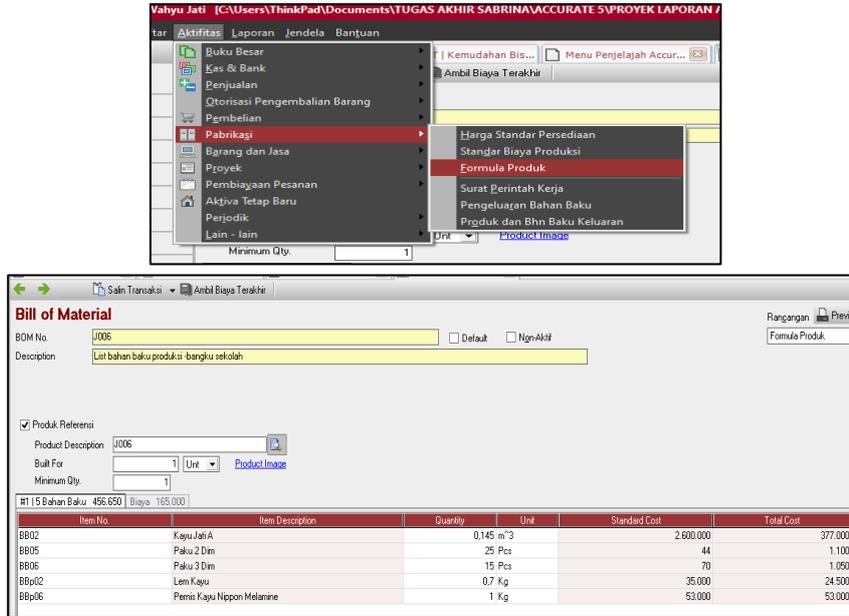
Fig. 6 *Fabrication formula menu display*

h. Before the transaction does the month-end process click activity | select periodic (month and year) | process month-end | click OK. The Accurate 5 month-end process activity menu is shown in Fig. 7.
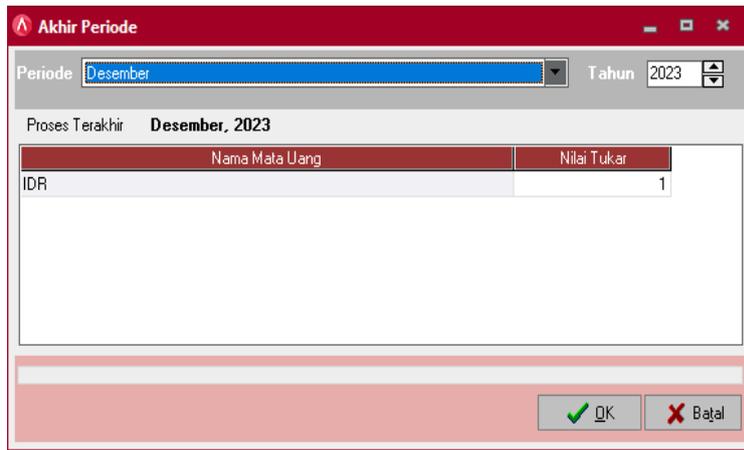
Fig. 7 *End of month process activity view*

i. Finish

3) Steps to input budget amount
    a. Click list | select ledger | click budget account | click add | input the nominal to the budgeted account based on the calculations in Table 4- Table 12. The display of the add nominal menu on the Accurate 5 budgeted account is shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 8 *Display of add budgeted account amount*

b.   Click OK and save the budget amount. The budgeted account data is in accordance with Table 4 - Table 13, namely COGS accounts, sales accounts, and expense accounts. The Accurate 5 budget input activity list view is shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 9 *Sales budget input activity list view*

c.   Finish

4)   Purchase transaction input steps

a.   In the process of recording purchase transactions, click the purchase menu | purchase invoice | input the quantity of goods and prices | adjust the total purchase | continue the payment process. The following display of Accurate 5 purchase invoice activity is shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 10 *Purchase invoice activity view*

b.   In the payment process, the steps taken are click pay | adjust the payment transaction date | make sure the bank account is listed in the column above the *currency column*. The following display of Accurate 5 purchase payment activities is shown in Fig. 11.

Fig. 11 *Purchase payment activity view*

c.   Click save and close | Done

5)   Steps to record raw material expenditure to finished goods production
   a.   In this process, click the project menu | select *work* order | input item production data | take production formula | adjust storage costs. The following Accurate 5 *work order* display is shown in Fig. 12.
      -      WO No: 111
   -      Start date: 04/01/2024
      -      Estimated completion date: 12/01/2024
      -      Formula description: list of door and window raw materials
      -      Quantity: 4

Fig. 12 *Work order menu display*

b.   Click *release* | adjust the date and work order no | click take raw materials | click save and close | Done. The following is a view of the Accurate 5 Enterprise *material release* menu in Fig. 13.
   -      *Release* No: 1111
   -      *Release Date*: 04/01/2024
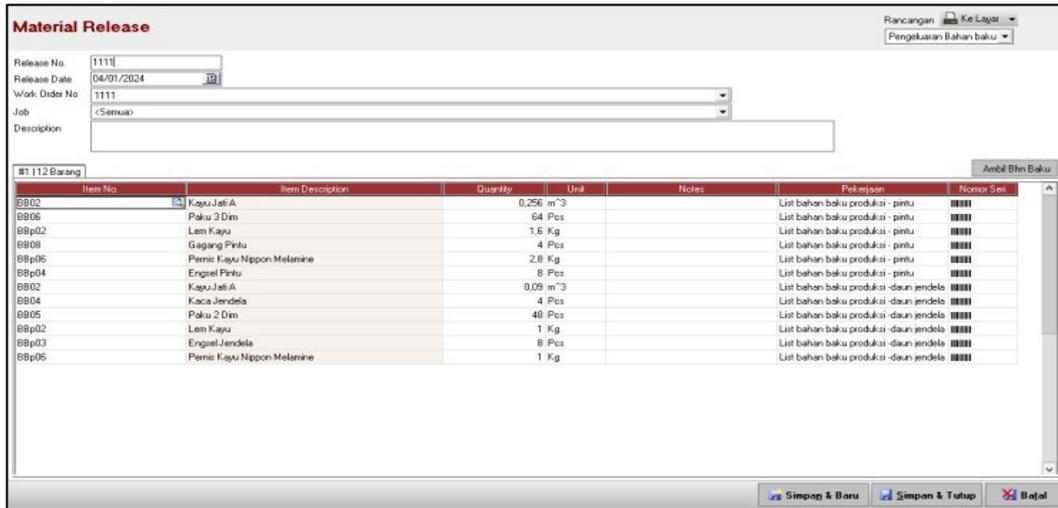   -   *Work order* no: 1111

Fig. 13 *Material release menu view*

c.   Click list | select manufacturing | click product and raw material output | input description | click save and close.

4)   Sales transaction input steps
   a.   Click list | select sales | sales invoice | input item quantity and price. The Accurate 5 sales invoice activity view is shown in Fig. 14.
      -      Customer name: General customer
      -      PO No: A01
      -      Invoice date: 08/01/2024
      -      FOB: *Shipping Point*
      -      Item description: Wardrobe
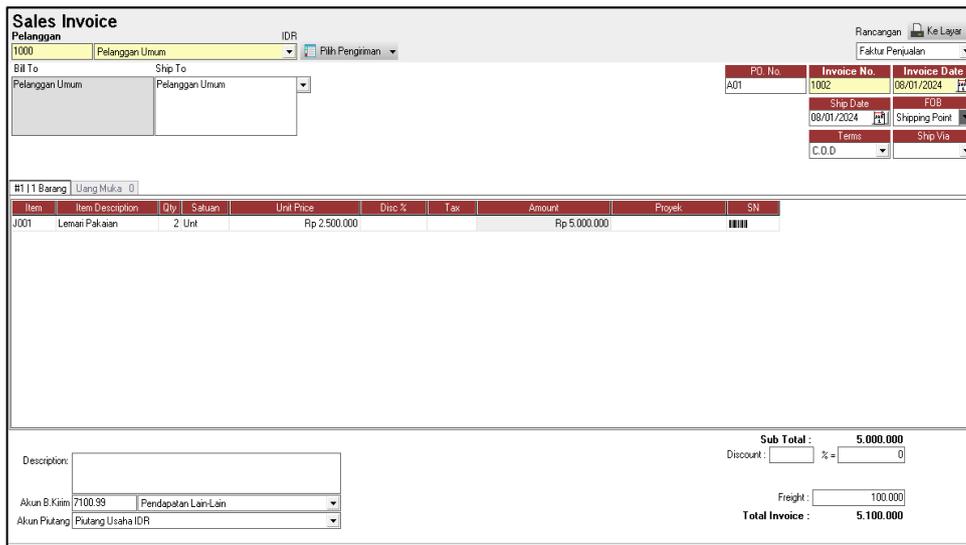   -   Quantity: 2
      -      Freight cost of sales: IDR100,000

Fig. 14 *Sales transaction recording view*

   b.   Click save and close

5)   Steps - steps of expenditure transactions on cash and bank. The Accurate 5 bank cash payment menu is shown in Fig. 15.
   a.   Select bank cash menu | select payment | input transaction
      -      *Paid form*: Bank (1000.03)
      -      *Voucher* no: 1000

- Date: 04/01/2024
  - Description: January factory electricity payment
  - Price: IDR 600,000

Fig. 15 *Bank cash payment view*

b.   Click save and close | Done

5.2 Profit/Loss Statement (Budget Comparison) UD XYZ

Based on the production cost budget that has been prepared and successfully inputted into the Accurate 5 Enterprise application, it produces a Profit/Loss Report (Budget Comparison). This report is a report used to compare the performance of cost realisation with the predetermined budget. Research data from UD XYZ that has been processed is used to create a Profit / Loss Report (Budget Comparison) as a means of knowing the percentage comparison of budget realisation with the help of Accurate 5 Enterprise Software. Accurate 5 Enterprise has a budget feature that can be used to help users to find out and analyse the realisation of the production cost budget that has been prepared. The Profit / Loss Report (Budget Comparison) for the month of January to March 2024 is displayed in Table 20.

Table 20 *Profit/loss statement (budget comparison) as of January 2024 - March 2024*

UD XYZ
Profit/Loss Budget Comparison)
From 1 January 2024 to 31 Maret 2024

Description	Balance	Budget	Difference	Difference %
Revenue				
Revenue	113,650,000	116,575,000 -	2,925,000	-3%
Sales	113,650,000	116,575,000 -	2,925,000	-3%
Total revenue	113,650,000	116,575,000 -	2,925,000	-3%
Cost of Goods Sold				
COGS	39,788,840	31,684,116	8,102,724	26%
Total cost of goods sold	39,788,840	31,684,116	8,102,724	26%
GROSS PROFIT	73,863,160	84,890,884 -	11,027,724	-13%
Operating expenses				
Marketing general and adm. expenses	15,338,550	15,338,550	0	0%
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	15,338,550	15,338,550	0	0%
Building depreciation expense	8,750,000	8,750,001	0	0%
Vehicle depreciation expense	5,875,000	5,874,999	0	0%
Equipment depreciation expense	713,550	713,550	0	0%
General and administrative expenses	22,840,000	23,070,000 -	230,000	-1%
Salaries & employee benefits	14,790,000	14,320,000	470,000	3%
Labour wages and salaries	14,790,000	14,320,000	470,000	3%
Ulitity, Adm, Rent and other expenses	7,150,000	7,850,000 -	700,000	-9%
Electricity, water and telephone expenses	1,850,000	1,850,000	0	-
Freight cost of sales	5,300,000	6,000,000 -	700,000	-12%
Repair & maintenance expense	900,000	900,000	0	0%
Plant equipment maintenance expense	900,000	900,000	0	0%
Total operating expenses	38,178,550	38,408,550 -	230,000	-1%
OPERATING INCOME	35,684,610	46,482,334 -	10,797,724	-23%
Other income and expenses				
Other income				
INCOME OUTSIDE OF BUSINESS	4,450,000	0	4,450,000	100%
Other income	4,450,000	0	4,450,000	100%
Total other income	4,450,000	0	4,450,000	100%
Other expenses				
Total other expenses	0	0	0	0%
Total other income and expenses	4,450,000	0	4,450,000	100%
OVERALL PROFIT (GAIN) (before	40,134,610	46,482,334 -	6,372,724	-14%
NET PROFIT (GAIN) (after tax)	40,134,610	46,482,334 -	6,372,724	-14%

Description:
U: *unfavourable- unfavourable* effect
F: *favourable-* favourable effect on operating profit

Based on the information in Table 20 shows the Profit/Loss statement (Budget Comparison) as of January to March 2024 Total revenue account IDR113,650,000 compared to the budget of IDR116,575,000, there is a difference of less than (IDR2,925,000) or (3%). This decrease indicates poor sales performance, the cause of revenue below expectations is due to insufficient sales volume. The total COGS account is IDR39,786,840 compared to the budget of IDR31,684,116, there is an excess cost of IDR8,102,724 or 26% (*unfavourable*). This higher cost could be due to an increase in raw material costs and less than optimal production efficiency. The total depreciation expense account for vehicles, equipment and buildings of IDR15,338,550 (*favourable*) was in line with the budget. This expense is well controlled, in accordance with the company's planning. This shows that the

company is able to manage fixed expenses efficiently. Total employee wages and salaries expense account of IDR14,790,000 compared to the budget of IDR14,320,000, there is an excess of IDR470,000 or 3% (*unfavourable*). Total utility expenses consisting of electricity costs and vehicle fuel purchases showed IDR7,150,000 compared to a budget of IDR7,850,000, a saving of IDR700,000 or 9% (*favourable)*.

5.3 Comparison of Old System and New System After Implementation

UD XYZ's old system was recording production costs in an approximate manner and also recording company transaction activities manually by archiving each invoice. The following are the results of the comparison. of the old system, namely the manual system applied by UD XYZ with the new system after the use of Accurate 5 Enterprise *software* at UD XYZ and monitoring during Quarter I as shown in Table 21.

Table 21 *UD XYZ cost efficiency data 1st quarter 2024*

Category	New System	Old System
Efficiency	The results of the comparative analysis of the budgeted amount and the realization of costs can be traced properly. All transactions are recorded directly on the application. Users only need to classify the types of transactions that need to be inputted. The company's financial statements can be seen directly through the application features so that it can save user time in processing financial reports.	Analyzing budget realization manually and using a lot of guesswork. Has a high error rate in recording transactions due to the manual process. This can be a problem if there is a recording error because it will project an invalid financial report.
Control	Monitoring of production activities not only in the field can be done through applications with manufacturing features. All transaction data that has been inputted is stored properly in Accurate 5 Enterprise *Software.* So that the level of data loss and damage can be minimized. There is password verification at the beginning of opening data that can keep company data safe.	If there are costs that are beyond prediction, it is not disputed so that if there is a loss the company does not know it well. Data in the form of purchase notes, sales notes, and other cash disbursement notes stored on paper are often separated so that the data archiving process is less effective, and the level of data security is still lacking, archiving is less effective.
Economics	Reduce the use of paper in recording transactions and production data. The use of this free application only requires additional fees if you want to use *premium* features with additional facilities.	Requires the purchase of paper every month to record transactions and production activities. The use of paper can be considered as adding to the company's costs.
Performance	Recording proof of transactions with Accurate 5 Enterprise *Software is* more effective and efficient. Company owners can compile and present financial reports in a short time, easily, and accurately. Make it easy to calculate the remaining material inventory and related information on goods in process.	In the old system, manual recording was a less effective and efficient way so that the time needed was long. The process of analyzing cost realization is needed for the production decision-making process.

Based on the performance monitoring and evaluation shown in Table 21, showing the comparison of the old system and the new system that has been carried out, the weaknesses in the old system can be overcome, namely recording every company transaction can be entered into Accurate 5 Enterprise *software* so that it becomes comprehensive and integrated data. The application of the new system in this case is to apply Accurate 5 Enterprise *Software* to analyze the realization of the production cost budget at UD XYZ.

Accurate 5 Enterprise helps UD XYZ manage transaction evidence and financial reporting. Users can easily record accounting transactions and view financial reports that have been inputted without manual calculations. UD XYZ can find out the expenditure of raw materials used in the daily production process as a reference to improve production cost efficiency and decision making for the next period of time. Transactions related to receipts and expenses that occur are stored properly in Accurate 5 Enterprise *Software*. Reports contained in

Accurate 5 Enterprise can be downloaded in PDF form.

The results of the research conducted by researchers at UD XYZ, namely the application of Accurate 5 Enterprise Software provides benefits for UD XYZ. The benefits obtained are that UD XYZ can independently implement budget management and record business financial expenditure and income transactions. Accurate 5 Enterprise Software helps UD XYZ to know the profit and loss statement every month so that it can increase the profit target for the sustainability of the meuble production business. The obstacle faced when operating the software is that employees who are entrusted with managing finances are still not familiar with the Accurate 5 Enterprise display, so it needs adaptation.

6. Conclusion

Research on the implementation of the Accurate 5 Enterprise *budget* feature in analyzing the realization of UD XYZ's production cost budget aims to find out how to calculate the amount of the production cost budget. The production cost budget includes the sales budget, direct raw material cost budget, direct labour cost budget, and factory *overhead costs*. Researchers used sales volume data from 2018 to 2023, proof of purchase and expenditure transactions and production activity data from January to March 2024. Based on the results of the sales budget analysis using the *least square* method in preparing the 2024 sales budget and UD XYZ's production cost budget. UD XYZ's sales forecast is IDR116,575,000 which consists of sales of 8 units of L chairs, 7 units of cabinets, 8 units of beds, 12 units of doors, 12 units of shutters, and 23 units of school benches. Furthermore, it is the basis for calculating the production budget per unit in the first quarter of 2024. The allocation for raw material cost of IDR31,684,116, direct labour cost budget of IDR14,320,000, and factory overhead cost budget of IDR23,188,550 are the projected costs incurred for the production process during the first quarter of 2024.

The results of the calculation analysis between the production cost budget and its realization resulted in *unfavorable* variances for raw material costs and labor costs, as a result UD XYZ spent more than budgeted. While factory overhead costs show a *favorable* variance*. The* absence of budgeting at UD XYZ causes unrecorded losses. Based on the results of the analysis, there are still budgets that fall into the *unfavorable* category for January to March 2024 so that UD XYZ is still not optimal in reducing production costs.

6.1 Limitations of the Study

a. This research only has a period of 3 months (January - March) at UD XYZ by reflecting on the simple records of the business owner. Further researchers are expected to be able to compile and analyze the realization of the production cost budget for 1 year so that the research results and benefits obtained are maximized.
b. The author suggests that future researchers related to the implementation of the Accurate 5 Enterprise *budget* feature use different objects and also with sales budgeting policies other than the *least square* method.
c. The author suggests related research to create a separate application for compiling a company's budget.

6.2 Implications of the Study

a. UD XYZ is advised to prepare financial reports using Accurate 5 Enterprise *Software* so as to facilitate recording transactions and regarding fast and accurate financial information for work evaluation and business decision making. In addition, Accurate 5 Enterprise is able to be a tool used to monitor the use of production costs to realize an optimal production cost budget.
b. UD XYZ needs to apply the sales budget calculation using the *least square* method. The method is easy to use and the results obtained reach the sales realization target, so that UD XYZ can describe sales in the coming year.

Acknowledgements

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the paper's publication.

Author Contribution

The authors confirm their contribution to the paper as follows: **study conception and design:** *Sabrina Nahidah Raharjo; Mohamad Arief Setiawan;* **data collection:** *Sabrina Nahidah Raharjo;* **analysis and interpretation of results:** *Sabrina Nahidah Raharjo, Mohamad Arief Setiawan; Ahmad Saifi Athoillah;* **draft manuscript**

preparation: Sabrina Nahidah Raharjo, Ahmad Saifi Athoillah. All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

References

Adisaputro, G., & Asri, M. (2020). *Anggaran Perusahaan.* Yogyakarta, ID: Balai Pustaka.

Akbar, S., Sari, P. A., & Kusmintarti, A. (2021). Implementasi Budget Menggunakan Myob Accounting Plus Version 18ed Pada Keripik Tempe Rohani Malang. *Seminar Nasional Gabungan Bidang Sosial - Polinema*, 57.

Faizin, E.K., & Fahriani, F.Z. (2023). Penyusunan Anggaran Penjualan dan Anggaran Produksi Untuk Maksimalisasi Laba pada UMKM Rukun di Blitar. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JURKAMI). 8*(2): 518-528.

Herkulana, Budiman, J., & Kuswanti, H. (2023). Model Ekonomi Kreatif Berbasis Local Economic Wisdom pada UMKM Perempuan di Desa Rukma Jaya. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JURKAMI)*, 8(2):160-171.

Marina, A., Wahjono, S. I., Syaban, M., & Suarni, A. (2017). *Sistem Informasi Akuntansi: Teori dan Praktikal.* Surabaya, ID: UM Surabaya.

Nafarin. (2024). *Penganggaran Perusahaan.* Jakarta, ID: Salemba Empat.

Prima, A. P., & Putri, A. D. (2020). Analisis Implementasi Sistem Informasi Akuntansi dengan Menggunakan Accounting *software* pada PT Bisnis Teknologi Manajemen. *CBIS Journal. 8*(2), 70.

Syifaunnisa, A., Syah, A. L., & Maulidah, H. (2021). *Penerapan Aplikasi Accurate dalam Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan pada PT Azaria Anugrah Mandiri Brebes.* Brebes Jawa Tengah: eprints.poltektegal.ac.id.

Sugiyono. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* Bandung, ID: Alfabeta CV.

Tajeri. (2024). *Penganggaran Perusahaan (Budgeting)*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Triantoro, A. (2018). *Mahir Komputerisasi Akuntansi dengan MYOB Accounting.* Yogyakarta, ID: CV Andi Offset.

Weygandt, J. J., Kimmel, P. D., & Kieso, D. E. (2018). *Pengantar Akuntansi: 1 Berbasis IFRS.* Jakarta, ID: Salemba Empat.

Wuryandini, & Pakaya. (2022). Pelatihan Penyusunan Anggaran Produksi dan Anggaran Penjualan Sebagai Alat Perencanaan dan Pengendalian Biaya Bagi Para Pelaku Bisnis, Home Industry dan UMKM. *Jurnal Pengabdian Ekonomi. 1*(2): 137-140.

Appendix 1. Sales Volume of UD XYZ in 2019-2023

Sales volume of UD XYZ in 2019-2023

UD XYZ Sales Volume 2019 - 2023 (Unit)					
UD XYZ Product Type					
Description	**Cabinets**	**Doors**	**Shutters**	**School Bench**	**Bedding**	**Seat L**
2019	60	80	110	450	40	60
2020	40	60	98	300	25	50
2021	30	56	60	255	20	35
2022	35	50	66	150	38	40
2023	42	60	70	200	40	43