

# **PENGENDALIAN PERSEDIAAN *SPARE PART* MESIN BUBUT DENGAN METODE *CONTINUOUS REVIEW SYSTEM* DAN *PERIODIC REVIEW SYSTEM* PADA PT XYZ**

**Shafa Aulia Rahma**

## **ABSTRAK**

PT XYZ menghadapi permasalahan dalam pengendalian persediaan spare part mesin bubut yang ditunjukkan oleh terjadinya *overstock* dan *stockout* pada beberapa item akibat belum diterapkannya klasifikasi prioritas spare part dan kebijakan pengendalian persediaan yang terstruktur. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan biaya persediaan meningkat dan pengelolaan persediaan belum berjalan secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyusun usulan kebijakan pengendalian persediaan *spare part* melalui klasifikasi ABC–VED *Analysis*, peramalan permintaan menggunakan metode Croston, serta evaluasi perbandingan antara *Continuous Review System* (CRS) dan *Periodic Review System* (PRS). Hasil klasifikasi menunjukkan bahwa dari 16 jenis *spare part* yang dianalisis terdapat 8 *spare part* Prioritas 1 yang dijadikan objek penelitian. Metode Croston digunakan karena pola permintaan bersifat *intermittent demand*, sehingga hasil peramalan digunakan sebagai dasar penentuan parameter persediaan pada CRS dan PRS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa CRS menghasilkan *Total Inventory Cost* (TIC) yang lebih rendah dibandingkan PRS, yaitu Rp. 28.360.491 berbanding Rp. 28.769.613 pada salah satu *spare part*. Dengan demikian, CRS lebih direkomendasikan karena lebih efisien dalam menekan biaya persediaan.

**Kata Kunci :** Pengendalian Persediaan, *Spare Part*, *Continuous Review System* (CRS), *Periodic Review System* (PRS)

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## ***ABSTRACT***

*PT XYZ is facing challenges in managing its lathe spare parts inventory, as evidenced by overstock of certain items due to the lack of a spare parts priority classification system and a structured inventory control policy. This situation has led to increased inventory costs, and inventory management is not yet operating optimally. This study aims to develop a proposed policy for controlling spare parts inventory through ABC–VED Analysis classification, demand forecasting using the Croston method, and a comparative evaluation between the Continuous Review System (CRS) and the Periodic Review System (PRS). The classification results show that out of the 16 types of spare parts analyzed, there are 8 Priority 1 spare parts that were selected as the subjects of this study. The Croston method was used because the demand pattern is intermittent; thus, the forecasting results were used as the basis for determining inventory parameters in both the CRS and PRS. The results show that the CRS yields a lower Total Inventory Cost (TIC) compared to the PRS specifically, Rp. 28.360.491 versus Rp. 28.769.613 for one particular spare part. Therefore, the CRS is more highly recommended because it is more efficient at reducing inventory costs.*

**Keywords :** *Inventory Control, Spare Parts, Continuous Review System (CRS), Periodic Review System (PRS)*