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SCM Prototype Design Using Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method to Improve Decor Material Inventory Performance

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Abstract

The decoration industry is experiencing rapid growth along with the increasing public demand for decoration services for homes, cafes, commercial spaces, and various other aesthetic needs. This growth requires companies to have an effective inventory management system to ensure the availability of decorative materials and ensure optimal operational processes. However, actual conditions at Rahani Homedecor show that inventory management is still carried out manually, resulting in various problems, such as delays in stock recording, difficulties in monitoring stock availability, suboptimal procurement processes, and a high risk of excess or shortage of inventory. This study aims to design a Supply Chain Management (SCM) prototype using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method to improve the performance of decorative material inventory management. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative approach through observation, interviews, and analysis of ongoing business processes. The EOQ method is applied to determine the optimal order quantity so that the procurement process can be carried out in a more planned and economical manner, while the SCM concept is used to integrate the flow of information between inventory, suppliers, and the purchasing process. The results show that the EOQ-based SCM prototype can help inventory management become more structured, organized, and easily controlled. The system developed facilitates user management of product data, supplier data, and purchasing transactions in a computerized manner, resulting in faster and more efficient work. Furthermore, the application of the EOQ method helps companies determine optimal order quantities based on inventory needs. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the application of SCM with the EOQ method can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of decorative material inventory management and support the smooth operation of the company.

Keywords:
SCM System Design; EOQ Method; Optimization of Decor Material Inventory; Stock Control Efficiency; Rahani Home Decor Store.

1. INTRODUCTION

The decoration industry continues to show a growth trend along with the increasing public demand for decoration services for homes, modern residences, cafes, and other interior aesthetic needs. Increasingly intense competition demands that business actors are able to provide quality, innovative, timely, and efficient products in their management (Entrepreneurship, 2025). In this context, the existence of Supply Chain Management (SCM) is a crucial strategy in ensuring that the entire flow of goods, from the procurement of raw materials such as wood, interior materials, and furniture, to the delivery of decorative products to customers, runs effectively and in a planned manner. SCM also plays a role in maintaining inventory stability so that customer needs can be met without wasting costs or excess stock. Therefore, the implementation of modern SCM is necessary to improve demand accuracy, optimize inventory, and increase distribution and service efficiency in the interior decoration business (Pandhito, B. W., & Muharam, D. (2025)).

In current operations, the inventory management system in decoration businesses is still manual and does not utilize measurable stock counting methods. The existing procurement system relies solely on the owner's intuition, which leads to overstocking of certain materials, while others are unavailable when needed. This situation is further exacerbated by fluctuating demand, which is highly dependent on the season or certain decorating trends. As a result, operational processes often experience delays due to the need to place last-minute orders or purchase materials at higher prices. The lack of a real-time stock monitoring system also hinders effective inventory control (S. Management, 2022).

The gap in SCM implementation in this business is evident in the lack of a structured comparison between material requirements and supplier capacity. With the business located in Kisaran, North Sumatra, supplier selection takes into account not only product quality but also distance, shipping costs, and delivery lead times. Based on field data, there are five main suppliers located on the island of Java with varying estimated distances and delivery times (Farid et al., 2024).

variations in distance and lead time indicate that material procurement must be carefully planned because the distribution process involves inter-island shipping via land and sea transportation. If purchases are made without planning, the risk of delays, additional costs, and supply chain irregularities increases (Journal, 2026). This indicates that the current inventory system is not yet capable of supporting optimal supply chain management (Yoanas et al., 2025).

Furthermore, this study aims to analyze the actual condition of the decorative material inventory management process, which is still carried out manually, and to identify obstacles that arise in the procurement process (Hakim et al., 2024). Furthermore, this study also aims to determine the optimal order quantity and reorder time using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method, thereby reducing the risk of overstock and stockouts. Furthermore, this study will design and develop a prototype Supply Chain Management (SCM) system that can help monitor stock in real time, support the ordering process, and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of inventory management (Kevin et al., 2025).

To address these needs, the solution offered is the implementation of an Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)-based SCM system that can help determine optimal order quantities and reorder times accurately. With the support of an SCM prototype, companies can calculate material requirements in a planned manner, optimize ordering and storage costs, and reduce the possibility of excess or shortages (Rahmananda et al., 2026). In addition, this system can integrate supplier information, inventory status, and material usage history so that operational decisions can be made quickly and data-driven. By implementing the EOQ method in SCM, it is hoped that businesses can improve operational efficiency, strengthen supply chain stability, and increase customer satisfaction by providing timely and quality decoration services (Kevin et al., 2025).

In addition, this study aims to analyze the actual conditions of the decorative material inventory management process which is still carried out manually and identify obstacles that arise in the procurement process (Amanda et al., 2025). On the other hand, this study is also to determine the optimal order quantity and reorder time using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method so as to reduce the risk of overstock and stockout. In addition, through this research, a prototype Supply Chain Management (SCM) system will be designed and developed that can help monitor stock in real time, support the ordering process, and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of inventory management (No et al., 2026).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in raising the title of the thesis: "Design and Construction of a Prototype SCM Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method to Improve Decor Material Inventory Performance" Case Study at Rahani Homedecor Business. This research is expected to produce a tool (prototype) that can help companies, especially in the decoration industry, in making more rational, efficient, and measurable inventory decisions, so that ultimately it can improve overall inventory performance (Akuntansi et al., 2021).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research methods section is a crucial step in a study, systematically explaining the steps taken to achieve the research objectives. This study employed a qualitative approach, which is descriptive and tends toward analysis. The approach used focuses not only on the technical aspects of prototype development but also on the application of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method as a solution for optimizing the management of decor material inventory. With this structured method, it is hoped that this research will produce an effective and efficient system that can improve stock control performance in a more measurable and sustainable manner (Wiyatno et al., 2026). And based on this, the research framework used in this study includes the following description and explanation.

2.1. Identification of Problems

Problem identification explains the identified problems and how they are measured and linked to research procedures. The identified problems include the ongoing challenges in managing decor material inventory, which impacts supply chain effectiveness. Manual inventory recording results in inaccurate and in-real-time inventory information, hampering decision-making. Furthermore, overstock and stockouts

frequently occur due to the lack of measurable demand planning. The material ordering process also lacks scientific methods such as Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), resulting in suboptimal order quantities and timing. Furthermore, supplier distance and lead time factors have not been comprehensively evaluated (Lestari & Rustandi, 2024).

2.2. Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques in this study were conducted using several methods to ensure accuracy and reflect field conditions. Data collection began with direct observation of the inventory management process, procurement, and distribution of decor materials to identify any problems. Next, interviews were conducted with parties involved in inventory management to obtain information on material requirements, ordering patterns, and operational constraints. Additionally, documentation studies were used to collect stock data, purchasing data, material usage data, and supplier data (M. Management et al., 2023).

2.3. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in this study was carried out systematically to obtain the right solution in inventory management. Data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation will be analyzed to determine inventory conditions, material usage patterns, ordering frequency, ordering costs, and storage costs. Furthermore, the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method is used to determine the most economical order quantity to minimize total inventory costs. The analysis also includes an evaluation of inventory levels, the possibility of overstocks and stockouts, and supplier lead times. The results of this analysis serve as the basis for designing a Supply Chain Management (SCM) system that can improve the efficiency, accuracy, and performance of decor material inventory management optimally (Dhinar et al., 2023).

2.4. Software Used

The software used in this study was selected from several supporting software that are integrated to support the analysis, design, development, and implementation of the system. This study uses the Windows operating system as the main operating system because it is stable and compatible with various development tools. The program code writing process is carried out using the Visual Studio Code application and Sublime Text 3 as a lightweight and efficient text editor. Web-based application development is supported by XAMPP as a web server, while the programming language used is PHP with the CodeIgniter 4 Framework to build a structured and easily developed system. Data storage and management are carried out using a MySQL database as the database. At the system design stage, Draw.io is used to help create supporting diagrams such as UML, Old ASI, New ASI, Flowcharts, DFDs and ERDs so that the system flow can be understood visually. In addition, Balsamiq Mockup is used to design a simple, intuitive user interface that suits user needs in managing decor material inventory.

2.5. System Design

The system design in this study was carried out as an effort to produce a system capable of managing decor material inventory more effectively, structured and integrated. The design stage began with an analysis of the current system to identify weaknesses in the procurement, storage and stock control processes. Next, a proposed Supply Chain Management (SCM)-based system was designed that integrates the inventory management process with the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method in determining the optimal order quantity. The system design was carried out using various models such as UML, Flowchart, DFD and ERD to describe the process flow, data relationships and user interaction with the system. In addition, the user interface design was created using Balsamiq Mockup so that the system has an easy-to-understand and use display (Putri et al., nd).

2.6. System Creation

The system development in this study was based on the results of a previously prepared needs analysis and system design. The development process was conducted using the PHP programming language with the CodeIgniter 4 framework to build a structured, easy-to-manage, and high-performance application. MySQL served as the database to store inventory, supplier, order, and EOQ calculation information, while XAMPP served as the web server for development and testing (Ghaudi et al., nd).

2.7. System Testing

System testing in this study was conducted to ensure that all developed functions and features operate according to user needs. The testing process focused on validating each system module, from managing decor material data, supplier data, ordering transactions, stock control, to calculating the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method. Testing was conducted using the Black Box Testing method, which involves testing system functions based on the input and output generated without directly viewing the program code. Additionally, testing of the user interface was conducted to ensure ease of use and convenient access (Dhinar et al., 2023).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section is the core of the research, presenting the findings obtained and an in-depth analysis of those results. This section describes the implementation results of the designed system, starting from the inventory data processing process to the application of the EOQ method in determining the optimal order quantity. Next, a discussion is conducted to evaluate the system's performance in improving the efficiency of decorating material stock management, reducing the risk of shortages or excess inventory, and providing an overview of the advantages and limitations of the developed prototype. With this comprehensive analysis, it is hoped that the results of this study can provide relevant solutions to support decision-making in inventory management (Wiyatno et al., 2026).

3.1. Analysis of the Running System

Current system analysis is a step to understand the system in use before designing a new system. Managing decorative material inventory at Rahani Homedecor is still done manually without optimal ordering calculations and without determining reorder times, so it is not able to provide real-time inventory information and does not support data-based decision-making. Furthermore, the current system still relies on manual recording using written documents, which has the potential to cause recording errors, delays in information delivery, and difficulties in tracking inventory data. The process of reporting inventory and purchasing decorative materials also takes a relatively long time because it must go through several manual approval stages. This condition causes the information received by management to be often not up-to-date, so decisions related to the procurement and control of decorative material inventory cannot be made effectively and efficiently.

On the other hand, the following is the process of the current information system flow, namely the admin section checks the available stock of goods as a first step, the admin records the stock condition and identifies items that are almost out of stock, the admin compiles a report of goods that are almost out of stock and a report of purchased goods, then submits it to the Leader, the Warehouse section checks and calculates the number of physical stock items, the warehouse compiles an inventory report and submits it to the Leader, the leader receives and checks the inventory report and provides an approval signature (TTD), the leader uses the report from the Admin as a consideration in decision making, if necessary, the Leader gives approval to purchase goods, the supplier receives the purchase order for goods, then sends the goods to the Warehouse and submits the purchase invoice, the warehouse receives the goods and invoice, then inputs the incoming goods data into the system and the warehouse makes an incoming goods report and submits it to the Leader as evaluation material. The following is an illustration of the current process flow Figure 1.

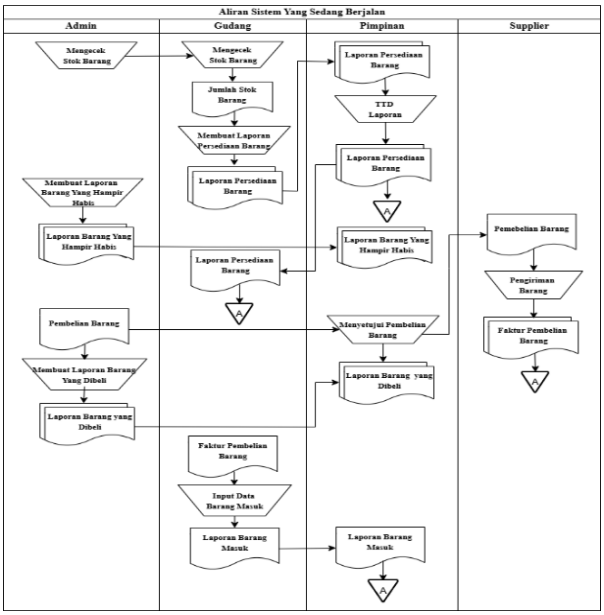

Figure 1. Current System Flow

3.2. System Requirements Analysis

A system requirements analysis was conducted to determine the requirements of the system to be designed, based on the problems encountered in the current system. The proposed system is expected to be able to computerize decorative material inventory data management, provide real-time stock information, assist in determining optimal material ordering quantities and timing, and generate accurate and easily accessible inventory reports. Furthermore, the system is expected to improve inventory management

efficiency, minimize recording errors, and support faster and more accurate decision-making by business owners.

In addition, the following is the proposed information system flow process, namely the admin section checks the available stock as an initial step, the admin records the stock condition and identifies items that are almost out of stock, the admin compiles a report of items that are almost out of stock and a report of purchased items, then submits it to the Leader, the Warehouse section checks and calculates the number of physical stock items, the warehouse compiles an inventory report and submits it to the Leader, the leader receives and checks the inventory report and provides an approval signature (TTD), the leader uses the report from the Admin as a consideration in decision making, if necessary, the Leader gives approval to purchase goods, the supplier receives the purchase order for goods, then sends the goods to the Warehouse and submits the purchase invoice, the warehouse receives the goods and invoice, then inputs the incoming goods data into the system and the warehouse makes an incoming goods report and submits it to the Leader as evaluation material. The following is an illustration of the proposed information system flow Figure 2.

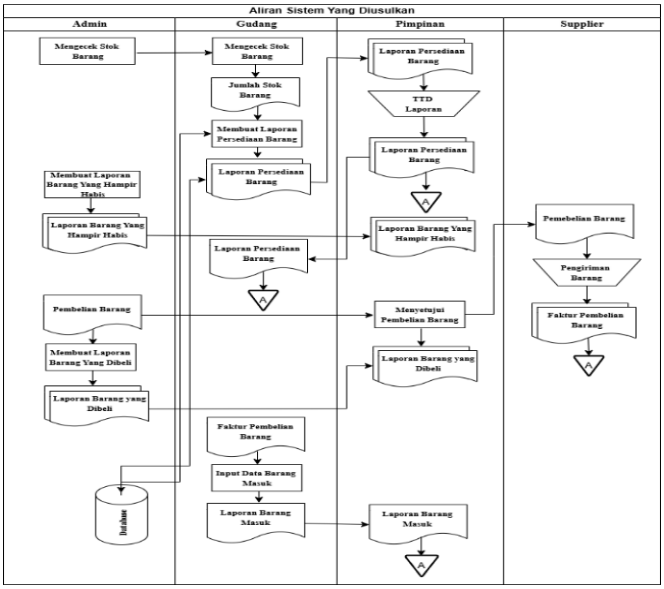

Figure 2. Proposed Information System Flow

3.3. Comparison of Analysis Results of Current System and Proposed System

Based on the analysis, there are significant differences between the existing system (the old system) and the proposed system in this study. The old system still relies on manual processes for stock recording, inventory data management, and procurement. Determining order quantities and timing is based on estimates without using measurable calculation methods, potentially leading to recording errors, information delays, and overstock and stockout situations. Furthermore, the purchase approval process requires several manual steps, which slows down decision-making.

In contrast, the proposed system is designed with an integrated Supply Chain Management (SCM) approach and supported by the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method capable of managing inventory data in a computerized manner, providing real-time stock information and helping determine optimal order quantities and reorder times based on the results of EOQ calculations. The entire inventory management process, from stock monitoring, procurement of goods, to reporting, can be carried out more quickly, accurately and in a structured manner. Thus, the proposed system not only improves operational efficiency, but also supports more informed decision-making, reduces the risk of recording errors and improves the overall performance of decor material inventory.

3.4. Use Case Diagram

A Use Case Diagram is a visual model that shows the relationship between users and a system and explains the services or features available to each role within the system. This diagram is used to facilitate a clear and systematic understanding of the scope and functional requirements of a system.

In addition, the following is a description of the proposed information system flow. Which actors can access the system will be explained through a use case diagram flow description, namely as follows figure 3.

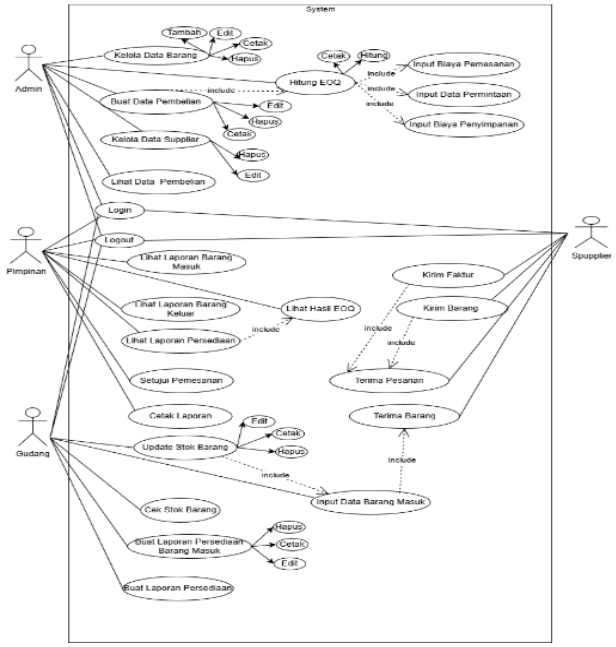

Figure 3. Use Case Diagram of the SCM System for the EOQ Method

3.5. EOQ Method Calculation

The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method is a method used to determine the most economical order quantity so as to minimize total inventory costs, which consist of ordering costs and carrying costs.

The EOQ calculation at Rahani Homedecor is based on annual demand data, ordering costs, and holding costs for each product. The following data, for demand, ordering costs, and holding costs for 2025, are used as the basis for calculating the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method. The following is a table 1 of raw data to be processed using the EOQ method.

Table 1. 2025 Demand and Inventory Cost Data Tested

No	Name of goods	Supplier (Origin)	Annual Demand (D)	Order Fee (S)	Storage Cost (H)
1	Small Wooden Table	Bantul (Yogyakarta)	1,230	Rp2,500,000	Rp. 180,000
2	Terra Flower Vase	Kasongan (DIY)	1,170	Rp2,200,000	Rp. 150,000
3	Woven Basket Set	Kulonprogo (Yogyakarta Special Region)	1.102	Rp1,800,000	Rp. 150,000
4	Artificial Ornamental Plants	Klaten (Central Java)	1,512	Rp1,500,000	Rp. 150,000
5	Synthetic Rattan Chair	Cirebon (West Java)	1,351	Rp2,000,000	Rp. 180,000

The following is the calculation of the Economic Order Quantity for each type of decorative product:

a. Calculation of Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) for Small Wooden Table products supplied from Bantul (DIY), as follows:

$$EOQ=\sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H}}$$

Information:
D = Demand in one year (units)
S = Ordering cost per order
H = Storage cost per unit per year
It is known:
Demand (D) = 1,230 units
Ordering cost (S) = Rp. 2,500,000
Storage cost (H) = Rp. 180,000

$$EOQ=\sqrt{\frac{2\times1.170\times2.200.000}{150.000}}$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{6.150.000.000}{180.000}}$$
$$=\sqrt{34.166,67}$$
Order frequency:
$$\frac{1.230}{185}=6,65\approx 7 \text{ kali/tahun}$$

b. Calculation of Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) for Terra Flower Vase product (Supplier: Kasongan – DIY), as follows:

$$EOQ=\sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H}}$$
Information:
D = Demand in one year (units)
S = Ordering cost per order
H = Storage cost per unit per year
It is known:
Demand (D) = 1,170 units
Ordering cost (S) = Rp. 2,200,000
Storage cost (H) = Rp. 150,000
$$EOQ=\sqrt{\frac{2\times 1.170\times 2.200.000}{150.000}}$$
$$=\sqrt{34.320}$$
$$=185,26\approx 185 \text{ unit}$$

Order frequency:
$$\frac{1.170}{185}=6,32\approx 6 \text{ kali/tahun}$$

Based on the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) analysis, the results of the calculation of the optimal order quantity and order frequency for each item can be seen in the table 2.

Table 2. Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Calculation Result Data

No	Name of goods	Supplier (Origin)	Request (D)	EOQ (Units)	Order Frequency (Times/Year)
1	Small Wooden Table	Bantul (Yogyakarta)	1,230	185	7
2	Terra Flower Vase	Kasongan (DIY)	1,170	185	6
3	Woven Basket Set	Kulonprogo (Yogyakarta Special Region)	1.102	163	7
4	Artificial Ornamental Plants	Klaten (Central Java)	1,512	174	9
5	Synthetic Rattan Chair	Cirebon (West Java)	1,351	173	8

3.6. System Implementation

System implementation is the stage of applying the results of the analysis and system design that have been carried out previously. At this stage, a prototype Supply Chain Management (SCM) system with the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method began to be implemented to assist the process of managing the inventory of decorative materials at Rahani Homedecor. This system was developed web-based using the PHP programming language with a MySQL database and run through the XAMPP web server. Through this system, the process of recording goods data, supplier data, and incoming goods transactions can be done computerized, making it easier for users to manage inventory data more quickly and accurately. The following are the results of the system design.

Figure 4. Login Page View

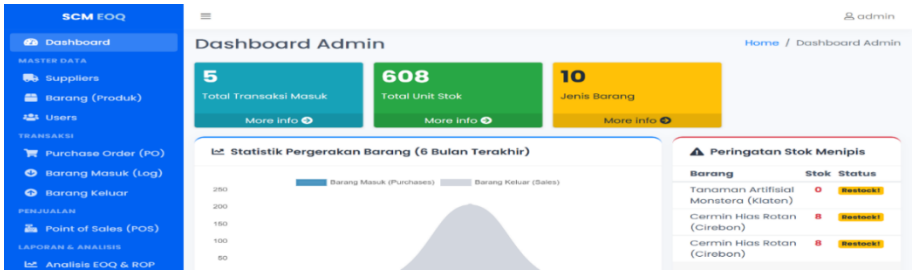

Figure 5. Admin Main Page View

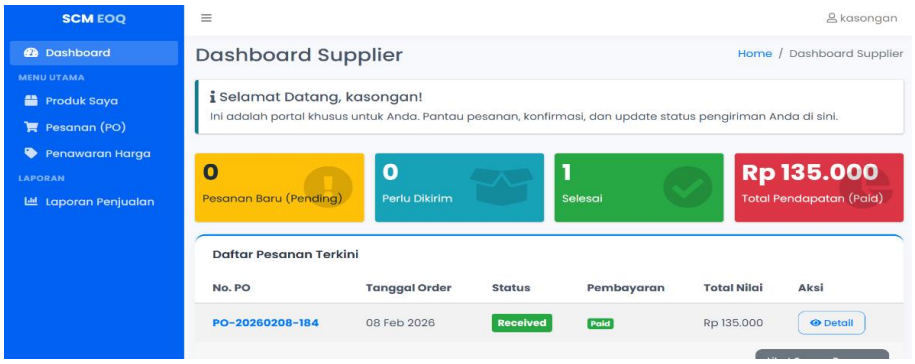

Figure 6. Supplier Main Page View

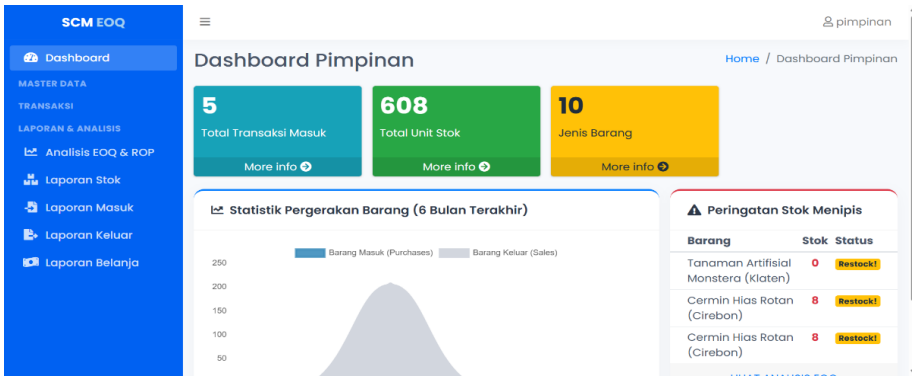

Figure 7. Main Leadership Page Display

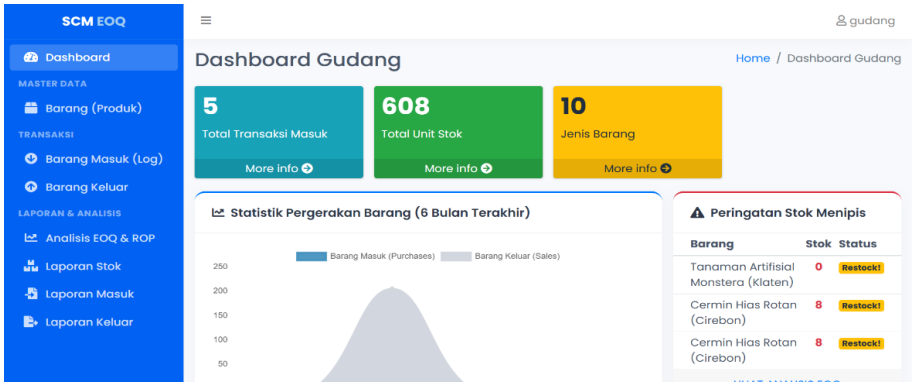

Figure 8. Warehouse Main Page View

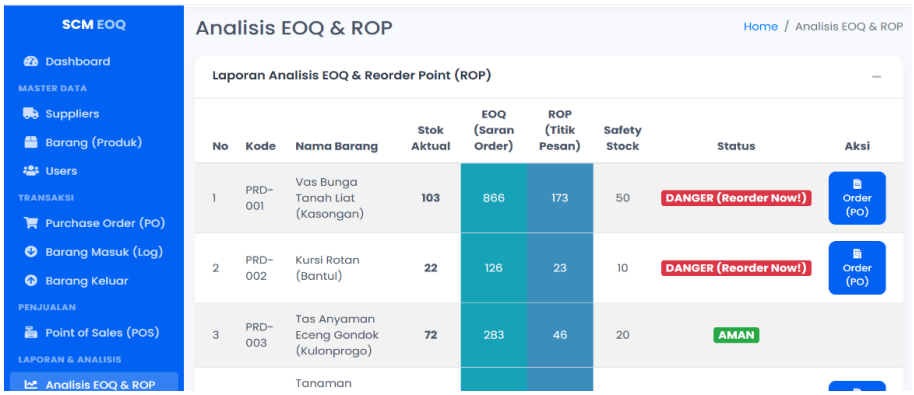

Figure 9. EOQ & ROP Analysis Page View

3.7. Comparison of Results

A comparison before and after the implementation of Supply Chain Management (SCM) with the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method approach shows a significant improvement in the performance of decorative material inventory at Rahani Homedecor. Before the system implementation, inventory management was still done manually so that stock information was not available in real time, the material ordering process was often late and the determination of purchase quantities was only based on estimates without measurable calculations. These conditions led to the risk of overstock and stockouts that impacted the increase in operational costs and disrupted the smoothness of business processes. After the implementation of the SCM prototype based on the EOQ method, the inventory management process became more structured and integrated. The system is able to help determine the optimal order quantity, facilitate stock monitoring, better manage supplier data and provide inventory information quickly and accurately. In addition, procurement decisions can be made based on valid data so that inventory control becomes more effective, the risk of shortages or excess stock can be minimized and the company's operational efficiency is increased. The following is a percentage image of the comparison before and after the implementation of Supply Chain Management (SCM) with the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method approach, Figure 10.

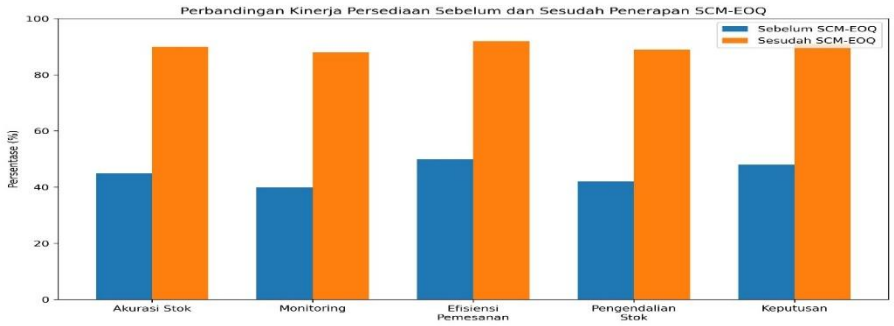

Figure 10. Percentage Comparison Graph of Inventory Performance Before and After Implementing the SCM EOQ Method

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results regarding the design of a Supply Chain Management (SCM) Prototype using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method, it has made a significant contribution to improving the performance of decorative material inventory management at Rahani Homedecor. Before the system was implemented, the inventory management process was still carried out manually, which often caused obstacles such as delays in stock recording, difficulties in monitoring the availability of goods, and determining the purchase quantity that was not based on measurable calculations. These conditions have the potential to cause excess inventory (overstock) or shortage of inventory (stockout) which can hamper the smooth operation of the company. After the implementation of SCM with the EOQ method approach, the inventory management process has become more structured, integrated, and easy to control. The system is able to provide more accurate stock information, simplify supplier data management, automate the purchasing transaction process, and help determine the optimal order quantity based on EOQ calculations. The results of the comparison before and after the system implementation show an increase in effectiveness and efficiency in inventory control, so that the company can minimize inventory costs while maintaining the availability of decorative materials according to operational needs. The implications of this research for the decoration industry indicate that the implementation of EOQ-based SCM can be a strategic solution in facing the challenges of increasingly complex inventory management. With a system that integrates inventory, purchasing, and supplier information, decoration companies can improve decision-making, accelerate the flow of information within the supply chain, and enhance business competitiveness through more effective cost control. Furthermore, this system can also help companies maintain a continuous supply of decorative materials, enabling optimal production and customer service. For further research, it is recommended that system development not only focus on the EOQ method, but also integrate other methods such as Reorder Point (ROP), Safety Stock, or Demand Forecasting to improve inventory planning accuracy.

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