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Management of Financial Report Recording at PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya

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Abstract: Managing financial report recording is a crucial aspect in company financial management, especially in the insurance sector which has high transaction complexity. PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya faces challenges in ensuring accuracy, efficiency and reliability in recording financial reports. This research aims to analyze and develop a more structured and integrated financial report recording system. The methods used include evaluating existing systems, identifying user needs, and designing and implementing technology-based solutions. The results of this research show that implementing the proposed system can increase operational efficiency, reduce recording errors, and increase the transparency of financial reports. The newly implemented system also facilitates faster and more accurate reporting, and supports better strategic decision making. This research makes a significant contribution to financial management practices in insurance companies and can be a reference for other companies with similar needs.

Keywords : Financial Management, Recording Financial Reports, Financial Information Systems, Operational Efficiency, PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya

1. INTRODUCTION

Management of financial report recording is a fundamental element in company operations that influences various aspects, including planning, control and financial reporting. In the insurance sector, where PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya operates, the high complexity of financial transactions and the need for compliance with various regulations make recording financial reports a very crucial activity. Accuracy in recording financial reports not only has an impact on the company's financial health, but also affects the reputation and trust of stakeholders.

PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya is one of the insurance companies that faces significant challenges in managing the recording of financial reports. With large and varied transaction volumes, as well as the need to ensure accuracy and transparency of reports, companies must have an effective and efficient recording system. However, the current recording system often faces problems such as inaccurate data, delays in producing reports, and difficulties in integrating with other systems.

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

A. System Definition

A system is a collection of things or elements or subsystems that work together or are connected in certain ways to form a single unit to carry out a function to achieve a goal (Sutanto, 2006).

A system can consist of part systems (*subsystems*) and each subsystem can consist of smaller subsystems or consist of components. *The* hardware subsystem

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can consist of input devices, processing devices, output devices and external storage. These subsystems interact and are interconnected to form a single unit so that the goals or objectives can be achieved (Jogiyanto, 2005).

B. Understanding Insurance

Insurance comes from the word insurance, which means coverage. This is a form of agreement between the insured or customer and the insurer or insurance company. In this case, the insurer is willing to cover a number of losses that the customer may experience in the future. However, previously the customer or insured must first make a premium payment to receive insurance benefits.

According to the law article 246 KUHD No. 2 of 1992, concerning insurance business which was promulgated on 11 February 1992, the definition of insurance as insurance or coverage is an agreement between two or more parties, where the insurer binds itself to the insured, by receiving an insurance premium. , to provide compensation to the insured due to losses, which are insured by the insurance party, such as damage to goods, buildings, vehicles or loss of profits and everything insured that can be legally accounted for. the possibility that the insured will suffer, arising from an uncertain event, or providing a payment based on the death or life of someone insured.

C. Basic Principles of Conventional Insurance

The basic principles of insurance that must be fulfilled by institutions or companies operating in the conventional insurance business are:

a. *Insurable interest* is the right to insure that arises from a financial relationship between the insured and the insured and is legally recognized.
b. *Utmost good faith* is an action to disclose accurately and completely all material facts regarding something to be insured, whether requested or not.
c. *Proximate cause* is a loss that arises due to a chain of events.
d. *Indeminity* is a mechanism by which the insurer provides financial compensation in an effort to place the insured in the financial position he or she was in immediately before the loss occurred.
e. *Subrogation* is the transfer of the right to sue from the insured to the insurer after the claim is paid

f. *Contribution* is the right of the insurer to invite other insurers who share the same liability, but it does not have to be the same obligation to the insured to contribute to providing *indemnity.*

D. Insurance Services Company Financial Cycle

A service company is a company that sells or provides services to meet consumer needs. In other words, service companies sell intangible "goods." Meanwhile, the financial cycle or often called the accounting cycle is the process of creating a company's financial reports for a certain period.

The accounting cycle always starts from transactions to the preparation of the company's financial reports and continues with the balance which is closed with a closing journal or up to a reversing journal. In essence, the accounting cycle in service companies is not much different from the accounting cycle in trading companies.

3. METHODOLOGY

To obtain data or materials that will be used in writing Financial Report Recording at PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE the author uses the following method:

1. Data Type

In preparing this practical work, the types of data that will be used are:

a. Primary data

This is data obtained directly from company leaders and employees of PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE Semarang branch to obtain data and reports regarding the preparation of financial reports.

b. Secondary Data

This is data obtained indirectly, namely by studying literature, books, documents, brochures, catalogs and reports related to the research object in order to obtain data or information about the financial reporting system.

2. Method of collecting data

In preparing this practical work, the data collection methods used are as follows:

a. Interview Method

The data collection method is by asking questions directly to the relevant parties, namely PT. ASURANSI EKA LLOYD JAYA Semarang branch regarding the

problems studied to obtain data regarding the preparation of financial reports which will be used as material for writing practical work reports.

b. Observation Method

The data collection method is by making direct observations on the object under study. To obtain actual data or information regarding the recording of financial reports to related parties, namely at PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE Semarang .

c. Documentation Method

Existing documents were studied to obtain information in this research. These documents include articles from magazines, newspapers or those related to the research topic.

4. Results and Discussion

A. Input Design

a. Password design

The password form or key form is the first form that appears when running the program. In order to enter the main menu of the Insurance Cash Flow Financial Information System, first open the password.

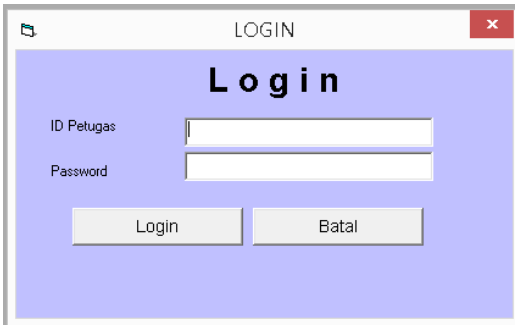


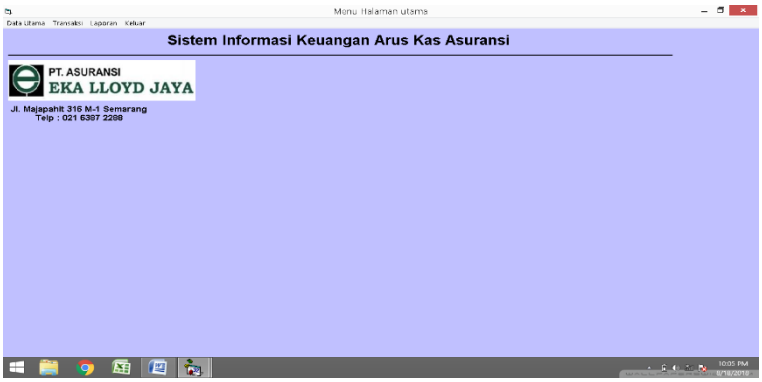
Image of Password Input Design

The password form consists of two *text boxes* and two *command buttons* , namely:

1. Enter the officer's ID name, then the cursor will move below the password.
2. Type Password **,** then the cursor will go to Login
3. Then click the Login button and the main menu will appear which can process master data.

b. Main menu design

The Main Menu Form is the main window of the program which consists of four menus, namely data main , Transaction Menu , Report Menu and Exit Menu. Each menu has a sub menu which functions to display the form.



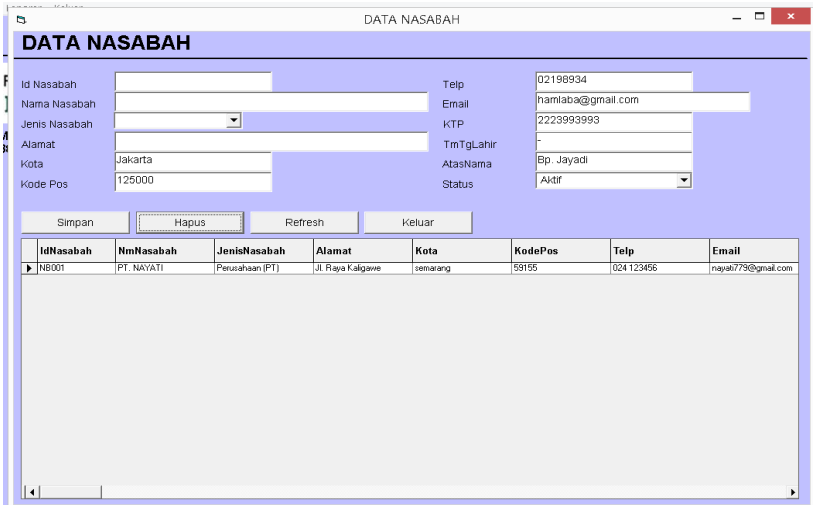
Main Menu Input Design Image

Information :

1. The main menu consists of Customer data and Officer Data
2. The Transaction Menu consists of premium payments and cash flow
3. Reports include customer reports, premium payment reports, cash flow reports
4. Exit is used to exit

c. Design customer data forms

The customer data form consists of twelve *textbox* functions as input media. Form Design customer data form It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



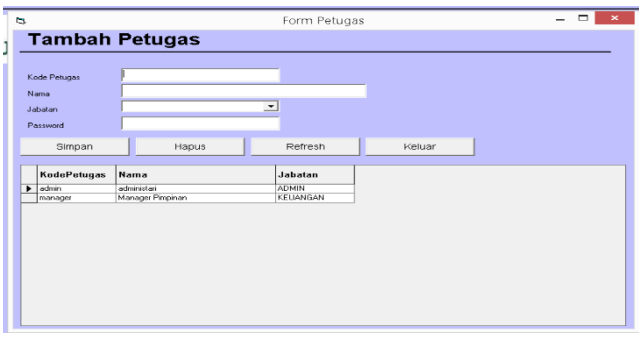
Customer Data Design Drawing

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form.
4. Exit is used to exit the form

d. design Add Officer

The added officer data form consists of four *The text box* functions as a data input medium for added officers It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



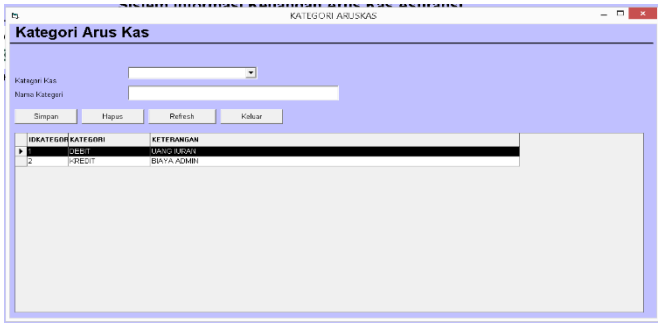
Design Image for Adding Officers

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

e. Cash Flow Category data design

The cash flow category data form consists of two *The textbox* functions as a data input medium for the cash flow category and also consists of four *CommandButtons* which function as command buttons.



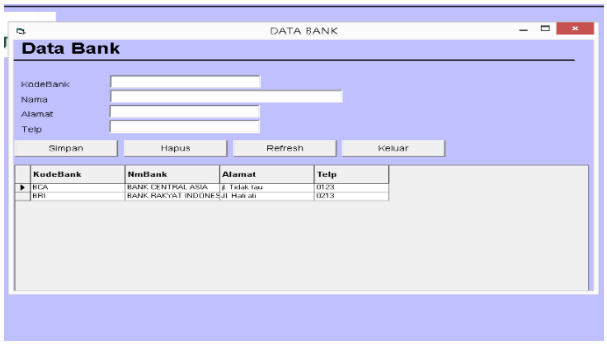
Cash Flow Category Design Image

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

f. Bank data design

The Bank data form consists of four *The textbox* functions as a media for inputting bank data It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



Data Bank Design Drawing

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete bar data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

g. Insurance Premium Submission Transaction Design

The Insurance Premium Submission Transaction Form consists of twelve *textboxes* which function as data input media for the Insurance Premium Submission Transaction and also consists of four *Command Buttons* which function as command buttons.

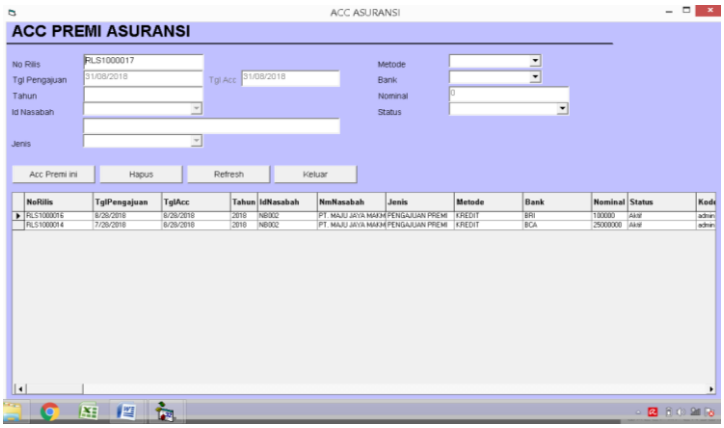
Image of Transaction Design for Submitting Insurance Premiums

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

h. Insurance Premium Acc Transaction Design

The Acc Insurance Premium Transaction Form consists of twelve *The textbox* functions as a data input medium for Acc Insurance Premium Transactions and also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



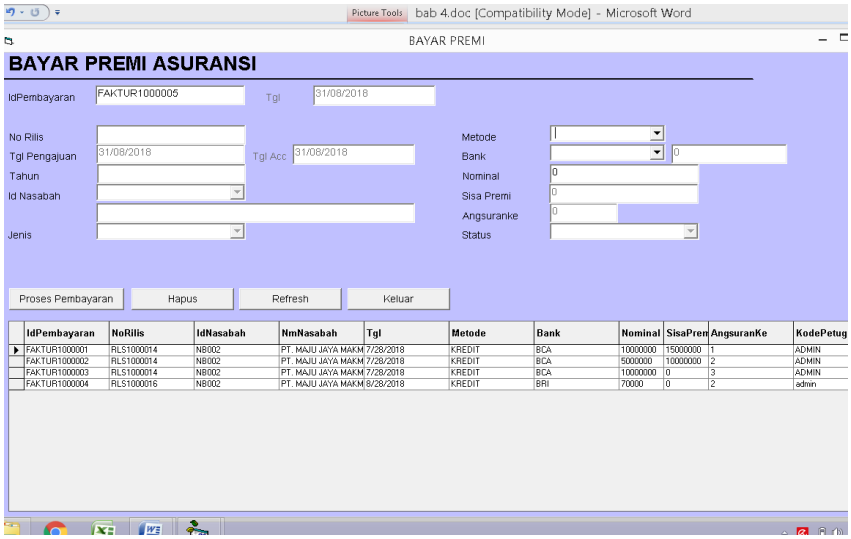
Insurance Premium Acc Transaction Design Image

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

i. Insurance Premium Payment Transaction Design

The Insurance Premium Payment Transaction Form consists of fifteen *text boxes* that function as data input media for Insurance Premium Payment Transactions It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



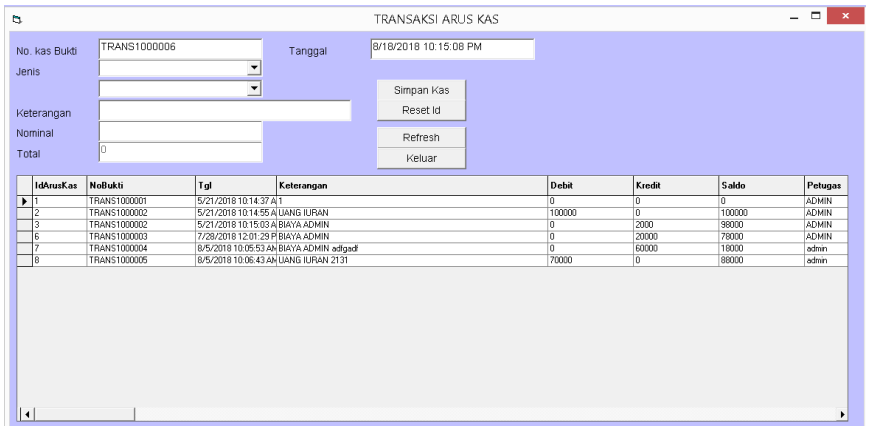
Design Image for Paying Insurance Premiums

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

j. Cash Flow Transaction Design

The Cash Flow Transaction Form consists of six *text boxes* which function as media for inputting Cash Flow data which also consists of four *CommandButton* whose function is as a command button.



Cash Flow Transaction Transaction Design Drawing

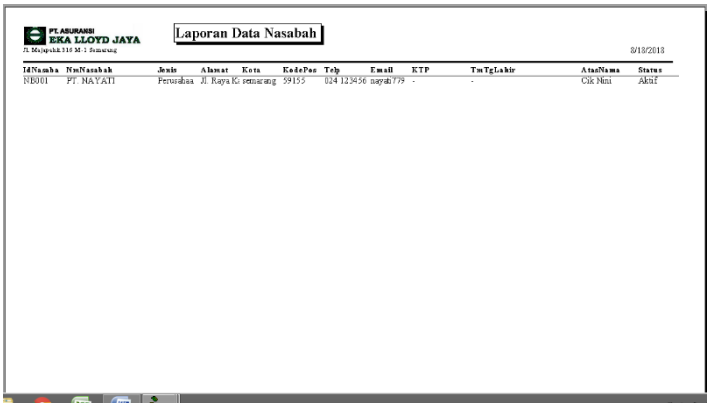
Information :

1. Save cash button, used to save the input cash data
2. The reset ID button is used to research data because if you don't research the ID, the balance will accumulate, for example, if you have already filled in a debit, it will be debited again.
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

B. Output Design

a. Design Customer Data Reports

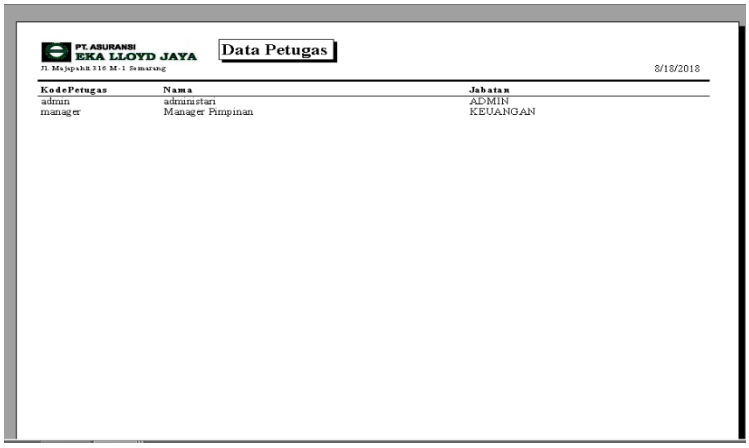
Customer Data Reports are used to display data reports customers overall.



of Customer Data Report Design

b. Officer Data Report Design

The officer data report is used to display the officer data report as a whole.


PT. ASURANSI EKA LLOYD JAYA

Data Petugas

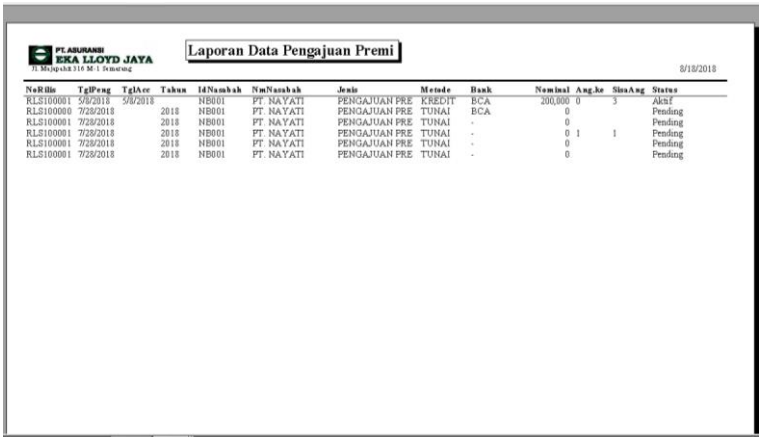
8/18/2018

KodePetugas	Nama	Jabatan
admin	administari	ADMIN
manager	Manager Pimpinan	KEUANGAN

Officer Data Report Design Image

c. Premium Submission Data Report Design

The Premium Submission Data Report is used to display the overall Premium Submission Data Report report.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Laporan Data Pengajuan Premi

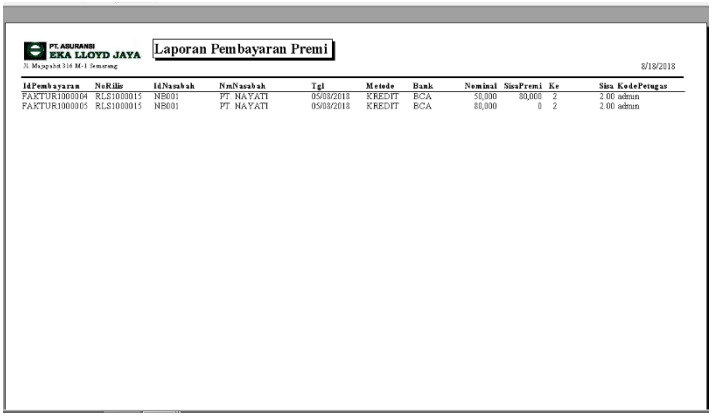
8/18/2018

NoRilis	TglPeng	TglAcc	Tahun	IdNasabah	NmNasabah	Jenis	Metode	Bank	Nominal	Ang.ke	SisaAng	Status
RLS100001	5/8/2018	5/8/2018		NB001	PT. NAYATI	PENGAJUAN PRE	KREDIT	BCA	200,000	0	3	Aktif
RLS100000	7/28/2018		2018	NB001	PT. NAYATI	PENGAJUAN PRE	TUNAI	BCA		0		Pending
RLS100001	7/28/2018		2018	NB001	PT. NAYATI	PENGAJUAN PRE	TUNAI	-		0		Pending
RLS100001	7/28/2018		2018	NB001	PT. NAYATI	PENGAJUAN PRE	TUNAI	-		0	1	1 Pending
RLS100001	7/28/2018		2018	NB001	PT. NAYATI	PENGAJUAN PRE	TUNAI	-		0		Pending
RLS100001	7/28/2018		2018	NB001	PT. NAYATI	PENGAJUAN PRE	TUNAI	-		0		Pending

Premium Submission Data Report Design Image

d. Premium Payment Report Design

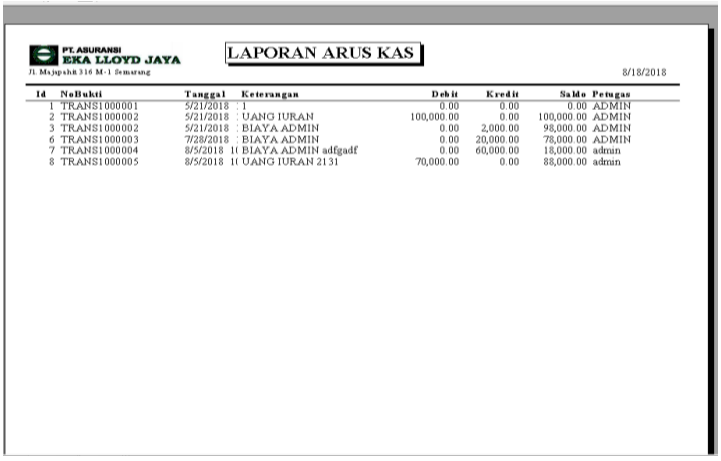
Premium Payment Report is used to display the overall premium payment report.



Premium Payment Report Design Image

e. Cash Flow Statement Design

The cash flow statement is used to display the overall cash flow report



Cash Flow Statement Design Image

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion carried out in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. A computerized *database accounting information system* makes it easier to input data and create reports more quickly and accurately.
2. With an information system, all data is stored in *a database.*
3. Reports can be generated automatically and can be reported at any time.
4. Make it easier for employees to collect data so that there is no accumulation of data, errors in data input, thus making data searches and service systems faster and more efficient and maximizing employee performance in data storage, especially in making reports.

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