Optimization of Soybean Raw Material Inventory in the Tofu Agroindustry Using the EOQ Formula in Mataram City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) Determine how to analyze the optimization of raw material inventory in the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City; (2) Determine the impact on sustainability in optimizing raw material inventory in the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City. The method used in this study is descriptive. The unit of analysis in this study is tofu entrepreneurs in Mataram City. This study was conducted in Mataram City, with 13 sub-districts; 2 were selected: Sekarbela Sub-district in Kekalik Jaya Village and Sandubaya Sub-district in Abiantubuh Baru Village, using quota sampling. Determination of sample areas using proportional random sampling, namely, 15 people. The number of samples was allocated to sub-districts using proportional random sampling, with Kekalik Jaya Village receiving 6 and Abiantubuh Baru Village receiving 8. The data used in this study are quantitative and qualitative. Data sources used include primary data and secondary data. Data collection was conducted through direct interviews with respondents. The results of this study are: (1) the analysis of soybean raw material inventory optimization in the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City is still not optimal based on the EOQ method analysis, the optimal order quantity is 34,403 kg per order, with a frequency of 20 times per year or around 1-2 times per month. This is much more efficient than the actual practice of 6,259 kg per order with a frequency of 109 times per year. The required safety stock is 7,114 kg to account for demand fluctuations and delivery delays during the 10-day lead time. The reorder point is 26,000 kg, with a total annual inventory cost of IDR 3,247,757, consisting of an ordering cost of IDR 1,623,867 and a storage cost of IDR 1,623,890. (2) The application of inventory optimization with the EOQ method has a significant positive impact on the sustainability of the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City. There was a very significant inventory cost saving of IDR 5,973,140, or 64.78% of the total actual inventory cost of IDR 9,220,897, mainly from a 81.81% reduction in ordering costs through reduced order frequency.

Keywords: Tofu Agroindustry, Analysis of Raw Material Inventory Optimization

INTRODUCTION

One of the food crops cultivated in Indonesia is soybeans (Adiaksa, 2016). Soybeans are a food crop rich in fats, vitamins, minerals, and high levels of vegetable protein. Soybean cultivation is often carried out on smallholder farms, often on a household scale. Soybeans are also one of the most widely consumed *horticultural crops* in Indonesia, after rice and corn. Besides being consumed directly, soybeans can also be used as a raw material for home and large-scale industries, including tempeh, tofu, soy sauce, and soy milk (Septiadi et al., 2020).

Soybean production in West Nusa Tenggara Province has been declining annually over the past few years, driven by declining demand for local soybeans. This decline in demand is driven by businesses switching to cheaper, higher-quality imported soybeans, leading tofu producers to do the same. West Nusa Tenggara Province achieved its highest production in 2020, reaching 32,415 tons, and decreased to 8,770 tons in 2024. (West Nusa Tenggara Province Agriculture and Plantation Office 2024)

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Raw material inventory is maintained so the company is not completely dependent on its traders regarding quantity and delivery time. If there is a procurement of required raw materials that are not available in the company concerned or the company does not have raw material inventory, while the raw materials concerned have not arrived due to various possible occurrences, the implementation of production process activities in the company will be disrupted in its management (Nova, 2013).

Inventory management encompasses systems for managing inventory. It examines how inventory items are classified and how accurate inventory records are maintained. Next, we will examine inventory control in the service sector. Inventory management is also an investment that is always a system for companies to maintain *safety stock* to prevent price spikes or fluctuations. Decisions regarding how much and when to order are complex issues in inventory management. Maintaining warehouse stock control requires precise calculations. Inventory control techniques will estimate the optimal inventory level required (Hamzah et al., 2021).

Inventory optimization is a process of managing inventory of goods or raw materials in a planned and systematic manner to achieve the most efficient and effective inventory conditions (Sarusu, & Suherman, 2025). Efficiency means minimizing inventory costs, while effectiveness means guaranteeing the availability of raw materials to meet production needs. According to Heizer and Render (2017), inventory management aims to determine the optimal inventory level, the optimal ordering time, and the minimum inventory costs without disrupting smooth operations. Thus, inventory optimization is an important part of the operations and logistics management system.

Every company maintains inventory to achieve optimal levels by balancing the costs of excessive and insufficient inventory (Lahu & Sumarauw, 2017). Businesses need to understand how to provide raw materials, treating them as the primary target within a company. There are several agro-industries in Mataram City that produce various processed soybean products, including tofu. The existence and sustainability of the industry are inseparable from the availability of raw materials, human resources, and markets (Septhyana, 2011, cit. Apriani, 2024).

The implementation of production management inventory control aims to minimize inventory costs and optimize expenditures on production raw materials. Lahu et al., (2017) cit. Ningrum et al., (2024) So based on the background above, researchers can find out the problems faced by business actors in the analysis method of optimizing raw material inventory to increase the efficiency of production activities, so researchers are interested in conducting research on how raw material inventory management in the tofu-making agro-industry, and the impact of raw material inventory management on business sustainability entitled "Optimization of Soybean Raw Material Inventory in the Tofu Agro-industry Using the EOQ Formula Method in Mataram City"

Based on the background description above, the objectives of this study are: (1) To find out how to analyze the optimization of raw material supplies in the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City; (2) To find out the impact on sustainability in optimizing raw material supplies in the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a descriptive method (Adwisastra et al, 2020). The unit of analysis in this study is tofu entrepreneurs in Mataram City. This study was conducted in Mataram City, with 13 sub-districts; 2 were selected: Sekarbela Sub-district in Kekalik Jaya Village and Sandubaya Sub-district in Abiantubuh Baru Village, using the Quota Sampling Technique. Determination of sample areas using proportional random sampling with Kekalik Jaya Village, with 6 people, and Abiantubuh Baru Village, with 9 people. The data used in this study are both quantitative and qualitative. The data sources include both primary and secondary data.

Data collection was conducted using survey methods, specifically direct interviews with respondents (Jailani, MS 2023).

The analysis in this study uses EOQ, Safety Stock, ROP, and TIC methods. The formulas used are as follows

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EOQ method

This method is used to determine the most efficient amount of raw material orders, so that inventory costs are the lowest, using the following formula (laoli et al 2022):

EOQ= $\sqrt{2.D.S}$

Information:

EOQ = Economic purchase quantity of raw materials per month (kg)

S = Ordering cost per order (IDR)

D = Quantity of raw material orders (kg)

H = Storage cost (IDR)

To determine how many times a company can make purchases in a year, it is necessary to calculate the inventory frequency, which can be done using the formula for calculating inventory.

Estimated Order Quantity = D / Q

Information:

D = Annual demand

Q = Economic purchase quantity of raw materials (EOQ)

The calculation for calculating the annual ordering cost, the ordering cost formula is as follows:

Total Order Cost = (D / Q) × S

Information:

D = Annual demand (demand)

Q = Economic purchase quantity of raw materials (EOQ)

S = Cost per order

The calculation to calculate the annual storage cost formula for storage costs using the EOQ method is as follows:

Total Storage Cost = (Q / 2) × H

Where:

Q = Economic purchase quantity of raw materials (EOQ)

H = Raw material storage costs

Safety stock

Safety stock is used to prevent stock shortages (stockouts) when demand is uncertain or supply is delayed. The following formula is used:

Safety stock = (Maximum Usage - Average Usage) x *Lead Time*

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Reorder point (ROP)

Reorder point (ROP) is used to determine when a company should reorder raw materials so that stock does not run out while waiting for orders to arrive (lead *time)*. The following formula is used:

ROP= (d x L) + SS

Information

d = Level of raw material requirements per unit L =
Lead Time (grace *time)* ss = Safety stock

Total raw material inventory cost or *Total Inventory Cost* (TIC)

TIC is used to calculate the total inventory costs so that the company can find out whether the raw material ordering policy used is efficient or not, the following formula is used:

TIC = (D / Q × S) + (Q / 2 × H)

Information:

Q = Economic purchase quantity of raw materials (EOQ)

DI = Amount of raw material purchases (IDR)

S = Ordering cost per order (IDR)

H = Raw material storage costs (IDR)

D/Q = Frequency of ordering raw materials

Q/2 = Average inventory

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Controlling Soybean Raw Material Inventory in the Tofu Agroindustry

Controlling raw material inventory is very important for the agro-industry, as inventory levels determine the costs incurred and the effectiveness and efficiency of the business (Larasati et al., 2021).

Purchase and Use of Soybean Raw Materials

Soybeans are a key component in tofu production, determining the quality and quantity of the final product. Data on soybean purchases and usage are presented in the following table:

Table 2. Purchase and Use of Soybean Raw Materials in 2025

No	Month	Purchase (kg)	Usage (kg)	Difference (kg)
1.	January	3,733	3,372	361
2.	February	3,833	3,593	240
3.	March	5,767	5,200	567
4.	April	4,227	4,731	496

5.	May	4,220	3,771	449
6.	June	3,093	3,772	321
7.	July	3,980	3,487	493
8.	August	3,900	3,525	375
9.	September	4,947	3,505	442
10.	October	4.147	3,787	360
11.	November	3,740	3,465	275
12.	December	3,487	3,119	368
Amount		50,073	45,327	4,746
Average		4,173	3,777	396

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 2, the total purchase of raw materials is 50,073 kg, with an average monthly purchase of 4,173 kg, while the total usage is 45,327 kg, with an average monthly usage of 3,777 kg. From this data, there is a difference of 4,746 kg per year or around 9.48% of the total purchase. This occurs because of unplanned safety stock depreciation, or the time lag between purchase and use.

Raw Material Order Frequency

Order frequency is the number of times respondents order raw materials in a certain time period. Based on research results, the frequency of ordering soybean raw materials varies among respondents. The total number of orders for all respondents in one month was 37, with an average of 2.47 per respondent.

Raw Material Ordering Cost

Ordering costs are the costs incurred to procure soybean raw materials until they are received. The magnitude of these costs is influenced by the frequency of raw material orders (Larasati et al., 2021). Table 3. Soybean Raw Material Ordering Costs in 2025

No.	**Type of Fee**	**Monthly Fee (IDR)**	**Annual Fee (IDR)**
1.	Telephone Charges	12,333	148,000
2.	Labor Costs	152,000	1,824,000
	Total	**164,333**	**1,972,000**

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

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Based on Table 3, the cost of ordering soybean raw materials in the tofu agro-industry in Mataram City is relatively fixed at IDR 164,333 per month. The total ordering cost in one year reaches IDR 1,972,000. This ordering cost includes labor costs for the ordering process and telephone communication with suppliers. This relatively fixed ordering cost facilitates inventory management calculations because it can be predicted with certainty. The cost of ordering soybean raw materials is IDR 82,167 for each order. This value will be used as a component in the calculation of the Economic Order Quantity.

Raw Material Storage Costs

Table 4. Soybean Raw Material Storage Costs in 2025

No	Month	Storage Costs (IDR)
1.	January	370,000
2.	February	376,667
3.	March	510,000
4.	April	486,667
5.	May	370,000
6.	June	370,000
7.	July	370,000
8.	August	370,000
9.	September	370,000
10.	October	370,000
11.	November	370,000
12.	December	370,000
Amount		4,703,333
Average		391,944

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

The total storage cost of soybean raw materials in 2024 was IDR 4,703,333 with an average of IDR 391,944 per month. The highest storage cost was IDR 510,000 in March, while the lowest was IDR 370,000 in most months. This variation in storage costs can be caused by differences in the amount of inventory stored and the duration of storage in each month. The storage cost for soybean raw materials was IDR 94,404 per kg.

Analysis of Raw Material Inventory Optimization Using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method

Calculation of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is a method used to determine the optimal quantity of raw materials to minimize total inventory costs (Apriyani & Muhsin, 2017). The EOQ calculation considers order costs, storage costs, and raw material requirements in a certain period (Triagustin & Himawan, 2022).

Table 5. Number of Economic Purchases of Soybean Raw Materials per Month in 2025.

No	Month	D (kg)	S (IDR)	H (IDR)	EOQ (kg)	F
1	January	3,733	82,166.6	99,107	2,488.05	1.50
2	February	3,833	82,166.6	98,261	2,521.15	1.52
3	March	5,767	82,166.6	88,439	3,108.15	1.86
4	April	5,227	82,166.6	93,112	3,037.19	1.72
5	May	4,220	82,166.6	87,678	2,812.38	1.50
6	June	4,093	82,166.6	90,391	2,727.97	1.50
7	July	3,980	82,166.6	92,965	2,652.44	1.50
8	August	3,900	82,166.6	94,872	2,599.12	1.50
9	September	3,947	82,166.6	93,750	2,630.22	1.50
10	October	4.147	82,166.6	89,228	2,763.51	1.50
11	November	3,740	82,166.6	98,930	2,492.51	1.50
12	December	3,487	82,166.6	106,119	2,323.66	1.50
	Amount	50,074	985,999.2	1,132,852	32,156.35	18.60
	Average	4,173	82,166.6	94,404	2,679.70	1.55

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 5, the largest economic purchase of soybean raw materials occurred in March, namely 3,108.15 kg, with a purchase frequency of 1.86 times and a storage cost of IDR 88,439/kg. The lowest economic purchase amount occurred in December, namely 2,323.66 kg, with an order frequency of 1.50 times and the highest storage cost of IDR 106,119/kg.

The total requirement for soybean raw materials during 2024 is 50,074 kg with an average monthly demand of 4,172.83 kg. The average EOQ per month is 2,679.70 kg with an average ordering frequency of 1.55 or 1-2 times per month.

Safety Stock Calculation

Safety stock is necessary to address various situations, including increases in raw material usage beyond estimated requirements and delays in the delivery of ordered goods. Therefore, safety stock can mitigate fluctuations in demand and waiting times for raw materials (Pratiwi et al., 2019).

Based on calculations with data: Maximum usage per month = 78,000 kg (March), Average usage per month = 56,659 kg, Lead Time = 10 days. So, Safety Stock = (2,600 - 1,888.64) × 10 days = 7,113.61 kg or rounded to 7,114 kg. This safety stock is important, especially when facing significant demand fluctuations, as seen in the difference between the maximum usage (78,000 kg in March) and the minimum usage (46,780 kg in

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December). By maintaining a safety stock of 7,114 kg, the tofu agro-industry can ensure production continuity even in the event of a surge in demand or supplier delays.

Reorder Point Calculation

Reorder point, or reorder point, is a method for determining when the tofu agroindustry will reorder so that the receipt of ordered raw materials is on time. Based on the average data from 15 respondents in the tabulation, the tofu agroindustry requires a lead time of 10 days (0.333 months) from the time the order is placed until the raw materials are received.

Based on the calculation: d = 1,888.64 kg per day, L (Lead Time) = 10 days, SS (Safety Stock) = 7,114 kg. Then ROP = (1,888.64 × 10) + 7,114 = 26,000.39 kg or rounded to 26,000 kg. Orders must be made before the supply of soybean raw materials in the warehouse runs out, because it takes a Lead time (grace time) of around 10 days from the time of ordering until the soybean raw materials arrive at the warehouse.

With a ROP of 26,000 kg, the agro-industry has sufficient buffer to meet needs during the waiting period (10 days × 1,888.64 kg/day = 18,886 kg) plus safety stock (7,114 kg) to anticipate demand fluctuations or delivery delays.

Calculation of Total Inventory Cost using the EOQ Method

The calculation of the total cost of raw material inventory (Total Inventory Cost) demonstrates that, with the optimal amount of raw material purchases determined by the EOQ method, the optimal total cost of raw material inventory is also achieved.

Table 6. Total Cost of Soybean Raw Material Inventory per Month in 2025

No. Month	D (kg)	EOQ (kg)	T1 (IDR)	T2 (IDR)	TIC (IDR)
January	3,733	2,488.05	123,291.66	123,291.56	246,583.31
February	3,833	2,521.15	124,931.98	123,852.99	248,797.16
March	5,767	3,108.15	152,432.89	137,447.66	289,886.82
April	5,227	3,037.19	141,399.75	141,399.54	282,799.49
May	4,220	2,812.38	123,291.66	123,350.09	246,583.31
June	4,093	2,727.97	123,291.66	123,351.89	246,583.31
July	3,980	2,652.44	123,291.66	123,353.61	246,583.31
August	3,900	2,599.12	123,291.66	123,354.88	246,583.31
September	3,947	2,630.22	123,291.66	123,354.13	246,583.31
October	4.147	2,763.51	123,291.66	123,351.12	246,583.31
November	3,740	2,492.51	123,291.66	123,357.59	246,583.31
December	3,487	2,323.66	123,291.66	123,362.38	246,583.31
Amount	50,074	32,156.35	1,528,389.56	1,512,827.44	3,040,733.35
Average	4,173	2,679.70	127,365.80	126,068.95	467,805.13

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 6 shows that the highest TIC was recorded in March at IDR 289,886.82, driven by high demand for raw materials that month. The total inventory cost using the EOQ method was IDR 3,040,733.13 per year, with an average of IDR 467,809.13 per month.

Comparison of Actual Policy with EOQ Method

A comparison between respondents' actual purchasing policies and the EOQ method recommendations is necessary to determine the current level of inventory management efficiency (Pratiwi et al., 2019).

Table 7. Comparison of Actual Purchasing Policy with the EOQ Method

No	Comparative Aspects	Current Policy	EOQ method
1.	Average Purchase per Month (kg)	4,173.00	2,679.70
2.	Order Frequency per Month (times)	2.47	1.55
3.	Safety Stock (kg)	Unplanned	473.86
4.	Reorder Point (kg)	Unplanned	Regarding the monthly needs
No	Comparative Aspects	Current Policy	EOQ method
5.	Ordering System	Conventional	Systematic planning
Average TIC per Month (IDR)		768,408.00	127,427.03

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 7 shows a significant difference between the actual policy and the EOQ method recommendations. Respondents purchased an average of 4,173 kg of soybeans per month, with a frequency of 2.47 times, while the EOQ method recommended purchasing 2,679.70 kg, with a frequency of 1.55 times per month. Implementing the EOQ method can reduce the risk of stockouts while optimizing inventory costs.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

1. Soybean inventory management in the tofu agroindustry in Mataram City is still conventional and inefficient. The results of the EOQ calculation show that the average economic purchase quantity is 2,679.70 kg per month, with an optimal ordering frequency of 1.55, or 1-2 times per month, or 18.60 times per year. Much more efficient than the actual practice of only 6,259 kg per order, 109 times per year. *The safety requirement* is 473.86 kg per month to account for demand fluctuations during the 10-day lead time, with a reorder point of 26,000 kg per year. The total inventory cost using the EOQ method is IDR 3,040,733 per year or an average of IDR 127,427.03 per month, where the total available inventory EOQ + *Safety stock* averages 3,153.56 kg capable of meeting production needs for 23 working days.

2. The implementation of EOQ resulted in significant cost savings of IDR 5,973,140, or 64.78% of actual costs, primarily through a reduction in ordering costs of up to 81.81%. Planned *safety stock* and *reorder points ensured smooth production without* stockouts. Although requiring higher working capital, this efficiency increased profitability and supported business sustainability, while also opening up opportunities for improving quality, markets, and production capacity.

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Suggestions

It is recommended that the tofu agro-industry in Mataram City gradually implement the EOQ method, depending on capital and storage capacity. This can be achieved by increasing the number of orders and reducing their frequency until optimal conditions are reached. Cooperation with suppliers needs to be strengthened to maintain supply stability and consistent lead times. EOQ calculations also need to be periodically evaluated due to price fluctuations and changes in demand. The local government, through relevant agencies, is expected to provide aid and training in inventory management to improve business efficiency and competitiveness.

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