Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) ARTESIS PLANTIJN HOGESCHOOL ANTWERPEN

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Course - ERP

Agenda:

 Part I: EIS – Introduction to the concept and different types

Part II: Go into detail on ERP

What is ERP?
Common/Generic Processes
Integration
Project approach

Impact on enterprises

Part III: Introduction to CRM



ERP – Planning & evaluation

Evaluation:

- Paper to read:
 - Paper IT Doesn't Matter by Nicholas G.Carr, as published in Harvard Business Review
- Written examinations:
 - Questions based on theory (slides, which will be made available on Blackboard+ own notes)
 - Question regarding your insights on the paper: apply theory and insights gained during this course to the statements made by Nicholas G.Carr

ERP – Planning & evaluation

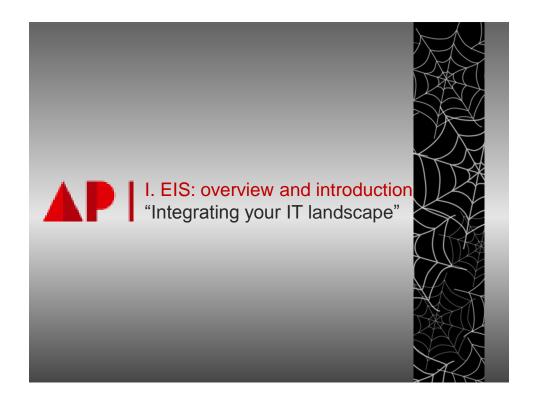
Planning:

- Theory lessons:
 - Friday, 8.45 10.45 (TI) and 11:00 13:00 (LM)
 - Classroom 324 (TI) and 327 (LM)
- Time to read the paper (TBD)
 - 1 contactmoment will not be used for class, but can be used for reading the paper. Exact date to be anounced.





Part I: Enterprise Information Systems – An introduction Integration, standards, best practices



Enterprise information Systems

EIS: Enterprise Information Systems

Software - options

Custom Development Packaged software, like EIS

EIS variants:

CRM

ERP

SCM

SRM

. . .

Enterprise information Systems

Benefits?

Specialization
Continuous improvement
Best Practices of "Industry Leaders"
Often early adopters
Stable platform

Disadvantages?

Standard solution
Rigid to change
Custom development within frame
Expensive (or isn't it?)

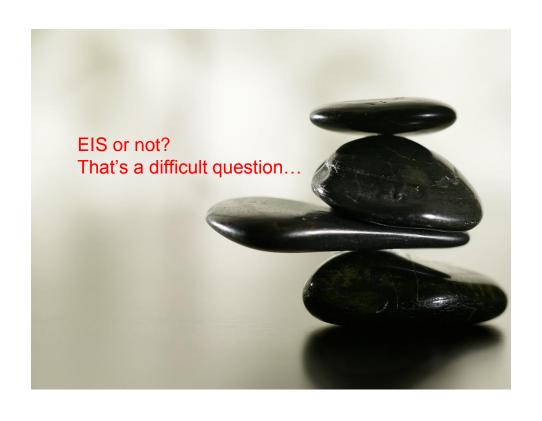
EIS = Expensive?

YES

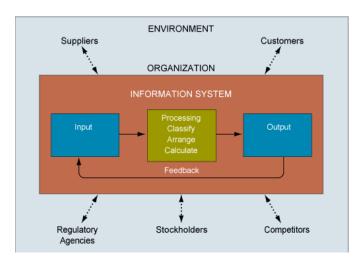
Prices are high
Prices are often per user
Too many features you don't use
Integration with other software often
difficult

NO

Proven Product
Often Best Of Breed
Stable
Same functionality with Custom Dev. = often
more expensive



EIS in the organization



What Enterprise Information Systems exist?

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ERP
MRP
MRP II
CRM
SCM
SRM
BI
ECM
MDM
PLM
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MRP: the first steps towards integration

MRP → MRP II → ERP

WHAT? Material Requirements Planning WHY? To make a correct estimate of needed resources in a production process.

*1970/1980

*Keep track of raw materials & semi-finished products

MRP²

MRP → MRP II → ERP

WHAT? Manufacturing Resource Planning WHY? MRP was not sufficient. Additional info needed:

*PLANNING (e.g. MPS, CRP)

*(Product) COSTING

*PRODUCT DESIGN/PLM (e.g. BOM, routing...)

ERP

MRP → MRP II → ERP

WHAT? Enterprise Resource Planning WHY? Integrated system that goes further than the production department.

^{*}Sales & Distribution

^{*}HRM/HCM

^{*}Finance & Controlling

^{*}Purchasing

ERP

MRP → MRP II → ERP

INTEGRATION

Between departments, plants, subsidiaries With customers, vendors... One SW Platform, one SW supplier, 'one' technology

Definition:

An ERP system is a software system that is used to collect & process information across all areas (both internal and external) of the organization, in order to optimize the organization and its processes.

ERP

MRP → MRP II → ERP

HOWEVER...

- *Focus of ERP is internal/the own organization
- *Expansion is possible (and frequent)
- CRM
- SRM
- ...

Vendors:









CRM

WHAT? Customer Relationship Management WHY? Offering optimal service towards customers and allowing customer self service options

"It is 6-7 times more expensive to gain a new customer than retain an existing customer." (Harvard Business Review)





