

ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP)

AGENDA

1. What is ERP
2. Core ERP Modules
3. Key Benefits Of ERP
4. How ERP Works
5. Deployment Models
6. The ERP Implementation Lifecycle
7. Conclusion

What is ERP?

- A software system that manages and integrates a company's financials, supply chain, operations, reporting, manufacturing, and human resources activities.



Core ERP Modules

- **Finance:** General ledger, accounts payable/receivable.
- **HRMS:** Payroll, recruitment, and employee lifecycle.
- **Supply Chain:** Inventory, procurement, and logistics.
- **CRM:** Sales, marketing, and customer support.
- **Manufacturing:** Production planning and shop floor control.



How ERP Works

- **Centralized Database:** All departments feed into and pull from one single source of truth, eliminating duplicate data.
- **Real-Time Integration:** When one department enters data (e.g., a Sale), the system instantly updates related modules like Inventory and Finance.
- **Process Automation:** Manual tasks, such as generating invoices or tracking stock levels, are handled automatically by the system logic.
- **Unified Reporting:** Management gets a 360-degree view of the business through live dashboards and integrated analytics.

The ERP Implementation Lifecycle

- **Discovery & Planning:** Defining requirements and project scope.
- **Design:** Mapping business processes to the ERP software.
- **Development & Configuration:** Setting up the system and migrating data.
- **Testing (UAT):** Ensuring the system works for the end-users.
- **Deployment & Support:** Going live and continuous monitoring.



Deployment Models

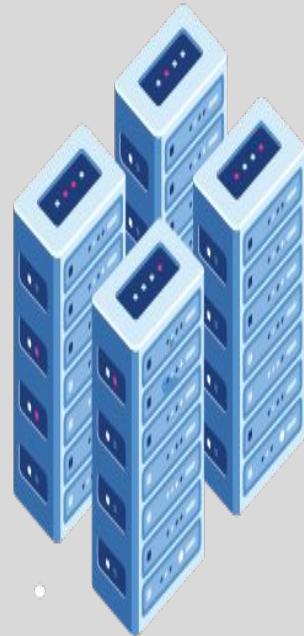
- **On-Premises:** Software installed locally on company servers; high control but high maintenance.
- **Cloud ERP (SaaS):** Hosted by the provider; lower upfront costs, automatic updates, and high scalability.
- **Hybrid ERP:** A mix of on-premises and cloud solutions to meet specific compliance or performance needs.



Cloud ERP



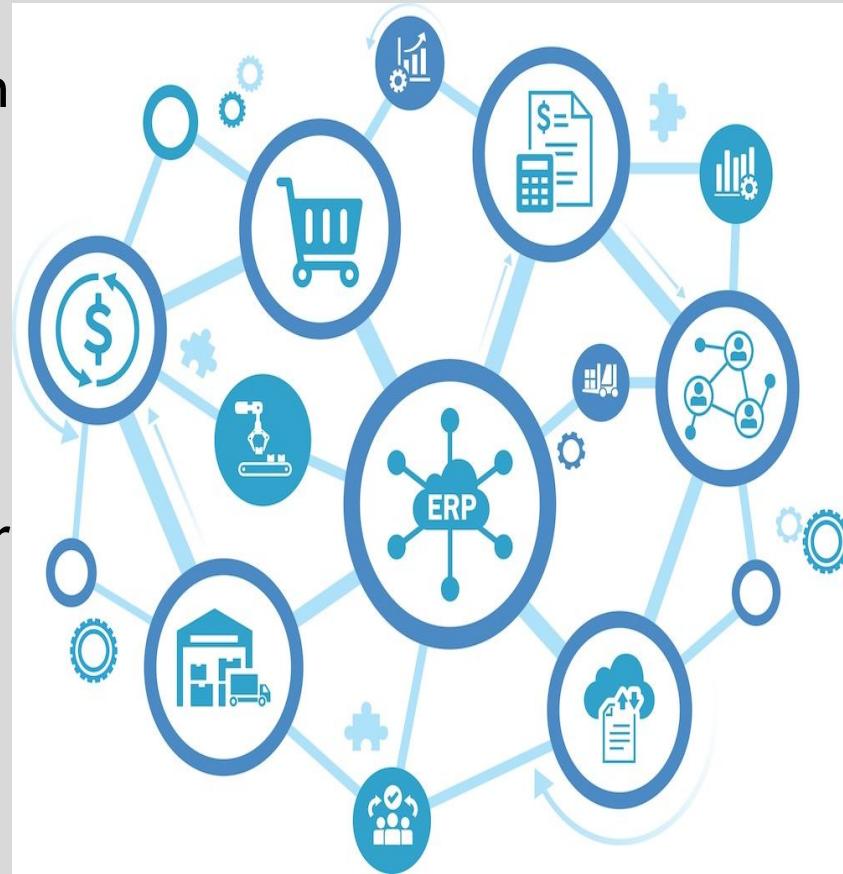
Hybrid ERP



On-Premises ERP

Key Benefits of ERP

- **Operational Efficiency:** Automation of manual tasks (e.g., auto-generating invoices).
- **Improved Collaboration:** Seamless data sharing between departments (e.g., Sales talking to Inventory).
- **Data-Driven Decisions:** Advanced analytics and real-time reporting for management.
- **Cost Savings:** Reduced operational costs through better resource management.



Conclusion

- ERP serves as the **digital backbone** of an organization, unifying people, processes, and data into a single, cohesive system.
- By eliminating data silos and automating manual workflows, it drives significant **operational efficiency** and reduces overhead costs.
- Real-time visibility across all departments empowers leadership to make **data-driven decisions** with confidence and speed.
- Investing in an ERP system is a strategic move toward long-term **scalability** and digital transformation in a competitive market.

THANK YOU