

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

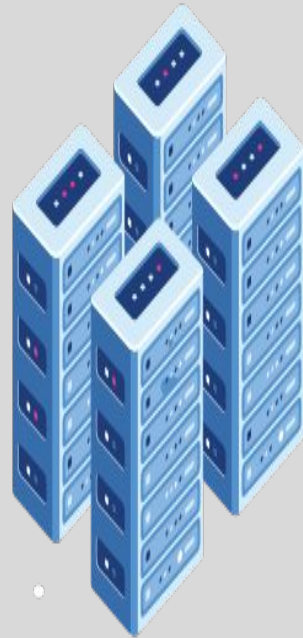
- **On-Premises:** Software installed locally on company servers; high control but high maintenance.
- **Cloud ERP (SaaS):** Hosted by the provider; lower upfront costs, automatic updates, and high scalability.
- **Hybrid ERP:** A mix of on-premises and cloud solutions to meet specific compliance or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