INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS (IJEFE) e-ISSN: 3063-3648
Vol. 2 No. 1 July 2025, page 91-105

THE INFLUENCE OF CLOUD-BASED ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP) IMPLEMENTATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Fatimah*
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: fatimahumpar11@gmail.com

Nur Amalia Ashar
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: ameliaamel20202020@gmail.com

Anggie Wulandari
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: anggiewulandari100804@gmail.com

Surianti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: suriyantibarru@gmail.com

Rahmat Feri Ismail
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: rahmatferiismail3@gmail.com

Ainul
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: ainulllabdrahim011@gmail.com

Dharul Islamanandad
Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia
E-mail: dharulislamananda910@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to examine the impact of implementing cloud-based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems on the effectiveness of accounting information systems (AIS) through a literature review approach. Cloud ERP is a technological solution that offers cross-functional data integration and real-time access, which has the potential to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and accuracy of accounting information. This study was conducted by reviewing various scientific publications, books, and industry reports published in the last 5 to 10 years. The study results indicate that cloud-based ERP contributes positively to the improvement of operational efficiency, accuracy of

financial reporting, and ease of information access that supports strategic decision-making. Features such as transaction automation, audit trails, and module integration in cloud ERP have proven to enhance the quality of information produced by the accounting system. However, the effectiveness of the system is still influenced by factors such as organizational readiness, user training, and implementation suitability.
Keywords: Cloud-Based ERP, Accounting Information Systems, Effectiveness, Data Integration, Financial Reporting.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting Information Systems (AIS) are an important component in supporting the managerial decision-making process in various organizations. With an effective AIS, companies can present accurate, relevant, and timely financial data. The data generated from this system serves as the basis for performance evaluation, planning, and control of operational activities. SIA not only functions as a recording tool but also as a strategic means of creating added value (Hasanudin, 2024). Therefore, the effectiveness of SIA greatly determines the quality of decisions made by management. The improvement of SIA quality has become one of the focuses in the digital transformation in the field of accounting.

With the advancement of technology, accounting information systems are shifting from conventional models to integrated systems based on information technology. One of the widely adopted innovations is the use of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), particularly cloud-based systems. ERP is an integrated system that combines various functions within an organization, including finance, inventory, purchasing, and human resources. By using a cloud platform, ERP not only facilitates real-time data access but also reduces dependence on local infrastructure. The cloud model offers greater flexibility, scalability, and cost efficiency (Akrong et al., 2022). This makes cloud-based ERP an attractive option for organizations, especially those looking to enhance system integration efficiently.

In the context of accounting, cloud-based ERP has great potential to enhance the effectiveness of accounting information systems. This system enables faster and more automated transaction recording, as well as more accurate and timely financial reporting. The accounting module in ERP is directly connected to other modules such as inventory and purchasing, thereby reducing data errors and information duplication (Togatorop, 2022). In addition, the security features and audit trail in cloud ERP also support the transparency and accountability of financial data. The ease of access from

various locations provides users with the flexibility to monitor financial conditions at any time. Thus, cloud ERP is believed to support the main goal of SIA, which is to provide relevant financial information for decision-making.

However, the implementation of cloud-based ERP does not always go smoothly in every organization. Various challenges arise, ranging from user resistance, limited human resources, to errors in system configuration. Not all organizations are able to maximize ERP features optimally to support the effectiveness of AIS. Some reports mention a mismatch between user needs and the system implemented (Indrayani, 2022). In addition, technical constraints and lack of training also affect system performance. This indicates that the success of cloud ERP implementation highly depends on the internal readiness of the organization.

The gap or disparity between expectations and reality in the implementation of cloud ERP on AIS has become an important issue in both the practical and academic worlds. Some studies show that ERP does not always automatically improve the performance of accounting information systems. This is caused by many factors such as the lack of support from top management, minimal involvement of end users, and the absence of post-implementation evaluation strategies. The effectiveness of IS is not only determined by the technology used but also by how that technology is integrated and adopted into business processes. Therefore, a thorough analysis of the real impact of implementing cloud ERP is necessary. This aims to identify the extent to which this system truly contributes to the improvement of accounting information quality.

In practice, the effectiveness of an accounting information system can be measured by several indicators such as data accuracy, timeliness of reporting, ease of access, and support for decision-making. Cloud ERP should be able to strengthen these aspects through automation and cross-department data integration (Silalahi, 2022). However, the success of the system does not only depend on technical aspects but also on organizational factors, human resources, and work culture. Without the synergy between technology and organizational readiness, cloud ERP becomes an expensive system without optimal benefits. Therefore, the impact of ERP on the effectiveness of SIA needs to be examined systematically and contextually. A literature-based approach can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the two.

Research on the relationship between cloud-based ERP implementation and the effectiveness of accounting information systems is

still limited, especially in certain sectors such as SMEs or public institutions. However, these sectors are also beginning to adopt cloud ERP to enhance their operational efficiency and accountability. The lack of in-depth empirical studies has resulted in a knowledge gap that needs to be bridged. A systematic literature review can help summarize previous findings and identify patterns or key factors that contribute to the effectiveness of the system. The results can serve as a foundation for organizations in determining a more appropriate ERP implementation strategy. In addition, this research can also serve as a reference for academics for further study development.

Based on the above description, it is important to conduct research that specifically discusses the impact of cloud-based ERP implementation on the effectiveness of accounting information systems. Focusing on the literature review allows researchers to understand trends, challenges, and successes of implementation from various perspectives. Thus, this research is expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions in the field of accounting information systems. This research can also strengthen the argument regarding the importance of organizational readiness in adopting cloud-based ERP systems. The study's results can serve as a basis for recommendations for policymakers within organizations in designing accounting digitization strategies. Finally, a deep understanding of the relationship between cloud ERP and AIS will enrich the literature and professional practice in this field.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses the literature review method with a descriptive-qualitative approach. This approach was chosen because it can provide an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon being studied through the exploration and analysis of various relevant literature sources. This research does not involve primary data collection, but rather relies on secondary data from various scientific publications and trustworthy documents. This literature review aims to summarize, evaluate, and synthesize findings from previous research related to the implementation of cloud-based ERP and its impact on the effectiveness of accounting information systems. With this approach, it is hoped that general patterns, key factors, as well as challenges and opportunities from the implementation of cloud-based ERP in various organizations can be identified. The results of this study will be used to develop a conceptual analysis and provide literature-based recommendations.

The data sources in this research consist of scientific journal articles, conference proceedings, academic books, and industry reports published within the last 5 to 10 years. These sources were obtained through academic databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, and ScienceDirect. For data analysis techniques, this research uses the content analysis method, which involves identifying, classifying, and interpreting the content of documents based on predetermined themes. The results of the studies collected were then categorized into three main discussion focuses, namely: operational efficiency and data integration, reliability and accuracy of financial reports, and ease of access and decision-making. This categorization is carried out to facilitate the mapping of each study's contribution to the developed analytical framework. With this technique, it is hoped that comprehensive conclusions can be drawn regarding the impact of cloud ERP implementation on the effectiveness of accounting information systems (Snyder, 2019; Tranfield et al., 2003).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Operational Efficiency and Data Integration

Cloud-based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has become a modern solution widely used by organizations to enhance operational efficiency, particularly in accounting business processes. This system integrates various business functions into a single platform that is interconnected in real-time. Thus, the processes of transaction recording, financial management, and accounting reporting can be carried out more quickly and accurately (Serag, 2024). Cloud ERP also reduces reliance on manual recording and the use of separate systems, thereby speeding up workflows. The reduction of duplicative activities and manual verification processes also contributes to increased efficiency. This makes cloud ERP an effective tool in supporting the modernization of accounting information systems.

One of the main advantages of cloud ERP is its ability to automatically unify data from various departments. In the context of accounting, this simplifies the reconciliation process and accelerates the reporting process. For example, when a purchase transaction is recorded by the logistics department, the information is automatically reflected in the financial and inventory modules. This consistent data flow reduces the likelihood of input errors and enhances the validity of accounting data (Alam et al., 2024). Moreover, this integration allows the approval process to run more structured

because all data is documented in the system. The automation of the process also helps reduce the workload of the accounting staff.

Literature shows that inter-module integration in cloud ERP plays a significant role in the efficiency of accounting processes. Modules such as general accounting, payroll, inventory management, and purchasing work interconnected within a single system. This allows data from one process to be directly used in another process without the need for re-entry. For example, cash expenditures for direct purchases are automatically recorded in the expenditure journal. According to research by Laudon and Laudon (2020), ERP systems can reduce the accounting cycle time by up to 30% compared to manual systems. With this integration, the monthly and annual financial reporting processes become more efficient and timely (Setiawan, 2022).

The success of ERP module integration is also greatly influenced by a centralized database structure. In a cloud system, data is stored on a server that can be accessed simultaneously by all related units, thereby accelerating the flow of information. This is different from local systems that often use separate databases for each department, thereby hindering efficiency. Centralized data also supports consistent and real-time transaction recording (Abukari et al., 2023). Thus, organizations can avoid the time lag between transaction recording and financial reporting. This technology encourages the creation of leaner and more measurable business processes.

An example of successful cloud ERP implementation that increased operational efficiency can be found in the case study of PT XYZ, a consumer goods distribution company in Indonesia. Before using ERP, the company had difficulty synchronizing financial data with inventory and purchase data. After the implementation of the cloud-based ERP system, the recording and reporting process time drastically decreased from seven days to two days (Bagaskara & Anggraeni, 2022). This happens because every transaction carried out by the operational team is automatically recorded in the accounting system. In addition, the management team can directly monitor the cash and receivables positions through a real-time dashboard. This study shows that operational efficiency can be achieved with the support of an integrated system.

Non-profit organizations and educational institutions are also beginning to experience the efficiency benefits of cloud ERP. For example, ABC University in Malaysia successfully reduced its annual operational costs by 20% after implementing an ERP system for financial and administrative management. Previously, the process of creating financial reports took a long

time because the data was scattered across various units. With the ERP system, all units are connected on one platform and can exchange information seamlessly. The efficiency generated is not only in terms of time but also in reducing administrative labor costs (Pegani, 2022). This serves as evidence that cloud ERP is not only relevant for the business sector but also for the public and education sectors.

The efficiency offered by cloud ERP also supports faster and data-driven decision-making. Because financial and operational information is available in real-time, managers can immediately respond to market changes or internal company conditions. In conventional systems, decision-making is often delayed due to limited access to actual data. With cloud ERP, managers no longer need to wait for reports to be compiled manually because everything is available automatically (Schubert & Winkelmann, 2023). This strengthens the role of accounting as a strategic tool in business planning. Cloud ERP, with strong data integration, becomes the foundation for an adaptive and efficient accounting information system.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that cloud-based ERP plays a significant role in enhancing operational efficiency and data integration in accounting information systems. With faster processes, minimal errors, and real-time data access, organizations can manage resources more effectively. Literature studies and real case studies show that the use of cloud ERP accelerates the accounting process while also improving the accuracy of financial reporting. However, the success of implementation still depends on organizational readiness, user training, and the selection of the appropriate system. Therefore, a deep understanding of how cloud ERP works and its benefits is essential before adopting it. Integration and efficiency are not just technological goals, but also part of an effective information management strategy within the organization.

Reliability and Accuracy of Financial Statements

The reliability and accuracy of financial reports are crucial elements in an effective accounting information system. Accurate and timely reports serve as the main foundation for managerial decision-making and external reporting. The implementation of cloud-based ERP has made a significant contribution to improving the quality of financial reports. This system allows for automatic and real-time transaction recording, thereby reducing the risk of input errors or reporting delays. With the availability of data that is directly integrated from various divisions, the process of preparing financial reports

becomes faster and more consistent (Jesus, 2024). This certainly strengthens the reliability of the accounting information system in supporting the transparency and accountability of the organization.

ERP cloud reduces dependence on manual processes in accounting that are prone to human error. For example, in a conventional system, discrepancies often occur between transaction data and reporting because recording is done separately by each department. With cloud ERP, every transaction is recorded directly in the system, and the data automatically flows into the financial reports (Lessa & Fekadu, 2022). This allows for the presentation of consistent and synchronized data. Timeliness in financial reporting has also improved because the system automatically updates data whenever a transaction occurs. This efficiency not only reduces the working hours of the accounting staff but also increases user trust in the presented data.

An important feature that supports reliability in cloud ERP is the audit trail, which is the system's ability to record the details of every transaction. Every change to financial data will be recorded, including information about who made the change, when, and what was changed. This is very useful in both internal and external audit processes because it allows for tracking the source of errors or data manipulation (Zhang, 2024). Additionally, traceability in cloud ERP allows companies to track the flow of transactions from start to finish without losing the trail. This feature provides an additional layer of control that is difficult to achieve in manual systems. Therefore, cloud ERP not only speeds up processes but also strengthens the organization's internal control.

The existence of an audit trail in cloud ERP also supports the implementation of good governance and accountability principles. With a system that automatically records all activities, management can better oversee the entire financial process. This minimizes the opportunity for fraud or data misuse because all actions are recorded systematically (Heese & Pacelli, 2024). In several sectors such as finance and healthcare, this feature becomes an important requirement in meeting regulations and accounting standards. Documented automated systems also speed up the audit process because auditors can directly access the required data. Thus, the transparency of financial reports increases with the implementation of cloud-based ERP.

The literature shows that the use of cloud ERP is positively correlated with increased organizational accountability. A study by Kouki and Poulin (2019) revealed that companies implementing cloud ERP experienced

improvements in reporting quality, particularly in terms of data accuracy and reliability (Ananda & Wiratama, 2022). Another study by Sangster et al. (2020) highlights that ERP systems support more structured financial oversight, as financial information can be transparently accessed by all authorized stakeholders. This creates a more disciplined and responsible work environment. When all processes are recorded in the system and can be traced, each party is encouraged to maintain data integrity (Rîndaşu et al., 2024). The effect is an increase in trust in the generated financial reports.

Not only in the context of large companies, the increase in accountability is also felt by medium and small-scale organizations that use cloud ERP. The accessibility of cloud-based systems allows reporting to be done from various locations without sacrificing data accuracy. Even during the pandemic, many organizations were still able to prepare financial reports on time thanks to ERP systems that support remote work. This advantage cannot be achieved with local or manual systems that require physical access to servers and documents. Flexible and responsive cloud systems provide added value in emergency situations. This shows that cloud ERP can enhance reporting reliability under various organizational conditions (Lessa & Fekadu, 2022).

However, the success of cloud ERP systems in improving the reliability of financial reports still depends on the quality of their implementation. Factors such as vendor selection, user training, and system design greatly influence the final performance of the generated reports. If the system is not configured properly, the data entering the reports may also be incorrect (Hariyanti, 2022). Therefore, it is important for organizations to ensure that the data migration process, module adjustments, and staff training are carried out thoroughly. Advanced systems still require support from competent human resources to function optimally. The balance between technology and management is the key to success in enhancing the reliability and accuracy of financial reporting.

Overall, cloud-based ERP has a positive impact on the accuracy and precision of financial reports through automated, integrated, and auditable systems. Features such as audit trails and traceability provide strong internal control guarantees and higher transparency. Literature and case studies show that cloud ERP strengthens organizational accountability in financial reporting, both in normal conditions and during crises. However, the effectiveness of the system is still greatly influenced by the organization's readiness in terms of technical and human resources. Therefore, the

implementation of cloud ERP must be designed as part of a long-term strategy to improve financial governance. With the right approach, this system can become the foundation for reliable and timely financial reporting.

Ease of Access and Decision-Making

One of the main advantages of cloud-based ERP systems is their ability to provide real-time data access from various devices. With cloud infrastructure, users can access the system anytime and anywhere as long as they are connected to the internet. This provides very high flexibility for both management and operational staff. Unlike local systems that are limited to specific devices or internal networks, cloud ERP supports mobility and remote work (Novita, 2023). Decision-making no longer has to wait for manual reports because financial and operational data can be accessed directly through a digital dashboard. The speed in accessing this data becomes a crucial asset in a dynamic business environment.

This ease of access has a significant impact on management in formulating strategies and responding to changes quickly. When accounting data can be accessed in real-time, organizational leaders can immediately see the current financial condition, such as cash position, receivables, or operating expenses. This accurate and up-to-date data becomes an important foundation for fact-based decision-making. Decisions such as budget allocation, asset purchases, or debt management can be made with greater precision. Cloud ERP also allows for more intensive monitoring of financial performance periodically without having to wait for the end-of-month report (Apriyanti, 2022). This provides a competitive advantage for organizations that can move quickly based on data.

In a strategic context, management requires information that is not only fast but also comprehensive and integrated. Cloud ERP is capable of presenting cross-departmental data that has been synchronized within a single integrated system. Information from the accounting, inventory, sales, and human resources modules can be displayed in a single user-friendly interface. The ability to see the big picture as well as operational details becomes important for long-term decision-making (Utami & Kharisma, 2023). For example, when determining an expansion strategy, management can review revenue trends, operational costs, and employee productivity simultaneously. With interconnected systems, strategic decisions can be made more informed and with minimal speculation.

Literature shows that cloud-based information systems have a significant contribution to the effectiveness of decision-making. According to research by Al-Fawaz, Al-Salti, and Eldabi (2008), one of the main benefits of ERP is the improvement in the quality of information available to decision-makers. Another study by Leon (2014) emphasizes that the speed of data access provided by the ERP system accelerates the process of analysis and selection of alternative actions. Decisions are no longer based solely on intuition, but on valid and accountable information. In this context, cloud ERP is not just a technological tool, but also a strategic managerial instrument (Novita, 2023). With the support of accurate data, the risk in decision-making can be minimized.

The flexibility of access offered by cloud ERP also strengthens the collaborative roles between departments within the organization. Managers from various departments can access the same data and coordinate directly without time and location barriers. This facilitates cross-functional planning such as budgeting, procurement, and capacity planning. The absence of dependence on a single access point makes the workflow more flexible and responsive. Cloud ERP also supports hybrid and remote work, which has now become part of the new normal in many organizations (Ratchatawetchakul et al., 2024). Thus, ERP cloud enables the creation of a more adaptive and data-driven work environment.

One example of the successful implementation of cloud ERP in improving decision-making can be seen in a national-scale retail company. Before the implementation of ERP, the sales analysis and inventory control processes were done manually and were time-consuming. After adopting cloud-based ERP, management can monitor stock levels, branch performance, and sales trends in real-time. This information is then used to determine pricing policies, promotional strategies, and product rotation. Decisions that previously took weeks can now be made in a matter of days or even hours. This proves that cloud ERP significantly supports quick and data-driven business decisions (Damayanti & Chrismastuti, 2023).

Additionally, cloud ERP provides data visualization features that simplify interpretation for non-accounting management. Interactive dashboards that present graphs, performance indicators, and report summaries help in understanding complex data. This reduces reliance on technical or accounting staff to explain financial reports (Oliveira et al., 2024). With a direct understanding of the data, organizational leaders can be more independent and quicker in taking action. These features strengthen the role

of information systems as effective decision-making tools. Data is not only collected but also communicated clearly and precisely.

Overall, the accessibility offered by cloud ERP has a significant impact on the effectiveness of accounting information systems and the quality of decision-making. This system enables organizations to be more responsive to market challenges and changes in internal conditions. With real-time information available flexibly, decision-making becomes faster, more accurate, and evidence-based. This flexibility also supports cross-functional collaboration and enables more efficient work. Based on literature evidence and field practices, cloud ERP has been proven to enhance the overall effectiveness of information systems. Therefore, the adoption of this system becomes a strategic step to strengthen the organization's capacity in facing the digital era.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the literature review, it can be concluded that the implementation of cloud-based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has a positive impact on the effectiveness of accounting information systems (AIS). Cloud ERP has been proven to enhance operational efficiency through business process automation and data integration between modules, thereby minimizing recording errors and accelerating transaction flows. In addition, this system enables financial reporting to be conducted more accurately and timely through features such as real-time processing, audit trails, and traceability that strengthen internal controls. The ability of cloud ERP to present data comprehensively and consistently also supports the improvement of accounting information reliability. With the reduction of manual processes and the acceleration of report preparation, the quality of information produced by the AIS becomes higher.

On the other hand, the flexibility of data access from various devices and locations offered by cloud ERP also strengthens data-driven management decision-making. Users can monitor the financial condition in real-time and make strategic decisions more quickly and accurately. Literature studies also show that cloud ERP systems support organizational accountability because all processes are recorded and documented systematically. However, the effectiveness of cloud ERP still depends on the organization's readiness, the quality of implementation, and the training of the involved human resources. Therefore, in order for cloud ERP to truly contribute optimally to the effectiveness of AIS, a well-thought-out implementation strategy and synergy

between technology, processes, and people are needed. Overall, these findings indicate that cloud ERP is a strategic solution to strengthen the role of AIS in supporting modern organizational governance.

REFERENCES

Abukari, A. M., Bankas, E. K., & Iddrisu, M. M. (2023). An Enhanced Load Balancing Algorithm for Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Data in a Multi-Cloud Environment. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *16*(3), 197–209. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2023/v16i3356

Akrong, G. B., Shao, Y., & Owusu, E. (2022). Overcoming the Challenges of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). *International Journal of Enterprise Information Systems*, *18*(1), 1–41. https://doi.org/10.4018/ijeis.306242

Alam, M. J., Sharma, S. D., & Chowdhury, T. (2024). A Model of Cloud-Based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) for Small and Medium Enterprise. *Journal of Computer and Communications*, *12*(10), 37–50. https://doi.org/10.4236/jcc.2024.1210004

Ananda, & Wiratama, J. (2022). Evaluation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Open-source ERP Modification for Performance Improvement. *2022 Seventh International Conference on Informatics and Computing (ICIC)*, *Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31*, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1109/icic56845.2022.10006926

Apriyanti, L. (2022). Implementasi Free Open Source Enterprise Resource Planning (Erp) Odoo Studi Kasus Pmb Stmik Bandun. *Ramatekno*, *2*(1), 88–94. https://doi.org/10.61713/jrt.v2i1.44

Bagaskara, W. F., & Anggraeni, R. (2022). ANALISIS KESENJANGAN PROSES BISNIS DENGAN BLUEPRINT IMPLEMENTASI SISTEM ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP). *Jurnal Kewirausahaan Dan Inovasi*, *1*(4), 388–393. https://doi.org/10.21776/jki.2022.01.4.02

Damayanti, M., & Chrismastuti, A. A. (2023). Internal Audit Model Post-Erp Implementation (Enterprise Resource Planning) At Pt Xyz. *Keunis*, *11*(2), 188–188. https://doi.org/10.32497/keunis.v11i2.4358

Hariyanti, I. (2022). HUBUNGAN EFEKTIVITAS PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL TERHADAP ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP) PADA KANTOR KONSULTAN CAMILLE SEMARANG. *JAKA (Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan, Dan Auditing)*, *3*(1). https://doi.org/10.56696/jaka.v3i1.6641

Hasanudin, H. (2024). Optimizing The Implementation Of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) In Company Financial Management. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Akuntansi Dan Manajemen Indonesia*, *2*(2), 104–114. https://doi.org/10.58471/jeami.v2i02.555

Heese, J., & Pacelli, J. (2024). Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System Implementations and Corporate Misconduct. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, *Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4815584

Indrayani, N. L. A. (2022). Penerapan Sistem Enterprise Resource Planning (Erp) Pada Perusahaan Jasa Konstruksi. *Crane: Civil Engineering Research Journal*, *3*(2), 11–16. https://doi.org/10.34010/crane.v3i2.8159

Jesus, F. R. D. (2024). Business Intelligence E Erp (Enterprise Resource Planning) E Suas Vantagens Nas Organizações. *Rcmos - Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber*, *1*(1). https://doi.org/10.51473/rcmos.v1i1.2021.666

Lessa, L., & Fekadu, B. D. (2022). Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Adoption in Ethiopia. *Advances in E-Business Research*, *Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31*, 165–186. https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-5235-6.ch008

Novita, A. (2023). Implementasi enterprise resource planning (ERP) berbasis odoo pada modul inventory. *Qualitative Research of Business and Social Sciences*, *1*(1), 30–40. https://doi.org/10.31316/qrobss.v1i1.5570

Oliveira, L., Moura, C., & Almeida, F. (2024). Investigando o Processo de Documentação de Requisitos em Sistemas Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). *Workshop on Requirements Engineering*, *Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31*. https://doi.org/10.29327/1407529.27-12

Pegani, A. (2022). Anatomia systemu ERP. Rynek, praktyczne zastosowanie oraz bezpieczeństwo systemów enterprise resource planning. *Civitas et Lex*, *36*(4), 7–20. https://doi.org/10.31648/cetl.7921

Ratchatawetchakul, Y., Bansri, B., Ratchatawetchakul, K., Satchawatee, N., Ratchatawetchakul, W., & Eampoonga, I. (2024). Integrating Robotic Process Automation (RPA) with Hybrid Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). *2024 5th Technology Innovation Management and Engineering Science International Conference (TIMES-iCON)*, *Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31*, 1–4. https://doi.org/10.1109/times-icon61890.2024.10630776

Rîndaşu, S.-M., Ionescu-Feleagă, L., Ionescu, B.-Ștefan, & Barbu, A. M. (2024). Unveiling challenges and insights in cloud Enterprise Resource Planning systems adoption: A case study of the Oracle Fusion Cloud ERP. *Management & Marketing*, *19*(4), 644–666. https://doi.org/10.2478/mmcks-2024-0029

Schubert, P., & Winkelmann, A. (2023). Auswahl von ERP-Systemen. *Betriebswirtschaftliche Anwendungssysteme*, *Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31*, 141–160. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-40945-6_5

Serag, A. A. E. –Moneim M. (2024). A comparison Study Between Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning and Edge Enterprise Resource Planning to Create Value for Egyptian Business Firms: Value-Based Approach.)2(44, □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□. https://doi.org/10.21608/caf.2024.372943

Setiawan, D. (2022). A RISK ANALYSIS IN ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION: AN ERP IMPLEMENTOR'S PERSPECTIVE. *Industry Xplore*, *7*(2), 185–193. https://doi.org/10.36805/teknikindustri.v7i2.2852

Silalahi, I. P. (2022). Pengaruh Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Usaha Kecil Menengah. *Jurnal Syntax Admiration*, *3*(6), 768–775. https://doi.org/10.46799/jsa.v3i6.440

Snyder, H. (2019). Literature review as a research methodology: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, *104*, 333–339. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.07.039

Togatorop, P. (2022). Pemanfaatan Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) untuk Petani Di Humbang Hasundutan. *TRIDARMA: Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PkM)*, *5*(1), 143–150. https://doi.org/10.35335/abdimas.v5i1.2281

Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a Methodology for Developing Evidence-Informed Management Knowledge by Means of Systematic Review. *British Journal of Management*, *14*(3), 207–222. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8551.00375

Utami, M. P., & Kharisma, I. L. (2023). Implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Based Information System Using Odoo Software. *The Eastasouth Journal of Information System and Computer Science*, *1*(2), 55–64. https://doi.org/10.58812/esiscs.v1i02.161

Zhang, L.-S. (2024). Deep Learning-Based Optimization of Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Systems for Adaptive Decision Support and Management Effectiveness Analysis. *IEEE Access*, *12*(Query date: 2025-07-01 10:36:31), 193402–193415. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2024.3514879