

Implementing INTACS Dynamics Enterprise Resources Planning System for Financial Statements

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Abstract—Accounting Information System is an accounting information system that can adjust to what kind of business that exists in Indonesia and is very important in providing corporate financial information quickly and accurate. The purpose of this study is to provide information to the businesses, especially manufacturing sector, that it is very important to make financial reports, and by using the Enterprise Resources Planning system INTACS Dynamic Manufacturing business actor can see each transaction, inventory, and financial statements quickly and precisely. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method approach with case study approach where the technique used in collecting data is done through observation, interviews, and library research by studying related literatures. Based on the results of the research and discussion, the author can conclude that by using the Enterprise Resources Planning system INTACS Dynamics then PT. Hydrocolloid Indonesia can apply well, through extensive training In managing resources for daily operations and facilitate the preparation of financial statements, maximizing the functionality of the Enterprise Resources Planning system of the Dynamics INTACS, automatic financial Report preparation as well as quality reports Financial increase.

Keywords: *financial statements, enterprise resources planning, INTACS Dynamics accounting information system, PT. Hydrocolloid Indonesia*

I. INTRODUCTION

In digital era many companies application-based by presenting various services. This digital transformation certainly makes the company's performance more efficient and effective. One of the systems used to present effective financial statements is the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) information system. ERP can play a role in monitoring product processes, availability of materials, distribution logistics, financial accounting, and human resources which will later be used as an analysis of management decision makers. ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) is a system concept designed to integrate all functional areas in a company. Information technology is concerned with processes and applications that create new methods for problems solving, carrying out tasks and managing communication. The use of adequate technology in information management is very important of the company's business operational activities. The success of an information system is also influenced by the quality of the system, service quality, information quality, and user satisfaction. Success and

failure in implementing an ERP system is influenced by many factors or better known as Critical Success Factors (CSF) namely top management support, ERP project management, Business Process Reengineering, education and training and supplier support, and successful implementation affects Net-Benefit for company [1]. Dantes and Hasibuan also found that ERP implementation in Indonesia had a tactical effect on companies [2].

According to Peng and Nunes, ERP system users often face several risks when using, maintaining and improving ERP systems [3]. Whereas based on research conducted by Tian and Xu concluded that in the post-ERP system implementation reduces the risk of the company and the greater scope of ERP system implementation also reduces the risk of the company. According to Tian and Xu, the modules contained in the ERP system consist of functional modules and operational modules [4]. Previous research on ERP systems has been carried out by Heryana and Rahman with the title "The Relationship of Implementing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) with Quality of Financial Statements" with the conclusion that there is a strong relationship between ERP implementation with the quality of financial statements [5]. ERP success is a way to adopt an ERP system to increase effectiveness in the organization that adopts it [6].

This research tries to find and explore information related to the following questions:

- How is the implementation of INTACS Dynamics Enterprise Resources Planning System in preparing financial reports at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia?
- What are the factors that influence the smoothness of the INTACS Dynamics Enterprise Resources Planning System?

The main objective of this research is to identify and analyse the implementation of the INTACS Dynamics ERP system at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia and the factors that influence the smoothness of the implementation of the INTACS Dynamics ERP system at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Financial Statements

Financial statements according to PSAK No. 1 Paragraph 09 is a structured present of the financial position and performance of an entity [7]. Notes of financial statements simply according to Kasmir is a report that shows the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period [8]. Based on the notes it can be concluded that the financial statements are reports that show the company's current financial condition which is useful in the decision making process.

B. Enterprise Resources Planning

ERP system is a terminology that in principle and practice is an application that can support transactions or daily operations related to the management of a company's resources such as funds, people, machinery, parts, time, materials, and capacity. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is the way to manage company resources using information technology. The use of ERP technology is need hardware and software to support connectivity and information flow. The company's competitive advantage will be more influenced by the company's strategy than the technology adopted by the company [9].

Information technology deals with processes and applications that create new methods for solving problems carrying out tasks and managing communication. The use of adequate technology in information management is very supportive of the company's business operational activities. This is because information plays an important role in the decision making process. The less information available the higher the risk of a decision [10].

This technology functions to coordinate and integrate information data in each area of business processes so as to produce quick decision making because it provides fast financial analysis and reporting sales reports that are on time production and inventory reports [11].

ERP is the way to manage company resources using information technology. The ERP program is very helpful for companies that have extensive business processes using shared database and reporting management tools. Business processes are a group of activities that require one or more types of inputs that will produce an output where this output is a value for consumers. ERP software supports efficient operation of business processes by integrating the activities of the entire business including sales marketing, manufacturing, logistics, accounting and staffing.

In a previous study examined by Suci Hariandini with the title of the research, "The influence of the application of Enterprise Resources Planning on the quality of financial statements" Shows that the Enterprise Resource Planning Program can improve quality in financial statement preparation [12]. With the accuracy of the completeness of the ease and more detail so that the parties concerned can clearly analyse every transaction that is every day.

According to Tarigan, Implementation of existing information systems in business organizations starts from the simplest to the most complex, based on enterprise. Implementation of enterprise-based information systems is often referred to as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) [13]. As a result, supplier support in the form of technical assistance, emergency maintenance, updates, and special user training, are important factors that are packaged with ERP software at the implementation stage [14]. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a management information system that optimizes the distribution of company resources and helps businesses to integrate all of their resources more quickly and effectively to improve the performance of their operations and increase competitiveness [15]. Sanchaz and Bernal's research, states that the main problem to be solved when implementing ERP is to ensure that the time and environment that surrounds the organization is sufficient to ensure strong support from top management for the project [16].

C. INTACS Dynamics

Dynamic Business Application is a business application very quickly built according to the company's business needs and can be continuously changed and developed by the user without programming following changes in business needs and developments in the future. INTACS Dynamics is a new generation platform for INTACS. This is a new trend and a strong platform with the concept of Dynamics Business Application that enables the development of efficient, policy-based and process-oriented applications without programming (zero coding).

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Object of Research

PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia (Company) was established in Citereup-Bogor on May 12, 2010 which was founded by Suharto Sunjoto. PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia is formed by business people with deep experience in manufacturing in some food product regions.

B. Data Types and Sources

Sources of data in this study consisted of:

- Primary data is data collected in accordance with observations and interviews with company owners.
- Secondary data conducted from of notebooks, notes, voucher and business transaction documents owned by the company.

C. Data Collection Procedure

The method used by researchers:

1) *Observation method*: Direct observation makes it possible for researchers to collect data about the nature of transaction and events in detail. The researcher in direct observation does not attempt to manipulate the observed transaction.

2) *Interview method*: Interview is a data collection technique by going directly to the Company and conducting question and answer directly to the data source or interested parties.

3) *Library research*: Literature research is an existing data collection technique in the form of secondary data that is available by taking from the literature and from previous research that helps in more accurate research results.

D. Analysis Method

The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method by describing and interpreting the company's needs for the accounting system in the design of financial statements in accordance with PSAK NO. 1 of 2017.

This study uses the Enterprise Resources Planning System INTACS Dynamics software to create a simple accounting application. Enterprise Resources Planning the INTACS Dynamics system is a popular electronic data management software that is widely used by computer operators to complete various forms of reports in tabular form.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Enterprise Resources Planning INTACS Dynamics System in the Preparation of PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia's Financial Statements

In this study, the author will try to apply the INTACS Dynamics ERP System in preparing financial statements. The maximization of functions that have been made in the INTACS dynamics system can be applied to PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia. All transactions key-in to this accounting system are obtained from PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia's bookkeeping data in detail.

Get to know the INTACS Dynamics menu and toolbar application which includes creating menus, forms, reports, charts and vouchers. Each Business Object and the basic concept of Business Object Oriented Programming are explained without coding. INTACS Dynamics is equipped with Business Process Management Tools that are integrated with ERP applications.

These system requirements should be have minimum Microsoft Office for Windows 7 operating system and the second one has Microsoft Office Pro which includes Microsoft Access. The next step is to be able to install the INTACS Dynamics program.

Account classification has been done by PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia. Classification of account numbers and the names of account that will occur at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia is conducted by classifying account numbers and the names of account based on the frequency of transactions that occur at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia.

Journal listing is made to record for all transaction that occur on every day at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia. This Journal Listing is the first step for all inputting data, from currencies, customers and suppliers, types of customers and shipping

services, supplies to fixed assets. All transaction are carried out by each division through a real validation process.

Each department carries out transactions carried out with the authorization required by each part and is carried out with the PDCA process which we call for "Plan, Do, Check, Act".

The transaction process is carried out with the application of the INTACS Dynamics ERP application system that embraces the whole database management concept which is very easy, because it has been arranged according to each section / field automatically according to the data input.

This General Accounting transaction process to show the trial balance, there are: Transactions, Approvals, Reports and Charts, Dashboard, Master Data, Reminders, Admin, Business Process, Business Object.

B. Working Intruction Finance ERP

1) Account Payable (AP)

a) *AP invoice*: On the open item, the names of suppliers will appear if they have been GOODRECEIPT on the previous menu. This transaction occurs if the supplier has PR & PO on the previous menu. If Finance has received an Invoice from the supplier the next step: the supplier name is chosen. Pick the transaction according to the Invoice from the supplier. Pick the transaction in accordance with the Invoice from the supplier and a table will appear as above then select No.Tr.

b) *AP other*: AP Other is used if the transaction has an Invoice but there is no PR & PO on the previous transaction. Select Code Tr and InvDate, then at header data filled with select Supplier, AP Account, Payment term, Curenecy, Supplier Ref, Supplier Ref Date, TOP Date, Tax No. , Tax Date, Rate, Amount (will be filled in Journal Details). And then at Journal Details filled with Type the transaction description, Account (Chart Of Account), Cost Center, Debit, Credit, Total Amount (Make sure according to the Invoice from the supplier. When you have finished filling it, click the Add New button.

c) *Supplier seaweed receipt*: In the Item List, GR No. will appear. Especially for seaweed receipt transactions. Select the GR No input Qty AP on the Item Details. If you already select Release.

2) Account Recievable (AR)

a) *AR invoice*: Used for sales that already have DO. List item contains DO that has been processed in the previous stage. Choose DO to make an Invoice for the customer. In AR Invoice select DO Date, then at Header Data fill in the AR Account, Tax No, Tax Date, Invoice Date, Rate. For Due Date, Sales Amount, Amount and Remain are filled in the previous process. And them at Item Details already filled in automatically in the previous process namely DO. Next at Advance Details if the sale has a down payment click Open Item in the lower left corner and the down payment is selected. At Journal Details Filled in if there are additional costs that will be charged to the customer. When the AR Invoice process is complete, click the Release button.

b) AR other: AR Other is used if there is an Invoice that does not go through a DO process. Click New, then at Header Data Fill in the TR Code and Invoice Date, Customer, Account, Payment Term, Currency, Tax No, Customer Ref, Customer Ref Date, Tax Date, Description, Rate (if foreign currency). Then, at Journal Details filled in the transaction journal that will be made into income. When finished, click the Add New button.

c) AR invoice ekspor: Used for export sales transactions that already have DO. DO list of previous transactions. The input process is the same as in the AR Invoice Menu.

d) Sales advance invoice: Used for sales transactions that have a down payment. Advance inputted when making SO. Click Adv No to make a down payment, then at Header Data fill in Cash or Bank, Tax No, Tax Date, Tax Rev. And then at Advance Details automatically filled in Advance that has been processed in SO. If you have click Print in the top right corner.

3) Advance

a) Advance request: Used for submission of advances by employees. Click New to start new input, then at Header Data fill in Code Tr and AdvDate, Employee, Cost Center, Currency, Rate, Description. Then at Advance Fill in the Advance Expense Journal in accordance with the transaction submission. When finished click on Add Newdipojok right above.

b) Advance payment: The process continues after making an Advance Request. Select Adv.No that was created, then at Header Data fill in Cash or Bank, Account, Paid Date. Then at Payment Details Contains journal data that we have entered in the Advanced Request menu. If everything is correct, click Request.

4) Expense

a) Expense request: Used for expense transactions. Click New to start anew. Fill in the Tr Code and Expense Date, then at Header Data Fill in Employee, Cost center, Currency, Rate, Description. Next at Advance Settle used if there is an Advance submission on a previous transaction. Click Open Item and select Advance. Then at Expense Details fill in an Expense Journal Account or fees. When finished, click Add New.

b) Expense payment/Return: Used to pay for Expense that has been submitted on an Expense Request. Select the Expense Number to be paid. Then at Header Data fill in Cash or Bank and Paid Date. Then at Advance Settle: Will be filled automatically by Advance which is filled in the Expense Request. At Expense Details Filled automatically by the Journal filled in Expense Request. If it has been filled in correctly, click on Settle.

5) Finance

a) AR receipt: Created when receiving money entering the seller from the customer. Fill in the TR Code and Receipt Date. Then at Header Data fill in the Partner, Cash or Bank, Payment Type, Currency, Rate, Bank Charge and Description. When finished, click Add New.

b) AR settlement: The next process of AR Receipt, is used to pay off payments that have been paid by the customer. Select Receipt Number to be set, and then at Header Data fill In Valid Date. Then at Item Details select Open Item and select the Invoice to be paid. And then at Journal Details filled in if there are additional costs such as bank fees. Note that the Receive Amount must be the same as the nominal AR Amount. If it is correct, click the Receipt button.

c) AP payment request: Is an advanced menu of AP Invoice and AP Other, Select suppliers to pay. Pick an invoice to be paid then Click the Pick Button in the top right corner. The Generate Transaction column will appear, then select No Tr and OK. Fill in the Tr Code and Req Date. Then at Header Data fill in Supplier, Payment Type, Cash or Bank, Currency, Rate, Description. Next at Journal Items will automatically be filled if through the AP Invoice menu. If AP Other is missing. Then at Journal Details to be filled out if there are additional costs or if through the other AP menu. If it is correct, click the Request button.

d) AP payment journal: It is a continuation of the AP Payment Request menu and is used to make payments that have been requested. Then at Header Data fill Paid Date in accordance with the payment date. Re-check if all of the Clicks are Paid.

e) Bank transfer out: Its used for bank transfer or account transfer. Choose the knob "new" and choose code as follows Tr and CT. Then at Header data fill Cash From, Cash To, Currency, No. Ref, Rate, Amount, and Bank Charge if there is. If it's all Click the knob **Add New**.

f) Bank transfer in: Continued from the Bank Transfer Out menu, select CT No received. Fill in the Receipt Date if it is correct, click the Release button.

6) Manufacturing, others, procurement, order management: Implementation of Manufacturing, Other, Procurement, Order Management in the INTACS Dynamics ERP system is in accordance with the concept of a very easy fraud system as well as the application of Finance & Accounting transactions, in this application the writer goes through a process of activities carried out due to the limitations of the author in collecting data, time and Interview.

7) General ledger: General ledger is a book that is used to summarize, classify financial data derived from inputting journal data from the results of the automated posting process.

The steps taken by each department carry out transactions with the authorization required by each part and are carried out with the PDCA process, which stands for "Plan, Do, Check, Act".

8) Trial balance: The trial balance is usually made in the form of account balances at the end of each period. The trial balance contains a summary of the transaction account and its balance that is useful as a basis for preparing financial statements or as an evaluation.

9) *Worksheet*: To be able to display Lane Balance Reports, first select General Accounting, then select the Report and Chart menu, then select Trial Balance, Enter the period from 01/01/2018 until the 31/12/2108 period, then select Preview Report.

10) *Financial statement*: After implementing the INTACS Dynamics accounting information system at PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia, it can be concluded that the INTACS Dynamics accounting system is very support for PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia in accounting activities (data measurement and identification, accounting reports, analysis and interpretation).

Using the INTACS Dynamics accounting system helps PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia in compile financial reports and support PT Hydrocolloid Indonesia in to produce make easy performance accurate sales profits. In addition, by recording financial statements, it will help the owner in making decisions. The owner can see the extent of his business development, whether it has increased or even decreased. Thus, the Owner can make decisions regarding selling merchandise inventory, purchasing merchandise inventory, calculating costs, calculating inventory levels, calculating accounts receivable, calculating debt, and so on. So recording financial statements is very helpful for the Owner in managing his business. One of the advantages of recording financial statements is that it helps in calculating corporate taxes. The information contained in the financial statements is the basis in calculating corporate taxes. The financial statements will be further managed so that it can help in knowing the amount of tax payable owed by the company.

These reports are interrelated because this system has a function that can access real time data on internal business processes and has an external role. According to the statement of financial accounting standards (PSAK No.1 (2017) showing the Income Statement, Cash flow, Statement of financial position, Notes to financial statements, Report on changes in capital, the author will display the financial statements.

C. *Some Factors Influence the System is Not Implemented Well*

Some factors influence the system is not implemented well, among other:

- Requires high costs in implementation, maintenance and upgrades.
- Needed for extensive training in managing resources for daily operations. Furthermore, researchers conducted the application and input data with the Enterprise Resources Planning INTACS Dynamics system, because the researchers worked in the company.

V. CONCLUSION

The process of recording accounting using the Enterprise Resources Planning System INTACS Dynamics can help companies to process financial transactions in the accounting system and the preparation of financial statements so that the

company can know well the financial position and performance that has been obtained in a certain period. It is expected that by implementing an accounting system using the Enterprise Resources Planning System INTACS Dynamics, companies can make better economic decisions.

Application of Enterprise Resources Planning System INTACS Dynamics in manufacturing companies requires high costs in installation, maintenance and upgrading as well as advanced preparation consisting of competent human resources who can understand and carry out the process of inputting all good transactions. So that it can present financial statements that can be accounted for, because the process has been systematic from transaction to reporting.

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