

FASTER
**ICT – Financial and Accounting Seminars Targeting
European Regions**

WP3
**e-modules & educational
products**

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WP3: Tasks – Modules - Deliverables

Task	Module		Deliverable
3.1		FASTER Platform A Laboratory	3.1
3.2		FASTER Platform B Courses	3.2
3.2	1	General accounting	3.2
3.2	2	Accounting plan	3.3
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3.3		FASTER Platform C Jobseeker	3.10

Module 7 Accounting ERP

- Enterprise Resource Planning
- Aim of ERP in subjects is to capture and store process data. This can be achieved by automatic capture of them and entered from outside the system.
- ERP starts from receiving order from customer, through preparing shipment, sending invoice, and collecting the payment.

Module 7 Accounting ERP

- Enterprise resource planning (ERP) is business management software that allows an organization to use a system of integrated applications to manage the business.
- ERP software integrates all facets of an operation, including development, manufacturing, sales and marketing.

Module 7 Accounting ERP

- ERP software consists of many enterprise software modules that are individually purchased, based on what best meets the specific needs and technical capabilities of the organization.
- Each ERP module is focused on one area of business processes, such as product development or marketing.

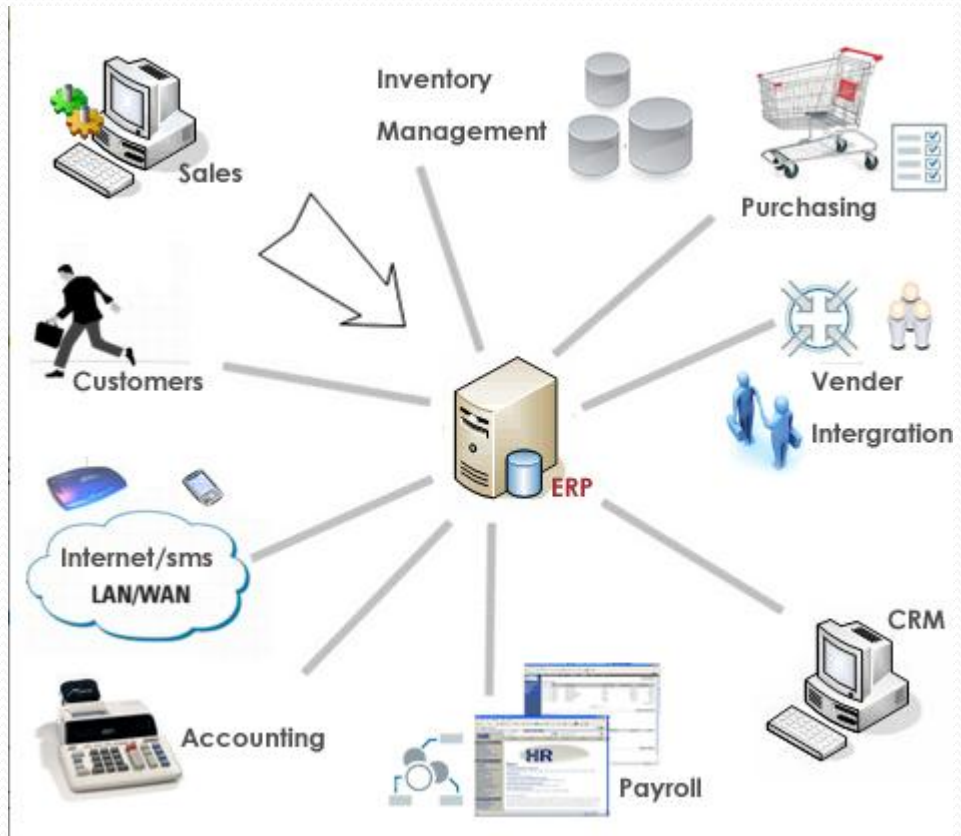
Module 7 Accounting ERP

- As the ERP methodology has become more popular, software applications have emerged to help business managers implement ERP in other business activities and may also incorporate modules for CRM and business intelligence - and present them as a single unified package.
- The basic goal is to provide one central repository for all information that is shared by all the various ERP facets in order to smooth the flow of data across the organization.

Module 7 Accounting ERP



Module 7 Accounting ERP



Module 7 Accounting ERP

- Computerized accounting information system is named Enterprise Planning System.
- This integrated system covers accounting transactions and transactions of all activities of company.
- It involves sales and distribution, materials management, service management, quality management, fixed assets management, maintenance, production planning, human resources.

7.1 Overview of Accounting ERP

- Accounting and Information Systems.
- Accounting and New Information Processing Technologies.
- Accounting Information Systems involves recording accounting data, procedures for users to operate computer application, the processing steps that computer systems follow, and accounting data flow through the system.

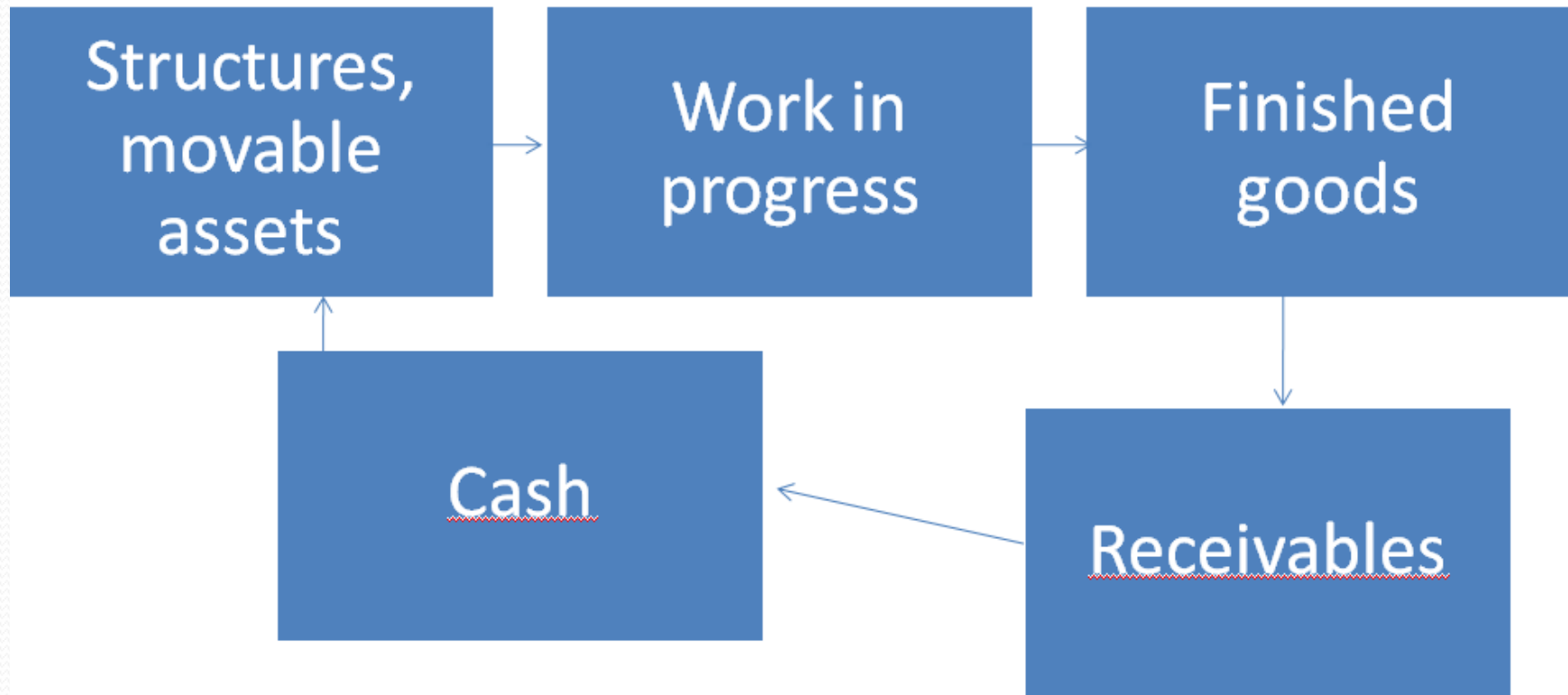
7.2 Documentation Techniques for Accounting

- Data Flow Diagrams, Entity Relationship Diagrams, System and program Flowcharts.
- Data Flow Diagrams cover flow of data entry, processing, storage, outputs, and system controls.
- DFD connect data flow from customer order until receivable collection information.
- A part of DFD is ratio calculation for analysis.

7.3 Transaction Cycles and Business Processes

- Transaction cycles and business cover:
 - Expenditure cycle (inventories, consumption, wages, payroll),
 - Conversion cycle (semi-finished goods),
 - Revenue cycle (customer invoice),
 - Financial cycle (receivables collection).

7.3 Transaction Cycles and Business Processes



7.4 Database Management Systems for Accounting

- Introduction to Databases,
- Resource-Events-Agent-Model for Database Design,
- Modeling and Implementation.
- Databases are designed to offer an organized mechanism for storing, managing and retrieving information.
- Database systems are built around one particular data model, although it is possible for products to offer support for more than one model.

7.5 Computer Fraud and Accountants

- Business Ethic is a form of applied ethics or professional ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that arise in a business environment.
- It applies to all aspects of business conduct and is relevant to the conduct of individuals and entire organizations.
- Technologies for preventing fraud: daily account reconciliation, posting no debit on zero balance or depository accounts, controlled access to company payments areas and systems.

7.6 Internal Control and Accounting ERPs

Internal control is a process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- Reliability of financial reporting;
- Compliance with laws and regulations.

Information and Communication-systems or processes that support the identification, capture, and exchange of information in a form and time frame that enable people to carry out their responsibilities.

7.7 External Control and Accounting ERPs

- External control includes any rule or regulation which has an effect on the actions of the company.
- Modeling of administrative systems of external control with the Accounting ERPs.
- External control affect organizations and provides insights for designing and managing measures to prevent fraud and errors.

7.8 Regulations for Accounting ERPs

- No direct national regulation for Accounting ERPs.
- Measures are indirect: Law on Auditing, Commercial Act, Law on Accounting, Measures of Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic in the area of accounting and reporting.
- Auditing firms provide other service, e.g. tax and accounting consultancy .