

# Implementation of Financial Module and Cost Control Management in Syariah ERP to Improve Company Profitability

Arlinta Prasetyan Dewi<sup>1</sup>, Adimas Agus<sup>2</sup>, M. Anis<sup>3</sup>, Binti Nur Asiyah<sup>4</sup>, Rohmat Subagiyo<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1-5</sup>Postgraduate UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

## Article Info

### Article history:

Received July, 2025

Revised July, 2025

Accepted July, 2025

### Keywords:

Enterprise Resources Planning  
SIA

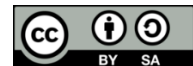
Akuntansi Syariah

Profitabilitas.

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of Financial and Cost Control Management modules in a sharia-based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and analyze its impact on the company's profitability level. In a Sharia ERP system, financial management and cost control must be in accordance with the principles of transparency, efficiency, and compliance with sharia rules. This study was conducted through a literature study approach, by collecting and reviewing various relevant literature on Sharia Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), financial management, and cost control strategies in companies based on sharia principles. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the Financial and Cost Control Management modules in Sharia ERP can improve the efficiency of transaction recording, financial transparency, and budget and operational cost control, thus having an impact on increasing the company's profitability. The implementation of this system also supports the company's compliance with sharia-based financial regulations, which in turn contributes to increasing investor confidence and strengthening the company's competitiveness in the halal industry ecosystem. Thus, the implementation of Sharia ERP integrated with the Financial and Cost Control Management modules can be an effective strategy in improving the financial performance of sharia companies.

*This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.*



## Corresponding Author:

Name: Arlinta Prasetyan Dewi, M.E.Sy

Institution: UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

Email: [arlinta.pd@gmail.com](mailto:arlinta.pd@gmail.com)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Accounting Information System for a business entity is a necessity because it is one of the determinants of the success of good business management. The reports presented from this accounting system will describe information about all company activities which are used as the basis for decision making by management. Reports that are presented well using computerization have a significant influence on the users of the company, both internal and external parties.

The quality of good and accurate report information will produce accurate data and vice versa [1]. Data that is accurate, timely, consistent and meets the criteria and other parameters related to the quality of information will have an impact on user satisfaction [2].

The quality of the information output produced to date is still not optimal, including the large amount of data that must be managed, so it takes a long time to organize it, limitations in the application of information technology, and lack of ability to operate new technology. As a result, the system is less than optimal and often experiences disruptions, which leads to delays in the presentation of financial reports. The implication is that an information system is needed that is able to function in an integrated manner in a corporate environment and can present data in real time. In addition, the system needed must also be able to display data quickly, accurately, easily accessed, and can be accounted for.

The phenomenon of delays in submitting financial reports still often occurs on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). This is reflected in the official announcement released by the IDX in 2024, which informed that out of a total of 973 listed companies, 137 companies had not submitted their financial reports as of December 31, 2023. This condition causes companies to be subject to sanctions in the form of fines and reduces the quality of financial reports, which ultimately affects investors' investment decisions. Therefore, companies should consider implementing an effective and efficient

accounting information system, supported by supporting tools that are able to integrate all information needs comprehensively. One of these tools is ERP or known as Enterprise Resource Planning. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is an information system designed to support the needs of companies, both in the manufacturing and service sectors, with the main function of integrating and automating various business processes, including operational, production, and distribution aspects in a business entity. This system integration allows data from various subsystems to be consolidated in real-time, thereby eliminating potential differences or inconsistencies in processes between functions, departments, and company operational locations [3]. Such as minimization of typos and the use of the number of sentences in the appropriate paragraph (6).

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a form of advanced development of Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II), which is designed to manage various functions in the supply chain and business operations, such as manufacturing processes, logistics distribution, inventory management, shipping, invoicing, and accounting records. This system has the capability to control various business activities in an integrated manner, including sales management, shipping, production, inventory management, quality control, and human resource management. In addition, ERP is also able to record the volume of ongoing transactions and estimate supply needs accurately [4].

ERP systems provide advanced analytical tools to identify financial trends and anomalies. Financial managers can monitor financial performance more effectively through interactive dashboards and customizable reports, which provide in-depth insights into critical aspects such as cash flow, profitability, and costs [5].

Several large companies in Indonesia have used ERP in preparing their financial reports such as PT Telkom, PT Astra, PT Wijaya Karya, PT Indofood Sukses Makmur,

PT Garuda Indonesia, PT Pertamina, PT PLN and others.

The success or failure of implementing ERP is measured based on the benefits obtained by the company, especially in improving operational performance. By implementing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), companies experience various changes, especially in accounting information systems. If previously data processing for financial reports took a long time, now the process is faster because all information has been integrated in every function of the company. This directly accelerates the presentation of financial reports.

The implementation of the ERP system also contributes to improving data accuracy, simplifying managerial processes, and encouraging organizational efficiency and effectiveness through more optimal resource allocation. The integration of this system results in improved quality of accounting information, which in turn strengthens the decision-making process more precisely and based on data. One of the main characteristics of Enterprise Resource Planning is its ability to present accurate and real-time information, which is a strategic need for companies in an effort to strengthen competitiveness and improve operational effectiveness as a whole [6].

One of the important parts of ERP is the Financial and Cost Control Management module, a module that helps companies in planning, recording, analyzing and reporting finances to improve efficiency and profitability. By considering the benefits and importance of using ERP, a number of previous studies have reviewed and analyzed both from literature studies and case studies in certain companies.

One of the studies conducted by Miswan Ansori discussed the implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) in Microfinance Institutions. The research findings show that in the implementation process, there are a number of obstacles faced, including high costs, long implementation duration, limited transaction nominals, vulnerable system security levels, and

dependence on network stability. However, ERP implementation also provides various benefits, such as system integration from all branches, acceleration of transaction processes, increased company income, and expansion of partnership networks [7].

Further research was conducted by Eka Prasetya and colleagues entitled Analysis of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) GF-Accounting Implementation at PT Leegatama Anta Raya. The results of the study indicate that in general the implementation of the ERP system in the company has been running effectively. This is shown through the positive impact of using GF-Accounting, such as ease in recording transactions and ease in accessing data needed to prepare financial reports. The ERP or GF-Accounting system has been implemented at PT Leegatama Anta Raya for approximately six years. Based on the results of the study and interviews, the researchers provided several recommendations, including the need for periodic evaluation of the ERP system, resolution of internal conflicts related to system implementation, monitoring of project developments, and providing further training to increase employee productivity in carrying out the company's operational activities [8].

By considering the context of the problems that have been described previously, the author focuses the research on research on ERP on the Financial and Cost Control Management module and its implementation on the website of a consulting service company with the research question How is the implementation of the use of the Financial and Cost Control Management module in ERP to increase company profitability?, What are the challenges and obstacles faced by companies in implementing the Financial and Cost Control Management module in ERP? What strategies can be applied to optimize the benefits of the Financial and Cost Control Management module as an effort to increase company revenue and efficiency.

## 2. METHODS

The methodological approach applied in this study is descriptive qualitative which explores phenomena based on literature review with a library study approach. This research was conducted by relying on written references as the basis for analysis of the phenomena studied. The data used came from 200 written documents, including scientific journals, academic books, research reports, conference articles, and relevant policy documents. From all these sources, 20 documents were selected as samples for further analysis which will be used as primary sources of research with the criteria that the sources are publications that are relevant to the research theme and have high credibility and have been published within the last 10 years.

The data collection technique is done by searching the literature using the PoP academic database taken from Google Scholar using keywords relevant to the ERP topic and then using the Mendeley reference application to manage library sources. After the data is collected, data analysis is carried out in 3 stages; data reduction is carried out by selecting relevant information and eliminating unrelated themes, then data presentation is carried out by grouping the literature results and making a summary to facilitate data interpretation, then critical analysis is carried out by comparing the results of previous studies to find patterns or trends and identify research gaps to be used as a basis for further research. In the final stage, conclusions are drawn to compile recommendations and implementations in the future.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

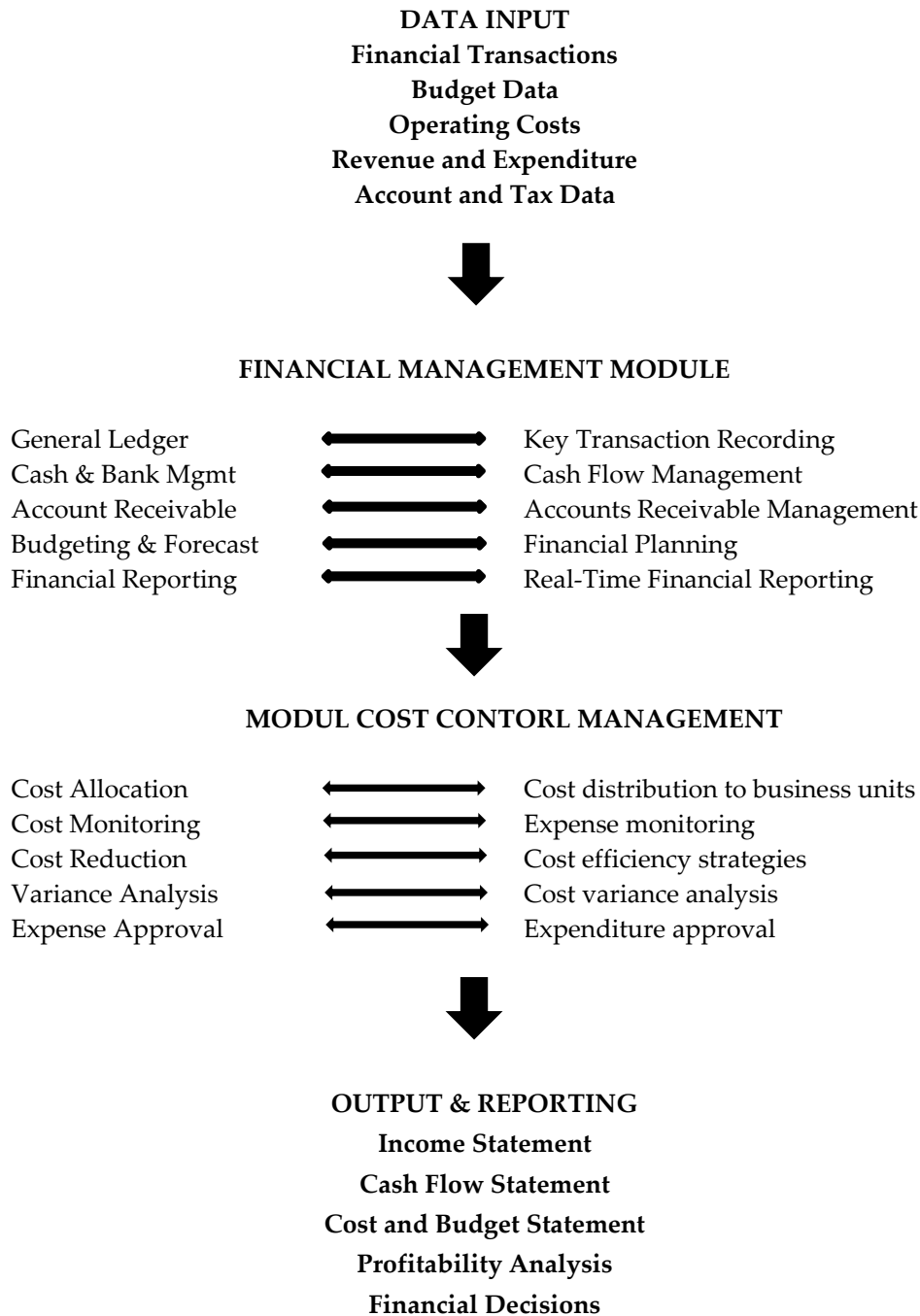
### *4.1 Implementation of the Use of Financial Modules and Cost Control Management in ERP to Increase Company Profitability*

In general, the working mechanism of Sharia ERP includes transaction data input, data processing and sharia validation,

integration between modules, sharia financial reporting, analysis and decision making. At the data input stage, users enter transaction data into the system, such as payments, financing or investments, each transaction is checked to ensure its compliance with sharia principles. At the data processing and validation stage, the system automatically categorizes transactions based on applicable sharia contracts as well as checking for elements of usury, gharar or maisir which can cause transactions to be invalid according to sharia.

At the integration stage between modules, data from one module can be directly connected to another module, this process ensures that accounting, operations and resource management run in line with sharia standards. At the stage of sharia financial reporting, it automatically produces financial reports in accordance with sharia PSAK, this report can be audited by DPS to ensure compliance with Islamic law runs well [6].

At the analysis and decision-making stage, the Business Intelligence (BI) feature is used so that management can analyze transaction data and make strategic decisions based on sharia principles, for example determining the right investment strategy or creating fairer financing policies. The function of the financial and cost control management module can be summarized as follows: Financial Management functions to manage financial reports in real-time and automatically, ensure transparency and accuracy in recording financial transactions and assist companies in making decisions based on accurate financial data. Meanwhile, Cost Control Management functions to identify, allocate, and control operational costs, optimize the company's budget and cost planning and monitor spending efficiency to increase profitability. The following is a chart of the use of the Financial and Cost Control Management Module in ERP which shows how this module works in a company:



Data inputted from the system includes transaction data, budgets, and company costs, then the financial management module will handle transaction recording, cash management, receivables & payables, budgeting, and preparation of financial reports and the cost control management module will be responsible for cost control, efficiency analysis, and spending approval. In the final result, there will be output and reporting that produces financial reports,

profitability analysis, and financial strategy recommendations.

#### ***4.2 Challenges Faced by Companies in Implementing Financial and Cost Control Management Modules in ERP***

The implementation of the Financial and Cost Control Management module in the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system encounters various structural and operational challenges that have implications for. Among the main obstacles that companies often face

are technical and system challenges, many companies' still use traditional financial and accounting systems that are not compatible with ERP, making the integration process difficult and time-consuming. Likewise, the implementation of the Financial and Cost Control Management module needs to be adjusted to meet the specific needs of the company.

Companies that use ERP must have sophisticated technological infrastructure because they require strong servers, high security systems, and stable networks to operate optimally, especially if they are cloud computing-based.

In addition to the challenges in engineering and systems, considerations regarding additional costs also need to be taken into account, because ERP is a complex and expensive system that requires licensing, installation, training and maintenance costs. Likewise in the provision of **competent** human resources, organization and management. Employees may be resistant to change, reluctant to switch to a new system because of changes in the way they work and the need to learn new technologies, if management does not provide full support, ERP implementation can experience obstacles in terms of budget, policy, or organizational commitment.

One of the challenges that has recently become an important issue is data security. Company financial data is sensitive information, so ERP must have a high security system to prevent leaks or cyber attacks

#### ***4.3 Strategy to Optimize the Benefits of Financial Modules and Cost Control Management in ERP to Increase Company Profitability***

Some strategies that can be used to develop a sharia ERP-based business include: identifying new market opportunities, for example the growing halal market trend, controlled business expansion, for example by managing new branches, etc. In order for the implementation of financial and cost control management modules in ERP to provide maximum benefits in increasing company profitability, in this case, choosing the right

strategy is crucial. There are several strategic options that can be. Here are some strategies that can be applied.

- 1) Financial Process Integration and Automation Financial process integration and automation can be done by:

- a. **Automation of financial recording and reporting**

Using ERP to automatically record transactions and generate real-time financial reports, thereby increasing efficiency and accuracy.

- b. **Integration with other systems in ERP**

Ensuring that the financial module is connected to the inventory, production, and sales modules to obtain more accurate and up-to-date data.

- c. **Data alignment between departments**

Integrating data from various divisions (finance, operations, HR, marketing) to avoid duplication or inconsistency of information.

- 2) More Effective Cost Control

- a. **Cost Structure Analysis and Optimization** Using the Cost Control Management feature in ERP to identify areas with high costs and look for cost reduction opportunities.

- b. **Implementation of Budgeting and Forecasting Systems.** Utilizing the budgeting module to create financial planning based on historical data, so that the budget is more controlled and realistic.

- c. **Monitoring and Variance Analysis.** Analyzing the difference between actual costs and the planned budget to prevent waste.

- d. **Efficiency in Procurement Management.** Optimizing procurement of raw materials and services by implementing cost reduction strategies based on price analysis and operational needs.

- 3) Optimization of Cash Flow and Liquidity Management

- a. Improvement of Cash Flow Management. Using cash flow forecasting to ensure the availability of operational funds and avoid cash shortages that can disrupt business.
  - b. Implementation of Accounts Receivable Management System Ensuring timely payments from customers with an automatic invoice tracking system and automatic payment reminders.
  - c. Optimization of Accounts Payable Management. Managing debt payment schedules to take advantage of early payment discounts without disrupting cash flow.
- 4) Improvement of Financial Accuracy and Transparency
- a. **Use of Dashboard and Reporting Tools**  
Using interactive and analytical dashboard features in ERP to provide an easier and more accurate picture of the company's finances.
  - b. **Implementing Internal Audit and Control System**  
Ensuring that every financial transaction is well documented, and implementing an automatic internal audit system to reduce the risk of fraud.
  - c. **Compliance with Regulations and Accounting Standards**  
Ensure that the ERP system complies with accounting standards such as PSAK, IFRS, or GAAP, and meets applicable tax regulations.
- 5) Use of Financial Data for Strategic Decision Making

- a. Real-Time Financial Performance Analysis. Use real-time financial reports to understand profitability trends and determine more effective business strategies.
- b. Identify Investment or Expansion Opportunities. Based on data from ERP, companies can see which business sectors are the most profitable and determine expansion strategies.
- c. Data-Driven Operational Efficiency Improvement. Use cost and financial performance analysis to evaluate and improve inefficient business processes.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

By optimizing the use of Financial and Cost Control Management modules in ERP, companies can improve financial efficiency, control costs better, improve data accuracy, and support more strategic decision making. This will ultimately have a positive impact on increasing the company's profitability.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to all parties who have supported the writing of this article. To the supervisors, Mrs. Dr. Binti Nur Asiyah and Prof. Dr. Muhammad, for all their advice and guidance during the preparation of this article. Also to the postgraduate community of UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Friends of PDES and all parties that I cannot mention one by one.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Aini, Z. N., & Susilowati, L. (2022). Tinjauan Akuntansi Syariah dalam Penggunaan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Multi-Level Marketing Pada E-commerce Indonesia. *JAS (Jurnal Akuntansi Syariah)*, 6(1), 110-126. . <https://ejournal.isnjbengkalis.ac.id/index.php/jas/article/view/619>
- [2] Dalimunthe, R. R., Tiara, S., & dst (2019). Pengaruh Kualitas Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Pada PT BNI Syariah Cabang Medan. Seminar Nasional Hasil .... <https://www.e-prosiding.umnaw.ac.id/index.php/penelitian/article/view/365>
- [3] Penatari, R. I., Setiawan, D. (2020). Dinamika Penelitian Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*. 11(1). 159-173. <https://jamal.ub.ac.id/index.php/jamal/article/view/1207>
- [4] Amiruddin, D., Suseno, B. D., & Basrowi, B. (2024). Integrasi dan Optimasi Bisnis Melalui Enterprise Resource Planning Teori & Aplikasi. Purbalingga: CV. Eureka Media Aksara.

- repository.penerbiteureka.com. <https://repository.penerbiteureka.com/publications/569192/integrasi-dan-optimasi-bisnis-melalui-enterprise-resource-planning-teori-aplikas>
- [5] Hasanudin, H. (2024). Optimizing The Implementation Of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) In Company Financial Management. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen Indonesia*. 2 (2) 104-114. <https://jurnal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Juemi/article/view/555>
- [6] Sugiannur, A., & Riyadi, S. (n.d.). Pengembangan Teknologi ERP Untuk Modul Human Resource Management Studi Kasus PT Sumber Kahayan Kharisma. In academia.edu. <https://www.academia.edu/download/81439561/49.pdf>
- [7] Ansori, M., & Mubarok, A. F. (2021). Implementasi Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) pada Lembaga Keuangan Mikro Syariah. *Jurnal Wahana Islamika*. 7 (2), 152-162. [staisw.ac.id. https://wahanaislamika.staisw.ac.id/index.php/WI/article/download/28/24](https://wahanaislamika.staisw.ac.id/index.php/WI/article/download/28/24)
- [8] Nazara, E. P., Crystina, C., Winna, W. (2023). Analisis Implementasi Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) GF-Akuntansi pada PT. Leegatama Anta Raya. *Seiko: Journal of Management and Business*. 6 (2). 104-114. <https://www.journal.stieamkop.ac.id/index.php/seiko/article/view/4648>