

## **SUCCESS SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP) IMPLICATIONS TO THE QUALITY OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION**

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**ABSTRACT:** *This study aimed to test the success of the ERP system can berimplikasinya to the quality of accounting information is generated. The results are expected to be evidence that the model can offer a solution in problem solving and the development of science in the success of the ERP system on the quality of accounting information. The research method used is descriptive and explanatory to get answers in outline and deeper into the problem. Data sourced from the distribution of a questionnaire on state enterprises in Bandung, as well as statistically processed using PLS SEM. The results showed quality accounting information by the achievement of success uniform ERP system.*

**KEYWORD:** Successful ERP System and the Quality of Accounting Information

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Wilkinson et al, (2000: 18) said that quality information is influenced by factors relevance, accuracy, timeliness, conciseness, clarity, quantifiable, and consistency, so it can be useful in decision making. Quality information is expected to make an impact in supporting the planning, control and business activities (Sacer et al, 2006: 59). The same thing is also dictated by Dull et al, (2012: 17) that the Information is data is presented in a form that is useful in a decision making activity. More Loudon and Loudon (2012: 38). Said quality information can be used for decision-making is the right decision.

Sri Mulyani NS (2009: 18) explains that the relevant information if the information therein can influence decisions dirkuat users by helping them evaluate the events of the past or the present and also can predict the future and confirm or correct the results of their evaluations in the past. Further Epper (2003: 68) said that accurate information is the information closer to reality. ketepatan time means the information is available when needed (Beest et al, 2009: 16). Completeness that the information is as complete as possible, so as to include all information that may influence the decision (Sri Mulyani NS 2009: 19).

Muhamad Basri (2014) said that integrated information system not only facilitates technical state institutions work, but help in the decision-making process. If the process of presenting data can be performed in real time then so many decisions that can actually be done faster and more accurately. Askolani, (2014) also agreed that if the integrated information system could be built, it would be ideal and helps transparency. Joko Widodo (2016) says All services must be based on the electronics so easily accessible from anywhere, quickly and cost certainty clear. And thus not qualified information could result in decisions that are taken by the user is not qualified can result in losses (Huang et al, 1999). Information relies heavily on accounting information system (Azhar Susanto, 2013: 11).

Wilkinson et al, (2000: 6) says a system is a unified group of interacting parts that function together to Achieve its purposes. A system consisting of both physical and abstract subsystems, subsystems is a system that is smaller than the system environment (Sri Mulyani NS 2007: 4) .the system has clear objectives and designed by the makers of the system and the purpose of being the coordinates of the components in the system working so the purpose of the system can be achieved (Sri Mulyani NS 2007: 7). The purpose of the system is to process data into useful information (Azhar Susanto, 2013: 52). Quality information system is said if the integration between hardware, software, brain ware, telecommunication network, and database (Sacer et al, 2006: 62) or procedure (Mc Leod, 2007: 85). The information system should also have good accessibility (Wixom & Todd, 2005).

According Bidgoli, (2004: 707) to facilitate the flow of information between all functions within the organization and manage the connections to outside parties needed an Enterprise Resource Planning system (ERP). according to O'Leary (2000) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a computer-based system that is designed to process transactions of enterprises and facilitate integrated planning and real time, the production of, and response. Hau & Kuzic 2010 says that ERP is a multi-module, packaging business application solutions that enable organizations to integrate business processes and corporate performance, and data distribution general, resource management as well as providing real-time information access. If the condition lack of good information system can reduce the quality of management, so that the information produced low quality (Strong et al, 1997).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **The success of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)**

The success of the ERP system is defined as a form of statements about the condition of the system can generate accounting information according to user needs (Dellon & McLean, 1992 & 2003; Seddon, 1997; Davis, 1989; Pornpandejwittaya & Pairat, 2012). The fundamental role of information systems is to produce quality information (Azhar Susanto, 2013: 374). According to Hall, (2011: 31) ERP is a model of information system that enables organizations to automate and integrate core business processes.

According to Romney & Steinbart (2012: 57) characterizes the ERP modules are financials (general ledger and reporting systems), human resources, Order to Cash (revenue cycle), pay for purchases (Cycle expenditure), Manufacturing (production cycle), project cost management, customer relations, sales and marketing management, System to build a master file. Azhar Susanto (2010: 234) says ERP benefit either directly or indirectly in improving the efficiency, integrity information for better decisions and speed in response to customer demand.

Based on the above statement can be said that the benefits of the success of the ERP system is able to reduce the high cost of the structure, improve the business performance of existing organizations, improving customer service, simplifying complex business processes, setting global business, reduction in the time and support business strategies that will increase in efficiency and integration.

### **Success Measurement Systems Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)**

According Pornpandejwittaya & Pairat (2012) to explain the success of the successful implementation of information systems in key areas of concern to the organization, used extensively by one or more user satisfaction and improve the quality of performance. Dellon & McLean (2003) said the success of information systems to measure the output generated by the system really is. Further DeLone and McLean (1992, 2003) said that the success of the model includes six components of the success of information systems yatu, 1) System quality. 2) Information quality. 3) Use, 4) User satisfaction. 5) Individual impac. 6) Organizational.

Saarinen (1996) says there are four dimensions to measure the success of ERP systems are:

- 1) Development- satisfaction process.
- 2) System-use satisfaction.
- 3) System-quality satisfaction.
- 4) Organizational impact of information systems.

Then Shanks et al, (2000) said that the success of ERP systems primarily related to the completion of the ERP project on time and within budget to an acceptable standard in the first two phases (planning and implementation) of the ERP process model. Furthermore, Mark et al, (2000) provide further details about the success of ERP implementation from the perspective of Success Viewed in technical terms, Success Viewed in economic, financial, or strategic business terms, Success Viewed in terms of the smooth running of business operations, Success as Viewed by the ERP-Adopting organization's managers and employees and Success as Viewed by the ERP-Adopting organization's customers, suppliers, and investors.

### **Quality of Accounting Information**

Shipper & Vincent (2003: 99) said information quality is a complex concept that contains the value of relevance information, accounting conservatism and earnings management. More details Baltzan (2012: 214) disclose Information Integrity is a measure of the quality of information. Integrity constraints are rules that help Ensure the quality of information. The database ensures that users can never violate Reviews These constraints. To Ensure information systems do not suffer from a data integrity issues, the reviews for the characteristics common to high quality information: accuracy, completeness, timeliness, consistency and uniqueness.

Eppler (2003: 68) said two-dimensional quality of accounting information is the Quality of information content and quality of information access. Indicators of quality of information content consists of comprehensiveness, conciseness, clarity, correctness, accuracy, consistency, applicability and timeliness. Indicators of quality of information access consists of: traceability, maintainability, interactivity, speed, security, currency, accessibility and convenience. Romney & Steinbart (2012: 25) say the quality dimension of accounting information is relevant, reliable, complete, timely, and then added with understandable, verifiable, and accessible. More Mc. Leod (2007: 35) said that the development of the information system is the output given by the information processor to the dimensions of the information is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete.

### **Effect of ERP System Success on the Quality of Accounting Information**

The quality of information is affected by the information system used (Lupasc et al, 2009). Strong et al (1997) said similar things that the poor quality of information creates chaos,

necessitating the diagnoses the root cause (root cause). Further Strong et al, (1997) also said the problem with the quality of information not only includes the value of the wrong information, but the information quality problems caused by changes in information needs. The integration of the components of the information system is an information resource company in order to achieve excellence (McLeod & Schell, 2008: 29).

Sacer et al, (2006: 61) said accounting information generated by Information Systems, Information Systems for the main purpose is to provide information, and Information Systems ensure the quality of accounting information in support of planning, control and analysis activities of the organization. Further Sacer et al, (2006: 62) explains nothing without quality accounting information quality Information Systems, and Information Systems relies on the quality of input quality, process quality data, and output quality. The quality of the information provided is essential for the success of the system implemented in the organization guiding the implementation of the accounting process (Xu 2009: 2). So if any component in the system in the company's accounting information is not integrated in harmony, will result in a mismatch between the information on the management level of lower, middle and upper management, to external users, and the same thing (Azhar Susanto, 2013: 63).

Information systems as a base to support the satisfaction of requests for information during the decision making process (Ponte & Pilar, 2000). Salehi et al, (2010) says the same thing that the information system will increase the correctness of financial statements. The next Sacer et al, (2006) says there is a relationship between information systems and the quality of accounting information. Similar disclosed Sajady et al, (2008) that the information system will improve the quality of accounting information, so that information systems can provide quality accounting information (Wongsim & Gao, 2011).

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Object of research**

The object of research is an attribute of people, objects have certain variations defined by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2010: 38). The object of this research is a concept that has a value. The research object is the success of ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) and Quality of Accounting Information.

### **Methods Used**

The method used is descriptive and explanatory. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze the results of the study but not used to make broader conclusions (Sugiyono, 2010: 13). While the explanatory research is research conducted to obtain a description, a picture systematic, factual and accurate information on the facts, characteristics and relationships between variables studied (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013: 96).

### **Variable Operationalization**

Cooper & Schindler (2003: 33) revealed that the Generally Accepted is a collection of meanings or characteristics associated with certain object). Further Cooper & Schindler (2003: 43) also said that the success of research hinges on (1) how the researcher Clearly conceptualize and (2) how well others understand the concepts the researcher use. Operationalizing is done by looking at the behavioral dimensions, Facets or properties denoted by the concept (sekaran

& Bougie, 2013: 200). The concept has been operationalized hereinafter called a variable. The variable is used as a synonym for the construct or the property being studied. A variable is a symbol to the which we assign numerals or values (Cooper & Schindler, 2003: 47).

## RESEARCH RESULT

### Effect of ERP System Success on the Quality of Accounting Information

The success of ERP system is hypothesized to affect the quality of accounting information. The following are the results of the significance test of these hypotheses through statistical hypothesis as follows:

$H_0: \beta_{21} = 0$  The success of the ERP system does not affect the quality of accounting information

$H_a: \beta_{21} \neq 0$  The success of ERP systems affect the quality of accounting information

Table:

Significance Tests Effect of ERP System Success on the Quality of Accounting Information

| coefficient line | t-count | t-critis | conclusion  |
|------------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 0,894            | 23,580  | 1,96     | significant |

Source: PLS Calculation Results

Hypothesis testing results show that the relationship variable success ERP system with the quality of accounting information indicated by the path coefficient of 0.894 with t-count at 23.580. Scores t-statistic is greater than t-critis (1.96). This result means that the success of ERP systems affect the quality of accounting information means in accordance with the  $H_a$ . The amount of influence the success of an ERP system on the quality of accounting information is the amount of  $(0.894 \times 0.894 \times 100\%) = 80.49\%$ . This figure means that the success of ERP systems provide 80.94% influence on the quality of accounting information.

The results showed that the success of ERP systems affect the quality of accounting information, and according to previous theories such as DeLone & McLean (1992), Laudon and Laudon (2012: 14), and Romney & Steinbart; (2012: 13). as well as research, Ponte & Pilar, (2000). Salehi et al, (2010) Sajady et al (2007) and Wongsim & Gao (2011)

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of research that has been described, the research concluded there Effect of ERP System Success on the Quality of Accounting Information, is the quality of information has not been optimal because SOEs have not effectively use the ERP system.

## SUGGESTION

Suggestions can be submitted that this research can be used as a reference the next researcher to obtain replicability, and can also increase confidence in the research that has been done and improve usability research results generalizability.

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