



## Odoo-ERP as a Solution to Business Performance in Supply Chain of the Coffee Industry: A Systematic Literature Review

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### Abstract

Coffee is a highly valuable commodity that can be exported. The issue that arises is related to the supply chain, namely the suboptimal flow of goods within the supply chain. Hence, comprehending the notion of supply chain excellence is the initial step towards attaining a competitive edge in the supply chain. This paper is a literature review that analyzes prior research on the utilization of technology to enhance business operations through the implementation of enterprise resource planning (ERP) principles. This study employs the PRISMA approach. To resolve this issue, the recommended approach is to utilize OpenSource ERP software, specifically Odoo. Odoo is a software application that employs the concept of ERP to seamlessly integrate various business operations within a company. One of its key advantages is that it is available for free download and can be customized to suit the specific requirements of the firm. Odoo offers a comprehensive module that assists firms in several aspects of their operations, including CRM, Purchase Management, Accounting, Sales Management, and more. Through the utilization of the Odoo ERP system, firms may streamline and consolidate their operational procedures, resulting in a more organized and efficient performance while reducing potential risks.

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### Introduction

Indonesia ranks in the top coffee-producing nations globally. The coffee plantations in Indonesia span around 1.24 million hectares, allocating 307 hectares for arabica cultivation and 933 hectares for robusta cultivation.. In 2019, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that Indonesian Coffee Production reached a total of 742 thousand tons. Smallholder coffee farms account for 98.6% of the entire production, amounting to 731.6 thousand tons. Large state plantations provide 0.8% with 5.6 thousand tons, while large private plantations generate 0.6% with 4.4 thousand tons.

Coffee is a highly valuable commodity that can be exported. Coffee cultivation in Indonesia is distributed across multiple regions. As per Mauladi et al. (2022), the issue arises from the supply network, namely due to suboptimal product mobility within the supply chain. The emergence of this coffee commodity has posed hurdles for businesses in the areas of branding, processing, and marketing. Enhancing the efficacy of the supply chain management (SCM) and promoting a shared understanding between suppliers, producers, and customers is essential for discovering superior quality goods (Ikhwana, 2018). Understanding the concept of supply chain excellence and acquiring the knowledge to effectively implement it is the initial stride towards gaining a competitive advantage (Ikhwana, 2018).

The fast development of technology has given supply networks reason to be optimistic. Innovation helps companies improve their services, products, and processes, which in turn increases productivity and gives them a financial edge over their rivals (Ableeva et al., 2019) (Sunmola & Burgess, 2022). Globalization and other external factors have made it essential for supply chains to adjust to



technological advancements (Ickson Manda & Backhouse, 2017) (Ndemo & Weiss, 2017) (Sunmola & Burgess, 2022). The advent of technology has a beneficial impact on various elements, including the transformation of company operations in different industries towards digitalization. This security measure has had a significant impact on the agri-food supply chain. The agricultural goods have a worldwide clientele, and the supply and demand extend beyond national marketplaces. Consequently, the agribusiness sector and global agricultural commodities supply networks have been established. Several stages are involved in the coffee production process before it reaches the customer. Commencing with the cultivation, manufacturing, and distribution of coffee to the end consumer. Failure to adopt supply chain management (SCM) in conjunction with Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) will result in encountering several challenges. This essential element can manifest as a tangible recording (Ida Ayu, 2022). The term used to describe this process is SCM. Hugo's research identifies five key areas in which significant decisions must be made by the supply chain (SC): production, inventory, location, transportation, and information (Laili, 2020). SCM plays a crucial role in enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of a business. This may be achieved by implementing a dynamic approach system that considers various factors such as economic, social, and environmental considerations, as well as selecting suitable business partners (Mardhiah et al., 2022). To apply this procedure, it is necessary to integrate it in accordance with the notion of ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning). ERP systems offer significant advantages to companies by facilitating the management of resources, enabling the comprehensive recording, control, and empowerment of all owned resources. The main objective of any supply chain is to ensure the availability of items to satisfy customer demand, which encompasses delivering them to the correct destination, within the specified timeframe, and in adequate numbers. (Ravi et al., 2022).

In this research, Hanaving et al. demonstrate how the integration of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) can benefit organizations. (Ida Ayu, 2022). The efficacy of a company can be discerned by its supply chain. "Supply chains deliver optimal quality products to the end consumer, meeting their demand for quality, while ensuring competitive pricing and timely delivery." The utilization of technology and digitalization demonstrate enhancements in terms of efficiency, satisfaction, and profitability (Zisimopoulos & Rochelle, 2023).

It is imperative to employ an integrated system in this scenario to mitigate any issues that may develop. The use of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system in a firm is highly advantageous for effective business management. It offers valuable insights into inventory management and control, enabling the resolution of issues related to inventory management models (Raharjo et al., 2023) (Zhao & Tu, 2021). Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) is a system utilized for the purpose of efficiently managing and integrating information across several departments, including marketing, sales, manufacturing, logistics, accounting, and HR (Ani & Yunita, 2015) (Raharjo et al., 2023). Implementing this system in ERP-based inventory management yields several advantages. It enables efficient control of corporate processes and ensures the accuracy, reliability, and integration of listed data. This is achieved by real-time data collection during transactions.

This paper presents a summary of how the coffee industry's supply chain utilizes technology, namely the ERP paradigm, to enhance firm performance, based on an extensive review of literature. In order to accomplish this objective, we employ the PRISMA methodology. This work adhered to the reporting standards set by Liberati et al., known as the recommended reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA), due to its comprehensive and transparent reporting of systematic evaluations (Handayani et al., 2018). The objective of this study was to ascertain the extent to which technological improvements have enhanced the supply chain management process in the coffee business. The study has a limited reach because it focuses exclusively on the coffee market.



## **Literatur Review**

### **A. Supply Chain Management**

According to the research (Proença et al., 2022), Supply chain management (SCM) is a methodical methodology employed to supervise the movement of information, knowledge, and alterations from the initial raw materials to the ultimate product, guaranteeing that it fulfills the demands of the final consumer. Supply Chain Management (SCM) is the organized and strategic coordination of activities that occur between suppliers and end-users, with the goal of providing more value to customers while simultaneously reducing costs along the whole supply chain. An alternative explanation (Kartika et al., 2020) the essence of the supply chain is in its comprehensive coverage of the interconnected interactions and activities among companies engaged in the distribution of goods or services. This integration encompasses the coordination of suppliers, staff, and storage facilities to effectively convert raw materials into finalized products, which are subsequently provided to clients in a timely manner, adhering to quality benchmarks while saving expenses.

Supply Chain Management is an effective approach for overseeing the various business processes associated with supply chain activity. Supply chains have a crucial role in fulfilling the challenge of satisfying the demands of emerging markets. Supply Chain Management (SCM) refers to the streamlined and proficient coordination of all supply-related operations within an organization, encompassing interactions with suppliers, partners, and customers (Githa & Raharja, 2021) (Palareti et al., 2016). Strong relationships among suppliers, partners, and customers significantly enhance the company's performance (Rai, 2015). The incorporation of technology has led to the transformation of Supply Chain Management (SCM) into electronic SCM (e-SCM). e-SCM encompasses the collaborative application of technology to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of supply chain operations and supply chain management (Githa & Raharja, 2021). Supply Chain Management (SCM) in manufacturing organizations encompasses key functions such as sourcing raw materials, devising production plans, executing them, and managing sales and delivery operations.

### **B. Supply Chain of the Coffe Industry**

Coffee is a valuable resource that significantly influences economic progress. Supply chain management in the coffee industry is a strategic approach employed by companies to ensure their survival and maintain a competitive edge over rivals (Zisimopoulos & Rochelle, 2023). Presently, enterprises are implementing management paradigms to enhance competitiveness and modify operational strategies (Nguyen et al., 2017) (Zisimopoulos & Rochelle, 2023).

The supply chain flow study utilizes the descriptive approach to examine the movement of coffee beans from producers to final traders. The analysis of the supply chain flow involves examining the quantity of coffee bean flow, the flow of information, and the flow of finances (Mauladi et al., 2022). A study conducted by (Mauladi et al., 2022) (Umaran et al., 2022) discovered that inefficient flow of supply chain operations can adversely affect supply chain performance, resulting in a decline in potential income for all parties involved, especially coffee farmers who provide raw materials..

Effective supply chain management is essential for the coffee industry to ensure long-term sustainability and achieve optimal operational performance. In order to effectively compete in the global market, it is imperative to build an efficient supply chain management system that includes suppliers (farmers and



gatherers), processors (gatherers and manufacturers), distributors (experts and retailers), and customers (Ikhwana, 2018). Figure 1 depicts the process of coffee production using traditional methods.

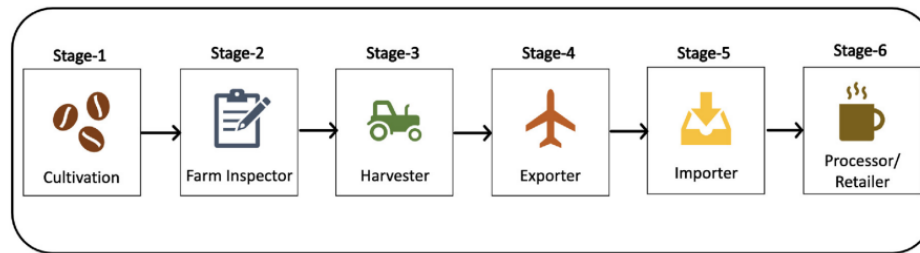


Figure 1 Traditional Coffe Supply Chain

Source: (Ravi et al., 2022)

### C. Enterprises Resource Planning

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a strategic methodology employed by industries to optimize the effectiveness of their business operations. This is accomplished by enabling the exchange of information within and among various company operations, as well as conducting electronic commerce. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is an integrated information system that consolidates many business processes related to a company's operations, production, and distribution. The information system project adheres to a sequential six-stage implementation procedure, encompassing planning, analysis, design, construction, implementation, and post-implementation phases. (Aditya & Hadi Santuso, 2022) (Suseno et al., 2020). Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a strategic approach used by industries to enhance operational efficiency by facilitating the exchange of information within and between business processes, as well as enabling electronic business transactions (Abdillah Aziz et al., 2019). In this concept, an information system consolidates and synchronizes business activities across several areas of a company's operations, including manufacturing and distribution (Syahdindo et al., 2019). According to (Sukarta et al., 2015) the traditional ERP Life Cycle is a commonly employed methodology for implementing ERP systems. The traditional ERP life cycle is a step-by-step method where each stage's final result is visible to management, enabling them to make decisions on whether the project can continue or not. (Aditya & Hadi Santuso, 2022) The primary focus of ERP deployment lies in customizing standard ERP software to align with the specific business processes and requirements of users inside the organization.

ERP systems play a crucial role in supply chain operations and management by facilitating seamless process integration and providing real-time access to current data. This enables businesses to stay competitive both locally and globally. (Junior et al., 2019) (A. Z. Acar, 2018). An Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is a comprehensive and pre-packaged software solution designed to integrate several processes and functions into a unified view of a company's IT and information (M. F. Acar et al., 2017) (Costa et al., 2016) (Moeller, 2010) ERP is a sophisticated system that streamlines the flow of supplies, information, and financial resources by integrating corporate activities.

### D. PRISMA

The systematic review plays a crucial function as it offers a comprehensive summary of the existing knowledge on a particular topic, serving as a valuable resource for future study. To guarantee precise review outcomes, authors must provide a comprehensive rationale for doing the review, a detailed account of their methodology (including the process of identifying and selecting studies), and a thorough presentation of their findings (such as the features of the studies included and the results of any meta-analysis undertaken). The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) is a set of guidelines specifically created to tackle these concerns (Page et al., 2021).



## **Methodology**

This systematic review adheres to the PRISMA reporting requirements. These recommendations provide a series of processes for conducting this study, including: 1) determining the criteria for eligibility; 2) identifying the sources of information; 3) selecting the studies to be included; 4) collecting the data; and 5) selecting the specific data items to be analyzed. Figure X illustrates the sequential process involved in performing a systematic review.

### **Eligibility Criteria**

The following inclusion criteria (IC) were defines guidelines:

IC1: Articles must consist of original research that has been through review and has been written in the English language.

IC2: The objective of this article is to highlight technological advancements that can be applied in the Coffee Industry.

Only articles written in English are used. The implementation of IC2 was supposed to focus on the research question. The research topic focuses on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a software solution designed to efficiently manage supply chains and improve overall corporate performance.

### **Information Sources**

We carried out a comprehensive search of prominent online databases that have extensive collections of academic papers, such as Science Direct, Emerald, and Google Scholar. We excluded articles that were inaccessible to the authors.

### **Study selection**

The study selection was conducted in the following four phases:

- The keyword search, or search string, was selected based on our research interest in examining the adoption factors in the installation of SCM technology. The search query included terms such as "SCM and Coffee", "Supply chain management and Coffee industry", "Digital transformation", "SCM and Odo", and "SCM technology". Each of those precise search strings was searched individually.
- - The article's title, abstract, and keywords were explored and selected according to the qualifying requirements.
- A comprehensive or partial examination of the articles that were not excluded in the previous stages was carried out to ascertain their suitability for inclusion in the review, based on the predetermined criteria for eligibility.
- - The reference lists of the papers were examined to identify relevant studies and initiate phase 2 of this process.

### **Data Collection**

The process of gathering data involved manual extraction utilizing a data extraction form that included the following information: article type, journal or conference name, year, topic, title, keyword, and research methods.

### **Data items**

The information taken from each article consists of:

- (ID1) Demographics of selected articles with the following information
  - (i). SCM used in the coffee industry



- (ii). ERP technology used
- (iii). SCM process
- (iv). Distribution of learning methods

- (ID2) Factors that influence the use of technology

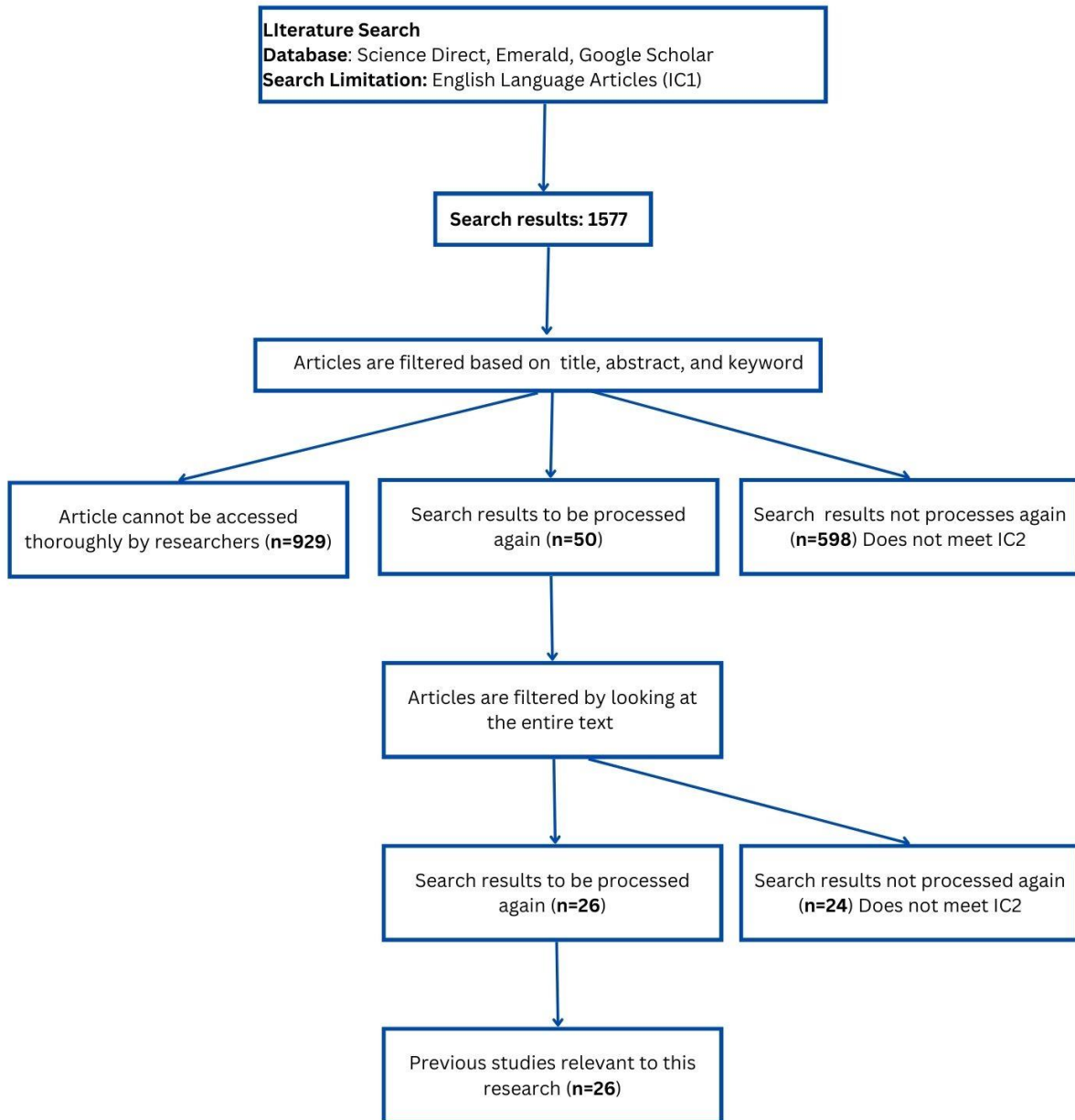


Figure 2 PRISMA flow diagram

## Results and Discussion

According to data collected utilizing PRISMA's approach, studies have demonstrated that the use of technology can yield beneficial outcomes for a company, as evidenced by research undertaken by researchers. According to (Kshetri, 2021), blockchain has the potential to supplant the role. Through the utilization of blockchain technology, clients are able to authenticate and validate their sustainability-related data. The advantages obtained from implementing blockchain technology in supply chain



management are contingent upon economic progress, technological advancements, and infrastructure capabilities. For example, while firms like Breaux Veritas prioritize ongoing verification to offer extremely dependable information regarding a product's past, such procedures are not feasible in areas with limited internet. In the absence of innovative technology like machine vision for quality verification, farmers are compelled to depend on quality evaluations conducted by officials from multinational companies such as Nile Breweries. Transparency facilitated by blockchain technology can result in favorable societal consequences in supply chains pertaining to coffee, seafood, and other sectors. Implementing blockchain technology in smart contracts can enhance the living standards and overall quality of life for individuals with low income.

Implementing blockchain technology in supply chain management enhances operational management by bolstering security, promoting transparency, enabling traceability, and improving efficiency (Asterinadewi & Handoko, 2018) (Di Vaio & Varriale, 2020) (Kshetri, 2021). Furthermore, blockchain technology is capable of enhancing cooperation between SCM processes (Asterinadewi & Handoko, 2018) (Di Vaio & Varriale, 2020), resulting in favorable impacts on both cost and efficiency within the supply chain. The implementation of blockchain technology can enhance customer confidence by enabling the meticulous tracking of products throughout their entire path along the supply chain (Biswas et al., 2017) (Di Vaio & Varriale, 2020). Furthermore, it facilitates the deterrence of product fraud and counterfeiting across the whole supply chain (Chen, 2018). In terms of lowering expenses and increasing efficiency, it produces a positive outcome. In addition, many people still think that supply chain management is the best area to use blockchain technology (Fosso Wamba et al., 2020) (Queiroz & Fosso Wamba, 2019). Many people pay attention to the adoption phase, but often fail to include other parts, such the policies and strategies that managers and organizations need to successfully utilize blockchain technology. Furthermore, sustainability in all its forms—environmental, social, and economic—is intricately related to these plans and initiatives (Kajikawa, 2008).

Blockchain enables the secure, transparent, highly resilient, auditable, and efficient tracking and tracing of any digital transaction or interaction (Härting et al., 2020) (Gianpaolo Ghiani, 2017). As globalization continues to connect customers, products, and value chains more closely, corporations are confronted with significant hurdles. Blockchain is employed to overcome these difficulties. Transactions in the financial sector can be done with greater speed and efficiency across many continents. Furthermore, within the realm of supply chain management (SCM), blockchain technology presents an opportunity to address significant obstacles, namely in the context of track-and-trace applications (Lacity, 2018). Global supply networks that are intricate in nature suffer from a lack of clarity on the source of processed goods. Blockchains enable the verification of information on its origin, hence eliminating the possibility of manipulation. Track-and-trace programs utilize a system where they retain comprehensive product information by generating a distinct block for every individual order. Following the execution of one order, the subsequent one is initiated. As a result, businesses are compelled to broaden their communication networks and improve their supply chain procedures (Lacity, 2018).

On research outline (Mohsen, 2023), cloud computing, artificial intelligence, big data, and blockchain are among the technologies applicable to supply chain management. The digital supply chain employs cutting-edge technology and a comprehensive comprehension of each member's roles and duties to enhance decision-making about material procurement, product demand, and stakeholder interconnection. To do this, it is necessary to connect multiple systems, such as asset management, warehouse management, transportation, logistics, purchasing, and order fulfillment. Collecting data from these operations and equipping the machinery that generates such data are crucial for the successful implementation of supply chain digitization. The supply chain is enhanced and strengthened through the utilization of an intricate network of sensors and monitors known as the Internet of Things (IoT). Utilizing technology to monitor transportation or manufacturing processes is widespread. (Saberi et al., 2019). Several supply chain partners can receive this data from the gateway. Stakeholders can use the collected data to assess the data's accuracy in predicting when products will be available.

Based on the results of previous research, utilization of technology in the supply chain management (SCM) process can yield favorable outcomes for companies that adopt technology-driven SCM. This facilitates the assimilation of data, enabling companies to effortlessly monitor and execute the decision-



making process. According to this concept, enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems are available in both paid and open-source formats. Odoo is an example of an open-source ERP application, as it allows users to account (L. L. Pratiwi et al., 2017) (Mefid et al., 2019).

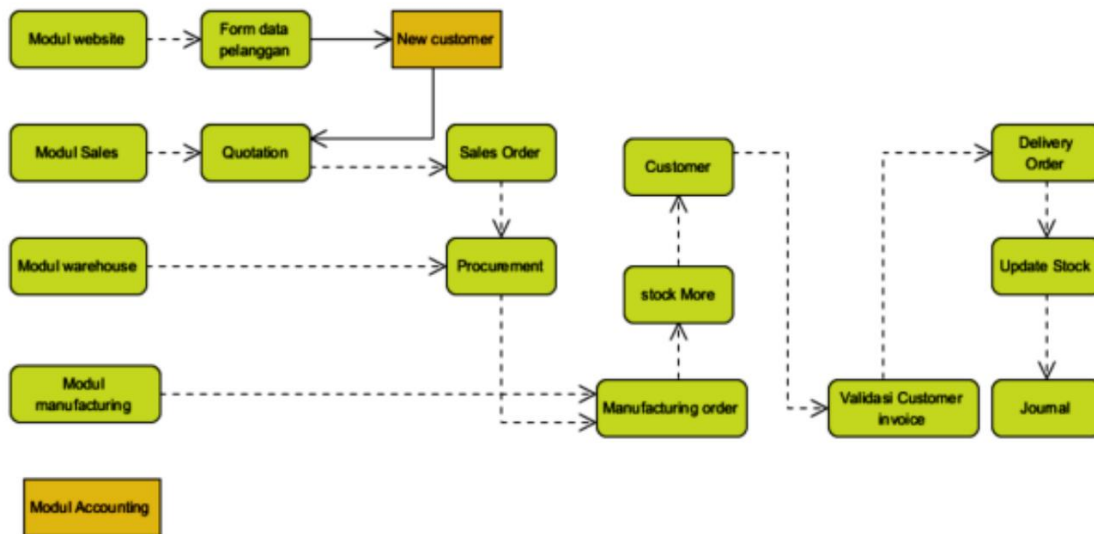


Figure 3 Relationships between modules in Odoo  
 Source: (Suminten, 2019)

Odoo ERP, a widely embraced ERP paradigm, is built on open-source software (OSS) and offers seamless integration of all business operations while reducing expenses associated with establishing information systems in enterprises. Odoo Open Source Software (OSS) is a widely adopted ERP software by firms and MSMEs (micro, small, and medium enterprises and businesses) for adopting ERP systems in their operations. In the Community edition, users have the option to freely download and personalize the Odoo application according to their requirements, without any cost incurred for running it. The Odoo application offers several advantages that can be customized to meet the specific requirements of a company. The user interface is designed to be user-friendly, featuring smart buttons in each module. Additional benefits offered by this application include the utilization of modules aligned with the appropriate permissions, the availability of free-to-use modules, and the inclusion of automated reporting capabilities inside each module. These features enable management to make informed decisions and formulate effective business plans. Companies can streamline and consolidate their company processes by implementing the Odoo ERP system, resulting in a more organized and efficient performance that mitigates potential hazards. (Fatoni Efendi & Aditya, 2022) (Herlina et al., 2019) (Kusnadi et al., 2023). Figure 4 is an overview of the SCM process when using the Odoo system.



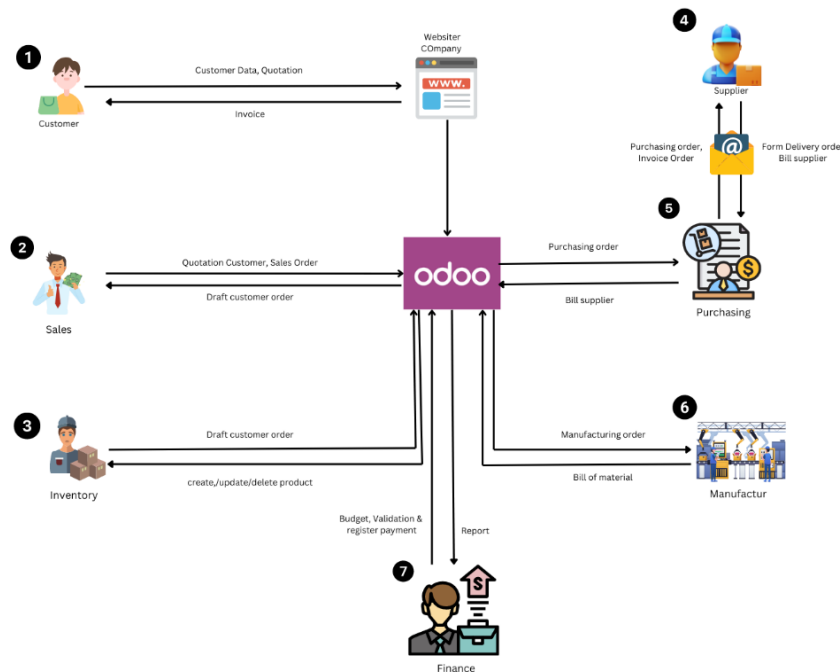


Figure 4 Modified Business Process in Odoo  
Source: (Dwipayana et al., 2023)(D. A. G. Pratiwi et al., 2022)

## Conclusion

This paper is a literature review that analyzes prior research on the utilization of technology in supply chain management procedures to enhance company operations in the coffee industry. We employed the PRISMA approach for this research, it generated a total of 26 publications through the literature search. ERP is a strategy used by industries to enhance the efficiency of their business processes by electronically sharing information within and between different processes. Prior studies have shown that the combination of blockchain and AI can be employed to seamlessly merge operations inside supply chain management (SCM). This study suggests utilizing Odoo, an OpenSource ERP software, for the purpose. The software is available for free download and is specifically designed to meet the company's specific business process requirements. By integrating business operations in real-time, the company may effectively reduce current risks. The results of this study can serve as an outline for afterward researchers to have a more comprehensive understanding of the supply chain sector. Additional empirical studies applying specific theories could prove beneficial. Nevertheless, the scope of this research is constrained by the choice of datasets. Hence, it is possible that this does not encompass all the extant literature pertaining to technology in Supply chain management, particularly in the context of coffee industry study. Additional scientific databases might be surveyed and the search terms could be expanded in order to do further research. Further research can implement Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) technologies into the coffee industry.

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