

# Warehouse Management

---

## What is Warehouse Management?

Warehouse Management is a supplement to MONITOR which provides support for management of different warehouses and operational units in the same system. This means that it is possible for you to work in and administer different operational units in the company.

We use the word **Warehouse** when referring to a distributed storage place containing finished goods (i.e. the warehouse is only used to "store goods"). If other operations take place at the warehouse location (manufacturing etc.), then it is an *Operational unit*. Normally a warehouse can be called an Operational unit.

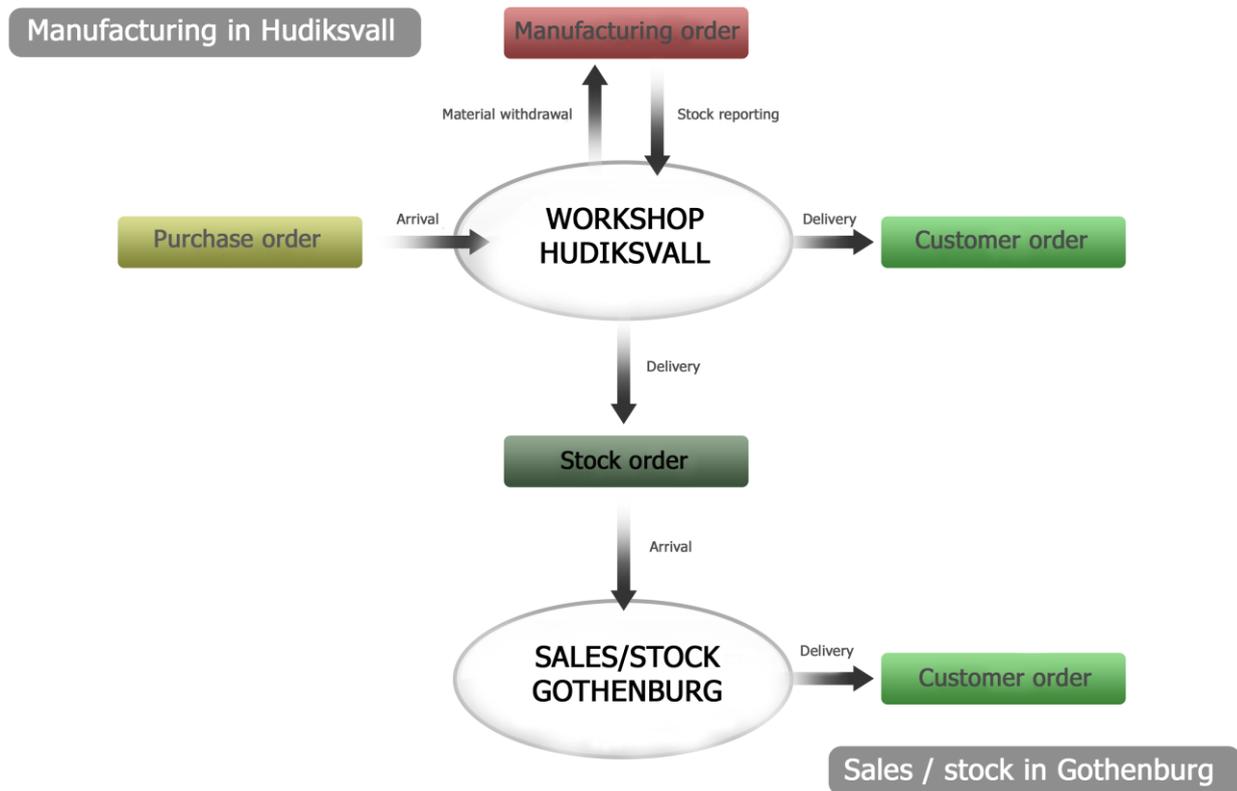
The fact that determines whether to use 2 companies or 2 operational units (warehouses) is if it concerns the same legal entity or not. If they are both parts of a single legal entity, the accounts payables and receivables and accounting shall be common for the company, and then it might be useful to configure two operational units/warehouses.

On the following page you will see three different models of Warehouse Management. The images display the order flow and material flow in each case.



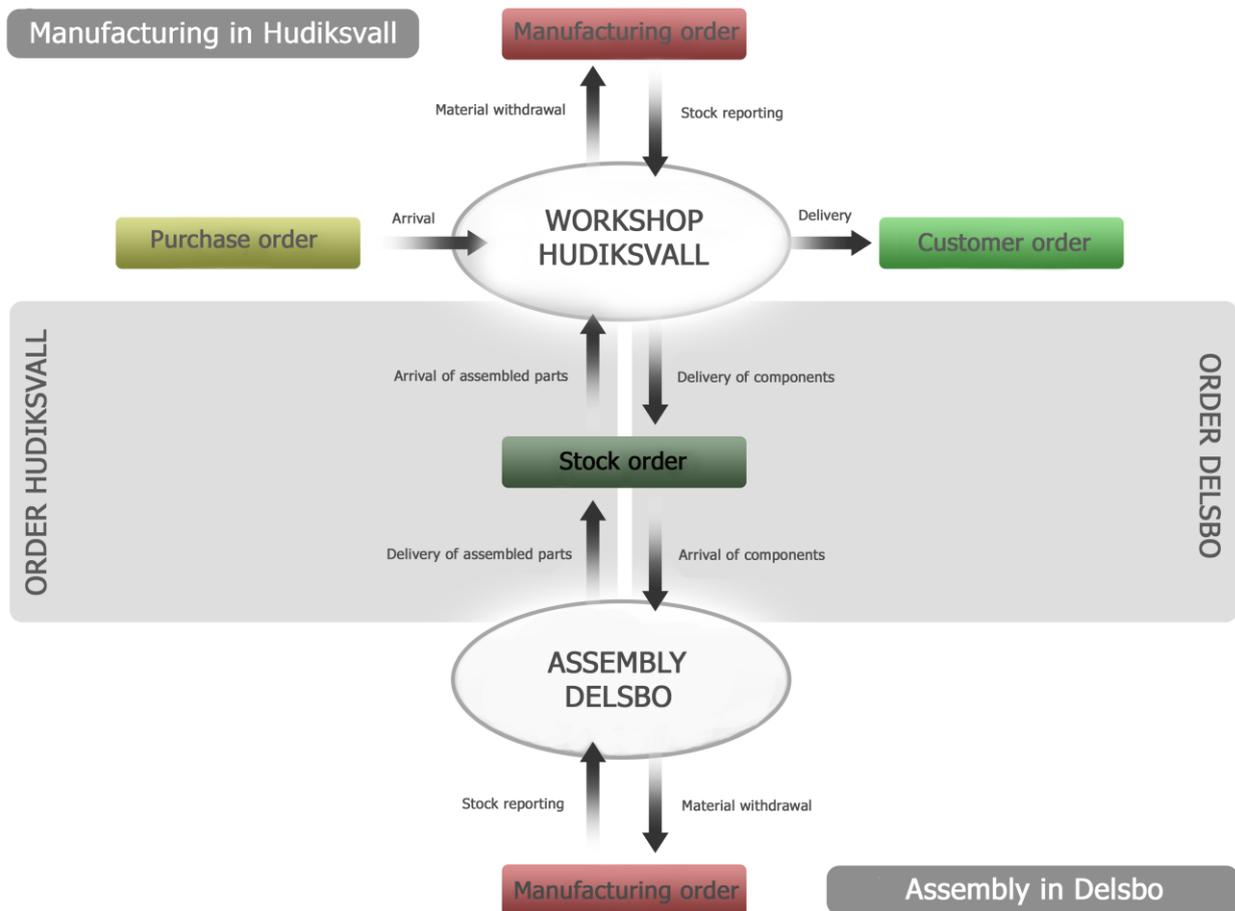
## Warehouse and Operational Unit

This example shows an operational unit, with a warehouse at another location. The operational unit carries out the purchasing, manufacturing and sales. The warehouse only manages sales. The operational unit can deliver to the warehouse by using a stock order. A stock order is a unique order type in the system, used to move parts between different warehouses.



## Two Operational Units - Case 1

This example shows two operational units at two locations. One of the units handles purchasing, manufacturing and all of the sales. The other unit handles all the assembly of the products. Both units can deliver and receive goods to and from each other via stock orders.



## Two Operational Units - Case 2

This example shows two equal operational units that both handle purchasing, manufacturing and sales. Both units can deliver and receive goods to and from each other via stock orders. In this case, both units can furthermore create material withdrawals for manufacturing orders from either unit, but they have to report to the unit that the manufacturing order belongs to.

