LEADER RANGE TECHNOLOGY.

ERP- MODULAR REQUIREMENTS OF ERP FOR LRT

PART MANAGER MODULE (ITEM MASTER):

1. NEW ITEM CODE TO BE GENERATED.
2. ITEM WILL BE PROJECTED TO WAREHOUSE/STORE MODULE.
3. UNIQUE ITEM CODE GENERATOR.
4. WILL HAVE LISTED DIFFERENT ITEMS UNDER THIS WITH UNIQUE CLASSIFICATION.
5. ITEM CODE DUPLICACY TO BE AVOIDED.
6. WEB SCRAPPING FACILITY.
7. MULTIPLE IMAGE UPLOADING FACILITY FOR THE ITEM.
8. CERTAIN MARKET STANDARDS AS SUGGESTED BY VENDOR

IN THE ABOVE MODULE THE ITEM CODE WILL BE GENERATED, EDITED AND CAN BE SEARCHED EFFECTIVELY.

An Item is a product or a service offered by your company.

The term Item is also applicable to raw materials or components of products yet to be produced (before they can be sold to customers). ERP allows you to manage all sorts of items like raw-materials, sub-assemblies, finished goods, item variants, and service items.

ERP is optimized for itemized management of your sales and purchase. If you are in services, you can create an Item for each service that you offer. Completing the Item Master is very essential for the successful implementation of ERP.

1. Prerequisites

Before creating and using an Item, it is advised that you create the following first:

- Item Group
- Warehouse
- A Unit of Measure if required

2.1 Item Properties

- **Item Name:** Item name is the actual name of your product or service.
- **Item Code:** Item Code is a short-form to denote your Item. If you have very few Items, it is advisable to keep the Item Name and the Item Code same. This helps new users to recognize and update Item details in all transactions. In case you have a lot of Items with long names and the list runs in hundreds, it is advisable to code. To understand naming Item codes see Item Codification. You can also generate Item Code based on a Naming Series by enabling this feature in Stock Settings.
- **Item Group:** Item Group is used to categorize an Item under various criteria like products, raw materials, services, sub-assemblies, consumables or all Item groups. Create your default Item Group

list under Setup > Item Group and pre-select the option while filling your New Item details under Item Group. Item groups can be sub-assemblies, raw materials, etc, or based on your business use case.

- **Default Unit of Measure:** This is the default measuring unit that you will use for your product. It could be Nos, Kgs, Meters, etc. You can store all the UOMs that your product will require under Set Up> Master Data > UOM. These can be preselected while filling New Item by using % sign to get a pop up of the UOM list. Visit the UoM page for more details

2.2 Options when creating an item

- **Disabled**: If you disable an Item, it cannot be selected in any transaction.
- **Allow Alternative Item**: Sometimes when manufacturing a finished good, specific material may not be available. If you tick this, you can create and select an alternative item from the Item Alternative list. To know more, visit the Item Alternative page.
- **Maintain Stock:** If you are maintaining stock of this Item in your Inventory, ERP will make a stock ledger entry for each transaction of this item. Ensure to keep this option unchecked when creating a non-stock Item (make to order/engineer) or a service.
- **Include Item in Manufacturing**: This is for raw material Items that'll be used to create finished goods. If the Item is an additional service like 'washing' that'll be used in the BOM, keep this unchecked.
- **Valuation Rate**: There are two options to maintain valuation of stock. FIFO (first in - first out) and Moving Average.
- **Standard Selling Rate**: When *creating* an Item, entering a value for this field will automatically create an Item Price at the backend. Entering a value after the Item has been saved will not work. In this case, the Item Price is created from any transactions with the Item. The rate at which you'll sell the item. This will be fetched in Sales Orders and Sales Invoices.
- **Is Fixed Asset**: Tick this checkbox if this item is a company Asset. **Auto Create Assets on Purchase**: If Item is a Company Asset, tick this checkbox if you want to auto create assets while purchasing this item through Purchase Cycle. Check out the Asset Page to know more.
- **Allowance Percentage**: This option will be available only when you create and save the item. This is the percent by which you will be allowed to over-bill or over-deliver this Item. If not set, it will select from Stock Settings.
- **Uploading an Image**: To upload an image for your icon that will appear in all transactions, save the partially filled form. Only after your file is saved the 'Change' button will appear on the Image icon. Click on Change, then click on Upload, and upload the image.
- **HSN/SAC**: Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) and Service Accounting Code (SAC) for GST. These numbers are defined by the government and different Items fall under different codes. New HSN codes can be added if not present in the list.
- **Is nil rated or exempted**: For an Item that is under GST, but no tax is applied to it. Eg: Cereals.
- **Is Non GST**: For an item that is not covered under GST. Eg: petrol.

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3. Features

3.1 Brand and Description

- **Brand**: If you have more than one brand save them under Selling > Brand and pre-select them while filling a New Item.
- **Description**: Description of the item. The text from the Item Code will be fetched by default.

3.2 Barcodes /QR code

3.3 Inventory

- **Shelf Life In Days**: This is for a product Batch. The number of days after which product batch will be unusable. For example, medicines.
- **End of Life**: For a single item/product, the date after which it'll be completely unusable. That is, the item will be unusable in transactions and manufacturing. For example, you're using plastic crystals for manufacturing Items for the next 5 years after which you want to use plastic beads.
- **Warranty**: To track a warranty period, it is necessary that the Item is serialized. When this Item is delivered, the delivery date and the expiry period is saved in the Serial Number master. Through the serial number master, you can track the warranty status.
- A warranty period is a time period in which a purchased product may be returned or exchanged.
- **Weight UOM**: The Unit of Measure for the item. This can be Nos, Kilo, etc. The Weight UoM which you use internally can be different from the purchase UoM.
- **Weight Per Unit**: The actual weight per unit of the item. Eg: 1 kilo biscuits or 10 biscuits per pack.
- **Default Material Request Type**: When you create a new Material Request for this item, the field set here will be selected by default in the new Material Request. This is also known as an 'indent'.
- **Valuation Method**: Select the Valuation Method whether FIFO or Moving Average. To know more about Valuation Methods.

3.4 Automatic Reordering

When the stock of an item dips under a certain quantity, you can set an automatic reorder under 'Auto Reorder' section. This should be enabled in Stock Settings. This will raise a Material Request for the Item. The user with roles Purchase Manager and Stock Manager will be **notified** when the Material Request is created.

- **Check in (group)**: In which group warehouses to check the quantity of the item.
- **Request for**: Which warehouse to stock the item reorder.
- **Re-order Level**: When this quantity is reached, the reorder will be triggered. Re-order level can be determined based on the lead time and the average daily consumption. For example, you can set the reorder level of Motherboard at 10. When only 10 Motherboards are remaining in stock, the system will either automatically create a Material Request in your ERP account.

- **Re-order Qty**: The number of units to be reordered so that the sum of ordering cost and holding cost is at its minimum. The re-order quantity is based on the 'Minimum Order Qty' specified by the supplier and many other factors.
- For example, If reorder level is 100 items, your reorder quantity may not necessarily be 100 items. The Reorder quantity can be greater than or equal to the reorder level. It may depend upon lead time, discount, transportation and average daily consumption.
- **Material Request Type**: The Material Request type with which the stock will be reordered. This depends whether you buy the Item, manufacture it yourself or transfer it between Warehouses.

Note: The Material Request is created at 12 midnight depending on the set reorder level.

3.5 Multiple Units of Measure

You can add alternate UoMs for an Item. If the default UoM in which you sell is numbers (No's) but you receive it in Kilos, you can set an additional UoM with an appropriate conversion factor. For example, 500 Nos of screws = 1 Kilogram, so select Kilogram/Liter as UOM and set the conversion factor as 500. To know more about selling in different UoM,

3.6 Serial Numbers

With Serial Numbers, you can track warranty and returns. In case any individual Item is recalled by the supplier the number system helps to track individual Item. The numbering system also manages expiry dates.

Please note that if you sell your items in thousands, and if the items are very small like pens or erasers, you need not serialize them.

In ERP, you will have to mention the Serial Number in some accounting entries. If your product is not a big consumer durable Item, if it has no warranty and has no chances of being recalled, avoid giving serial numbers.

3.7 Batches

A set of Items can be manufactured in batches. This is useful for moving the batch and associate an expiry date with a certain batch.

- **Has Batch No**: Options for batch number, expiry date, and retaining sample stock will be revealed on ticking this checkbox. You cannot activate this if there is any pre-existing transaction for this item. If this is disabled, you'll have to enter the serial numbers manually for every transaction.
- **Batch Number Series**: Prefix that'll be applied to batch numbers. If you set 5x1SCR, then the first batch will be named like 5x1SCR00001 on first transaction/manufacture.

- **Automatically Create New Batch**: If the batch number is not mentioned in transactions, then they will be automatically created according to a format like AAAA.00001. If you always want to manually create a batch number for this item, leave this field blank. This setting will override 'Naming Series Prefix' in Stock Settings. Batch numbers can be set to be generated automatically if you manufacture the Items or can be entered manually if it comes from an external manufacturer.
- **Has Expiry Date**: If you tick this, the batch number will be created according to the expiry date. The expiry dates can be set in the 'Batch' master.
- **Retain Sample**: To retain a minimum number of sample stock of the item. You need to set a Sample Retention Warehouse in Stock Settings for this.
- **Has Serial No**: This is like Batch Number Series; it'll be created when you make transactions/manufacture. If you set Serial Number Series as AA, then on the first transaction a serial number like AA00001 will be created.

Tip: While entering an Item Code in an Items table, if the table requires inventory details, then depending on whether the entered item is batched or serialized, you can enter serial or batch numbers right away in a pop-up dialog.

Note: Once you mark an item as serialized or batched or neither, you cannot change it after you have made a Stock Entry.

3.8 Variants

An Item Variant is a different version of a Item. To learn more about managing variants see Item Variants.

3.9 Item Defaults

In this section, you can define Company-wide transaction-related defaults for this Item.

- **Default Warehouse:** This is the Warehouse that is automatically selected in your transactions with this item.
- **Default Price List:** Whether Standard Selling or Standard Buying. Likewise, you can also set the purchasing and selling default accounts
- **Supplier**: If a default supplier is set, this supplier will be selected for new purchase transactions.
- **Default Expense Account:** It is the account in which cost of the Item will be debited.
- **Default Income Account:** It is the account in which income from selling the Item will be credited.
- **Default Cost Center:** It is used for tracking expense for this Item.

3.10 Purchase, Replenishment Details

- **Default Purchase Unit of Measure**: The default UoM that will be used in Purchase transactions.

- **Minimum Order Qty**: The minimum quantity required for purchase transactions like Purchase Orders. If set, the system will not let you proceed with the purchase transaction if the item quantity in the purchase transaction is lesser than the quantity set in this field.
- **Safety Stock**: “Safety Stock” is used in the report “Item wise Recommended Reorder Level”. Based on Safety Stock, average daily consumption and the lead time, the system suggests Reorder Level of an item.
- Reorder Level = Safety Stock + (Average Daily Consumption * Lead Time)
- **Last Purchase Rate**: The rate at which you last purchased this item using a Purchase Invoice will be displayed here.
- **Is Purchase Item:** If unticked, you won't be able to use this item in purchase transactions.
- **Is Customer Provided Item:** Checked if Item is provided by a customer and received through **Stock Entry > Material Receipt**. If Checked, **Customer** field is Mandatory as the default customer for **Material Request**.
- **Lead time days:** Lead time days are the number of days between ordering the Item and it to reach the Warehouse.
-

3.11 Supplier Details

- **Delivered by Supplier (Drop Ship)**: If the item is delivered directly by the supplier to the customer, tick this checkbox.
- **Supplier Codes:** Track Item Code defined by the Suppliers for this Item. In the Purchase transactions, on selecting an Item, a Supplier Part No. will be fetched as well for the Supplier's reference.

3.12 Foreign Trade Details

If you're sourcing the item from another country, you can set the details here.

- **Country of Origin**: The country from which you're sourcing the item.
- **Customs Tariff Number**: You can create a customs tariff number with a description and use it for reference here to share with custom agencies. Later it can be used to add in Delivery Notes.

3.13 Sales Details

- **Default Sales Unit of Measure**: The default UoM that'll be fetched for sales transactions.
- **Max Discount (%)**: You can define the maximum discount in % to be applied to an item. Eg: if you set 20%, you cannot sell this item with a discount greater than 20%.
- **Is Sales Item**: If unticked, you won't be able to use this item in sales transactions.

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3.14 Deferred Revenue and Deferred Expense

You can enable deferred revenue or expense from the item. Once you tick the checkbox, you'll see options to set the Deferred Expense Account and the number of months through which the revenue/expense is deferred.

For example, consider a yearly gym membership, you pay the money upfront at once but the service is given throughout the year. For the gym owner, this is deferred revenue and for the customer, it is a deferred expense.

3.15 Customer Details

4. Features

4.1 Packing Unit

This is the quantity that must be bought or sold per unit of measure. For example, if Packing Unit is two, and UOM is one, two items in quantity will be transacted. The default is 0, you can use non-integer UoM like 1.5Kg Oats for 1 Packing Unit. If you leave it as 0, it'll not affect any transaction.

4.2 Minimum quantity

This is the minimum quantity of items to be transacted for this price to be applicable and updated in the Item Price list.

4.3 Applying Price List to a specific Customer/Supplier

If you select a Selling Price list, a customer field will appear where you can assign this Item Price to a specific customer. Likewise, if you select a Buying Price List, a Supplier field will appear where you can select a specific Supplier

4.4 Validity

There are two fields here—'Valid From' and 'Valid Up to'. Valid from is set to the date you created the Item Price; you can also set the Valid Up to date on which the Item Price will expire.

4.5 Lead Time in days

The approximate number of days it takes the product to reach the warehouse. You can set different Item Prices based on how much time the same product will reach you from different vendors.

4.6 Note

You can add any note about the Item Price in this field

WAREHOUSE/STORE MODULE:

1. IN THIS MODULE COMPLETE STOCKING REPORT WILL BE AVAILABLE.

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2. TRAVEL LOG OF ITEM MOVEMENT TO BE TAKEN CARE WITH RESPECT TO THE QR CODES.
3. RACK MASTER.
4. SHELF LIFE MASTER.
5. QR CODE INTEGRATION.
6. RECEIVING SECTION ENTRIES.
7. RACK MASTER
8. PRICE.
9. MOVEMENT CONTROL
10. MATERIAL REQUISITION.
11. TRAVEL LOG
12. **OTHER STD. PRACTICES IN INDUSTRY.**
13. READY REPORTS AND DASH BOARDS.
14. FINISHED GOOD WARE HOUSE.
15. INFORMATION FROM FINISHED GOOD WAREHOUSE TO PACKING WARE HOUSE.

Stock

Inventory management with hierarchical location tree, stock movements, serials and batches

Warehouse

A warehouse is a commercial building for storage of goods. Warehouses are used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, transport businesses, customs, etc.

Stock Entry Purpose

Stock Entry is a stock transaction, which can be used for multiple purposes. Let's learn about each Stock Entry Purpose below.

1.Purpose: Material Issue

Material Issue entry create to issue item(s) from a warehouse. On submission of Material Issue, stock of item is deducted from the Source Warehouse.

Material Issue is generally made for the low value consumable items like office stationery, product consumables etc. Also, you can create Material Issue to reconcile serialized and batched item's stock.

2.Purpose: Material Receipt

Material Receipt entry is created to inward stock of item(s) in a warehouse. This type of stock entry can be created for updating opening balance of serialized and batched item. Also, items purchased without Purchase Order can be in warded from Material Receipt entry.

For the stock valuation purpose, provided Item Valuation becomes a mandatory field in the Material Receipt entry.

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3.Purpose: Material Transfer
Material Transfer entry is created for the inter-warehouse Material Transfer.

4.Purpose: Material Transfer for Manufacture
In the manufacturing process, raw-materials are issued from the stores to the production department (generally WIP warehouse). This Material Transfer entry is created from Work Order. Items in this entry are fetched from the BOM of production Item, as selected in Work Order.

5.Purpose: Manufacture
Manufacture is created from Work Order. In this entry, both raw-material item as well as production item are fetched from the BOM, selected in the Work Order. For the raw-material items, only Source Warehouse (generally WIP warehouse) is mentioned. For the production item, only target warehouse as mentioned in the Work Order is updated. On submission, stock of raw-material items are deducted from Source Warehouse, which indicates that raw-material items were consumed in the manufacturing process. Production Item is added to the Target Warehouse marking the completion of production cycle.

5.Purpose: Repack
Repack Entry is created when items purchase in bulk is repacked under smaller packs.

6.Purpose: Subcontract
Subcontracting transaction involves company transfer raw-material items to the sub-contractor's warehouse. This requires adding a warehouse for the sub-contractor as well. Sub-contract entry transfers stock from the company's warehouse to the sub-contractor's warehouse.

Stock Level Report
Stock Level report list stock item's quantity available in a particular warehouse.

There are multiple reports available you can check for item's stock level.

Stock Projected Quantity Report
You can access this report from `Stock > Main Report > Stock Projected Quantity`

This report list item wise - warehouse wise stock level of an item considering all the stock transactions. With Actual Quantity of an item, it also provides other details like:

9. Actual Qty: Quantity available in the warehouse.
10. Planned Qty: Quantity, for which, Work Order has been raised, but is pending to be manufactured.
11. Requested Qty: Quantity requested for purchase, but not ordered.

12. Ordered Qty: Quantity ordered for purchase, but not received.
13. Reserved Qty: Quantity ordered for sale, but not delivered.
14. Project Qty: Project Quantity is calculated as

Projected Qty = Actual Qty + Planned Qty + Requested Qty + Ordered Qty - Reserved Qty

The projected inventory is used by the planning system to monitor the reorder point and to determine the reorder quantity. The projected Quantity is used by the planning engine to monitor the safety stock levels. These levels are maintained to serve unexpected demands.

Having a tight control of the projected inventory is crucial to determine shortages and to calculate the right order quantity.

Item Valuation Fifo And Moving Average

How are Items Valued?

One of the major features of any inventory system is that you can find out the value of any item based on its historic or average price. You can also find the value of all your items for your balance sheet.

Valuation is important because:

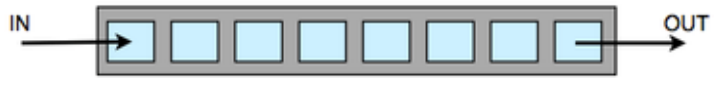
- The buying price may fluctuate.
- The value may change because of some process (value add).
- The value may change because of decay, loss etc.

You may encounter these terms, so lets clarify:

- Rate: Rate at which the transaction takes place.
- Valuation Rate: Rate at which the items value is set for your valuation.

There are two major ways in which ERP values your items.

- **FIFO (First In First Out):** In this system, ERP assumes that you will consume / sell those Items first which you bought first. For example, if you buy an Item at price X and then after a few days at price Y, whenever you sell your Item, ERP will reduce the quantity of the Item priced at X first and then Y.



- **Moving Average:** In this method, ERP assumes that the value of the item at any point is the average price of the units of that Item in stock. For example, if the value of an Item is X in a Warehouse with quantity Y and another quantity Y1 is added to the Warehouse at cost X1, the new value X2 would be:

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New Value X2 = (X * Y + X1 * Y1) / (Y + Y1)

- For an item, once stock ledger entry is created, values in these fields will be frozen. This is to prevent user from changing the value which can lead to mis-match of actual stock, and stock level in the system of an item.

Stock Entry

A Stock Entry lets you record Item movement between Warehouses.

To access the Stock Entry list, go to:

Home > Stock > Stock Transactions > Stock Entry

Stock Entries can be made for the following purposes:

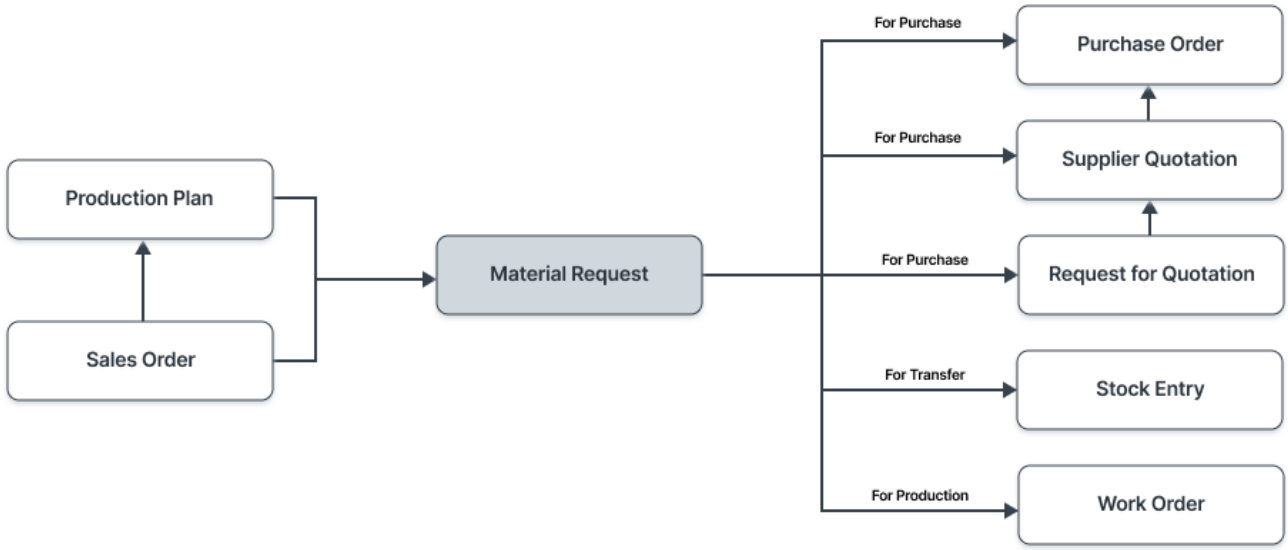
- **Material Issue**: If the material is being issued to someone in or outside the company (Outgoing Material). The Items will be deducted from the Warehouse set under Source Warehouse.
- **Material Receipt**: If the material is being received (Incoming Material). The Items will be added to the Warehouse set under Target Warehouse.
- **Material Transfer**: If the material is being moved from one internal Warehouse to another.
- **Material Transfer for Manufacturing**: If raw materials are being transferred for manufacturing. The transfer can happen against a Work Order or a Job Card. To know more, visit the Bill Of Materials page.
- **Material Consumption for Manufacture**: There can be multiple consumption stock entries against a manufacturing Work Order. Refer this link for more details
- **Manufacture**: If the Material is being received from a Manufacturing/Production Operation.
- **Repack**: If the Original item/items are being repacked into new item/items.
- **Subcontract**: If the Material is being issued for a sub-contract activity. This entry is made from a Purchase Order.
- **Send to Warehouse**: If the Material is being sent at a Warehouse and needs confirmation at the receiving end, this document will be selected in the Stock Entry with type 'Receive to Warehouse' to confirm how many items were received. The status will be 'Goods In Transit' until all goods are received, after which the status will change to 'Goods Transferred'.
- **Receive to Warehouse**: If the Material is being received at a Warehouse the Stock Entry with type 'Send to Warehouse' will be selected here and the number of goods received will be updated.

Material Request

A Material Request is a simple document identifying a requirement of a set of Items (products or services) for a particular reason.

A Material Request can have the following purposes:

- **Purchase**: If the material being requested is to be purchased.
- **Material Transfer**: If the material being requested is to be shifted from one Warehouse to another.
- **Material Issue**: If the material being requested is to be Issued for some purpose like manufacturing.
- **Manufacture:** If the material being requested is to be produced.
- **Customer Provided**: If the material being requested is to be provided by Customer.



1.1 Alternate ways of creating a Material Request
A Material Request can be generated automatically:

- From a Sales Order.
- When the Projected Quantity of an Item in Stores (Warehouses) reaches a particular level.
- From your a Production Plan to plan your manufacturing activities.

If your Items are inventory items, you must also mention the Warehouse where you expect these Items to be delivered. This helps to keep track of the Projected Quantity for this Item.

these are the statuses a Material Request can be in:

- **Draft**: A draft is saved but yet to be submitted to the system.
- **Submitted**: Document is submitted to the system.
- **Stopped**: If no more materials are needed the Material Request can be stopped.
- **Canceled**: The materials are not needed at all and the request is canceled.
- **Pending**: The Purchase/Manufacture is pending to complete the Material Request.
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- **Partially Ordered**: Purchase Orders for some Items from the Material Request are made and some are pending.
- **Ordered**: All Items in the Material Request are ordered via Purchase Orders.
- **Issued**: The materials are issued using a Material Issue Stock Entry.
- **Transferred**: The required materials are transferred from one Warehouse to another using a Stock Entry.
- **Received**: The materials were ordered and have been received at your Warehouse using a Purchase Receipt.

2.7 Automatically generate Material Requests

Material Requests can be generated automatically by enabling the setting in Stock Settings and setting the level in the Item form. When the stock level dips below a certain quantity, setting a reorder will automatically create material requests for the Item

Supply Chain Management:

1. Complete ecosystem for Purchase team.
2. Will follow the Supply chain module as per the industry standard.
3. Material request by manual, automatic and BOM dependent.
4. Vendor master.
5. Price master.
6. Approval mechanisms for PO and PR.
7. Dashboards.
8. Tracking of purchased items.
9. Alert mechanisms.
10. Pending reports.
11. Approval dashboards for pending POs and PRs WITH NOTIFICATIONS.
12. Vendor management
13. Standard as per industry.
14. Travel log.
15. Vendor monitoring/Supplier scoreboard
16. Reports readily available.
17. Material tracking Project wise.
18. ACTIVE DASHBOARDS.

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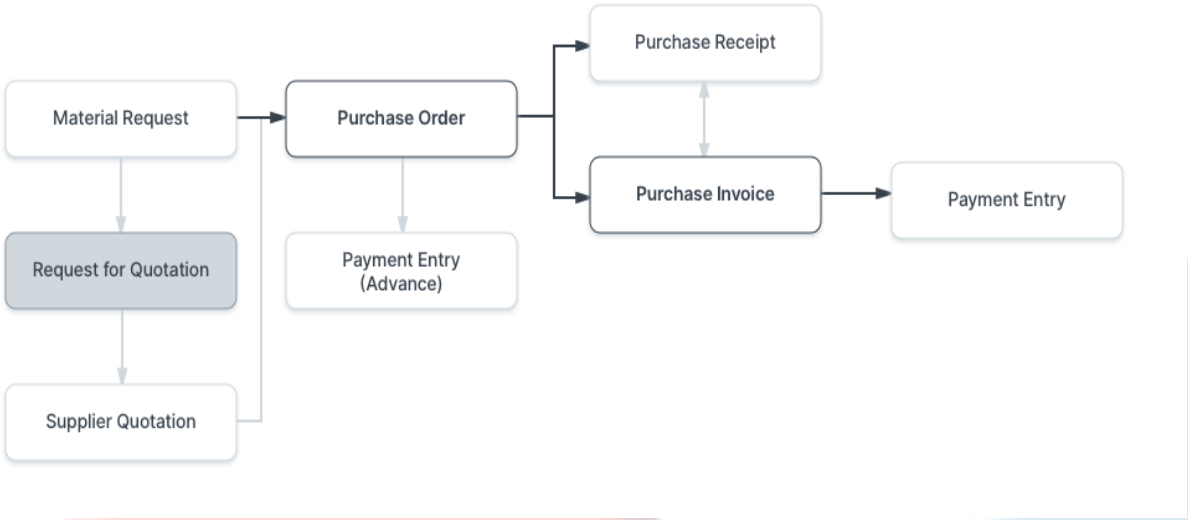

ENGINEERING MODULE

This module will be a small portal where the CNC coding for the given part will be outsourced to the trusted partner which reflects certain price tag.

In this module the coder can view the available projects with costs and then can download the drawing from the portal and can start the coding and upload the same with some additional information document like tool list, compliance list etc.

Feature involved:

1. Online portal.
2. Registration mechanism.
3. Approval of Coder.
4. Display of all pending items for coding with price and drawing details.
5. Payment status.
6. Error reports.
7. Dash board for work history, payment history etc.
8. This will be for both sheet metal and Precision/machined part.

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CAD Data matching

CAD file can be matching here using this software interface, for engineering preparation, later to be rearrange base on RFQ grouping by form, shape and thinkness

Upload from excel

File name of the CAD file

Input File Upload Date

24 hour later

Count down

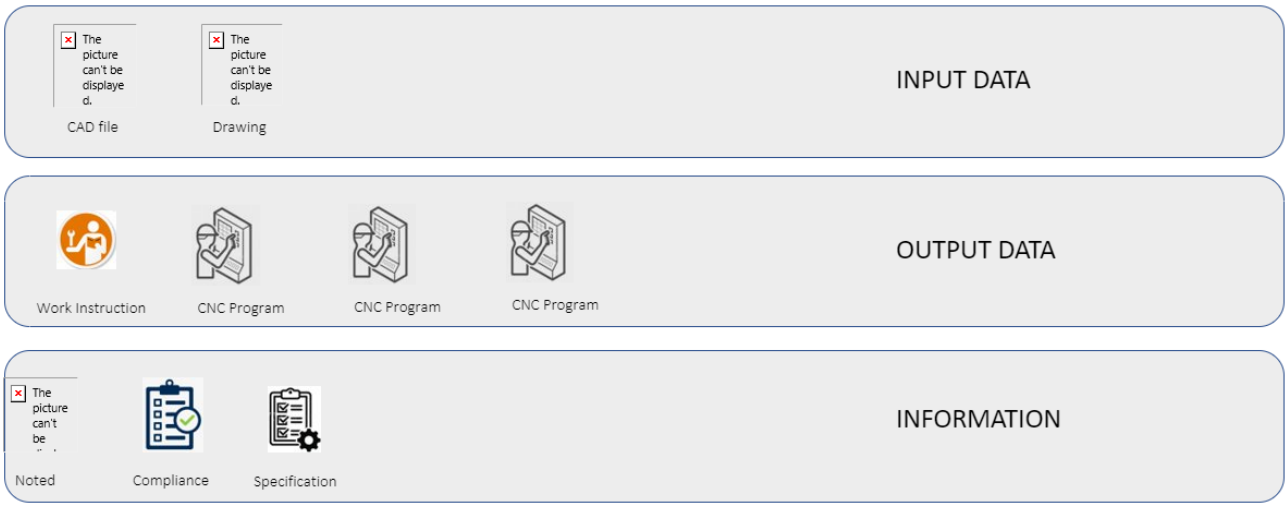
When program upload

By Who

Project Number	WPJ1234-1234						
Item	Drawing Number	Part Name	Upload Date	Due Date	Time Left	Time Finish	By
1	251345	251345.dxf					
2	16456	16456.dxf					
3	567	567.dxf					
4	346136	346136.dxf					
5	4564	4564.dxf					
6	236456	236456.dxf					
7	4565	4565.dxf					
8	78	78.dxf					
9	9707	9707.dxf					
10	354776	354776.dxf					
11	67	67.dxf					
12	5673	5673.dxf					
13	73	73.dxf					
14	73573567	73573567.dxf					

Project Number	WPJ-0979-0596						
Item	Drawing Number	Part Name	Upload Date	Due Date	Time Left	Time Finish	By
1	251345	251345.dxf					
2	16456	16456.dxf					
3	567	567.dxf					
4	346136	346136.dxf					
5	4564	4564.dxf					
6	236456	236456.dxf					
7	4565	4565.dxf					
8	78	78.dxf					

PMD Drawing Number : 12398264872364



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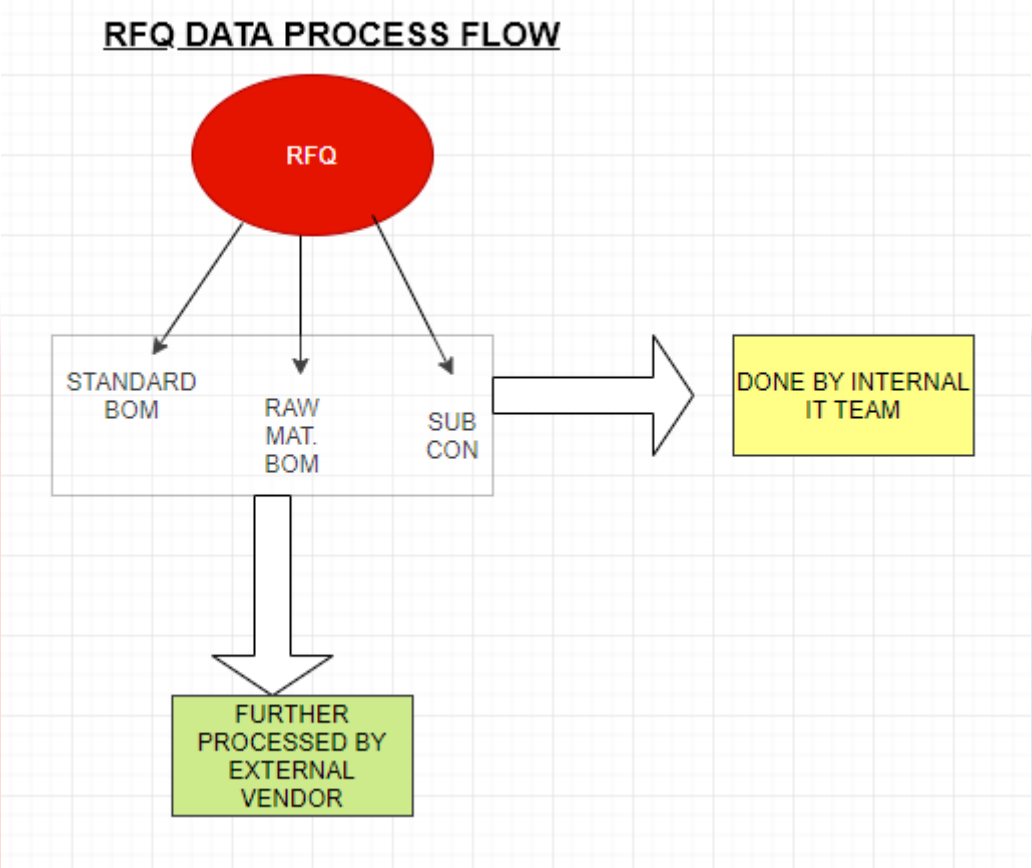

VENDOR PORTAL

Vendor Portal for the vendors to access the data with below listed features.

1. Vendor Registration
2. Vendor Approval
3. Vendor Quote portal
4. Vendor Quality analysis
5. Vendor Payment status.
6. Vendor Documentation.
7. Linking vendor payments to company given QR code
8. Connecting This to Engineering portal

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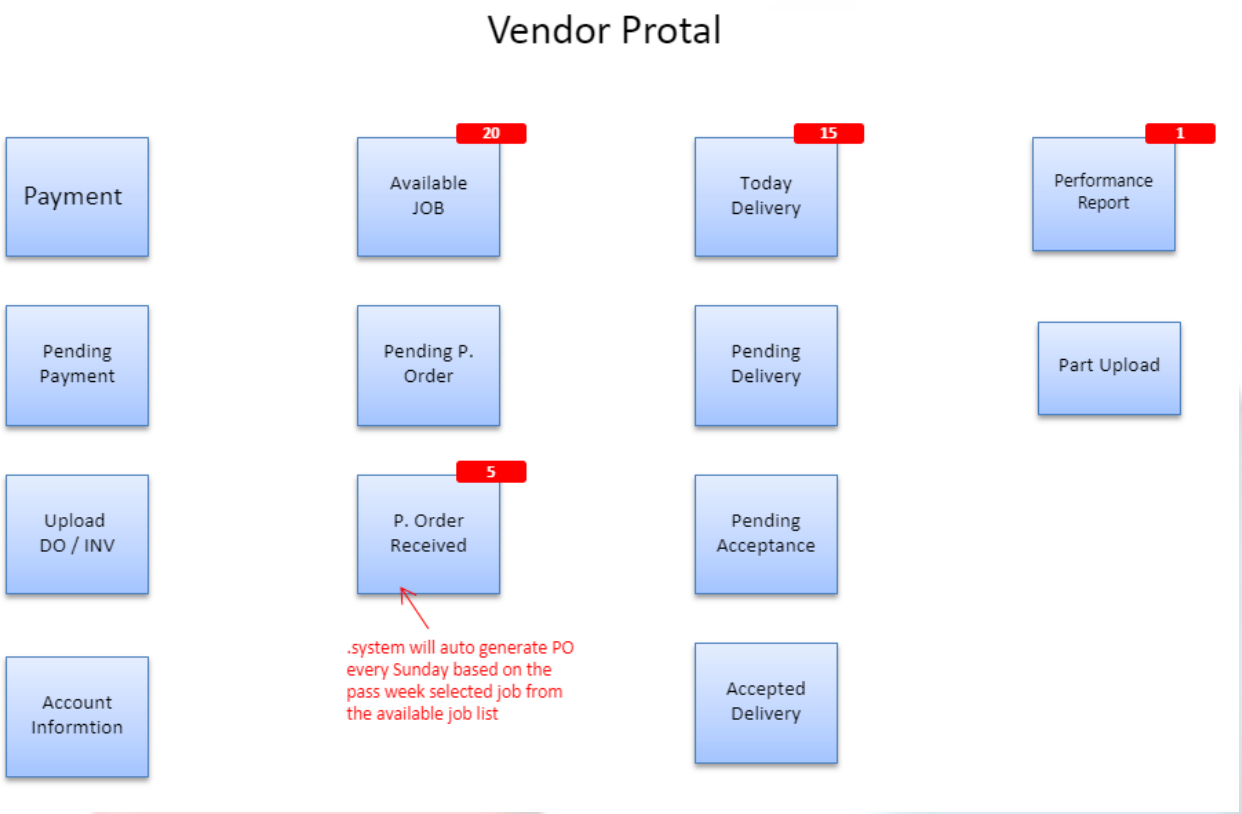

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Vendor Information

Company Name:

AVL No : available after we approved the vendor | Company No : | SST No :

Year Registered : | Type Of Company: Berhad, Sdn Bhd, Enterprise | Paid Up Capital:

Company Director 1 : | Company Director 2 : | Company Director 3 :

Share Holder 1 : | Share Holder 2 : | Share Holder 3 :

Company Registered Address (ROS):

Main Business Address : Add

Postcode : | Tel : | Fax :

Contact Person : | Mobile Number : | Add

General Email : | Web :

Business Type can select more than 1 category | Upload Form 24 | Upload Form 48 | Upload Form 9 | Upload Audited Account

Payment Term : | Currency :

Bank Name:

Switf Code:

Bank Address:

Postcode : | Tel : | Fax :

Contact Person | Mobile Number

Upload Invoice | Upload Delivery Order

during uploading this 2 document system will ask for system code

FINANCE MODULE

1. Market std. Finance handling module.
2. Should be able to cater to complete costs of project.
3. Payment tracking.
4. Payment alerts.
5. Reports of all kind.
6. Projections for future.
7. Profit and loss.
8. Sales report.
9. Advance payments.
10. Account entries.

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11. Connecting to sales dashboard for pending payments.
12. Investment management.
13. Ledgers.
14. Freezing accounts.
15. Mapping salaries.
16. Bulk payment entry.
17. Accounts management of Different branch.
18. Debit and credit notes.
19. Payment requests
20. Loans
21. Sales invoice entry
22. Purchase invoice entry
23. Point of sales.
24. Bank reconciliation
25. Payment reconcilation.
26. Taxes.
27. Audit related reports.
28. Discounts
29. Subscription based payments
30. Multi-currency accounting.
31. Pricing Rules
32. Chart of accounts

PLANNING

In planning we are looking for MRP(Material Requirement Planning) that is available as a standard practice in manufacturing Industry.

The main objective of MRP is to guarantee material availability. MRP is required to procure or produce the required quantities on time for internal purpose or for SALES.

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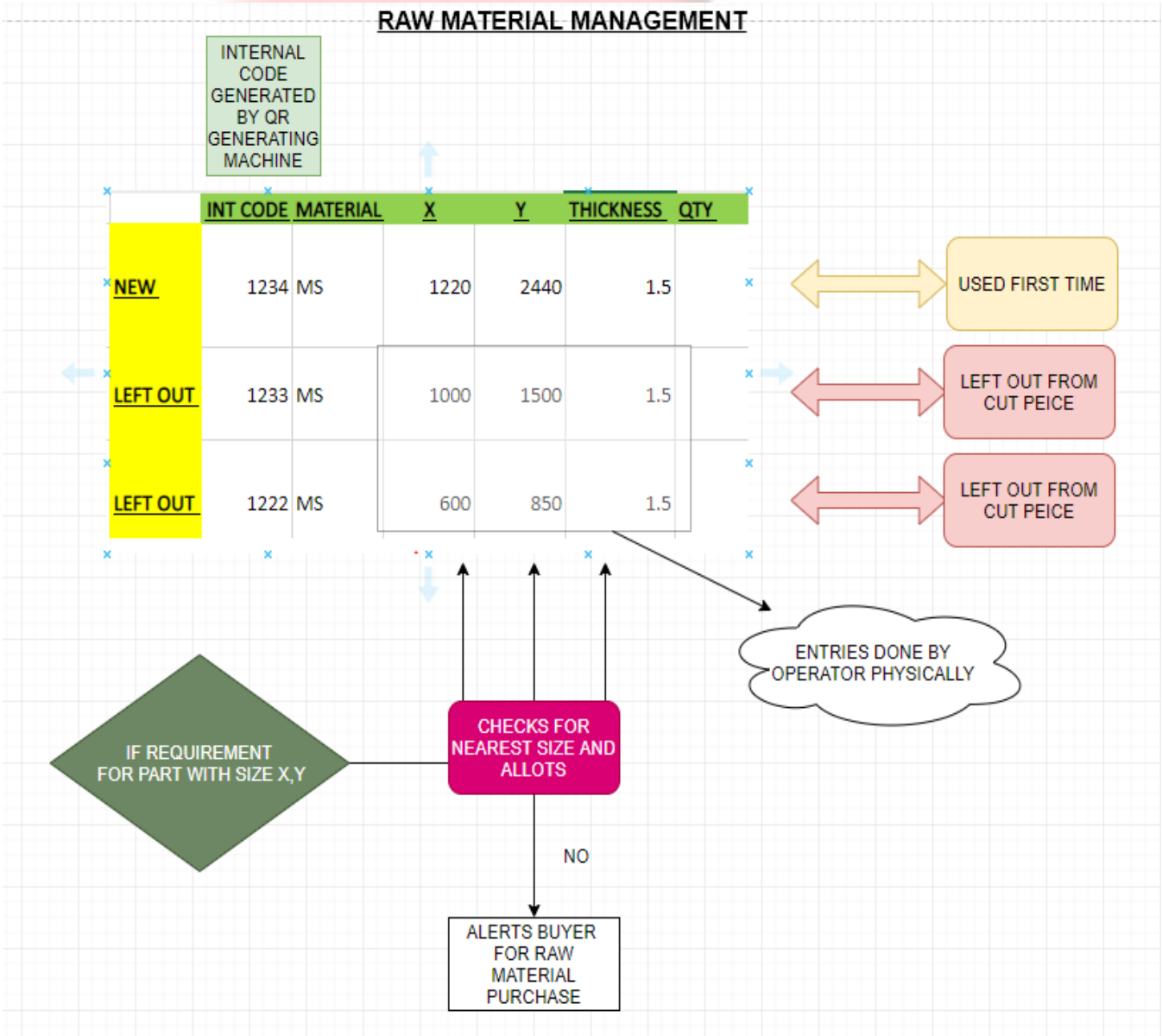
Features:

1. MRP run for BOMs.
2. MRP run for deciding RAW material in stock



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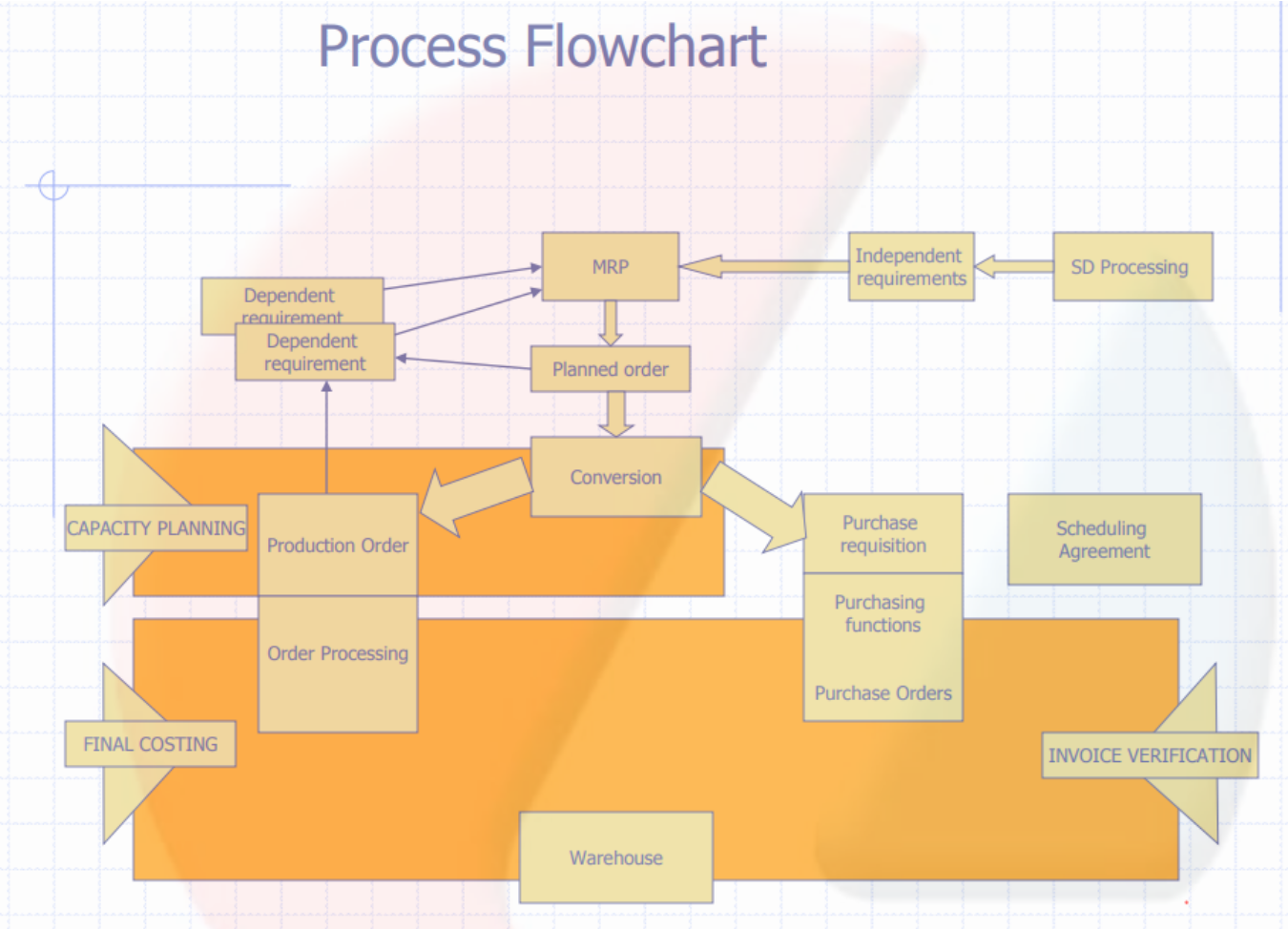

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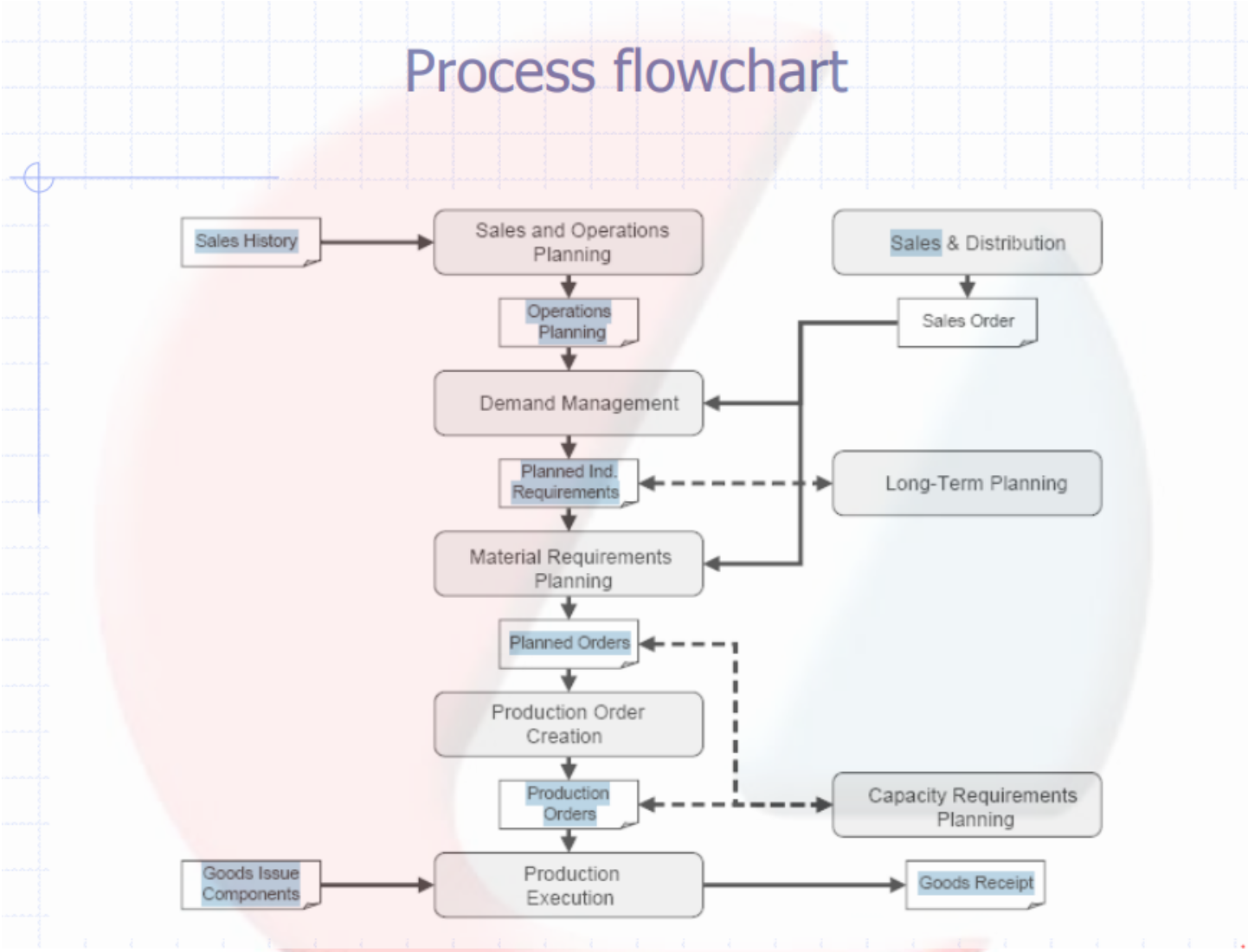

In Demand Management, sales are planned in advance via a sales forecast. The result is the independent requirement, i.e., the requirement for the finished product. In order to cover these requirements, MRP runs and calculates procurement quantities and dates as well as plans the corresponding procurement elements. If a material is produced in-house, the system also calculates the dependent requirements, that is, the quantity of components required to produce the finished product or the assembly, by exploding the BOM. If a material shortage exists, planned orders are created at every BOM level to cover requirements.

Master data for MRP

The following elements are required for MRP:

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• Material master • Bills of material

• Work center (in-house production)

• Routings (in-house production)

• Demand management

• Sales and distribution (optional)

Material requirements planning

1. It uses current and future sales figures.

2. The system calculates the requirements based on the warehouse stock, receipts, etc.

3. If externally procured then procurement proposals; if internal production then it leads to creation of planned orders, and also dependent requirements are calculated.

4. The best thing about this is that it leads to minimization of inventory, which leads to reduction of costs involved.

Consumption based planning

1. It uses the past consumption data to calculate the future requirements.

2. It has no relation with the independent or dependent requirement instead it is triggered when the stock falls below the reorder point or by forecast requirements.

It has three types of MRP procedures:

• Re-order point planning.

• Forecast based planning.

• Time phased planning.

Re-order Point Planning

• Procurement is triggered when the sum of plant stock and firmed receipts fall below the reorder point. • Reorder point covers the material requirements during replenishment lead time.

• The safety stock takes care of both excess material consumption within the replenishment lead time and any additional requirements that may occur due to delivery delays.

Re-order point is defined by :-

• Safety stock

• Replenishment lead time.

• Average consumption.

Safety stock is defined by :

• Past consumption data.

• Vendor/ production delivery timelines.

• Service level.

• Forecast error.

Re-order Point Planning

• Manual Reorder point planning

Formula=(procurement processing time+planned delivery time+GR processing time) + Safety stock

• Automatic reorder point planning

Forecast based planning

• It is also based on historical data, or the past material consumption data.

• Here the forecast values form the basis of the planning run.

• Based on the consumption pattern the system changes the forecast requirements for future.

Planning Process

• The system checks the planning file

• The system calculates the net requirements for every material.

• The system calculates procurement proposals.

• Scheduling happens.

• The system determines the type of procurement proposals.

• During MRP run, the system checks some critical situations which need to be worked manually and hence it creates exception messages.

Planning can also happen at:

• Storage location

• MRP Areas

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• Multi Plant/Site planning

Planning time fence & planning horizon

• This is specially useful in case of MPS scenario where one can save the procurement proposals from undergoing any change since the last planning run.

• No automatic changes happen to the procurement proposals once they enter in the planning time fence.

• Planning horizon is the period in which the materials which have undergone any changes are taken into MRP run.

ADDITIONALS

1. Integration of Solid works to ERP for automate the BOM upload into ERP and then use it further.
2. The uploaded BOM needs to be used by the modules developed by you for further processing.
3. Uploaded BOM will have both old ERP item code with the newly generated ITEM code.
4. ERP development team will also work with us for integration of the software to the existing modules that are being developed here IN HOUSE.
5. For all the above potential modules we would require interactive DASHBOARDS for the respective users and Reports.