

BaanERP 5.0c Common Data
Enterprise Modeling Management

Module Procedure

UP101A US

B*aa***IN**

The logo features the word "Baan" in a stylized font. The letters "aa" are in a cursive script, while "B" and "IN" are in a bold, sans-serif font. A light teal square is positioned behind the "aa" portion of the text.

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About this document

Read this document to get an overview of the Enterprise Modeling Management (EMM) module's functionality and to learn more about the functional procedures that are related to the EMM module.

You need no detailed knowledge of the Baan software to read this document. However, you are more likely to understand the contents if you are familiar with:

- The Baan multisite concepts, which are described in *Multisite Concepts*, (U7283A US)
- The overall structure of packages, modules, and sessions within the BaanERP software

For detailed descriptions of the EMM sessions, refer to Baan's comprehensive online Help.

To use this document

Read Chapter 1, "The Enterprise Modeling Management (EMM) module in Baan", if you want to know more about:

- The module's functionality within Baan
- The relationship of the module with other modules and the Dynamic Enterprise Modeler (DEM)

Read Chapter 2, "The EMM related topics", if you want to know more about the entities and characteristics that you maintain in the EMM module.

Read Chapter 3, "How to use the EMM module", if you want to know more about how to use the EMM sessions.

Refer to Appendix A, Glossary, for definitions of the used terms.

Related documents

Multisite Concepts (U7283A US)

BaanERP Enterprise Modeling User Manual U7169A US)

To Set up a Company (U7287A US)

BaanERP Common - General Data (COM) (UP099A US)


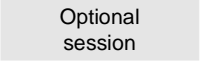
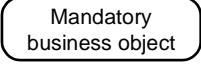
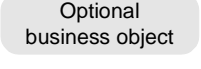



BaanERP Common - System Tables (MCS) (UP101A US)

Multicompany Table Sharing (U7285A US)

Acronyms used in this document

ACP	Accounts Payable
ACR	Accounts Receivable
BOM	Bill of Material
COM	General Data
DEM	Dynamic Enterprise Modeler
DLL	Dynamic Link Libraries
EMM	Enterprise Modeling Management
GLD	General Ledger
IBD	Item Base Data
IPD	Item Product Data
MCS	Tables
PUR	Purchase Control
ROU	Routing
SFC	Shop Floor Control
SLI	Sales Invoicing
SLS	Sales Control
TD	Baan Order Management
TF	BaanERP Finance
TG	Baan Orgware
TI	Baan Manufacturing
TP	Baan Project
TS	Baan Service
WH	Baan Warehousing
WIP	Work in Process

Legend

	Indicates a mandatory session
	Indicates an optional session
	Indicates a mandatory business object
	Indicates optional business object
	Indicates a package
	Indicates a module
	Indicates a module that is described in the module procedure

1. The Enterprise Modeling Management (EMM) module in Baan

This chapter describes:

- The purpose of the EMM module.
- EMM functionality within Baan.
- The relationship of the EMM module with other modules and DEM.

1.1 The purpose of the EMM module

The EMM module takes care of the integration between the BaanERP applications and the Dynamic Enterprise Modeler (DEM). You use the EMM module to define further details about the company structure, based on the enterprise structure model that you defined in DEM.

In the enterprise structure model you define a number of enterprise units. The enterprise units consist of entities such as departments and warehouses that you define in the Tables (MCS) module. You use the EMM module of BaanERP Common Data to:

- Link the entities as key entities to the enterprise units.
- Maintain the enterprise structuring data of the key entities.

The other BaanERP packages refer to EMM database tables to retrieve the enterprise unit information of each entity. This information mainly consists of:

- The company's currency system and home currencies.
- The enterprise unit to which an entity is linked and, in this way, the financial company to which the entity is linked.
- The goods-transfer relationships between the entities, and the relationship parameters.

1.2 EMM's function within Baan

You use the EMM module to define, view, and maintain the enterprise structuring data of the following entities that you create in other BaanERP modules:

- Companies.
- Departments.
- Warehouses.
- Projects.
- Internal business partners.
- Time zones.

Figure 1 shows how the EMM module is positioned and used within Baan, and where the data originates from.

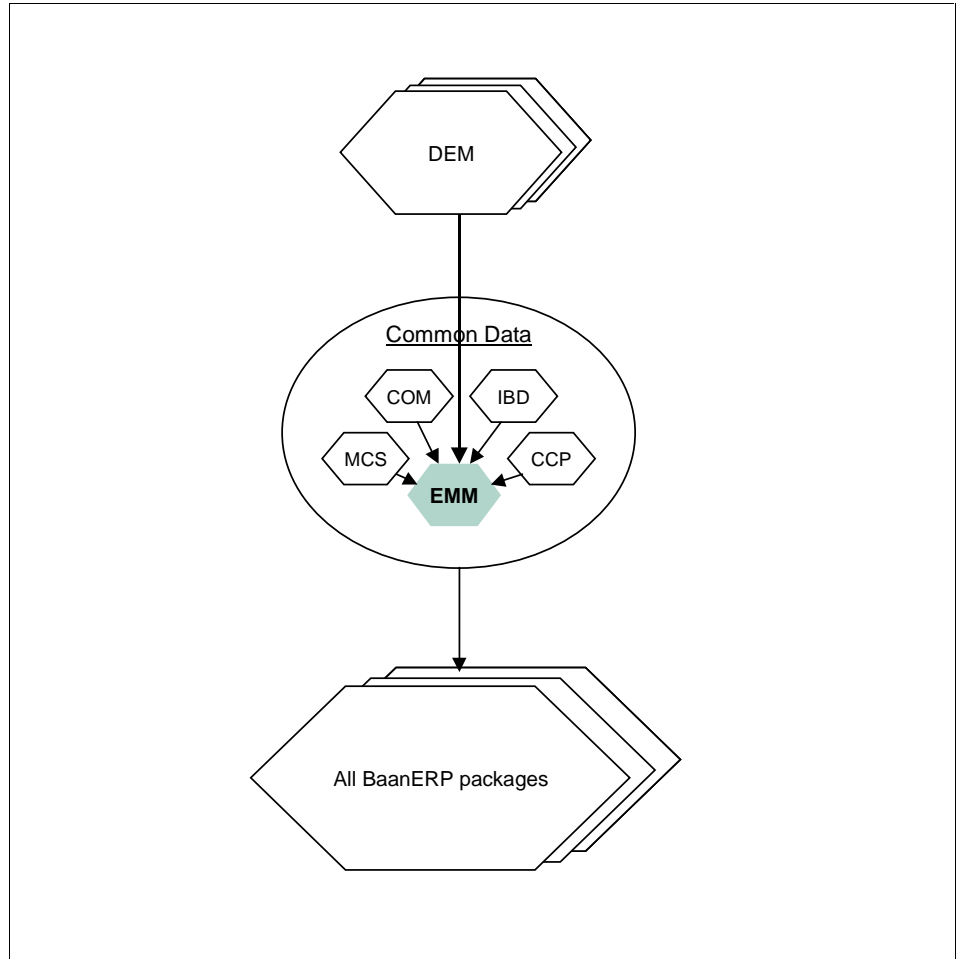


Figure 1, The EMM module within BaanERP

1.3

The relationship of the EMM module with DEM and other modules

You use the Baan Dynamic Enterprise Modeler (DEM) to model a multisite structure. Refer to *Baan Dynamic Enterprise Modeling*, (U7169A US), for details. You use DEM to define:

- The company's enterprise units
- The financial companies to which the enterprise units are linked
- The relationships between the enterprise units

You use the EMM module to define and view the enterprise structure details of the following entities that you must previously define in other modules of BaanERP Common Data:

- Companies, which you define in the General Data (COM) module
- Internal business partners, which you define in the General Data (COM) module
- Departments, which you define in the Tables (MCS) module
- Warehouses, which you define in the Tables (MCS) module
- Projects, which you define in the Tables (MCS) module and that you further define in BaanERP Project

In addition, you can use the EMM module to define:

- Specific goods-transfer relationships between the entities of the enterprise units. The relationships that you define in DEM are the default relationships. For example, you can use the EMM module to define specific goods-transfer relationships between sales offices and warehouses, and between work centers. The goods-transfer relationship parameters determine the pricing and the type of financial settlement to be applied when goods are transferred between the entities.
- Warehouse clusters that you use for Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) in BaanERP Enterprise Planning.
- Time zones, which you can link to:
 - Financial companies, in the EMM module
 - Calendars, in the Central Calendar Management (CCP) module
 - Addresses, in the General Data (COM) module

Note

The companies of a multisite structure must share some EMM database tables as well as some tables of other modules of BaanERP Common Data. Refer to *Multisite concepts*, (U7282A US), for details.

2.

The EMM related topics

This chapter describes the most important EMM topics. It contains the following sections:

- Company types.
- Currency systems.
- Enterprise units.
- Time zones.
- Clusters.
- Internal business partners.
- Goods-transfer relationships.

Refer to *Multisite concepts*, (U7282A US), for more information about these subjects.

2.1

Company types

When you define a company's enterprise structuring data, you must select the company's type. Depending on the type of data that the company controls and the types of processing for which you use the company, a company can be:

- A logistic company.
- A financial company.
- Both a logistic and a financial company.

2.1.1

Logistic company

A logistic company is only used for logistic transactions such as the production, sales and purchase, and transportation of goods. A logistic company can consist of multiple enterprise units that are linked to different financial companies. In this way BaanERP can post the financial transactions that correspond to the logistic activities to different financial companies.

A logistic company contains the following BaanERP packages:

- Common Data.
- Some or all of the other BaanERP packages except Central Invoicing and Finance.

2.1.2 Financial company

The main function of a financial company is to register all the accounting transactions that result from the activities carried out in the enterprise units that are linked to the financial company. These activities consist of the operational and logistical transactions that result from a logistic goods flow and from production, service, warehousing and support activities.

A financial company contains the following BaanERP packages:

- Common Data.
- Finance.
- Central Invoicing.

One of the currencies used by a financial company is marked as the local currency. BaanERP uses the local currency to do the accounting and tax reporting in a country's local currency. You are legally required to the accounting in each country in which the sites of your organization are based. Therefore, financial companies are restricted to one currency area.

2.1.3 Logistic and financial company

You can create a company that is both a logistic and a financial company. The company database then contains the logistic and the financial data. Such a company contains the following packages:

- Common Data.
- Finance.
- Central invoicing.
- Some or all of the other BaanERP packages.

2.2 Currency systems

When you define a company's enterprise modeling data you must select the company's currency system. There are three currency systems:

- Single currency system.
A currency system in which a company uses only one home currency. This home currency is also the reference currency.
- Dependent multicurrency system.
A currency system in which you can use multiple home currencies within the same logistic company. For most entities, the financial company determines the local currency that is used. All transactions are registered in all the home currencies.

In a dependent multicurrency system, you must define the currency rates between the external currencies and the reference currency, and between the reference currency and the other home currencies. BaanERP first converts the transaction amounts into the reference currency. After that, BaanERP converts the transaction amount in the reference currency into the other home currencies.

- **Independent multicurrency system.**
A currency system in which all the financial companies and the logistic companies that are related to each other in the enterprise structure model use the same two or three home currencies. All transactions are registered in all the home currencies.

Currency rates are defined between the transaction currencies and all home currencies. Transaction amounts are converted directly from the transaction currency into the home currencies.

Warning

Once the system is in use, changing the currency system is a major operation. Changing currency rates without converting and transferring all currencies will cause major problems.

2.2.1**Home currencies**

You select a company's home currencies in the EMM module. If you use more than one home currency, BaanERP calculates and stores amounts in all the home currencies. The following types of home currencies exist:

- **The local currency.**
The legal currency of the country in which the company is established. You must always select a local currency for the company. Tax reporting must usually be done in the local home currency. In a logistic company, Baan uses the local currency to register amounts that occur and for which you do not specify a specific currency.
- **Reporting currency.**
In addition to the local currency you can optionally select one or two reporting currencies. If reporting currencies are used, amounts are also calculated and registered in the reporting currencies.

2.2.2**Reference currency**

You must select one of the home currencies as the reference currency.

The reference currency is a company's base currency which is used for all calculations between currencies. All the companies in a multisite structure must use the same reference currency.

2.3 Enterprise units

An enterprise unit consists of logically grouped entities (work centers, sales offices, purchase offices, accounting departments, warehouses, and projects) of one logistic company, which all report to the same financial company. From a business perspective, an enterprise unit can be considered as an independent fiscal unit in a logistic context.

For example, an enterprise unit can be a manufacturing plant, an assembly plant, a sales organization, a distribution center, or a service organization.

When you carry out logistic transactions between enterprise units, these are posted in the financial companies to which each enterprise unit is linked.

The following rules apply:

- The entities of an enterprise unit must all belong to the same logistic company.
- A logistic company can contain multiple enterprise units.
- An enterprise unit is linked to a single financial company.
- Multiple enterprise units can be linked to the same financial company.

2.4 Time zones

A time zone is a geographical region in which the same standard time is used. Baan records dates and times of logistic transactions, such as the various types of order documents, shipments, and receipts, in Universal Time Coordinated (UTC), which is the same in every geographical location round the world. Therefore, a logistic company is independent of time zones.

You must select a time zone for each financial company in the EMM module. Baan records postings in BaanERP Finance with the local date and time.

When transactions are transferred from the logistic company to BaanERP Finance, Baan converts the transaction date and time from UTC time to the financial company's local date and time. In this way the amounts are posted in the correct financial periods in each financial company.

Baan also converts the effective date and time of currency rates and tax rates, which you define in the logistic company, from UTC time to the financial company's local time. In this way the correct rates are applied to convert the amounts into the home currencies in BaanERP Finance and to compute the tax amounts.

Baan contains the world's time zones information in the Time Zones (ttaad0160m000) session in BaanERP Tools. In the EMM module, you can select those time zones that you use, and add a description to each time zone.

Note

The companies of a multisite structure must share the Time Zones (emm100) table.

2.5 Clusters

A cluster is a group of entities that are not necessarily related to one financial company or enterprise unit. For example, you can specify a cluster of the warehouses in which you store spare parts in a specific geographical area, independent of the financial companies or the enterprise units to which the warehouses belong.

In the EMM module you can define clusters of warehouses that are used for Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) in BaanERP Enterprise Planning. Such a cluster is a group of warehouses that are connected by supplying relationships. The warehouses must be non-nettable warehouses and the warehouses of one cluster must belong to the same logistic company.

Clusters are dynamic. If you assign a warehouse to a cluster, you must specify an effective date and you can optionally specify an expiry date.

2.6 Internal business partners

If you carry out transactions with parts of your own organization, such as departments, which must be invoiced, you must define these parts as internal business partners. Internal business partners are business partners that are linked to enterprise units of the same logistic company. You must define all the business partner roles for an internal business partner.

By defining internal business partners you can invoice an enterprise unit, use pricing and discounts, and keep a balance of open invoices for the enterprise unit. This can be required for financial accounting and local tax reporting.

2.7 Goods-transfer relationships

Goods-transfer relationships allow you to apply the BaanERP pricing and invoicing to the transfer of goods between the entities of one logistic company, without using sales orders and purchase orders.

You must define a goods-transfer relationship between entities or enterprise units if one or both of the following is required:

- BaanERP generates invoices for goods transfer within a single logistic company.
- BaanERP applies a commercial price for the goods or adds a surcharge percentage to the valuation price.

If you do not define a goods-transfer relationship between two entities, all goods transfer between the entities takes place against valuation prices and without invoicing.

Note

Goods transfer between entities outside the logistic company (affiliated-company business partners and external business partners) always consists of sales and purchase transactions.

You can define goods-transfer relationships:

- Between two enterprise units that belong to the same logistic company, by using DEM. This is the default goods-transfer relationship between the entities of the enterprise units.
- Between two entities that belong to the same logistic company, using the EMM sessions.

In the EMM module, you can define the following goods transfer relationships between entities in BaanERP:

- From warehouse to warehouse.
- From work center to work center (WIP-transfers).
- From warehouse to sales office.
- From work center to sales office (only for Final Assembly Schedule (FAS) items).

Note

In addition to specifying the goods transfer relationship between the enterprise units and the entities, you must link the enterprise units to internal business partners.

2.7.1

The goods-transfer relationship parameters

The goods-transfer relationship parameters define some of the data that is relevant to the transactions. For example, the goods-transfer relationship parameters define:

- The type of pricing (commercial price or valuation price).
- Any surcharges.
- The type of invoicing (triangular, bilateral, or no invoicing).
- The currency to be used.

Note

The goods-transfer relationship parameters that you define in the EMM module overrule the default parameters of the relationship between the enterprise units that you defined in DEM.

2.7.2

The invoicing type

The invoicing type that you define for the relationship determines how Baan handles the financial side of the goods transfer. There are three possibilities:

- No invoicing.
If you selected the valuation price for the goods, it is not mandatory to select an invoicing type. In such a case, BaanERP can generate intercompany transactions between the financial companies when goods are transferred. Transfer at the valuation price and without invoicing is usually applied to goods transfer between two work centers (WIP transfer).
- Bilateral invoicing.
If you select bilateral invoicing, BaanERP generates the invoices and prints the invoicing documents for the transfers between entities of the same logistic company. Bilateral invoicing is usually applied to goods transfer between two warehouses that are located in different countries (enterprise units). The invoices must accompany the goods when they cross the border.
- Triangular invoicing.
If you select triangular invoicing, BaanERP automatically generates the settlements between the entities in the financial companies to which the entities are related. You can print the invoice documents. Triangular invoicing is usually applied to goods transfer between a warehouse and a sales office, where the goods are not delivered to the sales office but directly to the ship-to business partner.

3.

How to use the EMM module

You can use the EMM sessions to:

- Define and view the key entity data
- Define the goods-transfer relationships between entities
- Define and view the enterprise structuring data

3.1

To define and view the key-entity data

To define and view the enterprise structuring data and the key-entity data in the EMM module, take the following steps:

Step 1 Time zones (tceem1100m000)

After installation, BaanERP contains the world's time zones information. Use the Time Zones (tceem1100m000) session to select the time zones that you use. You can enter a description for each time zone.

Step 2 Companies (tceem1570m000)

Use this session to define the following company's enterprise structuring data:

- The type, which can be Logistic, Financial, or Both.
- The reference currency.
- The currency system, which can be single currency, dependent multicurrency, or independent multicurrency.
- The home currencies, which consist of the local currency and optionally one or two reporting currencies.
- The currency exchange rate types to be used for sales transactions, purchase transactions, and internal transactions.
- The time zone, the default calendar, and the current date.

Step 3 Clusters (tceem1135m000)

If you use warehouse clusters in BaanERP Enterprise Planning, use this session to define the warehouse clusters.

Step 4 Warehouses (tceem1512m000)

You can use this session to:

- Assign the warehouses to the clusters.
- Enter the warehouse's enterprise unit. Using this session, you can change the enterprise unit that you have selected for the warehouse in the Warehouses (tcmcs0103s000) session.

Step 5 Departments (tceмм1524m000)

You can use this session to:

- View the departments' details.
- Enter the departments' enterprise unit. Using this session, you can change the enterprise unit that you have selected for the department in the Departments (tcmcs0565m000) session.

Step 6 Projects (tceмм1513m000)

You can use this session to view or enter the project's enterprise unit. Using this session, you can change the enterprise unit that you have selected for the project in the Projects (tppdm6100s000) session.

Step 7 Internal Business Partners (tceмм1122s000)

You can use this session to view or enter the internal business partners' enterprise unit. Using this session, you can change the enterprise unit that you have selected for the internal business partner in the Business Partners (tcom4100s000) session.

3.2

To define the goods-transfer relationships

To define the goods-transfer relationships between entities in the EMM module, take the following steps.

Step 1 Goods Transfer (tceмм2550m000)

Use this session to enter the relationship parameters which define the data that is relevant to the transactions. The goods-transfer relationship parameters define:

- The type of pricing (commercial price or valuation price)
- A surcharge percentage for the transfer
- The type of invoicing (triangular, bilateral, or no invoicing)
- The currency to be used for the transaction by default

The relationship parameters that you define in the EMM module overrule the default parameters of the relationship between the enterprise units that you defined in DEM.

Step 2 Entity-entity relationship (tceмм2510m000)

Use this session to:

- Define the entities that have the relationship.
- Link a goods transfer relationship that you defined in Step 1, to the entity relationship.
- Enter the effective date and an optional expiry date of the relationship.

3.3

To define the enterprise structuring data

You can use the following Dynamic Enterprise Modeler (DEM) sessions to view and select data that is relevant to the enterprise modeling management activities. Refer to *Baan Enterprise Modeling User Manual*, (U7169A US), for details about using the DEM.

Central Company to Store Enterprise Modeler Data (tgbg0100s000)

Use this session to view the central company where BaanERP stores and retrieves the DEM information, such as the enterprise structure models and versions, the enterprise units, and the DEM parameters. Only authorized users can change the central company number.

DEM Parameters (tgbg0135s000)

Use this session to select the operational enterprise structure model and version that reflects the current situation of your multicompany structure. The other fields of this session are not relevant for the EMM activities.

Enterprise Structure Models (tgbg0512m000)

Use this session to select the enterprise model for which you maintain the key entities. From this session, you can start the enterprise model editor to edit the model, for example, to create new enterprise units.

Enterprise Units (tgbg0530m000)

Use this session to maintain or create enterprise units of the operational enterprise structure model and version.

Affiliated company

A separate logistic company that acts as a business partner to your logistic company. You must define the sold-to role and the buy-from role for an affiliated company business-partner.

Bilateral invoicing

A way of invoicing where the invoice and the goods or services are sent to or received from the same parties.

Business model

A complete design that visualizes how an organization works or should work. The following two types of business models can be distinguished:

- Reference models that apply to specific industries or business typologies.
- Project models that apply to a specific organization.

Each reference or project model consists of a combination of:

- A business control model.
- A business function model.
- A business process model.

Business partner

Party with whom you carry out business transactions, for example, a customer or a supplier. You can also define departments within your organization that act as customers or suppliers to your own department, as business partners.

Central company

The company in which all DEM model item data is stored. Central storage facilitates the retrieval of enterprise modeler data.

Cluster

General: A group of entities that are not necessarily related to one financial company or logistic company. An entity can belong to multiple clusters at the same time. Baan uses clusters of various entities in different contexts.

In Baan Enterprise Planning: A group of non-nettable warehouses within one logistic company, connected by supplying relationships, used to model the distribution structure and for enterprise planning..

Company

A working environment in which you can carry out logistic or financial transactions. All the data concerning the transactions are stored in the company's database.

Depending on the type of data that the company controls, the company is:

- A logistic company.
- A financial company.
- Both a logistic and a financial company.

In a multisite structure, the company database can partially exist uniquely for the company and partially consist of database tables that the company shares with other companies.

Department

A company's organizational unit that carries out a specific set of tasks. You must link every department to an enterprise unit and in this way to a financial company. The following department types are defined:

- Sales office.
- Purchase office.
- Service center.
- Work center.
- Accounting office.

Dependent multicurrency system

A currency system in which you can use multiple home currencies within the same logistic company. For most entities, the financial company determines the local currency that is used. All transactions are registered in all the home currencies.

Currency rates are defined between the external currencies and the reference currency, and between the reference currency and the other home currencies. Transaction amounts are first converted into the reference currency and then the transaction amount in the reference currency is converted into the other home currencies.

Enterprise structure model (ESM)

A graphic design that shows the geographic location of enterprise units and the goods flow relationships between the enterprise units in a multisite organization. In the enterprise structure model, the supply chain is modeled at company level. All participants (enterprise units) in the supply chain are graphically represented on a map.

Examples of participants (enterprise units) are:

- Customers.
- Sales offices.
- Distribution centers.
- Assembly sites.
- Manufacturing sites.
- Suppliers.
- Central planning/purchasing sites.

Enterprise unit

An enterprise unit consists of logically grouped entities (work centers, sales offices, purchase offices, accounting departments, warehouses, and projects) of one logistic company that report to the same financial company. From a business perspective an enterprise unit can be considered as an independent fiscal unit in a logistic context.

For example, an enterprise unit can be a manufacturing plant, an assembly plant, a sales organization, a distribution center, or a service organization.

Entity

A part of the Baan application that, together with other entity types forms an enterprise unit. An entity can only belong to one enterprise unit at the same time. However, an enterprise unit may consist of multiple different entities.

Examples of entities are:

- Departments.
- Work centers and part of departments.
- Warehouses.
- Projects.

Financial company

A company used for posting financial data in BaanERP Finance. You can link one or more enterprise units from multiple logistic companies to one financial company.

Goods-transfer relationship

The information that applies to the pricing and invoicing of goods transfer between two enterprise units or between two entities.

If you want Baan to generate invoices for goods transfer within the same logistic company and/or you want to specify a commercial price for the goods or a surcharge percentage added to the valuation price, you must define a Goods-transfer relationship between the entities.

Home currency

One of the base currencies used by this company, in which all amounts are expressed. All the amounts in transaction currencies are converted to the home currency or currencies.

In a multicurrency system you can use two or three home currencies. One of these must be the same as the reference currency. The three home currencies that you can define for a company are:

- The company's local currency.
- Reporting currency 1.
- Reporting currency 2.

Independent multicurrency system

A currency system in which all financial companies and logistic companies that are related to each other in the enterprise structure model use the same two or three home currencies. All transactions are registered in all the home currencies.

Currency rates are defined between the transaction currencies and all home currencies. Transaction amounts are converted directly from the transaction currency into the home currencies.

Intercompany settlements

The automatic posting of sales transactions and purchase transactions between logistic companies to a settlement account. Each company must be defined as an affiliated-company business partner in the other company and it must be indicated that intercompany settlements can be performed for such a business partner.

Intercompany transaction

The transactions created between separate financial companies, which belong to the same financial group.

Internal business partner

Business partners that are linked to enterprise units of the same logistic company. You must define all the business partner roles for an internal business partner.

Key entity

The representation of an entity in the Enterprise Modelling Management module. For example, if you define a warehouse in Logistic Tables and specify the warehouse's name or description, its address, and its type, the warehouse is an entity. If you then link the warehouse to an enterprise unit in the Enterprise Modelling Management module, the warehouse is linked to a financial company and is called a key entity.

Every order must contain a reference to an entity to determine the financial company to which the financial transaction must be posted.

Logistic company

A Baan company used for logistic transactions, such as the production and transportation of goods. All the logistic data concerning the transactions is stored in the company's database.

A logistic company can consist of enterprise units that are linked to different financial companies.

Multisite structure

The integration of multiple sites in one holding structure. A site is a group of company processes that is independent to a certain degree of the other company processes.

Multicompany structure

A Baan environment that consists of multiple logistic and financial companies.

Multicurrency systems

Functionality that allows a Baan company to do its accounting in more than one currency. Amounts are computed and registered in up to three currencies.

Reference currency

A company's base currency for all calculations with currencies. The reference currency is the common base currency of the companies in a multisite structure.

Single currency system

A currency system in which a company uses only one home currency. This home currency is also the reference currency.

Time zone

A geographical region within which the same standard time is used.

Triangular invoicing

The generation of internal financial settlements if goods and the invoice for the goods are sent by or received by different entities. The entities can be departments, warehouses, and internal or external business partners. Baan automatically generates the internal invoices or the settlement between the entities in the financial companies that are involved.

UTC

The acronym for Universal Time Coordinated, the time system that is similar to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The UTC's reference point is Greenwich, England located at 0° longitude, the imaginary north-south line also known as the prime meridian. When it is noon at Greenwich, it is 12:00:00 UTC.

Warehouse

A place for storing goods. For each warehouse, you can enter address data and data relating to its type.

