

Fact Mats

SAP Business One

A graphic with a background of blue and green leaves. The text is centered and reads: "SAP Business One Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software for small to medium sized companies. ISB Global's Waste & Recycling One has been built within SAP Business One's Framework". In the top right corner is the ISB GLOBAL logo, and in the bottom left corner is the SAP Partner logo.

SAP Business One

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software for small to medium sized companies. ISB Global's Waste & Recycling One has been built within SAP Business One's Framework

SAP Business One

SAP's preintegrated, preconfigured small and medium sized Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software. Deliver greater control across your entire business and ensure the software can grow with you. Streamline key processes, gain insight and make decisions based on real time information. Automate administration, so you don't have to intervene and check, leaving time and energy to focus on directing your business, not continually administering untrustworthy data from several applications.

Integrated Waste & Recycling One

Just one of the many tools in SAP Business One is a Software Development Kit (SDK). SAP provide partners with this kit to build specialist industry solutions. The result with Waste & Recycling One (WR1) is preintegrated operations and accounts software, which allows an operational transaction to be automatically turned into an accounting one, saving manual administration time from one application to another or using limited data transfer by interface and batch processing.

ERP & Operations in Place to Build a Bi-Modal Strategy

ISB Global preach, no *evangelise* the benefits of integration as *integration* is moving from just simple data capture in separate, disparate or point applications to streamlining business processes, delivering a platform in which to start to build mobile, web and connectivity functionality. Digital Transformation is realised in "Bi-Modal" strategy – Integrated Cloud Software Platforms, delivering mobile, web, Internet of Things (IoT) Connectivity, Operations & Accounting transactions, automated, controlled platforms acting as one, to leave you to use technology to drive innovation, growth and profitability in your ecosystem.

Enterprise Resource Planning

Enterprise resource planning (ERP) is the integrated management of core business processes, often in real-time and mediated by software and technology. These business activities can include:

- product planning, purchasing
- production planning
- manufacturing or service delivery
- marketing and sales
- materials management
- inventory management
- shipping and payment
- finance and accounting

A Suite of Integrated Systems

ERP is usually referred to as category of business-management software—typically a suite of integrated applications—that an organization can use to collect, store, manage and interpret data from these many business activities.

ERP Facilities Integrated Information Flow

ERP provides an integrated and continuously updated view of core business processes using common databases maintained by a database management system. ERP systems track business resources—cash, raw materials, production capacity—and the status of business commitments: orders, purchase orders, and payroll. The applications that make up the system share data across various departments (manufacturing, purchasing, sales, accounting, etc.) that provide the data. ERP facilitates information flow between all business functions and manages connections to outside stakeholders.

ERP for Error Free Transactions

The ERP system integrates varied organisational systems and facilitates error-free transactions and production, thereby enhancing the organization's efficiency. However, developing an ERP system differs from traditional system development. ERP systems run on a variety of computer hardware and network configurations, typically using a database as an information repository.

Advantages of ERP

The fundamental advantage of ERP is that the integration of myriad business processes saves time and expense. Management can make decisions faster and with fewer errors. Data becomes visible across the organization. Tasks that benefit from this integration include:

- Sales forecasting, which allows inventory optimization
- Chronological history of every transaction through relevant data compilation in every area of operation.
- Order tracking, from acceptance through fulfilment
- Revenue tracking, from invoice through cash receipt
- Matching purchase orders (what was ordered), inventory receipts (what arrived), and costing (what the vendor invoiced)

ERP systems centralise business data, which:

- Eliminates the need to synchronize changes between multiple systems—consolidation of finance, marketing, sales, human resource, and manufacturing applications
- Brings legitimacy and transparency to each bit of statistical data
- Facilitates standard product naming/coding
- Provides a comprehensive enterprise view (no "islands of information"), making real-time information available to management anywhere, anytime to make proper decisions
- Protects sensitive data by consolidating multiple security systems into a single structure

The Benefits of ERP

- ERP can improve quality and efficiency of the business. By keeping a company's internal business processes running smoothly, ERP can lead to better outputs that may benefit the company, such as in customer service and manufacturing.
- ERP supports upper level management by providing information for decision making.
- ERP creates a more agile company that adapts better to change. It also makes a company more flexible and less rigidly structured so organization components operate more cohesively, enhancing the business—internally and externally.
- ERP can improve data security. A common control system, such as the kind offered by ERP systems, allows organizations the ability to more easily ensure key company data is not compromised.
- ERP provides increased opportunities for collaboration. Data takes many forms in the modern enterprise. Documents, files, forms, audio and video, emails. Often, each data medium has its own mechanism for allowing collaboration. ERP provides a collaborative platform that lets employees spend more time collaborating on content rather than mastering the learning curve of communicating in various formats across distributed systems.

Postmodern ERP

The term "postmodern ERP" was coined by Gartner in 2013, when it first appeared in the paper series "Predicts 2014". According to Gartner's definition of the postmodern ERP strategy, legacy, monolithic and highly customized ERP suites, in which all parts are heavily reliant on each other, should sooner or later be replaced by a mixture of both cloud-based and on-premises applications, which are more loosely coupled and can be easily exchanged if needed.

The basic idea is that there should still be a core ERP solution that would cover most important business functions, while other functions will be covered by specialist software solutions that merely extend the core ERP. This concept is similar to the so-called best-of-breed approach to software implementation, but it shouldn't be confused with it. While in both cases, applications that make up the whole are relatively loosely connected and quite easily interchangeable, in the case of the latter there is no ERP solution whatsoever. Instead, every business function is covered by a separate software solution.

There is, however, no golden rule as to what business functions should be part of the core ERP, and what should be covered by supplementary solutions. According to Gartner, every company must define their own postmodern ERP strategy, based on company's internal and external needs, operations and processes. For example, a company may define that the core ERP solution should cover those business processes that must stay behind the firewall, and therefore, choose to leave

their core ERP on-premises. At the same time, another company may decide to host the core ERP solution in the cloud and move only a few ERP modules as supplementary solutions to on-premises.

ERP Delivers Speed & Flexibility

The main benefits that companies will gain from implementing postmodern ERP strategy is speed and flexibility when reacting to unexpected changes in business processes or on the organizational level. With the majority of applications having a relatively loose connection, it is fairly easy to replace or upgrade them whenever necessary. In addition to that, following the examples above, companies can select and combine cloud-based and on-premises solutions that are most suited for their ERP needs. The downside of postmodern ERP is that it will most likely lead to an increased number of software vendors that companies will have to manage, as well as pose additional integration challenges for the central IT.

ISB Global's ERP as Part of the Integrated Cloud Software Platforms

There are many advantages and deployment methods to ISB Global's Integrated Cloud Software Platforms utilising SAP Business One as ERP. Key is the integration and use of master data, facilitating control and one version of the truth. Small and midsize waste logistics and recycling materials operations can benefit from this implementation. Also, plant and subsidiary as a tiered architecture for large organisations, standalone waste and recycling operations for Local Authority Companies (LACs) or more integrated approach with Local Authority waste departments and SAP Business One acting as a "slave" finance system. A hybrid approach, as stated above, a Bi-Modal implementation delivering systems of record, systems of differentiation - according to the sector of operation. And mobile, web and connectivity platform delivers flexibility, agility and advantage where required.

[View ISB Global's Integrated Cloud Software Platforms Page](#)

Source: Wikipedia