



**Company: Commercial International Group**

**(CIG)**



# Chemical Industry Profile



# Industry Profile

COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL GROUP  
(CIG)

LIBRARY





Clearly

It is clear that **ERP** systems became the standard solution and the measure of all the resources of the institution and its future projects and to transform the institution to the best practices, chemicals industry and manufacturing companies and the application of flexibility and growth in any place in any way and on a fixed schedule.

Find New Criteria Find [CIG](#).

**ERP**



**Dear, Prospect :**

By the same pencil and with one hand

**B**y our belief that reaching total satisfaction by the partner work is considered the highest target that the company and its employees look forward to. **CIG** reach the integral joint success between the company and the partner work necessitates making available group of elements that are the basic beams for our company.

Hoping for mutually profitable business relationship.



# The OCEAN® ERP

Application provides the software IT Solutions those large enterprises huge and small size companies can trust to excellent business environment. Future looking and enable operational excellence. Leveraging this foundation, you can build the flexible business processes you need today – and tomorrow. With the best and the most powerful database in the world with more than 60 famous languages. OCEAN ERP delivers the powerful functionality, global orientation and flexible options needed to gain a sustainable, competitive advantage and position your organization for profitable growth. Difficult and single organizational obstacle or need to enhance business processes from beginning to end, OCEAN ERP provides the business management solution that meets your needs and scales for growth every time

**IN** 1999 **CIG** it term ERP first used early

**CIG**. Enterprise Resource Planning (**ERP**) system is a software platform embedded with "best practices", providing the best ways to do the business based on common business practices or academic theory. The aim of an ERP is to improve the co-operation and interaction between all departments in organizations (such as product planning, manufacturing, purchasing, marketing and customer service department). (As an enabling key technology, as well as being an effective managerial tool, ERP allow companies to integrate at all levels and to utilize important ERP applications such as supply-chain management (SCM), accounting and financial management, human resources management (HRM) and customer relationship management (CRM). Such applications represent large, complex, computerized and integrated information systems which can strongly influence long-term business success. **CIG** evolved **ERP** packages into their present form the accounting tools that the large corporations implemented for payroll processing. Their functionality expanded into tracking stock levels, at first for the purpose of financial controlling, and later covering the entire process of goods management. Materials Requirement Planning (MRP) .the automated the production process, by scheduling operations and material purchasing based on the forecasted and current requirements of finished goods, and the constraints of the production facility. Manufacturing Resources Planning (MRP-II) systems in the coordinated the entire process, from planning the purchase of materials and parts, requirements-based production capacity planning, to distribution.

### Why **ERP** ?

The need for an ERP is usually recognized when companies encounter business problems that are related to the flow of information. Often too much effort and time is needed to collect and compile relevant information, resulting in an adequate management decisions based on that information. Then usually company management approaches known software vendors like CIG oracle, and sap the partner asking for a presentation of their product. Those presentations often emphasize product features, and tend to ignore the issue of the implementation process. and CIG introduce the latest version in the world which is using oracle huge data base in the world and using **OCEAN ERP** 10g -11i with **JAVA** langue .(in last Seminar Oracle say we don't have any company can competition until an 2016) which is very dependent on the many factors (organizational, business culture, etc ) in each particular company. The company management is then left to make a decision based on too few parameters they learned from the presentations.



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hink **build or buy**

T

oday there exist many open-sources and company in the Middle East, gulf, and Africa has solutions covering almost any area of business. Due to the economies of scale, (1) these solutions cost less than developing a custom solution from scratch.(2) The obvious benefit is the possibility to cover most functionality required in a short time,(3)Tested solution. (4)There are disadvantages, such as less control over the code,(5) Less certainty of how a component will performed the request (6)The integrated environment depends on different culture and know-how. (7)Furthermore, it is usually not recommended to make changes in the company procedure even the **ERP** company has the experiences in update and latest version cause they have several organizations ,company and more than experiences in A) test B)Implantation C) GAP analysis D) Training E)International Systems Experiences and know-how F)business plane G)Go life .....etc (8)Also, the all of the required functionalities may not be available in any of the IT Employment dept (9)Functionalities (10) flexibility and interactivity when matching systems requirements when esteemed dept work together. (11)Although a list of disadvantages seems longer than advantages, an efficient selection and implementation process in dept.

#### - ERP Introduction

Enterprise resource planning (**ERP**) systems are powerful software packages that enable businesses to integrate a variety of disparate functions. In particular, **ERP** systems can provide the foundation for a wide range of e-commerce– based processes, including web-based ordering and order tracing, inventory management, and built-to-order goods. **CIG** examines the pros and cons of **ERP** systems, explains how they work, and highlights their role at the heart of e-commerce.

The **CIG** begins by explaining the background of **ERP** systems and goes on to discuss specific **OCEAN** systems, and their capabilities.

**CIG** focused on the **ERP** life cycle, from the decision on whether or not to adopt an **ERP** system to the time when the system goes “live.” After covering the use of **ERP** in e-commerce ,**CIG** concludes by discussing the risks associated with the adoption of **ERP** systems. The company profile contains several detailed case studies and will be an invaluable guide to managers and consultants working with **ERP** systems. It also will be a useful reference for MBA learner taking courses in information systems management.

© **CIG** received his Certifications from more case study, life application in manufacturing, company and Organizations .**CIG** published over 1200 papers in a variety of **ERP** systems, computer science, information systems, and management science journals.



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One Key use functions	<p>1) Financials Module and integrations</p> <p>A) Chart of accounts B) Journal entries C) Posting templates D) Recurring postings E) Exchange rates in multiple currencies F) Financial reports G) Budget mgmt H) Cost accounting I) Multiple posting periods J) Incoming payments K) Outgoing payments L) Payment run M) Bank statement processing N) Checks O) Credits P) Deferred payments Q) Account reconciliation R) DATEV / ELSTER</p> <p>2) Sales Modules</p> <p>A) Opportunity and pipeline mgmt B) Contact mgmt C) Activities mgmt D) Calendar E) Campaign mgmt F) Blanket agreements G) Quotations H) Purchase orders I) Deliveries J) Returns K) Invoices L) Dunning M) Price lists in multiple currencies N) Special prices O) Period and volume discounts P) Customer mgmt Q) Gross profit calculation R) Microsoft Office integration</p> <p>3) Purchasing Module</p> <p>a) Purchase request b) Purchase quotations c) Web-enabled RFQ d) Purchase orders e) Goods receipt POs f) Goods returns g) A/P Invoice h) A/P Reserve Invoice i) Down-payment j) Invoice/Request k) Cancel Marketing Documents l) A/P credit memos m) Landed costs n) LC o) Import Process p) Workflow</p> <p>4) Service Module</p> <p>A) Service mgmt B) Service planning C) Tracking across multiple customer interactions D) Equipment card handling E) Service Dashboards F) Service contracts G) Mobile Interaction H) Recurring transactions I) Human resource integration J) Knowledge K) database Service calendar L) Service call processing</p>	

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	a) Item mgmt b) Item lists c) Price lists d) Goods receipts e) Goods issues f) Inventory transactions g) Transfers h) Serial number mgmt i) Batch number mgmt j) Pick and pack k) Recurring transactions l) Inventory Tracking m) Bin Location n) Multiple Measurements o) Inventory Counting	a) Bills of material b) Item Sets c) Production orders d) Goods issues e) Goods receipts f) Production Dashboards g) GL Account Determination h) Life Cycle mgmt i) Item cost calculation j) Forecasts k) MRP l) Drop Ship m) Make to order n) Order recommendations
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\*\*There are three business solutions for OCEAN ERP'S Modules

- 1) As needs "AS IS ERP"
- 2) On Add ('S)
- 3) All Business Modules

# I ntroduction to OCEAN ERP

## 1) What is ERP and Definition

**E – Enterprise**

**R – Resource**

**P - Planning**

An integrated information system that serves all departments within an enterprise ERP is a way to integrate the data and processes of an organization into one single system Software solution that addresses the enterprise needs taking the process view of an organizational goal tightly integrating all functions of an enterprise

## 2) History and Evolution of ERP

### A) History

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) is the evolution of Manufacturing Requirements Planning (MRP) II. From business perspective, ERP has expanded from coordination of manufacturing processes to the integration of enterprise-wide backend processes. From technological aspect, ERP has evolved from legacy implementation to more flexible tiered client-server architecture.

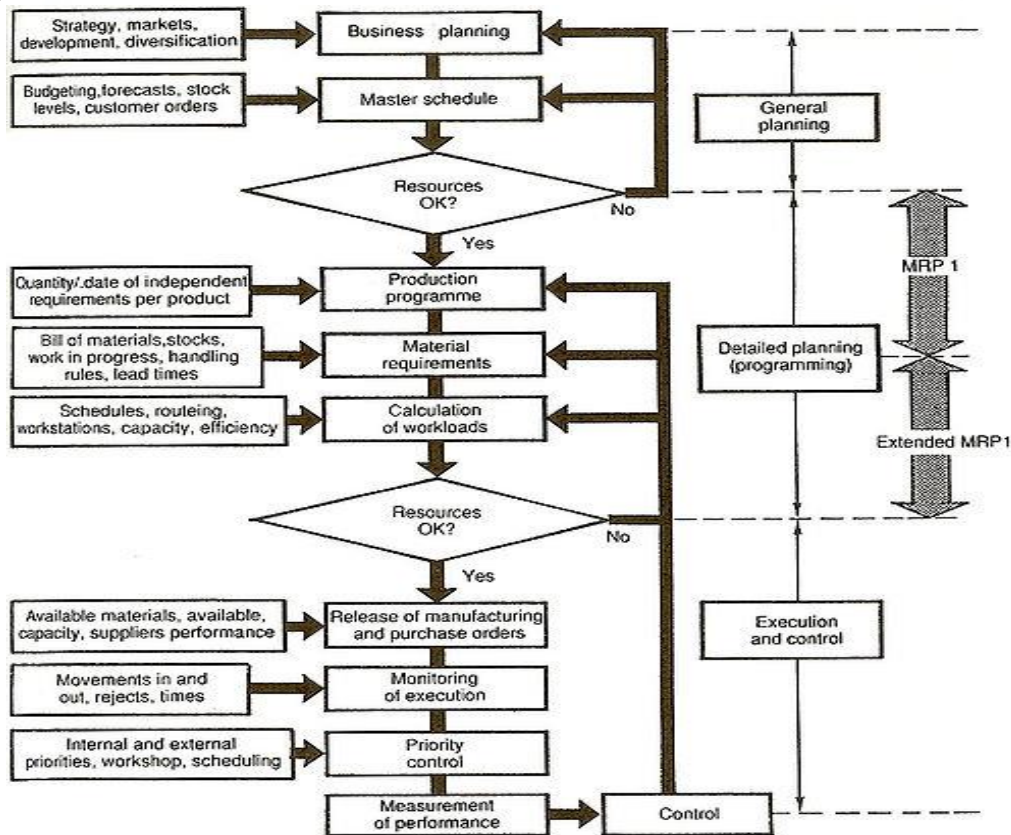
### B) Evolution



### 3) ERP Benefits

Get Benefits	How I can own
Reliable information access	Common DBMS Oracle consistent and accurate data improved reports
Avoid data and operations redundancy	Modules access same data from the central database avoid multiple data input and update operations
Deliver and cycle time reductions	Minimize retrieving and reporting delays
Cost reduction	Time Saving ,improved control by enterprise wide analysis of organizational decisions
Easy adaptability	Change in business processes easy to adapt and restructure
Improved Scalability	Structured and modular design ""with add on ""
Improved Maintenance	Vendors Supported long-term contract as part of the system procurement
Global outreach	Extended Modules such as CRM and SCM
E-Commerce ,E-business ,ERP II	Internet Commerce , Collaborative Culture

### 4) ERP Integration



ERP Implementation methods  
The big Bursting :

Installation of ocean ERP systems of all modules happens across the entire organization at once.

Big bursting approach promised to reduce the integration cost in the condition of thorough and careful execution Modular Implementation.

method of modular implementation goes after one ERP module at a time. This limits the scope of implementation usually to one functional department. This approach suits companies that do not share many common processes across departments or business units.

Process oriented Implementation process-oriented implementation focuses on the support of one or a few critical business processes which involves a few business units.

The

- 5) Successful factors of ERP implementation
  - . Project planning
  - . Architectural design
  - . Data requirements
  - . Phased approach
  - . Data Conversion
  - . Organization commitments
- 6) Causes of ERP failure
  - ERP Software
  - Business process that ERP software supports
  - Users of ERP system
  - Hardware and operating system that run ERP applications

## Chapter - 2

### Introductions to Ocean ERP

1. What is Ocean?
2. Ocean History and ERP competitive advantage
3. Ocean – Leading Software in next few years
4. Different Modules in Ocean
5. Ocean Methodology

## 1. What is Ocean?

Ocean is very old modules has huge systems come from the international experiences with pioneer PhDs in several university England ,Egypt ,and gulf to build the ERP modules and solution in IT field. With 1200 researches paper in more than 49 newspaper in gulf and Africa.

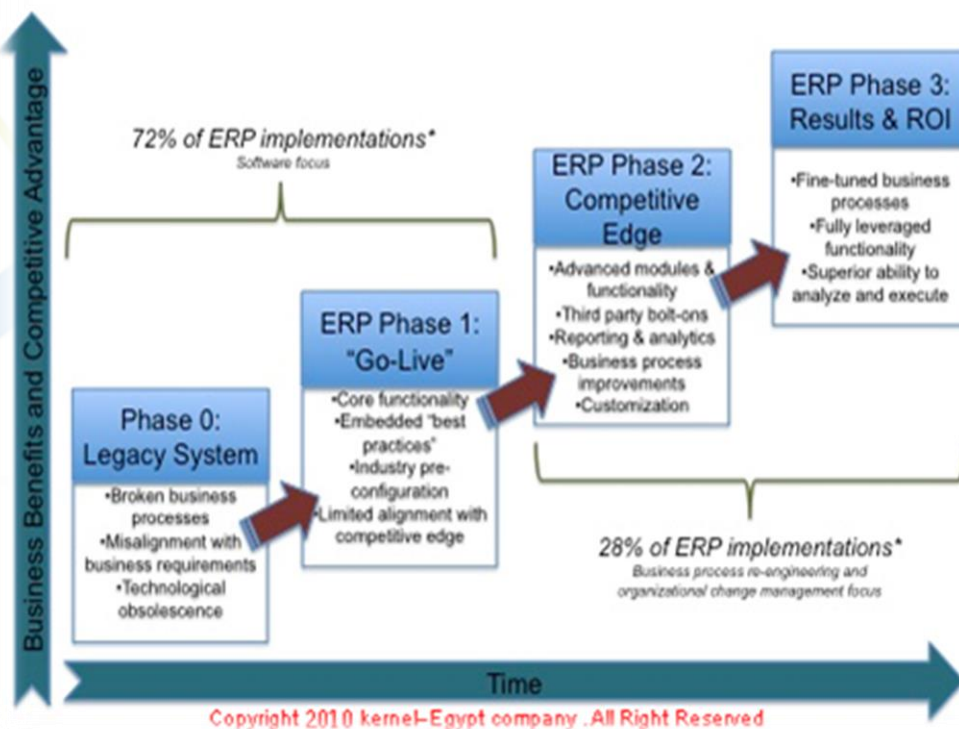







## 2. Ocean History and ERP competitive advantage

### Three Phases of ERP Competitive Advantage




### 3. Ocean – Leading Software in next few years

Java Language



Oracle 11g-12c –ADF –Web logic



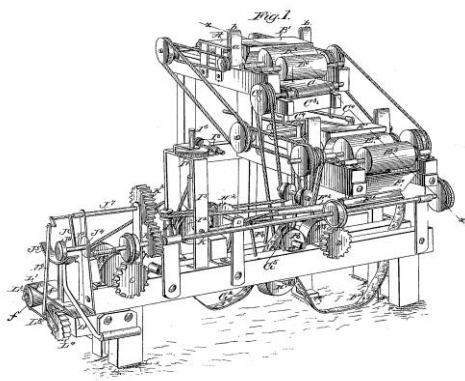
Business Analysis




Project Management




Control Production Machine (BLC)



OCEAN Cell phone



Robot machines



E-Commerce



Business Analysis



## CIG Methodology

- 1- Project repairing  
In which the project team is identified and mobilized, the project standards are defined, and the project work environment is set up.
- 2- Action  
In which the business processes are defined and the business blueprint document is designed
- 3- Transformation  
In which the system is configured, knowledge transfer occurs, extensive unit testing is Completed, and data mappings and data requirements for migration are defined;
- 4- Final step  
In which final integration testing, stress testing, and conversion testing are conducted, and all end users are trained
- 5- Run and Go-Live  
In which the data is migrated from the Legacy systems, the new system is activated, and post implementation support is provided.

1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5) → OCEAN

## Chapter – 3

### Ocean ERP modules

**Customization**  
 (Detailed project plan)

**Customization:** Type of software that is developed either for a organization or function that differs from or is opposite of other already available software. Also software can be developed on an increasingly small scale through the rise of rapid application development frameworks. This means that smaller companies, charities or even individuals are able to benefit from complex software based on pre-built building blocks which are then customized to suit.

**Design ERP**  
 (Flow Business Process)

**Design ERP,** Alignment and understanding among various business units and geographies on how things currently operate. Especially in very large organizations, many managers and key stakeholders do not have a big-picture view of what other parts of the organization are doing. Documenting as-is business processes helps develop clarity on what is working well and what is broken with the current business processes.

**Implement ERP application** **GAP Analysis**

**Implement:**  
 Implementation is the realization of an application, or execution of a plan, idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm, or policy what is working well what is broken with the current business processes.

**Training user and Tailor the required**

**Training:** The term training refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies as a result of the teaching of vocational or practical skills and knowledge that relate to specific useful competencies. It forms the core of apprenticeships and provides the backbone of content at kernel Egypt. its service to partner to work as qualifications: to maintain, upgrade and update skills throughout working life. People within many professions and occupations may refer to this sort of training as professional development

**Produce outputs with Data Entry**

**Produce outputs:**  
 Output is the term denoting either an exit or changes which exit a system and which activate/modify a process. It is an abstract concept, used in the modeling, system(s) design and system(s) exploitation

**Control Points**  
 Pilot Run (Handover Over)

**Systems run: Go Life**  
 Run or runs may refer to:  
 Running, moving swiftly in System for necessity, to use system and exercise

## Client mark when Gap analysis start and implement system

It is also recommended that our partner appoint a Full Time Engineer who will be the contact Person from its side to coordinate for all the activities between our partner and us. We usually divide our scope to two main lines, First; Fatal Problems (The problems that hinder the user totally from using the system) Second; Non Fatal Problems (The problems that do not hinder the user from using the system) and start in system priority

(GAP ANALYSIS)

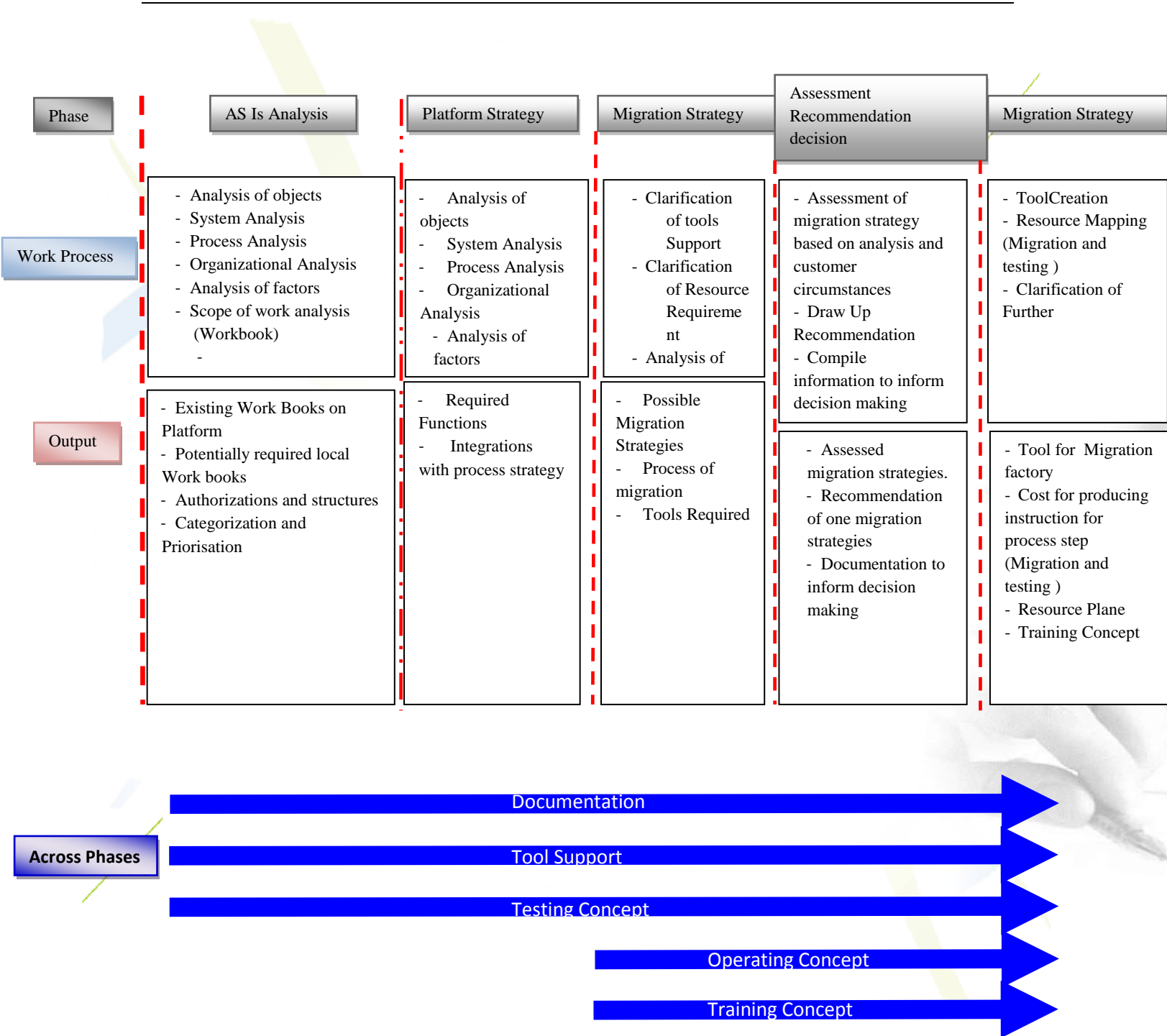
### ERP Implementation Life Cycle

The most important phase of ERP implementation life cycle is analysis of requirements. If what is required is not addressed properly; no matter how good the implementation is, it will be wastage of money and resources. So most important part is requirement identification which is usually ignored the most. Main important factor in this phase is that the end user who would probably a non-IT person and the Analyst should be on the same page. Both should understand each other and there should be no communication gap.

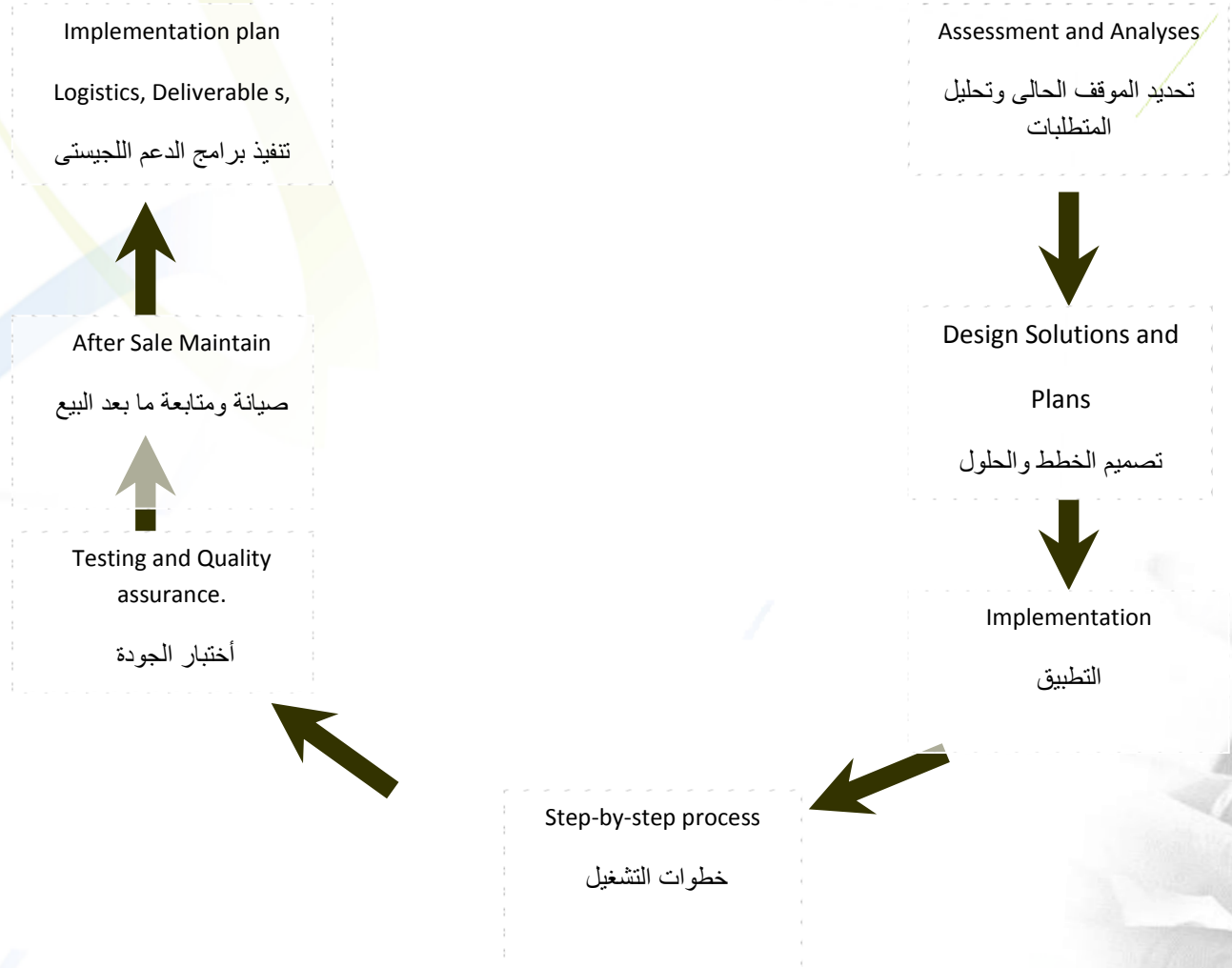
### SCOPE TO WORK (Gap analysis)

CIG introduces advanced implementation methodology. We hereby describe an over all implementation plan, to carry out a successful project. We usually divide the project into Phases, activities, tasks, and procedures that take you through a step-by-step process to reach your project objectives. Also the Project Managers responsible about follow up work-in-process, implementation plan, deliverables, and Testing and Quality assurance. As the following

### Analysis Procedural model



ERP Implementation Life Cycle Step one before





## Proprietary [CIG](#)

### [CIG](#). Company

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### 21 Years Platinum birthday - and counting