

## Order processing:

Source: Kummer, Sebastian et al. *Grundzüge der Beschaffung, Produktion und Logistik*, Pearson Education Deutschland GmbH, 2018: pp. 400-403

a) First, the customer creates an order using a retail website. Thereafter, the order is confirmed and sent to the contractor.

b) After the contractor has received the order, it is checked. If the required products are not available, the contractor and the production manager determine the workload, free capacities and the time frame for producing the products.

c) Next, the contractor evaluates the order financially, for example by determining delivery arrangements, checking price conditions and the customer's creditworthiness. Following this, a decision is made by the contractor.

d) Thereafter, the contractor informs the customer of the acceptance or rejection of the order. After receiving a rejection, the process for the rejected customer ends.

e) If the order is accepted, the processing of the order begins. If the products are not available, the production process of the products will be planned by the production manager, and the products will be produced and assembled by the production employees. Finally, the order is checked for fulfillment by the contractor. If it has not been fulfilled, the contractor resolves the problem.

f) The contractor will then inform the customer about the date of delivery. The controller checks the outgoing goods in the warehouse for external damage before transporting. If there is any external damage, it is remedied. If this is not possible, a new undamaged product will be provided. The customer then receives the delivery.

g) Finally, the accounting department employee uses an accounting system to create an invoice and send it to the customer. This can be done on delivery, in advance or after delivery of the money. The customer transfers the money. This completes the order processing.



