

## Settlement

The settlement module creates a basis on which the settlement of animals vis-à-vis vendors/farmers and hauliers can be carried out in an efficient and financially correct way. This is a complex task which is normally very time-consuming and difficult to handle since it involves a large number of components.

The module consists of the following elements which will be described in detail below:

- Master data structure
- Enrolment of animals
- Receipt of animals
- Settlement based on slaughter data
- Contract settlement

In general, the rules for the settlement procedure to vendors are based on the following parameters:

- Settlement principle
- Classifications
- Deduction codes
- Addition codes
- Subsidies
- Taxes

The module points forwards in time as data from enrolment are integrated and therefore immediately available in the planning module. However, it also points back in connection with the settlement of animals vis-à-vis vendors/farmers and hauliers and in connection with the generation of statistical material for subsequent causal analysis and reporting. For example as regards the occurrence of diseases and weight distribution.

### Basic data structure

An essential element of the settlement is the price structure, i.e. how does the slaughterhouse settle the vendors for the delivered animals. Together with enrolment/receipt data and data from the slaughter

process, this structure forms the basis for the final settlement.

The price structure for settlement is complex because it consists of a large number of components. In general, the system is based on a basic price which can be adjusted by various factors, for example by quality, diseases, subsidies and taxes.

### Enrolment of animals

The enrolment of animals can be carried out either directly by the vendor, or the vendor can enroll his animals at the haulier – depending on traditions and agreements between the parties.

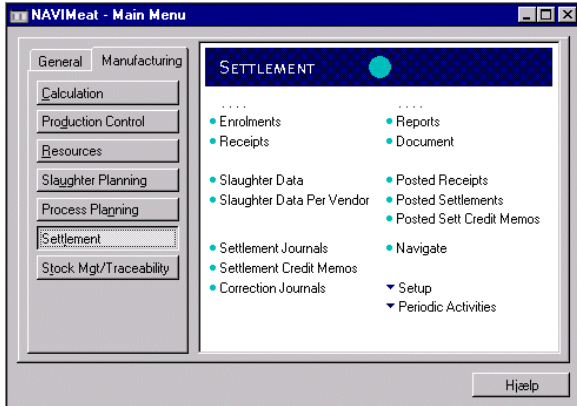
The enrolments are handled on a screen from which the user can update the number of enrolled animals per vendor/species/category, or alternatively per haulier/species when the vendor enrolls his animals at the haulier. It is always possible to create, edit, and delete enrolments during this process.

### Receipt of animals

When the slaughterhouse receives animals for slaughtering, the animals are registered in the settlement module as the actual number of received animals per vendor/species/category.

Delivery notes for the animals constitute the system's registration basis. Furthermore, the delivery notes contain specifications of how many animals are to be returned to the vendor, remarks concerning overloads, etc.

It is always possible to create, edit, and delete the number of received animals. This also applies to enrolments. The tool is, for example, needed when enrolments do not correspond to the actual number of animals received.



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### Settlement based on slaughter data

When an animal is slaughtered, all relevant information such as weight, quality, diseases etc. concerning the carcass is captured by registration equipment, veterinary and weighing terminals and is recorded by NAVIMEAT.

This information is essential to the settlement of account to the vendor, and the parameters are used to calculate the settlement price of the animal. The settlement price is calculated for each individual animal on the basis of the integrated receipt and slaughtering data. The accumulated settlement for each vendor is run on request when all slaughter data for a given period are entered, checked and, if necessary, corrected.

The settlement draft is entered, and relevant accounts in the finance system are thus updated. And hence vendor payment is prepared. When payment has taken place, this is indicated by the system, and the settlement procedure cannot be run again.

Information about, for example, weight distribution and diseases is also very useful for statistical purposes

and for reports which are generated for public authorities, vendors or for internal use.

### Contract settlement

Besides the standard set-up for settlement of animals, special contracts for vendors committed by fixed-term deliveries can be created. The contract control makes use of the same parameters as the standard settlement, but allows the registration of agreed delivery dates, for example in connection with long-term contracts.

### Efficient settlement and reliable administration

As it appears from the above, the settlement module has more facilities than just the settlement of balances between slaughterhouses and suppliers. The system further improves business procedures and curbs misregistration.

The module is also the ideal tool for planning future production with the aim of optimising capacities and raw materials. Besides, the integration of data enhances the efficiency of the administration as statistics and reports are immediately available.