Organisational structures

General information

The **organisational structure** allows the client (company) to be divided into groups and is the top organisational element for all groups of the same type. This usually refers to hierarchical structures such as the organisation chart.

The organisational structure is therefore the **basic element** in which the individual groups are **combined**. The organisational structure is a self-contained system - it is not possible or sensible to transfer a group to another organisational structure.
The following types of organisation can be assigned to an organisational structure:

- Hierarchical organisational structure
- Cost centres
- Project groups
- Loose groups
- Locations
- Accounting areas

Types of organisation

Hierarchical organisational structure

The first organisational structure created is always the **hierarchical organisational structure.** At least **one** hierarchical organisational structure must exist for each company in order to be able to create further organisational structures.

The **organisational chart** of the company (client) is shown here. This **hierarchy** determines the relationships between the groups (departments). A top-level group can be defined in the organisational structure for this purpose (e.g. Management Board). In addition, parent and subordinate groups (classification in the "Groups" menu item) determine the appearance of the organisational chart and the behaviour of the groups in relation to each other.

A person can only belong to **one hierarchical group** at any one time, but can also be a member of various project groups, loose groups or cost centres.

NOTIZ

While the use of all other organisational structures is optional, one **hierarchical organisational structure** must exist for each client so that people can be assigned to it!

Other Groups

Loose Groups

The **Loose group** organisation type is used for groups **without a systematic organisational purpose**. This means that there are no relationships between the defined groups and the groups are not intended for purposes such as organisational structure, process organisation or cost centres. Examples of such groups arise from the need to group employees according to **various criteria**, e.g. from a time management perspective --> part-time employees, active/leaving employees, flat-rate employees, etc...

These groups are optionally displayed in the selection of organisational units in the **standard reports** and can therefore be used as **alternative selection criteria** in addition to the classic characteristics such as departments, teams, etc. - can be used as alternative selection criteria. In the case of loose groups, there is **no**

hierarchical relationship between the groups. Depending on the settings, an employee can be assigned to **several loose groups** or a **single group membership** can be ensured.

Project groups

In principle, these work in the same way as loose groups. The subdivision between loose groups and project groups allows a clear thematic separation. Employees who are assigned to defined hierarchical groups but work on different, overlapping projects are summarised here.

Cost centres

When grouping employees according to **cost centres**, it is defined, among other things, who covers which costs for which expenses. Classification by cost centre is useful for business trip accounting or electronic meal ordering, for example. Here it is possible to group employees together in defined cost centres (regardless of hierarchical assignment), but an employee can only be assigned to **ONE cost centre at any one time**.

Locations

If **locations** are defined as an organisational structure, this can be used to arrange the groups of different locations. Here too, an employee can only be assigned to one location at a time..

Payroll areas

The organisation type **Payroll area** ist part of the Payroll-services module, which allows to group employees in groups specific for their payroll accounting, for instance differences in the time of salary payment (start or end of month).

Relationship to roles and deputies

In the event of holidays, etc., it is often advisable to define a **deputy** for each person responsible who participates in a **workflow process**, who takes over their functions in the workflow in the **event of absence**. This deputy can be defined manually or derived automatically from the organisation chart. The basic rules for this are usually

- The **next most senior superior** is the next logical deputy for a superior if there is no explicit nominee.
- A superior should **not be able to approve their own requests,** nor should a subordinate deputy be able to do so.
- An automatic mechanism for determining a possible deputy along the competence path upwards should be **limited** to a certain organisational level (no CEO should receive a time correction request from an employee).

More information can be found under "Roles"[1] or in the admin manual of the "Workflow"[2] module.

Felder

Name	Wert
Modul	Portal & Organisation (po)
Webdesk Actionname	po_showOrgStructures
Artefakt-Typ	Action

1. /daisy/webdesk-manual-en/265-dsy.html
2. /daisy/webdesk-manual-en/admin/2674-dsy.html