NetSuite Multi-Warehouse Subsidiary Configuration Guide

By houseblend.io Published April 18, 2026 41 min read

Executive Summary

NetSuite OneWorld provides a unified cloud ERP platform that enables multi-national enterprises to manage **multi-warehouse (multi-location) inventory across multiple subsidiaries** in real time. By leveraging OneWorld's built-in **Multi-Location Inventory (MLI)** feature and intercompany fulfillment capabilities, organizations can assign each warehouse (location) to a specific subsidiary, track stock levels and values by entity, and ship or transfer goods seamlessly between subsidiaries. This eliminates the siloed spreadsheets and manual processes that plague complex distribution networks (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). In practice, NetSuite's multi-warehouse setup requires enabling the Inventory feature (which automatically activates MLI), creating location records, assigning them to subsidiaries, and distributing on-hand quantities to each warehouse (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). Additional configurations — such as cross-subsidiary rules, global inventory relationships, and intercompany transfer orders — allow orders and returns to be fulfilled from any warehouse across the corporate group (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: docs.oracle.com). When properly configured, the system delivers **real-time global inventory visibility**, enabling features like location-specific reorder points, demand planning, directed fulfillment, and automated order routing (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www3.technologyevaluation.com).

Case studies illustrate the benefits: for example, a U.S. explosives distributor moved 2,500 SKUs across five regional warehouses, set location-specific reorder points, and enabled ZIP–based order routing, achieving dramatic reductions in manual stock checks and emergency transfers (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). In another example, an Australian retailer integrated NetSuite with its e-commerce storefront to sync inventory among 15 stores and a central fulfillment center; orders are now automatically routed to the optimal warehouse, increasing on-time fulfillment and cutting labor costs (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). These real-world implementations, combined with published ROI analyses, confirm that NetSuite's multi-loc setup can be activated in days (versus months for legacy systems) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) and typically pays back on investment within months by reducing stock carrying costs and fulfillment overhead.

This report provides a comprehensive configuration guide and analysis for setting up multi-warehouse operations across subsidiaries in NetSuite. It begins with background on global ERP and NetSuite OneWorld, then covers detailed steps and considerations for inventory setup, cross-entity transactions, and advanced features. It incorporates data from Oracle's documentation, partner case studies, and third-party research. Multiple

perspectives are presented — including technical best practices, supply-chain management implications, and financial consolidation requirements — along with expert commentary. The report concludes with future outlooks (e.g. AI-driven inventory optimization, increased automation) and references needed to ensure accuracy.

Introduction and Background

Modern enterprises increasingly operate **globally** with multiple legal entities and diversified distribution networks. Companies spanning regions often have *subsidiaries* (legally distinct entities) in different countries and their own physical warehouses or distribution centers in each territory. Managing inventory in such an environment is complex: products may move between subsidiaries, supply chains cross borders, and different currency, tax and accounting rules apply at each entity. Historically, many businesses struggled with *siloed systems*: for example, one affiliate might run its own local ERP or even spreadsheets, making corporate-wide inventory visibility and consolidated financial tracking extremely difficult (Source: www.randgroup.com) (Source: www.webwire.com). According to a recent market analysis, 92% of wholesale distributors now use ERP software (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech), and they overwhelmingly cite “inventory and distribution” capabilities as critical requirements (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). This reflects how mission-critical real-time inventory visibility has become.

NetSuite OneWorld was introduced to address these challenges by bringing multi-subsidiary management into a single cloud ERP. Announced in 2008, OneWorld was *the first on-demand ERP* to support multiple companies and currencies in one database (Source: www.webwire.com) (Source: www.webwire.com). Its core promise is unified data: subsidiaries share master records (customers, items, intercompany rules), orders and transactions flow between entities, and financials can be consolidated without manual spreadsheets. A 2026 Rand Group overview emphasizes this vision: OneWorld “enables companies to manage global financials, compliance, CRM, and commerce within a single cloud-based platform” (Source: www.randgroup.com). The system supports over 190 currencies and 27 languages (Source: www.randgroup.com), and automatically handles currency conversions, intercompany eliminations, and international tax rules. In short, OneWorld provides the **infrastructure** for multi-entity operations without requiring separate on-premise ERP instances.

Within this OneWorld framework, the **Inventory** module must be carefully configured for multi-warehouse operations. By default, a NetSuite ERP account has a single base inventory without multi-location tracking. Once the Inventory feature is enabled, Two levels of functionality become available:

- **Multi-Location Inventory (MLI)**: This native feature lets the system treat each physical site or warehouse as a distinct *location*. Products (items) and transactions (POs, sales, adjustments) can then be linked to specific locations (Source: docs.oracle.com). Quantities on hand, committed, on-order, and available are tracked per location rather than collectively. NetSuite documentation states that if Inventory is enabled in OneWorld, *“Multi-Location Inventory [is] enabled automatically.”* (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Additional Modules**: NetSuite offers paid add-ons — *Advanced Inventory* and *Warehouse Management System (WMS)* — that extend core inventory capabilities. Advanced Inventory adds features like location-specific costing, intercompany transfer pricing, lot/serial tracking, bin management within warehouses, and demand planning. WMS adds operational tools like RF barcode scanning and directed put-away/pick strategies. We discuss these in later sections.The key link between **warehouses and subsidiaries** in OneWorld is that **each location must be assigned to one subsidiary**. Prior to enabling Inventory, a location could optionally be shared by multiple subsidiaries or none. But once Inventory (and thus MLI) is turned on, NetSuite requires exactly one subsidiary per location (Source: docs.oracle.com). In practice, this means each physical warehouse is effectively owned by a specific legal entity. (If cross-entity shipping is needed, it is handled by intercompany orders, not by having a location belong to multiple subs.) This design simplifies valuation and accounting: products in a location belong to that subsidiary’s inventory account.

NetSuite’s official guide explains:

> *“**If you enable Inventory, MLI enables automatically. After you enable Inventory, you must associate each location with only one subsidiary.**If you do not use the Inventory feature, you may associate each location with no subsidiary, one subsidiary, or multiple subsidiaries.” (Source: docs.oracle.com)*

Thus, a crucial first step in a multi-warehouse setup is carefully planning how to define locations and link them to subs.

Having set up the basic entity structure, the company can then use *intercompany fulfillment* to transfer goods, process sales, or run drop-ships across subsidiaries. For example, NetSuite provides an **Intercompany Transfer Order** transaction specifically to move stock from one subsidiary’s warehouse to another’s (non-arm’s-length case) (Source: docs.oracle.com). Additionally, NetSuite commerce features (SuiteCommerce) allow webstores to fulfill orders across subsidiaries based on global stock (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: docs.oracle.com). These intercompany features ensure that even though each location belongs to one subsidiary, goods and orders can flow across the organization as needed.

In summary, **setting up multi-warehouse inventory in NetSuite OneWorld involves**:

- **Organizational Alignment**: Define the subsidiary hierarchy (head office, regional subsidiaries, etc.) and plan which legal entity "owns" each warehouse/location.
- **Feature Enablement**: Turn on the Inventory feature (and optionally Advanced Inventory/WMS) in NetSuite. This automatically activates Multi-Location Inventory (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Location Records**: Create a separate location record in NetSuite for each physical warehouse, and assign it to the correct subsidiary (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Item Sharing**: Configure the *Subsidiary* field on item records to determine in which subsidiaries each inventory item is available (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Data Setup**: Distribute existing stock levels to the new locations (via the Inventory Distribution tool) and ensure all open orders or transactions are appropriately closed or adjusted (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Intercompany Rules**: Define cross-subsidiary and intercompany preferences (e.g. order routing rules, global inventory relationships) so that orders can be automatically fulfilled from the optimal warehouse across subsidiaries (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Testing and Training**: Validate that inventory counts per location are correct, that transfers and sales behave as expected, and that financial postings (COGS, intercompany elimination) occur properly across subsidiaries.

This report will delve into each of these steps with exhaustive detail, citing official NetSuite documentation, expert writings, and actual implementation experiences. We will compare NetSuite's approach with industry best practices and analytics findings, present case examples, and discuss anticipated trends (such as AI-driven demand planning). All analyses are backed by credible sources, and key claims are footnoted accordingly.

NetSuite OneWorld: Architecture and Subsidiary Management

Multi-subsidiary ERP in NetSuite OneWorld is built around a *hierarchical structure* of subsidiaries, where each subsidiary can represent a legal entity (company), division, location, or geographical unit. Subsidiaries roll up to a single parent or "root" at the top (typically the corporation itself). Transactions (orders, invoices, purchases, journal entries, etc.) are tagged with the specific subsidiary in which they occur. The **OneWorld architecture** ensures real-time visibility and consolidation across this hierarchy. Oracle describes OneWorld as an add-on to NetSuite ERP that provides a "robust multi-subsidiary architecture" with "real-time global financial consolidation" and support for multi-currency and multi-language operations (Source: www.randgroup.com). This means users can run one NetSuite account (one database instance) that spans all subsidiaries, instead of maintaining separate ERP systems in each country.

OneWorld's benefits include:

- **Global Financial Consolidation**: Income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow can be produced per subsidiary *and* at any parent roll-up level. Intercompany eliminations and currency translations occur automatically when consolidating.
- **Multi-Currency**: Each subsidiary can transact in its local currency, but OneWorld handles currency conversion. NetSuite supports 190+ currencies (Source: www.randgroup.com).
- **Shared Master Data**: Customers, vendors, and items can be set up centrally and shared with selected subsidiaries. For example, an item record can be made available in multiple subsidiaries ("Include Children" option (Source: docs.oracle.com), enabling one company to procure and stock in various entities with the same SKU.
- **Compliance and Localizations**: OneWorld includes localization packs (tax, reporting formats, retention rules) for many countries, avoiding the need for local third-party systems.
- **Intercompany Transactions**: NetSuite automates intercompany AR, AP and inventory adjustments, reducing manual reconciliations between entities.

Because subsidiaries are at the core of OneWorld, configuration decisions here are foundational. For inventory, the critical configuration is the **Subsidiary assignment** for each record:

- **Location**: Each warehouse/location record is associated with a single subsidiary (Source: docs.oracle.com) once Inventory is enabled. (We will cover location setup in detail below.)
- **Item Record**: Items can be shared with one or more subsidiaries. The item's **Subsidiary** field (on the Purchasing/General subtab) lets you pick subsidiaries or check "Include Children" to allow child subs to use it (Source: docs.oracle.com). An item must be associated with a subsidiary to be used in that sub's transactions (Source: docs.oracle.com).

- **Intercompany Linking**: OneWorld uses “Intercompany (IC) Accounts” to record revenue and COGS of cross-subsidiary sales. For example, if Subsidiary A sells to Subsidiary B, the sale is booked as revenue in A but the COGS is booked in A as an IC expense to minimize distance transfers (Source: docs.oracle.com). (Setting up IC accounts is outside our main scope but is part of OneWorld’s financial intercompany framework.)

Case Example: Subsidiary and Item Sharing

In OneWorld, a parent company with child subsidiaries can choose to **share item records** across subsidiaries by selecting them on the item’s Subtab (Source: docs.oracle.com). For example, suppose ParentCo has two child subsidiaries, USCo and CANCo. If an item “Widget A” is needed in both, one can create it at ParentCo and check “Include Children” so that USCo and CANCo see the item in their item lists. Each subsidiary then uses its own income and expense accounts set on the item record (Source: docs.oracle.com). If each subsidiary buys the item from shared vendors, NetSuite will automatically use the proper intercompany or local accounts on transactions (Source: docs.oracle.com). Without this feature, the company would have to maintain separate item records per entity. The caveat is that **GL accounts on the item (COGS, sales) must be valid for all chosen subs** (Source: docs.oracle.com).

Financial Structure

Once transactions are posted at each subsidiary and, optionally, inventory movements and transfers recorded, OneWorld handles the **consolidation**. Quantity and cost data flows up: inventory on hand at each warehouse rolls up to its subsidiary, and totals can be aggregated at parent levels. NetSuite automatically eliminates intercompany mutual sales and purchases when consolidating, ensuring accurate group financials.

OneWorld’s multi-entity framework heavily relies on NetSuite’s security model: each record belongs to a subsidiary, and its visibility depends on the user’s Subsidiary-based permissions. In practice, implementation teams need to be mindful of **role restrictions**. For instance, to enter an intercompany transfer (`Intercompany Transfer Order`), a user must have access to both the source and destination subsidiary (Source: docs.oracle.com). Full administrator roles typically are granted for setup.

Oracle’s guidelines emphasize that understanding the subsidiary hierarchy and the role of each entity (including any elimination companies, if used) is a prerequisite before configuring inventory locations. The **Set Up NetSuite OneWorld** guide recommends that the administrator ensures they “have a thorough understanding of how subsidiaries, including elimination subsidiaries, are organized in OneWorld” (Source: docs.oracle.com) before proceeding. Only then can location records be aligned properly.

Multi-Warehouse (Multi-Location Inventory) Setup

Once the OneWorld structure is in place, configuring **multi-warehouse inventory** involves enabling the correct features and creating location records. The key steps and concepts are:

1. Enable Inventory and Multi-Location Features

- **Enable Inventory Feature**: In Setup > Company > Enable Features > Items & Inventory, check **Inventory** (sometimes labeled “Track is as inventory” depends on your UI). Enabling this adds Inventory asset and COGS accounts (Source: community.oracle.com) and makes MLI available.
- **Enable Multi-Location Inventory (MLI)**: In OneWorld accounts, simply enabling Inventory automatically activates MLI (Source: docs.oracle.com). (In non-OneWorld accounts, MLI can also be enabled manually; the outcome is similar.) No separate checkbox is needed if Inventory is on.
- **Advanced Inventory & WMS (Optional)**: If the business needs location-specific costing, lot/serial control, bin tracking, demand planning, or WMS scanning, then enable **Advanced Inventory Management** and **Warehouse Management System** modules under the same Items & Inventory tab. These are paid add-ons (typically we see *Advanced Inventory* at ~$500/month, *WMS* at ~$1000/month per warehouse) (Source: www.brokenrubik.com) (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).

Key Citations: The NetSuite help explains enabling Inventory in OneWorld: “If you enable Inventory, Multi-Location Inventory enables automatically” (Source: docs.oracle.com). A NetSuite community author also notes that checking the Inventory box “automatically creates accounts for COGS and inventory assets, ensuring accurate financial tracking” (Source: community.oracle.com).

Preparation: Before clicking Save, it is critical to **close all open orders** (especially pending sales/purchase orders). NetSuite's documentation and implementers warn that any open orders must be fulfilled or closed first, because once MLI is enabled you cannot retroactively assign those transactions to locations. (Open orders would effectively have "no location" and the system blocks MLI activation until cleanup.) As one consultant blog advises, fully ship or cancel every pending order first (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). This often involves creating item receipts, fulfilling shipments, or simply voiding orders in bulk. Importantly, once Inventory (and thus MLI) is enabled, NetSuite locks that setting – it cannot be turned off without contacting Oracle support (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). Therefore, a clean startup is essential.

2. Create Location Records

With features enabled, the next step is to define each warehouse or inventory site as a **Location** in NetSuite. Locations can represent distribution centers, manufacturing plants, retail stores, etc. For multi-subsidiary use, do the following for each physical site:

- In NetSuite, go to **Lists > Locations > New** (or Setup > Company > Locations > New).
- Provide a **Name** (e.g. "Chicago Warehouse – Subsidiary A").
- Fill in address/contact info if desired.
- **Associate with a Subsidiary**: On the location record, set the *Subsidiary* field to the one (and only) subsidiary that owns this warehouse (Source: docs.oracle.com). (Under the hood, this means that inventory posting GL accounts for transactions at that location belong to that sub.)
- **Make Inventory Available**: There is usually a check "Make Inventory Available" on the location record; ensure it is enabled if this is a stock-holding warehouse.
- **Bin Management (if used)**: If using Advanced Shipping/WMS, you can enable **Bin Management** for the location (to track bins/zones).
- **Hierarchy (Optional)**: For reporting, Oracle suggests grouping similar locations under parent locations (e.g. all "North America" distribution centers) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). This does not affect operations, but can help roll-up analytics.
- **Additional Settings**: You can designate a **fulfillment center** or **drop-ship facility** if needed, but those are usually managed at the item/transaction level.

Once created, each location will appear in transaction entry forms (sales orders, transfers, etc.) and on item records for inventory count. Crucially, because of the one-sub rule, a user entering a transfer or fulfillment will only see locations for the relevant sub. The user must have access to the subsidiary to see its locations.

NetSuite's process flow is: first build the list of Locations (with correct subsidiaries), then assign inventory to them. A consultant guide presents this as **Step 2 (create locations)** and then **Step 3 (distribute existing inventory)** (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

3. Distribute Existing Inventory Across Locations

If your company already had inventory on hand before enabling MLI, those on-hand quantities must now be allocated to the new locations so that NetSuite knows "where the stock is". NetSuite provides an **Inventory Distribution** transaction (Setup > Company > Distribute Inventory) for this purpose. The idea is to ensure the sum of quantities in all locations equals the legacy on-hand total.

Practically, you would export your current stock levels (from spreadsheets or reports) and then enter them location-by-location in the distribution screen. For each item, specify how many units are at Location A, B, etc. NetSuite validates that the *total* distributed quantity matches the company's existing total. After saving, the system debits the (formerly ungauged) on-hand total and credits the amounts at each location. This one-time setup establishes a clean baseline.

Consultant estimates say distributing inventory can be done in a few hours to days (depending on SKU count) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). For example, one blog notes **"1–2 hours for 100+ SKUs across 5+ locations"** using this tool (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). Alternatively, SuiteAnalytics can import via CSV for large datasets. **Important**: Because MLI tracks inventory by location, you will no longer enter on-hand counts on the item record itself; instead all "available quantity" is captured through locations.

After distribution, inventory quantities will show up under each location in reports. At this point, daily operations (shipping, receiving, transfers) will decrement and increment location balances.

4. Configure Items and Fulfillment Settings

With Inventory active, every **Item** record (Inventory or Assembly items) will gain *Location sublists/tabs*. On the item record, you should configure:

- **Location-Specific Inventory**: On the *Locations* subtab of an item, you can mark which locations stock this item. You can also enter a **Reorder Point** and **Preferred Stock Level** for each location (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). This allows NetSuite's simple reorder or demand planning to generate POs per location.
- **Preferred Location**: You may set a default "Preferred Location" for fulfillment on each item. This streamlines order entry by auto-selecting the default pick-up point.
- **Supply Chain Rules**: If using Advanced Order Management (suite app) or SuiteCommerce, you can set up location-specific supply rules or **Global Inventory Relationship (GIR)** records to define how stock in different subsidiaries serves each other (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Costing**: For each location, if using location-specific costing (Advanced Inventory feature), NetSuite will maintain separate inventory valuations per site.
- **Item Sharing Check**: Visit each item's *Accounting* tab and confirm that *Income*, *COGS*, and *Asset* accounts are valid for any subsidiaries that item record is assigned to (Source: docs.oracle.com). If you share an item across subsidiaries (via the Subsidiary field), the GL accounts must be common to all.

At this stage, it is vital to check financial categories. NetSuite will create **Inventory Asset** and **COGS** accounts in the subsidiary's chart when you enabled Inventory (Source: community.oracle.com). For any item, those accounts (or the ones you set on the item) must belong to the synced sub. Mis-aligned accounts will cause transaction errors.

5. Intercompany and Cross-Subsidiary Rules

Several additional features in OneWorld facilitate actual cross-entity fulfillment:

- **Global Inventory Relationship (GIR)**: This SuiteCommerce feature lets you pair or group subsidiaries for inventory sharing on webstore orders (Source: docs.oracle.com). For instance, you might mark Subsidiary A and B as linked so that online orders on A's site can pull inventory from B.
- **Cross-Subsidiary Fulfillment**: If using NetSuite **SuiteCommerce**, enabling Cross-Subsidiary Fulfillment means a customer shopping on one subsidiary's store can have the order filled by inventory in another subsidiary if needed (Source: docs.oracle.com). NetSuite documentation gives examples where a buyer in Subsidiary One can place an order that ships from Subsidiary Two, depending on stock (Source: docs.oracle.com). This requires setting up GIRs and shipping item rules.
- **Intercompany Fulfillment (Classic)**: For non-commerce transactions, NetSuite's **Intercompany Cross-Subsidiary Fulfillment** (or the standard intercompany framework) allows a single sales order to pull inventory from multiple subsidiaries (Source: docs.oracle.com). Each line of the sales order can be assigned to a different fulfillment subsidiary, then invoiced from the original sub. This eliminates the need for manual drop-ship or intercompany transfers for in-company sales.
- **Intercompany Transfer Orders**: As detailed in Sec. 4, these transactions move stock between subsidiary locations (Source: docs.oracle.com). When you create such an order, you pick a *source subsidiary* (and location) and a *destination subsidiary/location*, then Ship and Receive it, which generates matching inventory and IC accounting entries. Permissions for this process require user access to both sublocations (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Drop Ship & Special Orders**: OneWorld also supports **Intercompany Drop Ship** orders, where the selling subsidiary creates a PO in another subsidiary without an intermediate stock transfer (i.e., goods ship directly from Subsidiary B to the customer of Subsidiary A). This is common in manufacturer–retailer relationships within the same group.

All these features ensure that warehouses in one subsidiary can effectively serve the sales and operations of another, while keeping the accounting tidy. The net result is that an order can be completed by the nearest or most stocked warehouse globally, even if that warehouse is owned by a different subsidiary.

6. Reporting and Analytics

With the configuration complete, the system supports robust reporting:

- **Inventory Reports by Subsidiary/Location**: Native NetSuite reports show on-hand, reorder status, and aging per location and subsidiary. Saved Searches can add multi-level criteria (e.g. filter by location **and** subsidiary).
- **Bin-Level and WIP Reports**: If using the WMS module, detailed bin-inventory reports and cycle count worksheets per bin are available.
- **Consolidated Dashboards**: OneWorld dashboards can roll up inventory levels and values across subsidiaries. For example, you might have a KPI showing "Total Group Inventory Value" which sums the Inventory Asset accounts of all subs.
- **SuiteAnalytics and SuiteQL**: For advanced needs, SuiteQL queries can be run to analyze multi-location data, and custom fields or formulas can incorporate location or subsidiary logic.
- **Intercompany Reconciliation**: The system provides reconciliation reports to ensure that all intercompany balances (from transfers or drop-ship) are settled.

Oracle's own materials emphasize OneWorld's real-time visibility: "NetSuite provides real-time insights into numerous financial metrics, such as ... inventory, margins, ..." (Source: www.oracle.com). In practice, companies achieve an immediate lift in clarity: after setting up MLI, staff no longer rely on phone calls or spreadsheets to check stock. For example, an Anchor Group article notes that distributors report *"dramatic reductions in manual stock-check phone calls"* and savings on emergency shipping once multi-location visibility is enabled (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

Data Analysis and Benefits

Inventory and Cost Savings

Quantitative analyses show that centralized inventory systems significantly improve working capital. Anchor Group cites research that modern ERP systems can reduce inventory carrying costs by 20–30% (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). In one multi-location NetSuite case, enabling real-time network inventory visibility translated into *substantial annual savings from reduced emergency freight, lower labor costs, and decreased wastage* (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). In that example, a 5-warehouse distributor consolidated its SKUs and automated replenishment, leading to *dramatic improvement in inventory turnover*. Although specifics vary, many clients report ROI within a year of implementing multi-location inventory, through freed-up cash and fewer stockouts.

Implementation Time and Costs

NetSuite's cloud-native design markedly shortens deployment timelines compared to legacy ERP. According to one study, a basic multi-location setup can be live within a few days (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). Another analysis compares NetSuite vs. on-prem systems: a simple NetSuite multi-loc implementation takes roughly **2–4 hours** to configure, while a complex one (with 10+ locations or lot serial tracking) might take **2–4 weeks** (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). By contrast, traditional ERP projects (e.g. SAP S/4HANA) can span 3–6 months with costs in the millions. The shorter deployment not only lowers project risk but also means companies see benefits (sales, cash flow, customer satisfaction) faster.

In terms of licensing, NetSuite does not charge extra per location. Multi-Location Inventory is part of the base feature set (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). (Advanced Inventory and WMS are optional add-ons, which can run on monthly subscriptions typically in the low thousands of dollars, often justified by the operational efficiency gains.) Given the expense of running multiple siloed systems, these costs are usually modest.

Performance Metrics

Firms often track metrics before vs after implementation:

- **Order Fulfillment Cycle Time**: Multi-loc setups reduce order-to-ship time by automating warehouse selection. One retailer cut online fulfillment times significantly by routing orders to the closest location with stock (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Stockouts and Backorders**: By pooling visibility, service levels improve. The same retailer noted fewer e-commerce cancellations due to more accurate inventory information (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Transfers vs. Purchases**: Companies frequently reduce inter-warehouse transfer orders (and rush freight) by balancing inventory across subs. Anchor Group reports distributors seeing a *substantial annual drop* in emergency transfers after NetSuite MLI goes live (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Order Accuracy**: With directed picking and barcode scanning (via WMS), pick accuracy can approach 99% (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).
- **Employee Productivity**: NetSuite studies cited by partners suggest labor efficiencies of $75K–$180K per year per warehouse can be gained by eliminating manual stock checks and leveraging scanning (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

We note that these results depend heavily on process discipline. Merely enabling features is insufficient without setting up automated workflows and training staff. Anchor Group emphasizes that DIY attempts often fail without closing open orders or properly configuring rules (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

Industry Adoption

While exact figures for multi-warehouse adoption are scarce, the context is clear: 92% of distributors use ERP (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech), and 67% say inventory/distribution is critical in choosing a system (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). NetSuite is a leading cloud ERP in these industries; IDC recently named NetSuite a leader for midmarket finance and accounting, noting its strong industry focus (Source: www.oracle.com). NetSuite enjoys very high retention (often 94–99%), implying customers find value in features like multi-subsidiary inventory (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

Gartner's ERP Magic Quadrant has consistently placed NetSuite among the leaders for cloud ERP, particularly citing its suitability for global companies (supporting multi-entity, multi-currency deployments). (See Gartner 2022 Magic Quadrant discussions.) As one executive observed, NetSuite's all-in-one SaaS model eliminated the "cost and technology barriers" that mid-sized companies previously faced in going global (Source: www.webwire.com).

Challenges and Common Pitfalls

It's important to note potential pitfalls:

- **Open Transactions**: A very common issue is forgetting to close Sales/Purchase Orders. NetSuite will block or degrade the MLI enablement if open orders exist (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). Careful planning is required to freeze and resolve transactions at "go-live".
- **Negative Inventory**: If the system detects negative stock during distribution, it fails the import. The solution is to run an adjustment to zero out negative quantities before distributing (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Intercompany Pricing**: The **Transfer Pricing** preference (Accounting Preferences) must be set correctly when using intercompany transfers (Source: docs.oracle.com). If on by default, the system expects a certain costing method.
- **Item-Subsidiary Mismatch**: If an item is not shared with a subsidiary, it won't appear on that sub's transaction. Implementers must audit each item's subsidiary field to ensure coverage where needed (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Change Management**: Warehouse staff and finance teams need training. For instance, pickers must use the new "location" line on orders, and accountants must handle new inventory GL flows.
- **System Limits**: NetSuite has limits (for example, a maximum of 125 subsidiaries+1 root) that may come into play for very large enterprises (Source: docs.oracle.com) (though this is far above most use cases). Also, tangled customizations (scripts, suites) from a pre-multiloc can cause conflicts.

By addressing these hurdles—often in coordination with NetSuite consultants or experienced partners—companies avoid "gotchas". Many experts stress the importance of a sandbox trial run before going live, and Anchor Group in particular warns that many implementations fail due to avoidable setup errors (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

Case Studies: Real-World Implementations

To illustrate the concepts, we discuss specific real-world scenarios where NetSuite's multi-loc OneWorld setup drove measurable improvements. These cases come from published partner/Oracle sources and anonymized client stories.

CASE STUDY	INDUSTRY / COUNTRIES	SCENARIO	NETSUITE SOLUTION	OUTCOMES	SOURCE
US Distributor (Construction Supplies)	Distribution (USA)	Parent and new subsidiary; stock imbalance. Child subs offline due to stock in corporate's interco warehouse.	Implemented **OneWorld + Cross-Subsidiary Fulfillment**. Enabled intercompany sales/orders. Set up a cross-sub webstore with GIR.	Child subs now pull stock from any sub with inventory. Eliminated need to over-purchase. Freed up cash (~unsold stock at siblings now reused).	[7] (Dhruvsoft/NS Success case)
Wholesale Trading Firm (Hong Kong & Singapore)	Wholesale (HK, Singapore)	Needed one global system for 2 subsidiaries (HK parent, SG child). Before, used spreadsheets for IC linking and had cash flow issues.	Rolled out **OneWorld** across both subsidiaries. Configured items shared among subs. Linked SO to PO for intercompany orders.	Streamlined order-to-supply linking: sales from Singapore site auto-creates PO in HK sub. Achieved consolidated reports. Reduced redundant stock ordering; improved funds as excess inventory was reallocated (Source: www.nssuccess.com).	[43] (NS Success case)
Electronics Distributor (USA)	Wholesale Distribution (USA)	Five regional warehouses managed manually in spreadsheets; CSRs wasted hours checking stock by phone; excess safety stock at some sites.	Enabled **Multi-Location Inventory**. Created 5 locations (Seattle, Denver, etc.) and distributed 2,500 SKUs using historical demand data. Set location-specific reorder points. Configured Advanced Order Mgmt to route orders by ZIP proximity (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).	Turned a 2-day per week manual task into instantaneous queries. Reduced emergency transfers and holding costs. Improved turnover and on-time deliveries. "Dramatic reduction in stock check calls" (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).	
Retail Chain + E-Commerce (USA)	Retail (USA)	15 mall-store locations and online Shopify store; customers saw "in stock" online only to find items 500 miles away. Frequent e-comm order delays and manual transfers.	Created 16 NetSuite locations (15 stores + 1 e-comm FC). Integrated Shopify via Celigo for live inventory sync. Set up fulfillment hierarchy: e-comm FC first, then nearest store. Enabled transfer order workflow with manager approval (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).	Faster online order fulfillment (improved id of nearest stock). Reduced out-of-stock cancellations. Weekly labor savings through automated transfers. Aggressively cleared aged inventory (flagged >120 days) and reduced markdown losses (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).	

CASE STUDY	INDUSTRY / COUNTRIES	SCENARIO	NETSUITE SOLUTION	OUTCOMES	SOURCE
Pharmaceutical Manufacturer (USA)	Manufacturing (USA)	Two plants (NJ & PA) and three inventory locations (NJ whs, PA whs, 3PL OH); planning done offline. Held $4.2M excess stock; still ran stockouts for peak season products! (Source: www.linkedin.com)	Deployed NetSuite MRP & Demand Planning (and MLI across sites). Configured BOMs, lead times, and cross-site transfers. Implemented "safety stock" in both warehouses and integrated production scheduling.	Connected planning to system: pharma planner used multi-location inventory data. Business reduced raw material overstock by millions. Peak season shortages were mitigated through data-driven replenishment.** (Note: this case is from a 2026 industry publication.)	[56] (Salora ERP LinkedIn case)

Table: Summary of NetSuite multi-warehouse OneWorld case studies. Each demonstrates the configuration used and the quantifiable benefits.

These examples show common themes: **multi-warehouse visibility** and **intercompany fulfillment** drive operational improvements. In the distributor and retailer, the critical enabler was MLI + order routing. In the manufacturing/pharma case, advanced modules (MRP/Demand Plan) were layered on top of multi-loc tracking to optimize production. Across all cases, shared inventory/transfer processes eliminated redundant purchases and emergency freight, freeing working capital.

Configuration Guide: Step-by-Step

Below is a detailed sequence for configuring NetSuite multisite inventory across subsidiaries. Each step references best practices and official guidelines.

1. **Design Subsidiary and Location Master**: Define legal entities (subsidiaries) and decide which warehouse belongs to which subsidiary. For each physical site, plan a unique location name (often including the subsidiary code or country). Example: "Subsidiary A – Warehouse 1 (Chicago)".
2. **Close Pending Orders**: Locate all open Sales Orders and Purchase Orders in the system. Filter for statuses like "Pending Fulfillment" or "Partially Billed". Fulfill or close them. NetSuite documentation warns that *"you must fully ship or otherwise close all open orders before enabling MLI."* (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). This ensures a clean cutover.
3. **Enable Inventory/MLI Feature**:
   - Login as Administrator. Go to **Setup > Company > Enable Features**. Under *Items & Inventory*, check **Inventory** (and if needed **Advanced Inventory**, **WMS**).
   - Save. Confirm that location fields now appear on records like Items and Transactions (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
   - (Note: if you have multiple OneWorld accounts, do this in your production account and also possibly in a sandbox first for testing.)
4. **Create Location Records**:
   - For each warehouse, navigate to **Lists > Locations > New** (or Setup > Company > Locations).
   - Enter the location name and subsidiary. For example, set *Subsidiary* = *Subsidiary A*. (Remember: after inventory is enabled, you can no longer leave the subsidiary blank or multi-select.) (Source: docs.oracle.com).
   - Check *Make Inventory Available* for that location.
   - Fill address, contact, and enable options (like bin management) as needed. For manufacturing, consider creating parent "region" locations as hierarchies (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
   - Save each location. Repeat for all warehouses and any relevant production stores.
5. **Distribute Existing Inventory**:
   - Go to **Transactions > Inventory > Inventory Distribution** (or via Setup).
   - For each item on hand (or batch import), enter quantities for each new location. Verify the total equals the current inventory. This will allocate the existing balance into the system by location (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).

- Complete and save distribution. NetSuite will show the inventory now updated per location.

6. **Configure Item Location Subtabs**:
   - Edit each **Inventory Item** (or Assembly/Manufactured Item). Go to *Locations* sublist.
   - Check the box for each location where the item is stocked. Enter *Reorder Point*, *Safety Stock*, *Preferred Location*, and *Lead Time* per location as business-appropriate (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
   - On the *Accounting* subtab of the item: ensure the Income/COGS/Asset accounts are set and valid for the subsidiaries that use this item (Source: docs.oracle.com).
   - On the *Purchasing* subtab: verify vendor prices and preferred vendors per location if applicable.
7. **Set Fulfillment and Allocation Rules**:
   - (If using **Order Management** or SuiteCommerce) Configure supply routing (e.g., ship-from rules). For example, set *Ship From* preferences based on geographic proximity or defined priorities.
   - Create **Global Inventory Relationships (GIRs)** if using SuiteCommerce: link subsidiaries that should share stock (Source: docs.oracle.com). For example, a GIR might pair Subsidiary A (US site) with Subsidiary B (Canada site) so that cross-site SS avail can be enabled.
   - On any *Shipping Items* (that represent carrier shipments in OneWorld), set cross-subsidiary shipping rules if needed (this is often part of CS-fulfillment setup).
   - Enable **Cross-Subsidiary Fulfillment** if you have a SuiteCommerce site. Follow Oracle steps: associate subsidiaries with items, enable IC cross-fulfillment, create GIRs and set up shipping associations (Source: docs.oracle.com).
8. **Test Transactions**:
   - Create a test Sales Order for Subsidiary A with item X. Try fulfilling 100% from Location A (its own warehouse). Then try fulfilling additional quantity from Subsidiary B's warehouse (Intercompany Cross-Subsidiary Fulfillment): verify the system allows split lines per location (Source: docs.oracle.com).
   - Create a **Transfer Order** between two locations of different subsidiaries. Use *Transactions > Inventory > Enter Transfer Orders*. Select *From Subsidiary/Sub-location* and *To Subsidiary/Sub-location*. Fulfill and receive it, making sure inventory moves.
   - Check financial impact: each transfer should generate corresponding Inventory GL entries in each sub, and an IC intercompany journal. The NetSuite intercompany framework should auto-post the intercompany sales/purchases if configured.
   - For a commerce test, place a dummy e-commerce order in Subsidiary A webstore for an item that is only in Subsidiary B's stock. Ensure the order flows into NetSuite with B as fulfillment subsidiary (the site should not show "out of stock" if GIR is correct) (Source: docs.oracle.com).
9. **Finalize and Go Live**:
   - Once testing is successful, train affected users on recording transactions by location (e.g. on sales orders and work orders, selecting *Item Location* fields that appear on back order vs fulfill screen).
   - Migrate any outstanding open data (like if new POs were created during the setup, ensure they're assigned a location appropriately).
   - Document new processes (e.g. how to enter a cross-sub sale, or how to initiate a transfer).
   - Monitor initial days: run inventory counts to confirm accuracy. Review "Inventory to Reorder" saved searches by location to see if reorder logic behaves.
   - Finally, generate consolidated inventory reports to ensure the company-level totals still match GL Inventory Asset balances (validating no data loss).

Critical Configuration Tips

- **Accounts Setup**: NetSuite creates Inventory Asset and COGS accounts per subsidiary when Inventory is enabled (Source: community.oracle.com). Review **Accounting Preferences > Order Management** to confirm whether "Use Item Cost as Transfer Cost" (transfer pricing) is desired or not. If using Intercompany Transfer Orders, this affects how transfer costs are determined (Source: docs.oracle.com).
- **Subsidiary Restrictions**: For records entered after MLI is on, if a user's role lacks access to the designated subsidiary, some transactions may be hidden. Ensure correct **Roles/Permissions** (or use the "Access" tab on role setup) so inventory managers can view all relevant sub-location

data.

- **Negative Stock**: If your distribution step triggers negative quantities (common if sums don't match exactly), NetSuite will not allow it. Identify negative items via a saved search and zero them out with an Inventory Adjustment before distributing (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Audit Trail**: All inventory transfers and adjustments are auditable. Use the *Inventory By Location* report to verify counts, and *Bin Worksheet* in WMS if bins used.

Multi-Location Inventory Features & Capabilities

NetSuite offers a range of built-in and add-on features for multi-warehouse operations. Below is a summary of key modules:

FEATURE / MODULE	NETSUITE BASE ERP	ADVANCED INVENTORY (ADD-ON)	WMS (ADD-ON)
Multi-Location Support	**Basic support**: Multiple locations can be defined, stock tracked per location (Source: docs.oracle.com).	**Enhanced**: Location-specific costing; transfer pricing; detailed allocation rules (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).	**Integrated**: Works on top of MLI to manage tasks within each location.
Transfer Orders	Can move stock between locations; post adjustments (Source: docs.oracle.com).	Adds intercompany transfer orders (subsidiaries) and improved transfer workflow (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).	N/A
Reorder Points (per location)	Yes (min-max per item/location) (Source: docs.oracle.com).	Yes; plus multi-location demand planning (per location forecasting) (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).	N/A
Lot/Serial Tracking by Location	Yes (base) (serials and lots managed per location) (Source: docs.oracle.com).	Full traceability across locations; track through production and WMS processes (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).	Integrated with scanning (each LOT or Serial bin tracking).
Bin Management (per warehouse)	No	Optional: Basic bin fields if Advanced shipping enabled.	**Yes**: Advanced zone/bin management for put-away and picking assignments (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).
Demand Planning	Limited (simple reorder)	Yes: Forecast by item/location, build master production/purchase plans by site (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).	N/A
Mobile Picking/Receiving	No	No (aside from manual)	**Yes**: Barcode scanning workflows for PO receipt, picking, packing (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).
Cycle Counting	No (only full physical inventory)	Basic: can cycle count per location, but WIP not fully optimized.	**Yes**: Directed cyc counts by zone, automated schedule, without shutdown (Source: www.brokenrubik.com).
Costing Methods (AVG, FIFO, etc.)	Yes (e.g. average cost, FIFO)	Yes; plus LIFO/FIFO at location-level; Landed cost by location.	N/A
Intercompany Inventory (OneWorld)	Requires Advanced IC framework	Yes: Global Inventory Relationships and cross-subsidiary fulfillment features (Source: docs.oracle.com) (Source: docs.oracle.com).	N/A

Table: Key features and which NetSuite licensing includes them. Base ERP (no extra cost) already supports multiple locations; Advanced Inventory adds sophisticated site-level capabilities; WMS adds operational (floor) efficiencies.

This comparison shows why businesses typically start with the base MLI capability and upgrade as needed. The base system already provides per-location stock levels and transfers, which solves many fundamental issues. Advanced Inventory is recommended when you need things like **segmented costing** (e.g. each warehouse has its own cost tracking) or complex allocation and planning. WMS is geared toward high-volume warehouses needing scanning and highly efficient picking.

Discussion and Future Directions

Implications for Business

Operational Efficiency: The primary impact of a well-configured multi-warehouse OneWorld system is operational visibility. Customer service teams no longer need to call each warehouse to find stock (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech); instead, NetSuite automatically shows real-time availability at each location (even across subsidiaries) (Source: www3.technologyevaluation.com). Purchasing can draw on global demand data to optimize stock levels, avoiding excess on-hand inventory (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.researchgate.net). Finance gains unified reporting: analytical balances for inventory, COAs, and profitability are consistent across the enterprise.

Partner Ecosystem: NetSuite's cloud model means that third-party integrations (ship carriers, e-commerce platforms, EDI) can plug directly into the single global instance. For example, Celigo offers connectors to sync Shopify or Amazon inventory every few minutes in and out of NetSuite (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). As companies grow, they can also bolt on specialized SuiteApps (e.g. global trade management apps, third-party WMS) that extend the platform without re-architecting.

Scalability and Agility: Modern supply chains face volatility (e.g., sudden demand shifts, regional disruptions). NetSuite's real-time architecture allows companies to respond quickly: an urgent order can be rerouted instantly to a distant warehouse, or a safety stock redistributed when one site is undersupplied. Leading analysts note that as market volatility increases, businesses must "prioritize resiliency and invest in finance and supply chain tools" that provide timely insights (Source: www.oracle.com). A unified ERP serves this need by embedding supply data into workflows.

Challenges and Governance

Multi-warehouse, multi-subsidiary setups also introduce governance challenges:

- **Data Governance:** Accurate master data (item records, vendor lead times, BOMs, etc.) is critical. Having dozens of locations amplifies any data errors. Companies must invest in data hygiene (e.g. standardized item naming, BAR-codes, consistent UoM).
- **Compliance Management:** Each subsidiary may face different regulatory requirements for reporting, taxes, and inventory (e.g. FDA controls in pharma, VAT in Europe). NetSuite OneWorld handles many of these via localizations, but companies must still ensure data segmentation (e.g. proper usage of class/location to meet country-specific reporting).
- **Change Management:** Operation-wide buy-in is essential. Warehouse teams must learn new picking processes (e.g. using directed workbench in WMS, scanning each pick, etc.). Accounting departments must adapt to intercompany invoicing. Without proper training, mis-shipments and GL errors can occur.
- **Security and Access:** NetSuite's subsidiary/location restrictions mean that appropriate role setup is needed so that, for example, a regional manager can see his entire region's inventory but not others. Role-based dashboards should be reconfigured to highlight location metrics (e.g., a fulfillment clerk's home dashboard could show "My Warehouse Inbound Receipts").

Future Trends

Looking ahead, several trends will shape the space:

- **AI & Machine Learning:** NetSuite is increasingly embedding AI (through SuiteAnalytics or partner SuiteApps) into supply chain. Predictive forecasts will refine reorder points and lead to near–optimal inventory. OneWorld data provides the rich, unified dataset needed for ML models (customer behavior, seasonality, global lead times).
- **IoT and Automation:** Warehouses are adopting IoT devices and robotics. NetSuite integrations (via IoT sensors or smart conveyors) will feed stock changes directly to the cloud ledger. This could enable real-time demand shaping: for instance, if sensors detect an unexpected surge in a particular region, procurement can be auto-triggered.
- **Advanced Global Networks:** As e-commerce grows, companies are exploring **omnichannel distribution**. NetSuite's multi-location system will evolve to support dynamic order routing across all channels (online store, marketplaces, physical stores) in real time. (Source: www3.technologyevaluation.com).
- **Supply Chain Resilience:** Political and environmental factors (e.g. pandemic, trade wars) are reshaping supply networks. Businesses will leverage ERP to shift inventory locations or production. NetSuite's multi-subsidiary features (including multi-book accounting) will help manage scenarios like transferring inventory to alternate geographic subsidiaries for risk mitigation.

- **Integration with Advanced Planning Systems:** For the largest organizations, one sees a trend toward *two-tier ERP*—keeping NetSuite OneWorld at headquarters for consolidated finance, while using specialized or local ERPs at certain plants. In such cases, NetSuite's API and data connectors will be essential to synchronize multi-plant inventory (often via middleware). However, NetSuite is itself extending planning; the lines between ERP and standalone APS (advanced planning systems) are blurring.

In any event, the reliance on data-driven decision making will only grow. NetSuite OneWorld already embeds inventory metrics directly into financial dashboards (Source: www.oracle.com); future CFOs and supply chain managers will expect not just raw balances but analytics (e.g., inventory turnover by lane, blockchain traceability, sustainability reports on stock). NetSuite's platform and ecosystem appear poised to deliver these capabilities.

Conclusion

Implementing a multi-warehouse inventory setup across subsidiaries in NetSuite OneWorld is a transformative project that touches operations, accounting, and executive strategy. This report has outlined **why** companies pursue this path and **how** to do it effectively:

- **Justification**: Global businesses need unified inventory control. Research and case data confirm that ERP-driven multi-location visibility dramatically improves customer satisfaction and reduces waste (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech). It also supports compliance and consolidated finance.
- **Configuration**: The steps are clear: enable Inventory, define one-subsidiary-per-location (Source: docs.oracle.com), distribute stock, and use NetSuite's intercompany features for transfers and global fulfillment. Enabling these steps takes hours to weeks, not years (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech), when done carefully.
- **Outcomes**: Organizations that follow this guidance see immediate benefits — fewer manual errors, faster fulfillment, and cleaner intercompany accounting. The cited case studies vividly demonstrate real cost savings (e.g. reduced emergency transfers, eliminated stockouts) and improved service levels (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech) (Source: www.anchorgroup.tech).
- **Future Outlook**: As operations become even more global and digitized, the importance of a single source of truth for inventory will rise. NetSuite's OneWorld is already mature in this area, and it will continue evolving (AI forecasting, integration of third-party logistics, etc.). Our analysis suggests that companies who invest in robust multi-warehouse ERP infrastructure now will be better prepared for future supply chain disruptions and growth opportunities.

In summary, **NetSuite OneWorld provides a powerful configuration** for multi-warehouse setups across subsidiaries, but success depends on thoughtful planning, correct feature enablement, and attention to intercompany rules. With the guidance herein and commitment to best practices, organizations can achieve a well-oiled global inventory system – driving both operational agility and financial success.

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(The above table of contents spans multiple sources, all cited inline. Citations use the […] style linking to source lines for precise context.)

Tags: netsuite oneworld, multi-location inventory, multi-warehouse setup, intercompany transfers, subsidiary management, inventory configuration, netsuite mli

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