

**Oracle® Fusion Applications Materials Management and
Logistics, Inbound Logistics Guide**

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Oracle® Fusion Applications Materials Management and Logistics, Inbound Logistics Guide

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Author: Kristy Carlile

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Preface

This Preface introduces the guides, online help, and other information sources available to help you more effectively use Oracle Fusion Applications.

Oracle Fusion Applications Help

You can access Oracle Fusion Applications Help for the current page, section, activity, or task by clicking the help icon. The following figure depicts the help icon.



With a local installation of help, you can add custom help files to replace or supplement the provided content. Help content patches are regularly made available to ensure you have access to the latest information. Patching does not affect your custom content.

Oracle Fusion Applications Guides

Oracle Fusion Applications guides are a structured collection of the help topics, examples, and FAQs from the help system packaged for easy download and offline reference, and sequenced to facilitate learning. You can access the guides from the **Guides** menu in the global area at the top of Oracle Fusion Applications Help pages.

Note

The **Guides** menu also provides access to the business process models on which Oracle Fusion Applications is based.

Guides are designed for specific audiences:

- **User Guides** address the tasks in one or more business processes. They are intended for users who perform these tasks, and managers looking for an overview of the business processes. They are organized by the business process activities and tasks.
- **Implementation Guides** address the tasks required to set up an offering, or selected features of an offering. They are intended for implementors. They are organized to follow the task list sequence of the offerings, as displayed within the Setup and Maintenance work area provided by Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager.
- **Concept Guides** explain the key concepts and decisions for a specific area of functionality. They are intended for decision makers, such as chief

financial officers, financial analysts, and implementation consultants. They are organized by the logical flow of features and functions.

- **Security Reference Manuals** describe the predefined data that is included in the security reference implementation for one offering. They are intended for implementors, security administrators, and auditors. They are organized by role.

To supplement these guides, which cover specific business processes and offerings, the following guides address common areas:

Other Information Sources

My Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit [or](#) visit [if you are hearing impaired](#).

Use the My Oracle Support Knowledge Browser to find documents for a product area. You can search for release-specific information, such as patches, alerts, white papers, and troubleshooting tips. Other services include health checks, guided lifecycle advice, and direct contact with industry experts through the My Oracle Support Community.

Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications

Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications provides visibility into service-oriented architecture assets to help you manage the lifecycle of your software from planning through implementation, testing, production, and changes. In Oracle Fusion Applications, you can use the Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications for:

- Technical information about integrating with other applications, including services, operations, composites, events, and integration tables. The classification scheme shows the scenarios in which you use the assets, and includes diagrams, schematics, and links to other technical documentation.
- Publishing other technical information such as reusable components, policies, architecture diagrams, and topology diagrams.

The Oracle Fusion Applications information is provided as a solution pack that you can upload to your own deployment of Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications. You can document and govern integration interface assets provided by Oracle with other assets in your environment in a common repository.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/index.html>.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to send us feedback about Oracle Fusion Applications Help and guides. Please send your suggestions to oracle_fusion_applications_help_ww@oracle.com. You can use the **Send Feedback to Oracle** link in the footer of Oracle Fusion Applications Help.

Monitor Receipts Work Area

Receipts Work Area: Overview

In the Receipts work area, you can view all received lines and expected shipment lines based on source type and document type. You can also view a graphical representation of the number of expected shipment lines, lines awaiting inspection, and lines awaiting put away.

You can:

- View expected shipment lines by source type and document type
- View received lines by source type and document type
- View the outstanding work summary for the warehouse in graphical format
- Drill down to view details and perform tasks such as receive, inspect, and put away shipment lines
- View exceptions and drill down to view exception details

To access the Receipts work area, select **Navigator - Receipts** .

Outstanding Work Summary: Explained

The Outstanding Work Summary region displays a graphical summary of the outstanding work for the warehouse. It displays the number of lines expected along with the lines that are awaiting inspection and put away. You can click on any of the pie segments to navigate to the respective page.

The pie chart shows:

- Expected shipment lines
- Lines awaiting inspection
- Lines awaiting put away

Expected Shipment Lines

Includes all lines awaiting receipt as of the current time.

Lines Awaiting Inspection

Includes all lines received as of the current time and which have not yet been inspected.

Lines Awaiting Put Away

Includes all lines received as of the current time and which have not yet been put away.

Manage Inbound Shipments

Manage Inbound Shipments: Overview

In this activity, receiving agents and warehouse managers can edit or cancel shipments and view ASNs (advance shipment notices) and ASBNs (advance shipment billing notices). Receiving agents and warehouse managers can select an individual shipment to be transferred to the Edit Shipment page, where they can work on all shipment lines in a shipment at one time, or drill down into a specific shipment line on the Edit Shipment Details page.

They can:

- Search for in-transit shipments
- View, edit, or cancel inbound shipments
- View, edit, or cancel shipment lines
- View, edit, or cancel ASNs and ASBNs

To manage inbound shipments, select **Navigator - Receipts**, and then click **Manage Inbound Shipments**.

Canceling Inbound Shipments: Explained

You can cancel inbound shipment lines or entire inbound shipments prior to receiving the material into the warehouse.

Important points to consider when canceling inbound shipments include:

- Lines eligible for cancellation
- Cancellation of the entire shipment versus cancellation of shipment line
- Ramifications of canceling an inbound shipment

Lines Eligible for Cancellation

You can cancel any shipment line that has not been received. If a shipment line has been partially received, you cannot cancel the line.

Cancellation of the Entire Shipment Versus Cancellation of Shipment Line

You can cancel one or more lines of a shipment, or you can cancel the entire shipment. If you cancel all lines on a shipment, the entire shipment is canceled.

Ramifications of Canceling an Inbound Shipment

If you cancel a shipment line, it will not be available for receiving against the shipment. If you cancel a shipment, the entire shipment will not be available for receiving.

FAQs for Inbound Shipments

Why can't I cancel an inbound shipment or shipment lines?

The shipment line has been fully received or partially received.

Receive Expected Shipment Lines

Creating Receipts: Explained

Creating receipts is the process of recording goods that have arrived at the distribution center into the system. Creating receipts is also known as receiving shipment lines.

The following aspects are important when receiving shipment lines:

- New receipt or existing receipt
- Quantity and date tolerances
- Packing units, subinventories, and locators
- Receipt routing
- Multiple distributions
- Lot and serial number information

New Receipt or Existing Receipt

You can create a new receipt or add the items from the shipment to an existing receipt. If you create a new receipt, you access the Create Receipt page to enter the receipt header details. If you add the items to an existing receipt, you access the Add to Receipt page to select the receipt number.

Quantity and Date Tolerances

Oracle Fusion Receiving performs checks against the quantity and date when receiving items.

These checks include:

- Overreceipt tolerance

The maximum acceptable percentage of quantity that can be received in excess of the order quantity. Your organization indicates the overreceipt tolerance and whether to prohibit the transaction, display a warning

message while permitting the transaction, or permit the transaction without a warning,

- Early and late receipt tolerance

The number of calendar days before and after the shipment delivery date that you allow receipt. Your organization indicates the early and late receipt tolerances and whether to prohibit the transaction, display a warning message while permitting the transaction, or permit the transaction without a warning.

Note

The warehouse manager can edit the quantity and date tolerances on the Manage Receiving Parameters page.

Packing Units, Subinventories, and Locators

Many distribution centers have a large receiving area that is divided into many subinventories and locators. These distribution centers also store received material in containers known as packing units. When creating the receipt, you can optionally enter packing unit, subinventory, and locator information.

Receipt Routing

When you receive a shipment line with direct receipt routing, items are put away automatically upon receipt creation.

For all other routing methods, you must manually put away the received items.

Multiple Distributions

For lines with multiple distributions you can put away lines at a purchase order line level or at a distribution level. Such lines have a destination type of **Multiple**. To expand the line and show all distributions, select the **Show All Distributions** item from the **Actions** menu of the Receive Lines and Receive Line pages.

Note

In addition to the **Show All Distributions** option, you can edit the line with multiple distributions by changing the destination type from **Multiple** to **Receiving**.

Lot and Serial Number Information

If you select a line to receive and the corresponding item is either lot or serial controlled, then you must enter the lot and serial information. If the complete receipt line corresponds to a single lot or serial range, then you can update the lot and serial information directly on the Receive Lines page or the Receive Line

page. If not, then you can select the **Record Multiple Lots and Serial Numbers** item from the **Actions** menu to input new lots and serial numbers.

Receipt Routing: Explained

Oracle Fusion Receiving supports the receipt of purchase orders, return material authorizations (RMAs) and interorganization shipments in each of three receipt routing methods.

These receipt routing methods include:

- Direct delivery
- Standard receipt
- Inspection required

You can override the receipt routing option at receipt time by changing the destination type for specific suppliers, items, and orders if the receiving user profile for the **Allow Routing Override** option is enabled.

Direct Delivery

Shipments are received into a receiving location and put away in the same transaction. Put away happens automatically upon receipt creation.

Standard Receipt

Shipments are received into a receiving location and then put away in a separate transaction. Standard receipts can be inspected or transferred before put away.

Inspection Required

Shipments are received into a receiving location and then inspected and put away in separate transactions. You can accept or reject material during the inspection, and put away to separate locations, based on the inspection result.

Parent and Child Receiving Transactions: Explained

From the time of receipt, many transactions may be required to record the movement of an item through the receiving and inspection process. For example, after being received, you can transfer, inspect, and then put away an item. You can keep track of an item since these transactions are linked together. Use the Transaction History page to view an item's transaction history as if it were a family tree with parent and child transactions.

The following aspects are important regarding parent and child relationships for receiving transactions:

- Parent and child relationship conditions

- Parent and child relationship example
- Transaction history

Parent and Child Relationship Conditions

A parent transaction can have one or more child transactions, but a child transaction has only one parent transaction.

Parent and Child Relationship Example

A receipt is received and then transferred. The receipt transaction is the parent of the transfer transaction, while the transfer transaction is the child of the receipt transaction.

Transaction History

The Transaction History page displays parent transaction information to help you determine the status of the item for which you are entering a transaction. For example, if you are about to transfer an item from Receiving Dock 1 to Inspection Area A, you can verify that the parent transaction's location is Receiving Dock 1. The Transaction History page also displays the parent transaction's unit of measure and available quantity. The available quantity is significant because you cannot enter a quantity for a current transaction that is greater than the parent transaction's available quantity. For example, if you have received 10, you can inspect only up to a quantity of 10. The Transaction History page also displays the inspection result for a parent transaction if the given material has been accepted or rejected as part of an inspection.

FAQs for Creating Receipts

What happens if I am receiving lines that are lot or serial controlled?

You must specify lot numbers and serial numbers.

You can enter the applicable lot and serial numbers directly into the table or select the lot and serials item from the **Actions** menu to record the applicable lot and serial numbers.

Note

The option to specify lot and serial numbers is applicable to receipt lines with direct receipt routing only. For receipt lines with a receipt routing of standard or inspection required, you enter the lot and serial numbers during put away.

How can I receive closed purchase orders?

You must select the option to include closed purchase orders on both the Manage Receiving Parameters page and the Receive Expected Shipments page. To access

this check box on the Receive Expected Shipments page, select the **Add Fields** button and then select the **Include closed purchase orders** item from the list of fields.

Why can't I populate the receipt quantity for my received lines?

The option to enforce blind receiving was selected for the organization on the Manage Receiving Parameters page. With blind receiving, you cannot view the quantity due or the quantity ordered for shipments when you receive items.

Inspect Material

Receipt Line Inspections: Explained

Inspection is the process of accepting or rejecting goods from suppliers or customers before they are put away to their final destination.

The following aspects are important when inspecting receipt lines:

- Inspection quality
- Inspection quantity
- Split line inspections
- Multiple or single line inspections
- Packing units
- Inspection example

Inspection Quality

Quality codes indicate a particular quality standard. For example, **Excellent Condition** or **Damaged** are good examples of quality codes. Quality codes are defined during set up and your company can define as many codes for inspection as you want. Each code must have a corresponding numerical ranking, which provides an inspection scale. You use these inspection codes when you receive and inspect the items you ordered.

Inspection Quantity

The inspection quantity field defaults to the receipt quantity. Accept the default quantity if you are accepting or rejecting all items. If you choose to partially accept or reject a line, you can edit the quantity.

Split Line Inspections

You can split a receipt line prior to inspection.

Splitting a receipt line enables you to:

- Store the receipt line items in two different packing units after inspection.
- Partially accept and reject the line.

For example, if you have a quantity of 10 items, you can split the line and then accept a quantity of 5 items and reject a quantity of 5 items.

- Provide a different quality code for quantities belonging to a single receipt.

Multiple or Single Line Inspections

You can choose to accept or reject multiple lines on a receipt at one time, or inspect the lines individually. Use the [Inspect Receipt Lines](#) page to inspect multiple lines at one time. Use the [Inspect Receipt Line](#) page to inspect only one receipt line.

Packing Units

You can enter the transfer packing unit number if material is kept inside a packing unit after inspection.

If the material is kept inside a packing unit after receipt and before inspection, then that is shown as the **Source Packing Unit** on the [Inspect Lines](#) and [Inspect Line](#) pages.

Oracle Fusion Receiving defaults the source packing unit value to the **Transfer Packing Unit** field. However, the transfer packing unit number can be the same as the source packing unit number only if the entire quantity is either being accepted or rejected.

Inspection Example

At the receiving dock, you receive a shipment of 200 glass vials that require inspection. You record receipt and send the items to inspection. As the inspector of the 200 glass vials, you want to accept 195 and reject 5. You split the line into two lines so that you can send the 5 rejected glass vials back to the supplier and deliver the 195 glass vials to the requestor.

FAQ for Inspect Receipts

How can I reinspect already inspected lines?

Prior to performing your search, select the **Include lines already inspected** item from the **Add Fields** menu. Select the **Include lines already inspected** check box and perform your search. The search results show lines that have been inspected, but not yet put away. Select your lines and reinspect them.

Put Away Loads

Put Aways: Explained

Putting away received lines is the process by which goods are moved to their final destination.

The following aspects are important when putting away received lines:

- Lot and serial number information
- Inventory or expense destinations
- Packing units
- Multiple distributions
- Receipt line transfer
- Split lines
- Inventory updates

Lot and Serial Number Information

You can record lot and serial information or generate multiple lots and serial numbers for the material during put away.

If you select a receipt line for put away and the corresponding item is either lot or serial controlled, then you must enter the lot and serial information. If the complete receipt line corresponds to a single lot or serial range, then you can update the lot and serial information directly on the Put Away Lines page or the Put Away Line page. If not, then you can select the **Record Multiple Lots and Serial Numbers** item from the **Actions** menu to input new lots and serial numbers.

Inventory or Expense Destinations

You can put away items to inventory or expense destinations. For inventory items, provide the subinventory and locator. For expense items, provide the deliver-to location.

Packing Units

You can enter the packing unit if material is kept inside a packing unit after put away or transfer.

Note

If you put away to an inventory destination, packing unit information will not be tracked after put away. However, if you transfer material to a receiving subinventory, packing unit information will be available after completion of the transaction.

Multiple Distributions

For lines with multiple distributions you can put away lines at a purchase order line level or at a distribution level. Such lines will have a destination type of **Multiple**.

To expand the line and show all distributions, select the **Show All Distributions** item from the **Actions** menu of the Put Away Lines and Put Away Line pages.

Note

In addition to the show all distributions option, you can edit the line with multiple distributions by changing the destination type from **Multiple** to **Receiving**.

Receipt Line Transfer

Transfer material by moving between different receiving subinventories. When you provide the receiving subinventory, the receipt line status automatically moves to **Transferred**.

Split Lines

You can split a line to receive in partial quantities to different inventory locations.

Select **Split Line** from the **Actions** menu.

Inventory Updates

When you put away a line, inventory is automatically updated.

FAQs for Put Away Loads

What happens if I change the defaulted transaction date?

The changed transaction date must conform to the date tolerances set up on the Manage Receiving Parameters page.

What's the difference between receiving and putting away inventory and expense items?

For receiving and putting away inventory items, you provide the subinventory, locator, and lot and serial information.

For receiving and putting away expense items, you provide the deliver-to location.

How can I put away a receipt line into multiple locations?

Use the split line action to put away part of a receipt line or to distribute the receipt line to multiple locations. Select **Split Line** from the **Actions** menu.

What happens if I am putting away lines that are lot or serial controlled?

You must specify lot numbers and serial numbers.

You can enter the applicable lot and serial numbers directly into the table or select the lot and serials item from the **Actions** menu to record the applicable lot and serial numbers.

Create and Match Unordered Receipts

Unordered Receipts: Explained

You can create an unordered receipt by receiving unordered material into the system. Unordered material consists of items that arrive at the warehouse without documentation such as a purchase order. You must match unordered receipts to a valid document before you can inspect or put away the receipt lines.

The following aspects are important when creating and matching unordered receipts:

- Create receipt or return items
- New receipt or existing receipt
- Packing units, subinventories, and locators
- One-time items
- Prohibited tasks for unmatched items
- Unordered receipt process

Create Receipt or Return Items

When material arrives at your warehouse without documentation and you cannot link it to a backing document, you must decide whether to create an unordered receipt or return the items to the supplier.

Your options include:

- Creating an unordered receipt

You can receive the material in a hold area. This allows the warehouse to move the material away from the receiving docks. The receiving personnel can work on performing other receipts, while the manager searches for the correct document details from the supplier. Once you establish the document association, you can match the unordered receipt to a document and proceed with inspecting or putting away the material to storage.

- Returning the items to the supplier

You can return the material to the supplier. If your warehouse does not allow unordered receipts, then you must send the material that arrives without complete documentation back to the corresponding supplier.

New Receipt or Existing Receipt

You can create a new receipt or add the unordered items from the shipment to an existing receipt. If you create a new receipt, you access the Create Unordered Receipt page to enter the receipt header details. If you add the unordered items to an existing receipt, you access the Add to Unordered Receipt page to add your receipt details.

Packing Units, Subinventories, and Locators

Many distribution centers have a large receiving area that is divided into many subinventories and locators. These distribution centers also store received material in containers known as packing units. When creating the unordered receipt, you can optionally enter packing unit, subinventory, and locator information.

One-Time Items

You can create unordered receipts for infrequently ordered items that do not have an existing item definition. For one-time items, you enter the item description, but you do not enter an item number.

Prohibited Tasks for Unmatched Items

You cannot perform several transactions on an unordered receipt line until it is matched.

Here are the transactions that you cannot perform on unmatched receipts:

- Return to supplier
- Inspect receipt line
- Put away receipt line

Unordered Receipt Process

The unordered receipt process includes creating and matching the unordered receipt.

Here are the steps for creating an unordered receipt:

- Record receipt line details and navigate to the receipt header region.
- Specify the item, quantity, unit of measure, and receiving location for the receipt line.
- Create a new receipt or add unordered receipt lines to an existing receipt.
- Enter the receipt header information and submit the transaction.

Here are the steps for matching an unordered receipt:

- Search for unordered receipts to match.
- Select receipt lines to match.
- Select the document number (such as PO number) and line detail to match.
- Submit the unordered receipt line for matching.

Matching Restrictions: Explained

When you are ready to match your unordered receipts to the correct documentation, you specify the purchase order (PO) or return material authorization (RMA) number, receipt line, and receipt header information for which you want to match the unordered receipt.

Oracle Fusion Receiving restricts the list of possible matching documents as follows:

- The PO must have the same supplier as the unordered receipt.
- The PO cannot be in **Final Closed** or **Canceled** status.
- The PO must have at least one approved shipment in the same organization where you performed the unordered receipt.

For RMAs, the receiving organization on the RMA must be in the same organization where you performed the unordered receipt.

- The item and the purchasing category on the PO must be the same as the item and purchasing category on the unordered receipt (except for receipts of one-time items).

The item on the RMA, must be the same as the item on the unordered receipt (except for receipts of one-time items).

- You can match only to approved shipments.
- The document must have a receipt routing of inspection required or standard receipt.

Note

If the shipment has a routing of direct delivery, the **Allow Routing Override** profile option must have been selected during setup.

FAQs for Unordered Receipts

Why can't I create an unordered receipt?

The receiving parameter to allow the creation of unordered receipts is not selected for your warehouse.

Why can't I create an unordered receipt for the item?

The item specifications do not allow for the creation of an unordered receipt for this item.

Manage Receipt Exceptions

Exceptions: Explained

An exception is any deviation noticed during the receiving process. A receiving agent or warehouse manager can flag a line for an exception during receipt, inspection, or put away. A count of lines with exceptions is displayed in the Receipts work area.

The following questions explain exceptions:

- Why would you mark a line as an exception?
- What happens if you mark a line as an exception?
- How do you search for and resolve exceptions?

Why would you mark a line as an exception?

Examples of when you would mark a line as an exception include:

- Material is received in a pack with the seal broken, but all other contents are intact. In this case, a receiving agent may flag the receipt line as an exception so that during inspection the contents of the pack can be inspected in detail.
- A supplier has sent a substitute item against the purchase order. The receiving agent receives the material, but the receiving agent flags the receipt line as an exception due to the substitute item.

What happens if you mark a line as an exception?

Even if a receipt line is marked as an exception, you can perform all receiving transactions on this line.

How do you search for and resolve exceptions?

The warehouse manager or receiving agent can perform a search for lines with exceptions by applying the corresponding filter during search. Then, the

warehouse manager or receiving agent can resolve exceptions by deselecting the **Exceptions** check box for lines with exceptions.

FAQs for Exceptions

How can I mark part of a receipt line as an exception?

Use the split line action to create two separate lines. Select **Split Line** from the **Actions** menu. Once you split the line, select the **Exceptions** check box for the newly created line.

Correct Receipts

Corrections: Explained

Correcting received lines is the process of correcting the transaction quantity of material received.

You must have a valid receipt prior to correcting returns. The following aspects are important when correcting receipts:

- Correction eligibility
- Lot and serial number information
- Positive correction or negative correction
- Correction updates

Correction Eligibility

You can correct receipt lines if they are associated with a purchase order (PO), advance shipment notice (ASN), return material authorization (RMA), requisition, or in-transit shipment and have one of the following statuses:

- Received
- Accepted
- Rejected
- Put Away
- Transferred
- Returned to Receiving
- Returned to Supplier
- Returned to Customer

In addition, if you select an item for correction, the correction quantity must fall within the tolerance level set for the document. If the correction quantity

falls outside the tolerance limit, then appropriate action is taken based on the tolerance action specified for the document.

Lot and Serial Number Information

If you select a receipt line for correction and the corresponding item is either lot or serial controlled, then you must enter the lot and serial information.

If the complete receipt line corresponds to a single lot or serial range, then you can update the lot and serial information directly on the **Correct Lines** page or the **Correct Line** page. If not, then you can select the **Record Multiple Lots and Serial Numbers** item from the **Actions** menu to input new lots and serial numbers.

In the case of a positive correction, you can generate a new lot or serial number for a lot or serial controlled item. In the case of a negative correction, you can only select from existing lot and serial numbers that exist in the system for the receipt line.

Positive Correction or Negative Correction

You can enter positive or negative corrections to any receiving transaction. A positive correction increases the receipt line quantity by the specified quantity. A negative correction decreases the receipt line quantity by the specified quantity.

Correction Updates

In the case of a positive correction, you can generate a new lot or serial number for a lot or serial controlled item. In the case of a negative correction, you can only select from existing lots and serial numbers that exist in the system for the receipt line.

- When you correct a customer return transaction, the RMA is updated.
- When you correct a receiving transaction, inventory balances are automatically updated if they have already been moved into inventory.
- When you make corrections to a receipt created against an ASN, your purchasing, in transit, and inventory supplies are automatically updated.

FAQs for Corrections

What happens if I am correcting receipt lines that are lot or serial controlled?

You must specify lot numbers and serial numbers.

Select the lot and serials item from the **Actions** menu to record the applicable lot and serial numbers. If you are making a positive correction, you can generate new lots when correcting the receipt. If you are making a negative correction, you can only select existing lot and serial numbers.

Manage Returns

Returns: Explained

Returning received lines is the process of moving the material received in the warehouse back to the supplier, customer, or receiving. You must have a valid receipt prior to processing returns.

The following aspects are important when returning receipts:

- Return eligibility
- Return quantity
- Lot and serial number information
- Subinventories and locators
- Complete or partial return
- Debit memos
- Returns processing

Return Eligibility

The following aspects determine whether a receipt is eligible to be returned:

- Purchase order status: You can return an item to the supplier if the purchase order is not in either **Canceled** or **Final Closed** status.
- Unordered receipt matching: You must match unordered receipts before they can be returned.
- Source type: You cannot return receipt lines with internal source types (interorganization shipments).
- RMA status: You cannot return RMAs to the customer if the material has been delivered to inventory.

Return Quantity

If you select an item for return, then the return quantity must be less than or equal to the parent quantity. If your organization does not allow negative

balances, and the return quantity will result in a negative on-hand quantity, then you cannot proceed with the transaction.

Lot and Serial Number Information

If you select a line to return and the corresponding item is either lot or serial controlled, then you must enter the lot and serial information. If the complete receipt line corresponds to a single lot or serial range, then you can update the lot and serial information directly on the Return Lines page or the Return Line page. If not, then you can select the **Record Multiple Lots and Serial Numbers** item from the **Actions** menu to input new lots and serial numbers. You cannot generate any new lot or serial numbers during returns.

Subinventories and Locators

When you return items to receiving, you have the option of selecting the subinventory and locator, as well as the return from subinventory and locator. If you do not select a subinventory and locator, the application uses the default receiving subinventory and locator for the warehouse.

Complete or Partial Return

You have the option to enter a complete or partial return. If you are returning only part of a receipt line, the return quantity will be less than the recorded quantity. If you are returning the entire receipt line, then the return quantity will equal the recorded quantity.

Debit Memos

Depending on the debit memo setting for the supplier site, the application can automatically create a debit memo when a return is processed for the receipt line.

You can also manually create a debit memo for the return transaction.

Returns Processing

Return processing differs depending on whether you are returning items to the supplier, customer, or receiving:

- **Supplier:** When you return items to the supplier, Oracle Fusion Receiving creates both a **Return to Receiving** and a **Return to Supplier** transaction.

Receiving also reopens the associated purchase order for the return quantity by reducing the original receipt quantity.

- **Customer:** When you return items to the customer, Oracle Fusion Receiving creates both a **Return to Receiving** and a **Return to Customer** transaction.

For customer returns, if you return the item back to the customer, Receiving updates the RMA to reflect the returned quantity.

- Receiving: When you return items to receiving, you can optionally select the subinventory and locator. If you do not select a subinventory and locator, the application uses the default receiving subinventory and locator for the warehouse.

FAQs for Returns

How can I return part of a receipt line?

Enter the quantity to return. If you are returning part of a receipt line, the return quantity will be different than the recorded quantity. If you are returning the entire receipt line, then the return quantity will equal the recorded quantity.

Why doesn't my purchase order appear in the search results?

A purchase order must have at least one approved shipment for which the ship-to organization is the same as the current, active organization to appear in the search results. Also, a receipt may not have been created for the purchase order.

What happens if I am returning receipt lines that are lot or serial controlled?

You must specify lot numbers and serial numbers.

Select the lot and serials item from the **Actions** menu to record the applicable lot and serial numbers. You cannot generate any new lot or serial numbers when processing the return.

Manage Receiving Processes and Reports

Pay on Receipt

Pay on Receipt Process: Explained

The Pay on Receipt process enables you to automatically create standard, unapproved invoices for payment of goods based on receipt transactions. Invoices are created using a combination of receipt and purchase order information.

You can automatically create invoices with multiple items and distribution lines, and include tax. You define which supplier sites participate in Pay on Receipt and enforce matching rules to ensure that the proper payments are made to the suppliers.

Important features of the Pay on Receipt process include:

- Interfacing with Oracle Fusion Accounts Payable
- Setting up suppliers and supplier sites
- Matching invoices to purchase orders or receipts
- Delaying payment on receipt
- Creating invoices with multiple items and multiple distribution lines
- Defining invoice consolidation levels
- Other features

Interfacing with Accounts Payable

The Pay on Receipt program automatically creates an invoice batch depending on the options set for the supplier and supplier site. The supplier site must be set up as a Pay on Receipt site. Specifically, the **Pay on receipt** option must be selected for the supplier site for self-billed invoices.

Setting Up Suppliers and Supplier Sites

You can enter supplier information on the Sites tab of the Edit Suppliers page to identify which suppliers are eligible for Pay on Receipt and can have their invoices automatically created using the Pay on Receipt program.

Matching Invoices to Purchase Orders or Receipts

When the Pay on Receipt process runs, it automatically performs invoice matching to the purchase order or receipt, depending on which **Invoice Match** option was chosen for the shipment.

Delaying Pay on Receipt

You may want to allow time for corrections or returns against the receipts before using the Pay on Receipt process to automatically convert the receipts into invoices. The ERS aging period profile option enables you to specify this delay period between the receipt date and the invoice creation date.

Creating Invoices with Multiple Items and Multiple Distribution Lines

When creating multiple distribution lines for invoices with partial receipt quantities, the Pay on Receipt process prorates the charges across all your purchase order distribution lines (for the received item).

Defining Invoice Consolidation Levels

The level of invoice consolidation determines how the Pay on Receipt process creates an invoice for each run of the program. For invoices created based on receipt transactions, you set up invoice consolidation levels for an individual pay site in the Supplier Site user interface. The invoice levels include **Pay Site**, **Packing Slip**, and **Receipt**.

Other Features

There are several other important features of the Pay on Receipt process.

These features include:

- **Creating debit memos:** You can choose to automatically generate debit memos for return to supplier transactions once the Pay on Receipt process creates the invoice.
- **Enabling Pay on Receipt for individual purchase orders and releases:** You can enable Pay on Receipt for individual purchase orders and releases by using the **Pay On** field in the Terms and Conditions page.
- **Changing invoice prefixes:** You can find Pay on Receipt invoices by using the Find Invoices window in Oracle Fusion Payables to search for any invoice in your system containing the prefix ERS-.

However, you can change this prefix, using the **ERS Invoice Number Prefix** profile option. For example, shortening this prefix allows extra spaces for longer packing slip or receipt numbers.

- Supporting self-billing invoices: The Self-Billing Invoice process is an automated invoicing process where the buying company creates an invoice on behalf of the supplier.
- Enforcing match approval levels to ensure proper payment: Two-, three-, and four-way match approval levels are enforced by Oracle Fusion Payables if you specify two-, three-, or four-way for the supplier site match approval level.

Pay on Receipt: How It Is Processed

The Pay on Receipt process automatically creates an invoice batch depending on your payables setup options. Invoice count and invoice total are calculated automatically.

Settings That Affect the Pay on Receipt Process

You must set up the following parameters:

- Supplier and supplier site
- Payables setup options

The supplier and supplier site must be set up correctly. The supplier site must be set up as a Pay on Receipt site.

You must complete the following Payables options:

- Enter an invoice currency and a payment currency on the Edit Supplier page.
- If you need to calculate tax on the invoices, select the **Automatic Tax Calculation** option and set the **Calculation Level** option to **Line** or **Tax Code** on the Edit Supplier page.
- If the **Sequential Numbering** profile option is set to **Partially Used** or **Always Used**, ensure that you have defined document sequences for your invoices and set them to automatic numbering.

Otherwise, the Pay on Receipt process may not be able to complete because it cannot generate document numbers for the invoices.

Important

Check that your receipts have been created successfully before running this program. You can do this by locating the receipt on the Receiving Transactions Summary page.

How the Pay on Receipt Process Builds Invoices

The Pay on Receipt process builds invoices with the following information:

- **Amount:** Determined by multiplying the received quantity by the purchase order item unit price
- **Payment Terms:** Defaulted from the purchase order payment terms or from the supplier site payment terms, depending on your Oracle Fusion Payables setup.
- **Tax:** Based on tax codes on each purchase order shipment, or the default tax hierarchy in Payables.
- **Currency:** The Pay on Receipt process builds invoices differently depending on whether or not the purchase order currency and supplier site currencies are fixed-rate currencies.

If the purchase order currency and the supplier site payment currency are not fixed-rate currencies (for example, not euro-related currencies), the Pay on Receipt process builds the invoices this way, regardless of the supplier site invoice currency.

- **Invoice Currency:** Defaulted from the purchase order currency.
- **Payment Currency:** Defaulted from the purchase order currency.

If the purchase order currency and the supplier site payment currency are fixed-rate currencies (for example, euro-related currencies), the Pay on Receipt process builds the invoices this way, regardless of the supplier site invoice currency.

- **Invoice Currency:** Defaulted from the purchase order currency.
- **Payment Currency:** Defaulted from the supplier site payment currency.

For example, if the purchase order currency is francs and the supplier site payment currency is the euro, the payment currency on the invoice is the euro.

If no supplier site payment currency is defined and the supplier site invoice currency is a fixed-rate currency, the payment currency defaults from the supplier site invoice currency. If the supplier site invoice currency is not a fixed-rate currency, then the payment currency defaults from the purchase order currency.

If the **Alternate Pay Site** field is populated for the supplier site used on the purchase order, the invoice created is for the alternate pay site. Otherwise the supplier site on the purchase order is used. The supplier site used for the invoice must be defined as a pay site.

How the Pay on Receipt Process Is Run

Complete the following steps to run the Pay on Receipt process:

1. Navigate to the Schedule New Process window from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

2. Select **Job** as the type.
3. Select **Send Pay on Receipt** as the process name.
4. In the Process Details window, select **Evaluated Receipt Settlement** for the transaction source.
5. Enter a value for the **Commit Interval**.

The commit interval is a numeric representation of the number of invoices evaluated before they are committed. For example, if you have a commit interval of 10, after 10 invoices have been processed, they are committed. If you then process another 5, and the process fails, only 5 will not be committed.

6. (Optional) Enter a receipt number.

Note

If the **Receipt Number** field is null, the program tries to process all the receipts that have not been invoiced successfully. If you enter a value for the receipt number, only that receipt is processed.

-
7. (Optional) Enter a value for the aging period.

The aging period defaults from the **ERS Aging Period** profile option, but you can change it here. For example, an aging period of 2 means that Pay on Receipt processes only those receipts that are 2 or more days old.

8. Click **Submit** to begin the process.
9. Make sure that the Pay on Receipt process and the Payables Open Interface Import process complete successfully.

After the Pay on Receipt process completes, it calls the Payables Open Interface Import process to complete invoice creation. Therefore, note the process ID on the Manage Scheduled Processes page for the Pay on Receipt process. Use this ID to check the status of the Payables Open Interface Import process to be sure it also completes successfully. If not, fix the errors in the Open Interface Invoices window and resubmit the Payables Open Interface Import process.

Print Receipt Traveler Report

Receipt Traveler Reports: Explained

The Receipt Traveler report facilitates the receiving, inspection, and delivery of goods that you receive within your organization. After you receive the goods, you can print receipt travelers and attach these tickets to the goods. You can enter selection criteria to specify the receipt travelers that you want to print. One receipt traveler prints per distribution, and each traveler has space for you to record delivery comments.

You can set up the Receipt Traveler report to work in two different ways:

- Automatic printing

- Manual printing

Automatic Printing

If the **Print Receipt Traveler** profile option is set to **Yes** on the Receiving Parameters page, the receipt traveler automatically prints when you perform a receipt or a receiving transaction, and when you match unordered receipts. This report can also be run manually.

Manual Printing

You can manually run the Receipt Traveler report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page. Select the Receipt Traveler report process, enter process details, and submit the report for processing.

The followings table describes the values that you enter on this page.

Field	Entry
Submission	Select Receipt Traveler in the Process Name field.
Deliver-to Location	Enter a deliver-to location to restrict the report to a specific deliver-to location.
Source Organization	Enter the organization name for this report.
From Receipt	Enter the beginning receipt number.
To Receipt	Enter the ending receipt number.
From Item	Enter the beginning item number.
To Item	Enter the ending item number.
From Category	Enter a beginning item category.
To Category	Enter an ending item category.
Ship-to Location	Enter a ship-to location to restrict the report to a specific location.
Precision	Enter the decimal precision for quantities on the report.

Review Receiving Transactions

Manage Receiving Transactions: Explained

The Receiving Transaction processor processes your pending or unprocessed receiving transactions. This background process is triggered every time you create a receipt.

Important features of the Receiving Transaction processor include:

- Processing modes of the Receiving Transaction processor
- Functions of the Receiving Transaction processor

- Running the Receiving Transaction processor

Processing Modes of the Receiving Transaction Processor

The Receiving Transaction processor handles your pending or unprocessed receiving transactions based on the processing mode that was set up for the profile option. The processing mode option can be set up at the site, application, responsibility, and user levels.

The processing mode options include:

- **Online:** In the **Online** processing mode, the Receiving Transaction processor is called when you save your work.
- **Immediate:** In the **Immediate** processing mode, when you save your work, the receiving forms call the Receiving Transaction processor for the group of transactions that you have entered since you last saved your work.

Note that this is a specific group of transactions. Transactions belonging to other groups (for example, those entered by another user in Batch processing mode) are not included.

- **Batch:** In the **Batch** processing mode, the receiving forms insert transaction information into the receiving interface tables.

These transactions remain in the interface table until you run the Receiving Transaction processor. Oracle Fusion Receiving takes into account all pending transactions, but the application does not update the transaction history, source documents, and supply information until the transactions are processed.

You can set Standard Report Submission parameters to run the Receiving Transaction Processor at specified intervals so that your pending transactions are processed as often as required.

Functions of the Receiving Transaction Processor

The Receiving Transaction processor performs the following functions:

- Validates advance shipment notice and advance shipment and billing notice information in the receiving open interface.
- Derives and defaults values into the receiving interface tables.

For example, if a particular value or field is not received, the receiving open interface tries to derive the value using defaulting and derivation rules.

- Creates receipt headers for in-transit shipments.
- Creates receipt lines for all receipts.
- Maintains transaction history information.
- Maintains lot and serial transaction history.

- Accrues uninvoiced receipt liabilities.
- Maintains the following purchase order quantities: received quantity, put away quantity, accepted quantity, and rejected quantity.
- Closes purchase orders for receiving.
- Maintains the following requisition quantities: received quantity and put away quantity.
- Maintains supply information.
- Maintains inventory information (for the Inventory destination type).

Running the Receiving Transaction Processor

To run the Receiving Transaction processor:

- Navigate to the Submit Requests window.
- Select **Requests** in the first field.
- Select **Receiving Transaction Processor** in the **Name** field.
- Click **Submit** to begin the process.

Communicate Receiving Messages and Updates with Trading Partners

Create ASNs and ASBNs

Creating ASNs and ASBNs: Overview

In this activity, suppliers can create ASNs (advance shipment notices) and ASBNs (advance shipment billing notices) when a shipment is ready. Upon submission of the ASN or ASBN, a notification is sent to the buyer. For ASBNs, the supplier also enters billing details, such as the invoice number, invoice date, and invoice amount.

Suppliers can:

- Search for purchase order lines and create ASNs and ASBNs
- Enter shipment details for the ASN or ASBN
- Enter lot or serial information
- Record nested packing units
- Enter billing information for ASBNs
- Edit an ASN or ASBN line
- Split a shipment line

FAQs for Creating ASNs and ASBNs

What happens if I am creating an ASN or ASBN for lines that are lot or serial controlled?

You must specify lot numbers and serial numbers.

If the complete receipt line corresponds to a single lot or serial range, then you can update the table. If not, then you can select the lot and serial item from the **Actions** menu to input new lot and serial numbers.

How can I record nested packing units?

Select the **Record Nested Packing Units** item from the Actions menu.

How can I split a purchase order line?

Select the purchase order line and then select the **Split Line** item from the **Actions** menu. The system adds a duplicate line to the table. You can then edit the original and new line.

Manage Advance Shipment Notices

Managing ASNs and ASBNs: Overview

In this activity, supplier customer service representatives can view, edit, and cancel ASNs (advance shipment notices) and ASBNs (advance shipment billing notices) through the Manage Shipments and Edit Shipments pages. They can select an individual shipment on the Manage Inbound Shipments page to be transferred to the Edit Shipment page. The Supplier Customer Service Representative can use the Edit Shipment page to work on all shipment lines in a shipment at one time, or drill down into a specific shipment line on the Edit Shipment Details page.

FAQs for Managing ASNs and ASBNs

Why can't I cancel the ASN or ASBN?

You cannot cancel an advance shipment notice (ASN) or advance shipment billing notice (ASBN) if the buying company has received any of the associated lines. In addition, for ASBNs, you cannot cancel the ASBN if the invoice has been paid by the buying company.

What happens if I cancel an ASN or ASBN?

The system sends a notification to the buyer. In addition, for ASBNs, both the shipment notice and corresponding invoice that was issued in the buyer's payables system are canceled.

Note

You cannot undo the cancellation of a shipment.

Manage Receipt Advice

Receipt Advice Process: Explained

The Receipt Advice process uses ESS to transmit information regarding the expected inbound shipment of goods from an outsourcer (Logistics Service

Provider's Customer) to a Logistics Service Provider (LSP) to expect inbound goods.

Receipt Advice Information

The receipt advice contains all necessary information for the physical material receipt and material reconciliation such as item information, quantity expected date of receipt, and expected location of receipt. The receipt advice also contains special instructions such as inspection, labeling, and so forth.

Advance Shipment Notice

The receipt advice may or may not be accompanied by an ASN. The receipt advice by itself provides enough information to perform the receipt of goods in the warehouse.

Send Receipt Confirmation

Send Receipt Confirmation Process: Explained

The Logistics Service Provider (LSP) uses the Receipt Confirmation workflow process to communicate that a shipment has been received on behalf of their outsourcer (Logistics Services Provider's Customer). This communication may contain cost information from the shipping documents that the outsourcer uses to calculate the total landed cost of the goods.

The Confirm Receipts Workflow Process sends notifications for items with a destination type of **Expense**, a routing of **Direct Delivery**, and a need-by date that is equal to or later than today's date.

Upload ASN or ASBN

Uploading ASNs or ASBNs: Explained

If you have a large volume of advance shipment notices (ASNs) or advance shipment billing notices (ASBNs), you can create a spreadsheet containing shipment details and upload it into your buying company's system. You can create shipment notices offline, and then upload the file.

The supplier customer service representative can upload a tab-separated file for creating an ASN or ASBN. You can navigate here by selecting the **Upload ASN or ASBN** link in the task pane of the Oracle Fusion Supplier Portal.

Manage Self-Service Receipts

Receive Item

Receive Items: Overview

In this activity, procurement requesters can create receipts against requisitions, purchase orders, and advance shipment notices.

To create self-service receipts, select **Navigator - Procurement - Receipts**.

Quantity-Based Lines and Fixed-Price Service Lines: Explained

You can view quantity-based items and fixed-priced lines in the same interface. However, there are several differences between these two line types. An example of a quantity-based line item is 55 boxes. An example of a fixed-price line item is security services for an amount of 1000 USD.

Quantity-Based Lines

Quantity-based lines include a physical quantity. Quantity-based lines display the actual quantity in the **Quantity** field. For quantity-based lines, the **Currency** field is not applicable. Instead, the **UOM** field displays the applicable unit of measure for the quantity-based item. You can return and correct quantity-based lines.

Fixed-Price Lines

Fixed-price lines do not have a physical quantity. Fixed-price service lines display an editable amount instead of a quantity in the **Quantity** field. For fixed-price service lines, the **UOM** field is not applicable. Instead, the **Currency** field displays the currency and the currency is not editable. You can correct fixed-price service lines, but you cannot return them.

FAQs for Receiving Self-Service Receipts

Why can't I see the quantity ordered, quantity already received, and the default receipt quantity?

Blind receiving was enforced as a profile option for this organization.

Can I search by both purchase order and requisition?

Yes, you can search by entering values in both the **Purchase Order** and **Requisition** fields. You can also search by entering either a purchase order or requisition number. The system returns a different set of lines in the search results based on the combination of requisition and purchase order.

Manage Receipt

Manage Receipts: Overview

In this activity, procurement requesters can view the details of receipts that have been created, return the complete or partial quantity of items received to the supplier, and make modifications to an existing receipt quantity in case of any errors.

Procurement requesters can:

- Search for existing receipts
- View existing receipts
- Correct receipts
- Return receipts

To manage self-service receipts, select **Navigator - Procurement - Receipts**, and then click **Manage Receipts**.

FAQs for Returning Self-Service Receipts

What's the difference between returning fixed-price lines and quantity-based lines?

You cannot return fixed-price lines. You can only return quantity-based lines.

Confirm Receipts Process

Confirm Receipt Process: Explained

The Confirm Receipts workflow sends notifications through the Web or e-mail to requestors or buyers who create requisitions in Oracle Fusion Self Service Procurement. The workflow informs the requestors or buyers that they should have received an item.

The most important aspects of the Confirm Receipts workflow process include:

- Notification criteria
- Notification options
- Notification delivery

Notification Criteria

The Confirm Receipts workflow sends notifications for items with a destination type of **Expense**, a routing of **Direct Delivery**, and a need-by date that is equal to or later than today's date.

Notification Options

You can have notifications sent to the requestor for them to respond to the receipt status of an order. These notifications are called confirm receipt notifications.

The options available to the requestor who receives a notification include:

- Fully received
- Not received
- Partially received
- Receive up to amount invoiced due to an invoice match in Oracle Fusion Payables

Notification Delivery

When created, the line on the purchase order must have a matching level of 3-way matching. The Confirm Receipts Workflow Select Orders process must be submitted for the notifications to be sent to the requestors.

Notifications are sent when either of the following occur:

- Some amount of time must have lapsed from the need-by date on the order line.

The standard amount of time is 1 day after the need-by date, although you could modify this in the workflow.

- An invoice is matched to the purchase order line in payables, and the invoice itself is on quantity or amount receiving hold.

Analyze Materials Management and Logistics Performance

Monitor Warehouse Operations Dashboard

Warehouse Operations Key Performance Indicators: Explained

Key performance indicators (KPIs) measure how well an organization or individual performs an operational, tactical, or strategic activity that is critical for the current and future success of the organization.

The Warehouse Operations Dashboard contains the following KPIs:

- Inventory Value
- Hit or Miss Accuracy
- Exact Matches Rate

Inventory Value

The Inventory Value KPI shows the total value of inventory owned by your organization. The KPI indicates whether the material is physically available in the warehouse or if the material is in transit. The KPI report enables you to compare the inventory value for a selected time period with the prior year's inventory value for that same time period. You can also compare inventory value by inventory categories.

Hit or Miss Accuracy

The Hit or Miss Accuracy KPI shows the percentage of the cycle count that falls within the hit and miss tolerances of a total cycle count. This KPI provides the rate of hits during the cycle counting process. The KPI report enables you to compare the hit or miss accuracy for a selected time period with the prior year's hit or miss accuracy for that same time period.

Exact Matches Rate

The Exact Matches Rate KPI shows the exact match entries as a percentage of the total cycle count entries. An exact match entry is an entry where the counted quantity entered is the same as the system quantity. The rate of exact match entries obtained during the cycle count is called Exact Matches Rate. The KPI

report enables you to compare the exact matches rate for a selected time period with the prior year's exact matches rate for that same time period.

Warehouse Activity Dashboard Calculations: Explained

The Warehouse Activity Dashboard provides a summary of the most critical operations within the warehouse. You can launch into specific work areas to further drill down to get a better understanding of the issues and take corrective actions.

The dashboard shows completed and not completed values for:

- Outbound shipments
- Pick slips
- Inbound shipments
- Cycle count sequences to record

Outbound Shipments

Outbound shipment totals include:

- **Past Due, Not Completed:** Includes all shipments that were due to ship prior to today, and have still not shipped.

For example, this includes all shipments with initial ship dates of yesterday and prior, but that are not in a Closed status. Shipments that are in a Confirmed status are counted towards the completed total.

- **Past Due, Completed Today:** Includes all shipments that were due to ship prior to today, and that have shipped today.

For example, this includes all shipments that were set to a Confirmed or Closed status today and had an initial ship date prior to today.

- **Due Today, Not Completed:** Includes all shipments that are due to ship today, and that have not yet closed.

- **Completed Today:** Includes all shipments that have shipped today.

For example, this includes all shipments that have been set to Confirmed or Closed status today. This does not include past due shipments that were completed today.

Pick Slips

Pick slip totals include:

- **Due Today, Not Completed:** Includes all pick slips due to be confirmed today, and that have not yet been confirmed.

For example, all the pick slips that are open today and whose activities are due today (pick slip status equals Open and the activities due date equals **Today**).

For example, for a given date of X, this column reflects all pick slips with a due date of X and a status of Open.

The count in the column equals the sum of all open pick slips (outbound + replenishment + requisition) for the due date value of **Today** in the Pick Slips work area.

- **Completed Today:** Includes all pick slips confirmed today.

Inbound Shipments

Inbound shipment totals include:

- **Past Due, Not Completed:** Includes all expected shipment lines due to be received prior to today, and that have not yet been received.

This is the sum of all expected shipment lines for the due date value of **All Past Due** in the Receipts work area.

- **Past Due, Completed Today:** Includes all expected shipment lines due to be received prior to today, and that have been received today.
- **Due Today, Not Completed:** Includes all expected shipment lines due to be received today, and that have not yet been received.

These lines reflect the sum of all expected shipment lines for the due date value of **Today** in the Receipts work area.

- **Completed Today:** Includes all expected shipment lines received today.

This does not include past due shipments that were completed today.

Cycle Count Sequences to Record

Cycle count sequences to record include:

- **Due Today, Not Completed:** Includes all pending count sequences with a status of Open.

This is the sum of all unique items pending for count (both serialized and non-serialized) in the Counts work area.

- **Completed Today:** Includes all count sequences that are counted and have a count date of today.

A link is not available from this number.

Inventory Value KPI: How It Is Calculated

The Inventory Value key performance indicator (KPI) displays the total value of inventory owned by your organization. The KPI report presents a hierarchical view of sequential and year ago inventory value comparisons. The system calculates inventory value as a product of item quantity and cost. You can filter the report by year, organization, and inventory category.

Settings That Affect the Inventory Value KPI

You can filter the Inventory Value KPI on the following criteria:

- **Year:** Select a year value for comparison.
- **Currency:** Select a currency for the KPI report.
- **Inventory Category:** Select a specific inventory category or select **All**.
- **Organization:** Select the organization for the KPI report.
- **Period:** Select the time period that you want to appear in the KPI figure for year ago comparison. For example, **2010 Q1**.

How the Inventory Value KPI Is Calculated

There are several calculations involved with the Inventory Value KPI table.

Table Heading	Calculation
On-Hand Value	Material that is physically available in the warehouse. The system calculates the on-hand value by multiplying the on-hand item quantity and the cost.
In-Transit Value	Material that is in transit. The system calculates the in-transit value by multiplying the in-transit item quantity and the cost.
Total Value	Sum of the on-hand value and in-transit value.
Percentage Change in Total Value from One Year Ago	<p>Percent of total value change between the selected year and the prior year. For example, if your organization has 3300 notebook computers at a cost of 600 USD each in 2011, and 2970 notebook computers at a cost of 700 USD each in 2010, the total change from a year ago is 4.76%.</p> <p>Inventory value for 2010: 2970*700 USD=2,079,000 USD</p> <p>Inventory value for 2011: 3300*600 USD=1,980,000 USD</p> <p>Percentage Change in Total Value from One Year Ago: [(2079000-1980000)/2079000]*100=4.76%</p>
Percentage of Total Value	<p>The total inventory value for a category as a percentage of the total inventory across all categories. For example, if the value of desktop computers, notebook computers, handheld devices, and monitors in your organization is 12100 USD, 3300 USD, 720 USD, and 88 USD respectively, the percent of total value for desktop computers is 77%.</p> <p>Total inventory value: 12100 USD+3300 USD+720 USD+88 USD=15708 USD</p> <p>Percentage of Total Value: (12100/15708)*100=77%</p>

For the selected time period, the Inventory Value KPI figure shows the total inventory value compared with the same time period for the prior year. For example, if you select **2011 Q1** for the **Period** field, the KPI figure displays the following bars:

- **Current Total Inventory Value:** Displays inventory value for the current period (for this example, Q1 2011).
- **Total Inventory Value One Year Ago:** Displays results for Q1 2010.

The values are shown for each of your selected inventory categories (such as desktop computer, notebook computer, hand held devices, monitors, and so forth).

Hit or Miss Accuracy KPI: How It Is Calculated

The Hit or Miss Accuracy key performance indicator (KPI) displays the percentage of the cycle count that falls within the hit and miss tolerances of a total cycle count. This KPI provides the rate of hits during the cycle counting process. An entry is termed as a hit if the discrepancy between the entered and system quantities falls within the specified tolerance limits.

Settings That Affect the Hit or Miss Accuracy KPI

You can filter the Hit or Miss Accuracy KPI on the following criteria:

- **Year:** Select a year value for comparison.
- **Organization:** Select the organization for the KPI report.
- **Period:** Select the time period that you want to appear in the KPI figure for year ago comparison. For example, **2011 Q1**.

How the Hit or Miss Accuracy KPI Is Calculated

There are several calculations involved with the Hit or Miss Accuracy KPI table.

Table Heading	Calculation
Total Entries	The total count of cycle count entries in the specified period.
Total Hit Entries	An entry is termed as a hit if the discrepancy between the entered and system quantities falls within the specified tolerance limits. Note The total number of hit entries is not shown in the KPI table.
Hit or Miss Accuracy Percentage	Accuracy level of an organization's inventory. The value is calculated as a percentage of the total hit entries to the total number of entries (Total Hit Entries/Total Number of Entries)*100). For example, if you have 110 hit entries and 112 total entries, the Hit or Miss Accuracy is 98%. Hit or Miss Accuracy Percentage: (110/112)*100=98%

Percentage Change from One Year Ago	<p>Percent of hit or miss accuracy change between the selected year and the prior year. For example, if your organization had a hit or miss accuracy of 99.9% in 2011 and 98.9% in 2010, the total change from a year ago is 1%.</p> <p>Percentage Change from One Year Ago: $[(99.9-98.9)/99.9]*100 = 1\%$.</p>
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For the selected time period, the Hit or Miss KPI figure shows the hit or miss accuracy percent compared with the same time period for the prior year. For example, if you select **2011 Q1** for the **Period** field, the figure displays the following bars:

- **Hit or Miss Accuracy:** Displays results for Q1 2011.
- **Hit or Miss Accuracy One Year Ago:** Displays results for Q1 2010.

Exact Matches Rate KPI: How It Is Calculated

The Exact Matches Rate key performance indicator (KPI) shows the exact match entries as a percentage of the total cycle count entries. An exact match entry is an entry where the counted quantity entered is the same as the system quantity. The rate of exact match entries obtained during the cycle count is called Exact Matches Rate.

Settings That Affect the Exact Matches KPI

You can filter the Exact Matches Rate KPI on the following criteria:

- **Year:** Select a year value for comparison.
- **Organization:** Select the organization for the KPI report.
- **Period:** Select the time period that you want to appear in the KPI figure for year ago comparison. For example, **2011 Q1**.

How the Exact Matches KPI Is Calculated

There are several calculations involved with the Exact Matches Rate KPI table.

Table Headings	Calculations
Total Entries	The total count of cycle count entries in the specified period.
Total Match Entries	<p>The total count of exact match entries in the specified period. An exact match entry is an entry where the counted quantity entered is the same as the system quantity.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>This value does not appear in the KPI table.</p> <hr/>

Exact Matches Rate Percentage	<p>Accuracy level of an organization's inventory. The value is calculated as a percentage of the total match entries to the total number of entries (Total Match Entries/Total Number of Entries)*100). For example, if you have 110 match entries and 112 total entries, the exact matches rate is 98%.</p> <p>Exact Matches Rate: $(110/112)*100=98\%$</p>
Percentage Change from One Year Ago	<p>Percent of exact match rate change between the selected year and the prior year. For example, if your organization had an exact matches rate of 99.9% in 2011 and 98.9% in 2010, the total change from a year ago is 1%.</p> <p>Percentage Change from One Year Ago: $[(99.9-98.9)/99.9]*100=1\%$.</p>

For the selected time period, the Exact Matches KPI figure shows the exact matches rate percent compared with that same time period for the prior year. For example, if you select **2011 Q1** for the **Period** field, the figure displays the following bars:

- **Exact Matches Rate:** Displays results for Q1 2011.
- **Exact Matches Rate One Year Ago:** Displays results for Q1 2010.

FAQs for Warehouse Operation Dashboard

What's the difference between inbound shipments and outbound shipments?

Inbound shipments are items that you receive into the warehouse. Oracle Fusion Receiving supports the receipt of purchase orders, purchase requisitions, return material authorizations, and interorganization shipments.

Outbound shipments are items that you ship out of the warehouse. Oracle Fusion Shipping automates and helps manage outbound shipments.

Glossary

ASBN

Abbreviation for advance billing shipment notice. Electronic data interchange (EDI) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) from a supplier that informs the receiving organization that a shipment with billing information is in transit. These ASBNs contain the same information as ASNs and also include invoice and tax information. Once an ASBN is validated in the receiving open interface and imported into Oracle Fusion Purchasing, an invoice for the shipment is created automatically.

ASN

Abbreviation for advance shipment notice. Electronic data interchange (EDI) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) from a supplier that informs the receiving organization that a shipment is in transit. ASNs speed the receiving process by enabling the receiver to check in entire shipments without entering individual line information. The ASN may contain details including shipment date, time, and identification number; packing slip data; freight information; item detail including cumulative received quantities; country of origin; purchase order number; and returnable packing unit information.

ERS

Abbreviation for evaluated receipts settlement.

PO

Abbreviation for purchase order.

RMA

Abbreviation for return material authorization.