

# THE DEFENCE LOGISTICS SUPPORT CHAIN MANUAL JSP 886

## VOLUME 2 INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

### PART 305 PROGRAM ISSUES (Formerly JSP 886, Volume 13, Leaflet MG 17/2)

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AMENDMENT RECORD		
Amendment Number	Amendment Date	Details of Amendment

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## **SECTION 1 - MG 17/2 - PROGRAMME ISSUES**

### **PURPOSE**

1. The purpose of this leaflet is to define Programme Issues Procedure which enables an Item Manager to create forward liabilities to meet known requirements for a specific purpose. The Programme Procedure differs from the Tasking Procedure explained in MG 17/1 in the following important ways:
  - a. Programme Requirements are registered as liabilities on the Central System and, lead directly to provisioning action if insufficient assets are available. In certain circumstances this can lead to the procurement of equipment prior to the start of the requirement.
  - b. The nominated consignee is required to demand against a programme whereas task issues are initiated by System processing.

### **CREATION OF THE PROGRAMME**

2. The Item Manager is responsible for creating the Programme Header Record using Transaction Code (TC) CTZ as shown in MI 3/8. A Programme Number is to be allocated from the register maintained within each Branch or Multi-Disciplinary Group. Blocks of numbers have been allocated for use in each area; these are detailed at Annex A. The Programme Header Record specifies the Programme Number and identifies the authorised demanding authority, the Programme Start and Cancellation Dates and any particular programme instructions. If the programme is designed to furnish equipment to a contractor, the contract number involved can also be indicated.
3. Errors encountered during processing of the Programme Header Record Creation are notified on unsolicited Output Q081, but no confirmation is generated after successful processing. Two working days after compiling the input, the Item Manager is to use TC QTZ to interrogate the Programme Header Record and verify that the Header Record has been created as shown in MI 8/11.
4. Once the Header Record has been created, TC CTB is used to compile the schedule of items involved in the Programme as shown in MI 3/12. A separate input is to be compiled in respect of each line item on the Programme, with total quantities specified for each item. The inputs are to be made prior to the Programme Release Date and Output Q087 will be generated when the records have been created. Copies of the output are distributed as follows:
  - a. To the item manager.
  - b. To the Equipment Supply Depot responsible for storing the items on the programme.
  - c. To the authorised demanding unit.
  - d. To the Command Headquarters of the authorised demanding unit.
  - e. To ASE Yeovilton if the programme involves a ship.

5. Creation of the Programme Schedule automatically increments the 'Balance of Programme Requirements' field on the Provision Element of each item record by the quantity on the programme. The full programme quantity will then be counted as part of the Gross Liabilities calculation for application of the Procurement Test during the monthly Prov and Proc Run. Re-provision action will, therefore, be generated if assets are insufficient to cover the full programme quantity, even if the Programme Release Date has not been reached. It is, therefore, most important that the schedule of items and quantities is fixed as soon as possible to avoid unnecessary re-provision action.

## **OPERATION OF THE PROGRAMME**

6. At any time after the Programme Start Date, the authorised consignee may initiate demands against the Programme. On-Line units demand using TC DNP; RN Ships demand through ASE using TC DNP. Other Out of System users submit demands to SFS 1b(RAF), who are responsible for registering the requirement by an input to the Depot Computer System, which is then passed to the Central System for processing. All programme demands are subject to normal stock search patterns according to the Standard Priority Code of the demand and identity of the consignee. All demands are vetted to verify the Programme Number, the inclusion of the item in the Programme, the identity of the consignee, the quantity demanded and the date of demand in comparison with the Programme Start Date. Demands which accord with the detail recorded for the Programme will be processed to issue or inability status, but any which fail the checks will result in rejection. Degree of Control checks will be over-ridden and Diversion Order action generated on contract dues-in where permitted. The 'Balance of Programme Requirements' field will be decremented by the quantity demanded, thereby reducing the liability created by the Programme.

7. The consignee is, therefore, able to decide the intervals at which programme demands will be input, in order to minimise stockholding of the items involved. This can be a decided advantage over the Task Procedure which issues the complete requirement in one consignment.

8. Further Outputs Q087 will be issued to the addressees identified at Paragraph 4 above in accordance with the Programme Reporting Code specified on the Header Record. In addition, the Programme Manager may use TC PZH to request a Programme Situation Report at any time as shown in MI 7/10.

## **AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION OF THE PROGRAMME**

9. The entire Programme Record is automatically deleted by the Central System once the Programme Cancellation Date has been reached. All line items, including those with outstanding balances, are cancelled; the Header Record is also erased. A final Output Q087 is generated detailing the situation immediately prior to cancellation. Distribution of the Output is identical to the list at Paragraph 4 above.

## **PROGRAMME INTERROGATION, AMENDMENT AND DELETION**

10. TC QTZ can be used to interrogate the Programme Header Record as shown in MI 8/11. It is not possible to interrogate the schedule of items on line; however, TC PZH can be used to request a Programme Progress Report as shown in MI 7/10.

11. TC ATZ may be used to amend certain fields on the Programme Header Record as shown in MI 2/19. These are:

- a. The Programme Reporting Code.
- b. The Programme Release Date which can only be amended forwards and then only as far as the Programme Cancellation Date.
- c. The Programme Cancellation Date which may only be amended forwards.

12. In order to achieve the desired results, it may be necessary to amend the Release and Cancellation Dates in conjunction with each other. It is not possible to amend any other field on the Programme Header Record; requirements to do so are to be met by deleting the complete Programme and re-creating with the new parameter values.

13. The schedule of items on a Programme may be amended as follows:

- a. **Addition of Items to an Existing Programme.** Use TC CTB to add a new line item to an existing Programme as shown in MI 3/12. Successful processing will be confirmed by an Output Q087.
- b. **Deletion of an Item from an Existing Programme.** Use TC XTZ to delete an individual line item from a Programme as shown in MI 9/6. Deletion action is confirmed by Output Q023, with cancellation of inabilities confirmed by Output Q067.

14. There are no facilities for amending the quantity of a line item on an existing Programme. If the quantity is to be increased, use TC CTB to create a new line entry for the additional quantity as shown in MI 3/12. If the quantity is to be decreased, use TC XTZ to delete the existing line as shown in MI 9/6 and use TC CTB to re-create the revised quantity as shown in MI 3/12.

15. The Manager of the Programme, that is, the Item Manager, may use TC XTA to delete a complete Programme, comprising all line items and the Header Record, at any time as shown in MI 9/8. Alternatively, TC XTZ may be used to delete individual Programme lines as shown in MI 9/6. The Central System will then delete the Header Record, when the last item is removed from the schedule. In both cases deletion action is confirmed by Output Q087.

## **ANNEX A - MG 17/2 - PROGRAMME NUMBERS - BLOCK ALLOCATIONS**

<b>Numbers Allocated</b>	<b>DDSM</b>
75,000-75,999	DDSM 1(RAF)
76,000-76,999	DDSM 2(RAF)
77,000-77,999	DDSM 4(RAF)
78,000-78,999	DDSM 5(RAF)
79,000-79,999	DDSM 6(RAF)
80,000-80,999	DDSM 7(RAF)
81,000-81,999	DDSM 8(RAF)
82,000-82,999	DDSM 9(RAF)
83,000-83,999	DDSM 13(RAF)
84,000-84,999	DDSM 10(RAF)
85,000-85,999	DDSM 11(RAF)
86,000-86,999	DDSM 12(RAF)
87,000-87,999	HS1
88,000-88,999	HS2
89,000-89,999	HS3
90,000-90,999	DD Pet/CG(RAF)
91,000-91,999	ADSS 51(RAF)
92,000-92,999	DDSS 16(RAF)
93,000-93,999	DDSS 21(RAF)
94,000-94,999	DDSFs(RAF)
95,000-99,999	Not Allocated

### **NOTES:**

1. Allocations against the above serial numbers are to be recorded in a register maintained within each Multi Disciplinary Group (MDG).
2. Allocations to each MDG may be further sub-divided to individual SMBs if required.
3. When numbers allocated have been exhausted, serial numbers should be re-used from the beginning.