**Glorious Crop Care Limited (GCCL) Business Process**

* **Create New PR:** Authorized User can create a new **PR** (Purchase Requisition) to purchase required element / product from supplier. If PR will be approved, User can prepare RFQ (Request for Quotation). If PR will not be approved, respective user can be finding the actual reason. After findings they can create a new PR again.

* A **Request for quotation** (RFQ) is a standard business process whose purpose is to invite suppliers into a bidding process to bid on specific products or services. If PR will be approved, User can prepare RFQ (Request for Quotation).
* **CS (Comparative Statement):** A comparative statement is a document that compares a particular financial statement with prior period statements or with the same financial report generated by another company. Analyst and business managers use the income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement for comparative purposes.
* **Work Order:** A work order is usually a task or a job for a customer that can be scheduled or assigned to someone. Such an order may be from a customer request or created internally within the organization. Work orders may also be created as follow ups to Inspections or Audits. GCCL used three types of CS format for creating a new work order. CS using Previous Reference for work order, CS using Reference with Price increasing (+-). If Work Order will be approved, then User can generate MRR (Material Requisition Report)
* **MRR (Material Requisition Report): A Material Requisition Report (MRR)** is a procurement document prepared and developed by engineering disciplines that uses to request materials for technical supplying or manufacturing requirements: data sheet, quantity, applicable code and specifications, etc. It is a source document that the production department uses to request materials for manufacturing process. The production manager usually fills out the materials requisition form and delivers it to the materials or storage department where all of the raw materials are stored.
* **Goods Received:** Record of **Goods Received** at the point of receipt. This record is used to confirm all goods have been received and often compared to a purchase order before payment is issued.
* **Generate Cost / Cost Posting: Cost Posting including**
* Purchase (Vendor)
* Credit Cost
* Debit Cost
* Other Cost etc.
* **COGS:** Cost of goods sold (**COGS**) refers to the direct costs attributable to the production of the goods sold in a company. This amount includes the cost of the materials used in creating the good along with the direct labor costs used to produce the good.
* **Stock Inventory:** Stock Inventory is the goods and materials that a business holds for the ultimate goal of resale (or repair). In the context of services, inventory refers to all work done prior to sale, including partially process information. Inventory is the term for the goods available for sale and raw materials used to produce goods available for sale. Inventory represents one of the most important assets of a business because the turnover of inventory represents one of the primary sources of revenue generation and subsequent earnings for the company's shareholders. Stock Inventory holds three types of materials which is i) Raw Materials, ii) Product Materials, iii) Finish Goods.
* **Raw Materials:** Raw materials are materials or substances used in the primary production or manufacturing of goods. Raw materials are commodities that are bought and sold on commodities exchanges worldwide. Traders buy and sell raw materials in what is called the factor market because raw materials are factors of production as are labor and capital. A manufacturing company will record raw materials in the raw materials inventory account. When a company uses raw materials in production, it transfers them from the raw materials inventory to the work-in-progress inventory. When a company completes its work-in-process items, it adds the finished items to the finished goods inventory, making them ready for sale. In the balance sheet, the cost of raw materials on hand as of the balance sheet date appears as a current asset. Companies may include raw materials in a single inventory line item on the balance sheet that also includes the cost of work-in-process and the finished goods inventory.
* **Product Materials:** The material composition of product is defined as the quantity of a material used in the production of one unit of a product during a year. First, existing products and manufacturing processes can be improved and made more material efficient.
* **Finish Goods:** Finish goods are products that have completed the production process and are ready to be sold the seeds themselves. Finished goods are indeed the final products obtained after the application of the manufacturing processes on the raw materials and the semi-finished goods discussed above in the article. They are saleable and their sale contributes fully to the revenue from the core operations of the company.
* **Inventory: Inventory** is the collection of unsold products waiting to be sold. Inventory is listed as a current asset on a company's balance sheet. Inventory is commonly thought of as the finished goods a company accumulates before selling them to end users. But inventory can also describe the [raw materials](https://investinganswers.com/node/6329) used to produce the finished goods, goods as they go through the production process.
* **Invoice:** An **invoice**, bill or tab is a commercial document issued by a seller to a buyer, relating to a sale transaction and indicating the products, quantities, and agreed prices for products or services the seller had provided the buyer.
* **Challan:** A **delivery challan** is a document created during the transportation of goods from one place to another which may or may not result in sales. This is sent along with the shipped goods. It contains the details of the items shipped, quantity of those goods, buyer and **delivery** address