

Oracle

SCM Cloud

Using Receiving

Release 12

This guide also applies to on-premises implementations

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Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application.

Oracle Applications Help

Use the help icon  to access Oracle Applications Help in the application. If you don't see any help icons on your page, click the Show Help icon  in the global header. Not all pages have help icons. You can also access Oracle Applications Help at <https://fusionhelp.oracle.com>.

Using Applications Help

 **Watch:** This video tutorial shows you how to find help and use help features.

Additional Resources

- **Community:** Use [Oracle Applications Customer Connect](#) to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.
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1 Monitor 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.

2 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.

Oracle Social Network for Inbound Shipments: Explained

Social objects are records within a business application that are mapped into the Oracle Social Network. With social networking, you can share an aspect of your application, such as inbound shipments, with everyone who plays a part in getting the job done. Oracle Social Network uses conversations, or online discussions, as the central point of collaboration. Conversations can include messages, replies, documents, and links. You can also flag messages to initiate a discussion among members.

Important aspects for inbound shipment social objects include:

- Inbound shipment attributes
- Inbound shipment conversations
- Requirements
- Authorized users

The Oracle Social Network is common to most Oracle applications. For details about the social network, see the Social Network chapter of the Oracle SCM Cloud: Using Common Features for Applications Cloud guide. Also, see the Oracle SCM Cloud: Using Oracle Social Network guide.

Inbound Shipment Attributes

A social object exists for inbound shipments. You can share the inbound shipment social object and create conversations for shipments on the Shipment Details and Edit Shipment Details pages.

Anyone on the Oracle Social Network can reference an inbound shipment that has been shared on the Oracle Social Network. However, you can only access the inbound shipment user interface from the Oracle Social Network, and take further actions on an inbound shipment, if you have the authorized privileges for the Shipment Details and Edit Shipment Details pages.

Here are the inbound shipment attributes available on the Oracle Social Network conversation:


- Shipment
- Supplier
- Shipped Date
- Expected Receipt Date
- Shipping Method
- Freight Terms
- Waybill
- Packing Slip

 **Note:** You can only view attributes for which you have authorized access.

You can enable or disable the display of individual attributes in the Setup and Maintenance work area.

Inbound Shipment Conversations

Select the Social button on the Shipment Details and Edit Shipment Details pages to share the inbound shipment social object for the social network conversation. If the inbound shipment social object has already been shared, clicking this button enables you to access the related social discussion.

 **Note:** You can only access the Shipment Details and Edit Shipment Details pages if you have the authorized permissions.

Requirements

The following requirements must have already been met to use the inbound shipment social object:

- Configure Oracle Social Network for Fusion Applications
- Enable the inbound shipment for Oracle Social Network tracking as a social object
- Set up the inbound shipment for manual sharing

Authorized Users

Authorized users include:

- Warehouse manager
- Receiving agent

Related Topics

- [Social Networking: Highlights](#)

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.

3 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 receive 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.

Creating Receipts With Consignment Lines: Explained

You can create new receipts with consigned items, add consigned items to existing receipts, and receive advanced shipment notices (ASNs) with purchase order lines that are for consigned items. Consignment lines are receipt lines containing items that are in the possession of one party, but remain the property of another party.

The following aspects are important when receiving shipment lines with consigned items:

- Consignment line indicator
- Quantity and date tolerances

- Interface to Oracle Fusion Cost Management
- In-transit shipments

Consignment Line Indicator

If a receipt line is for a purchase order containing consigned items, the page displays the **Consignment Line** check box as selected for that line. To make the **Consignment Line** check box visible on the page, select the field from the **View - Columns** menu.

Quantity and Date Tolerances

Oracle Fusion Receiving performs the same checks against the quantity and date when receiving consigned items as it does for receiving owned 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:** You can edit the quantity and date tolerances on the Manage Receiving Parameters page.

Interface to Oracle Fusion Cost Management

Consigned items are not accrued at receipt. Oracle Fusion Receiving interfaces the received consigned items to Cost Management. Cost Management then identifies the transactions for consigned items, but does not cost the transactions. The owning party remains the supplier.

In-Transit Shipments

When you receive items for in-transit shipments, the material remains consigned and the aging period is not reset. The aging period is based on the receipt date at the organization where the material was received by the buyer against the purchase order.

Related Topics

- Consigned Inventory: Explained

Oracle Social Network for Receipts: Explained

Social objects are records within a business application that are mapped into the Oracle Social Network. With social networking, you can share an aspect of your application, such as receipts, with everyone who plays a part in getting the job done. Oracle Social Network uses conversations, or online discussions, as the central point of collaboration. Conversations can include messages, replies, documents, and links. You can also flag messages to initiate a discussion among members.

Important aspects for receipt social objects include:

- Receipt attributes
- Receipt conversations
- Requirements
- Authorized Users

The Oracle Social Network is common to most Oracle applications. For details about the social network, see the Social Network chapter of the Oracle SCM Cloud: Using Common Features for Applications Cloud guide. Also, see the Oracle SCM Cloud: Using Oracle Social Network guide.


Receipt Attributes

A social object exists for receipts. You can share the receipt social object and create conversations for receipts on the Receipts Summary page.

Anyone on the Oracle Social Network can reference a receipt that has been shared on the Oracle Social Network. However, you can only access the receipt user interface from the Oracle Social Network, and take further actions on a receipt, if you have the authorized privileges for the Receipts Summary page.

Here are the receipt attributes available on the Oracle Social Network conversation:


- Receipt
- Supplier
- Shipment
- Shipped Date
- Shipping Method
- Supplier Site
- Packing Slip
- Waybill

 **Note:** You can only view attributes for which you have authorized access.

You can enable or disable the display of individual attributes in the Setup and Maintenance work area.

Receipt Conversations

Select the Social button on the Receipts Summary page to share the receipt social object for the social network conversation. If the receipt social object has already been shared, clicking this button enables you to access the related social discussion.

 **Note:** You can only access the Receipts Summary page if you have the authorized permissions.

Requirements

The following requirements must have already been met to use the receipt order social object:

- Configure Oracle Social Network for Fusion Applications
- Enable the receipt for Oracle Social Network tracking as a social object
- Set up the receipt for manual sharing

Authorized Users

Authorized users include:

- Warehouse manager
- Receiving agent

Related Topics


- [Social Networking: Highlights](#)

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.

How can I search for consignment-only lines?

Add the **Consignment Line** check box to the search criteria by selecting the field from the **Add Fields** option. Then, select the **Consignment Lines** check box as part of your search criteria.

How can I determine if a receipt line is a consignment line?

Add the **Consignment Line** check box to the page by selecting the field from **View** menu. Use **View - Columns**. If the **Consignment Line** check box is already selected, that indicates that the receipt line is a consignment line.

Can I add consigned items to an existing receipt?

Yes, you can add consigned items to an existing receipt.

Can I receive ASNs and ASBNs for purchase orders with consigned items?

You can receive ASNs for purchase orders with consigned items. However, you cannot receive purchase orders for ASBNs with consigned items.

What are tax determinants?

Explicitly or implicitly available details on transactions such as receipt, ship confirm, and consumption that become inputs into the tax determination process. The tax determination process calculates the applicable taxes on the transaction. Examples of tax determinants are **Taxation Country**, **Product Fiscal Classification**, and **Tax Classification Code**.

Why can't I edit the tax determinants?

You must provide a value for the **Taxation Country** attribute before you can edit the following fields:

- **Transaction Business Category**
- **Document Fiscal Classification**
- **User-Defined Fiscal Classification**
- **Product Fiscal Classification**
- **Intended Use**
- **Product Category**

Also, some shipment and receiving lines don't show tax determinants due to their line status.

What's the difference between receiving a regular supply order and a back-to-back supply order?

Receiving transactions against a back-to-back supply order are processed the same as regular supply orders. The one exception is the reservations handling when creating a receipt for a supply order that is received and put away to inventory at receiving time (known as direct routing).

Put away of a regular receipt and put away of a back-to-back receipt is similar. However, there is an exception in the processing of the reservation that was made against the supply order (purchase order or transfer order). In both cases, the reservation is moved from the supply order to the new on-hand inventory as part of the put away transaction process. The only difference is:

- For a regular receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the subinventory and locator level.
- For a back-to-back receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the organization level.

4 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.

5 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.

What's the difference between the put away of regular receipt and a back-to-back receipt?

The put away is similar. However, there is an exception in the processing of the reservation that was made against the supply order (purchase order or transfer order).

In both cases, the reservation is moved from the supply order to the new on-hand inventory as part of the put away transaction process. The only difference is:

- For a regular receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the subinventory and locator level.
- For a back-to-back receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the organization level.

6 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.

Can I match unordered receipts to a consigned item?

Yes, you can match unordered receipt lines to a consignment purchase order. The match transaction date becomes the aging period onset date.

7 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.

8 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
- Transfer orders

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

When you make corrections, the following updates apply:

- 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.

Transfer Orders

You cannot correct a transfer order that has been returned or put away.

Consignment Line Corrections: Explained

You can correct receipt lines containing both owned and consigned items. Consigned items are items that are in the possession of one party, but remain the property of another party. Once a consignment line is consumed, it transfers to owned status.

The following aspects are important when correcting receipts with consigned lines:

- Consignment line indicator
- Correction eligibility
- Correction process
- Consigned and owned material

Consignment Line Indicator

If your receipt line is for a purchase order containing consigned items, the page displays the **Consignment Line** check box as selected for that line. If the **Consignment Line** check box is not visible on the page, select the field from the **View - Columns** menu.

Correction Eligibility

You can correct consigned receipt lines if they have one of the following statuses:

- Received
- Transferred
- Accepted
- Rejected

- Put Away
- Returned to Supplier

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.

Correction Process

The process for positive or negative corrections on receipt lines with consigned items is same as that for regular items. You can specify the quantity to correct for these types of receipt lines and submit the transactions. If you select a receipt line for correction and the corresponding consigned item is either lot or serial controlled, you must consider the correct owning party when selecting the lot and serial number to be corrected.

Consigned and Owned Material

When correcting receipt lines with a transaction type of Put Away, it is possible that for the consigned material that is received from the supplier, part has already been consumed. This means that out of the total quantity received, part of the quantity is consigned, and part of the quantity is owned (already consumed) inventory.

If the receipt line that you want to correct contains both consigned and owned (consumed) quantities, the Correct Lines page displays only the consigned quantity (and not the consumed quantity). Any positive correction to the consumed quantity is treated as a new receipt.

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.

What happens if I am correcting a receipt line with consigned material that has already been consumed?

Any positive correction to the consumed quantity is treated as a new receipt.

Why can't I correct my transfer order?

You cannot correct a transfer order that has been returned or put away.

9 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
- Debit memos
- Returns processing
- Transfer orders

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 recorded 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.

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.

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.

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.

 **Note:** You cannot automatically create a debit memo for returns of consigned items.

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.

Transfer Orders

When you request a return against a transfer order, the returns process associates the return transfer order with the original transfer order, and the physical return of the material is optional.

The following exceptions apply to returns against transfer orders:

- Once you initiate a return against a transfer order, you can no longer correct the returned quantity.
- You cannot combine the transfer order return lines with other purchase order or RMA return lines on the same return receipt.
- You cannot perform return transactions for an intraorganization transfer order.

Consignment Lines Returns: Explained

You can return both consigned and owned receipt lines. Consignment lines are receipt lines containing items that are in the possession of one party, but remain the property of another party. Once a consignment line is consumed, it transfers to Owned status. You can return consignment lines to either the supplier or receiving.

The following aspects are important when returning receipts with consigned lines:

- Returns to supplier or receiving
- Returns containing both consigned and owned items
- Debit memos
- Lot and serial number information

Returns to Supplier or Receiving

Return processing for consignment lines differs depending on whether you are returning items to the supplier or receiving:

- **Supplier:** You can return consigned items back to the 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.
- **Receiving:** Consigned items that are received and put away to inventory can be returned to receiving. You perform a two-step process that includes returning the items to receiving, and then returning the items to the supplier. 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.

 **Note:** Consignment lines do not apply to customer returns. You cannot return consigned items to the customer.

Returns Containing Both Consigned and Owned Items

You can return receipt lines that contain both consigned and non-consigned (owned) items. When you select a receipt line to return, if that receipt line contains both consigned and owned items, two separate return lines display on the page. The application automatically selects the Consigned check box for the return line containing the consigned items. You specify the quantity to return against each line separately, and submit the transaction.

The return quantity must be less than or equal to the received quantity. The return transaction considers both the available owned and consigned quantities individually.

Debit Memos

You can create debit memos for returns of consumed items. Consumed items are in Owned status. Depending on the debit memo setting for the supplier site, the application can automatically create the debit memo when a return is processed for the consumed receipt line. You can also manually create a debit memo for the consumed return transaction.

You cannot create a debit memo for items that are in Consigned status. The supplier already owns the items in Consigned status. Therefore, there is no existing invoice against which to create a debit memo.

Lot and Serial Number Information

If you select a line to return and the corresponding consigned 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.

Return to Supplier Transactions with Shipping Documents: How They Are Processed

When you need to return items to the supplier, you may choose to print shipping documents for transporting the returned items back to the supplier. Returns may be needed when a customer rejects an item from their received shipment, a defect is found internally, and so forth. To print shipping documents for the return, follow the two-step return process and that starts in Oracle Fusion Receiving and continues through to Oracle Fusion Shipping.

Settings That Affect Return to Supplier Transactions

To print shipping documents for your return to supplier transactions select the **Print Shipping Documents for Returns to Suppliers** option on the Manage Receiving Parameters page.

 **Note:** The **Print Shipping Documents for Returns to Suppliers** option is a one-time setup step for your organization. You do not set this up per transaction.

How Return to Supplier Transactions Are Processed

Return to supplier transactions are processed in two steps:

1. Create the return to supplier transaction in Oracle Fusion Receiving.

The receiving agent has an offline interaction with the supplier to obtain the return material authorization number for the return. Then, the receiving agent creates the return to supplier transaction by providing details such as the returned quantity and return material authorization (RMA) number. Finally, the receiving agent submits the transaction for processing and the transaction moves to Shipping.

2. Create and confirm the return to supplier shipments in Oracle Fusion Shipping.

Shipping treats the items on the return to supplier transaction as a noninventory shipment and stages the items without creating a shipment. Noninventory shipments do not generate inventory transactions or affect on-hand balances. Therefore, the application skips actions such as backorder, cycle count, pick release, and record serials, since these actions are not applicable to noninventory shipments. The shipping manager searches for the return transactions, assigns the return to supplier lines to shipments, and performs ship confirm. Upon ship confirm, Shipping generates the shipping documents for the customer, and creates and sends the automatic shipment notices (ASNs) automatically to the supplier.

Corrections to Return to Supplier Transactions With Shipping Documents

You can make corrections to return to supplier transactions. The corrections are reflected on shipping documents up until the returned products are shipped within the Shipping application. If you make corrections after the products are shipped, the changes are still accepted in Receiving. Receiving maintains automated interfaces with Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Cost Management, and Oracle Fusion Purchasing to share the corrected quantity information. The table below explains when changes are allowed within the Shipping application based on the type of correction to the return to supplier transaction and the associated shipment status.

Action	Status of Shipment in Shipping	Shipping Response
The return to supplier transaction sends an update with an increase in quantity.	Shipped	An increase in the quantity is accepted at the end of shipping and a new delivery line is created.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update with an increase in quantity.	Not shipped	Updates are accepted in Shipping.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update with an increase in quantity.	Partially shipped	Updates are accepted in Shipping for the unshipped lines. Updates for the lines already shipped are not accepted.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update with a decrease in quantity.	Shipped	No updates are accepted in Shipping.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update with a decrease in quantity.	Not shipped	Updates are accepted in Shipping.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update with a decrease in quantity.	Partially shipped	Updates are accepted in Shipping for the unshipped lines. Updates for the lines already shipped are not accepted.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update that reduces the quantity to zero .	Shipped	No updates are accepted in Shipping.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update that reduces the quantity to zero .	Not shipped	Shipping accepts the change, but setting the quantity to zero cancels the shipment in Shipping.
The return to supplier transaction sends an update that reduces the quantity to zero .	Partially shipped	Updates are accepted in Shipping for the unshipped lines. Other lines are not accepted because that part of shipment is canceled.
The return to supplier transaction makes further updates after setting the quantity to zero .	Canceled	You cannot make further updates to a transaction that is already canceled. You must create a new return to supplier transaction.

Example

When your organization's customer initiates a return, they return the item to your organization. Your organization must then send the items back to the outsourced manufacturer or supplier. Therefore, instead of your customers returning the items

directly to the suppliers, your customer's items are routed through your organization to your organization's suppliers. In this instance, you must create shipping documents for transporting the items back to the suppliers.

Related Topics

- [What's a noninventory shipment?](#)

Transfer Order Returns: Explained

The approach to returning internal material transfers begins in Oracle Fusion Receiving. You can request a return against a transfer order through the Manage Returns user interface.

The following aspects are important when returning transfer orders:

- Return transfer order process
- Physical material return
- Corrections to returned transfer orders
- Return exceptions for transfer orders

Return Transfer Order Process

Receiving associates return transfer orders with the original transfer order, and the physical return of the material is optional.

When you initiate a return against a transfer order, the application creates a new transfer order with a transfer type of return transfer order. If the physical return of material is required, the transfer order is interfaced to Oracle Fusion Shipping. If the physical return of material is not required, the transfer order does not interface to Shipping, and instead is set to a status of closed.

During the return process, Receiving calculates the price and tax for the return transfer order before submitting the lines for processing. The application obtains the tax and prices amounts from the original transfer order and creates them in reverse.

Physical Material Return

The **Physical Material Return Required** check box displays on the Return Lines user interface. If you deselect this field, the return is considered an accounting only return. If you select this field, transactions are created for the physical return of the material.

For returns that do not require physical return of material, shipment lines and reservations are not created. The transfer order line is set to a status of closed automatically, and the application does not update the shipped or received quantity. You can use the transfer order document for tax, accounting, and audit trail purposes.

For returns that require physical return of material, shipment lines and reservations are created. You can pick, pack, and ship physical material returns.

Corrections to Returned Transfer Orders

Once material from a transfer order is put away, you cannot correct the receipt quantity. However, you can correct the receipt quantity on a transfer order prior to putting away the transaction.

Return Exceptions for Transfer Orders

Here are the exceptions for returns against transfer orders:

- Once you initiate a return against a transfer order, you can no longer correct the returned quantity.
- You cannot combine transfer order return lines with other purchase order or RMA return lines on the same return receipt.
- You cannot perform return transactions for an intraorganization transfer order which moves material from subinventory to subinventory within an organization.
- The application does not initiate transfer order return transactions if the material is not physically available. For example, if other reservations exist for the same material.

FAQs for Returns

How can I return part of a receipt line?

Enter the quantity to return. If you're returning part of a receipt line, the entered return quantity is different than the recorded quantity. If you're returning the entire receipt line, then the return quantity equals the recorded quantity.

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

The purchase order must have:

- At least one approved shipment for which the ship-to organization is the same as the current, active organization
- A receipt created for it

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.

What happens if I am returning material that has already been consumed?


The debit memo setting at the supplier site is considered. If this setting specifies to create a debit memo, then the application creates a debit memo automatically since the consumption advice has already been generated. You can also manually create a debit memo for the consumed return transaction.

What's a return to supplier transaction?

A transaction that allows you to return items to a supplier and receive credit for the items without interacting directly with the supplier. The return is routed through the organization to the outsourced manufacturer or supplier. The organization sends the items back to the supplier.

What happens if I select the Physical Material Return Required check box?

Upon return, an inventory transaction type of transfer order return is created. The application creates shipment lines and reservations, and provides support for full pick, pack, and ship transactions. The transfer order is also interfaced to Oracle Fusion Shipping.

 **Note:** Transfer orders that do not require physical return of material are not interfaced to Oracle Fusion Shipping, and are set to closed status.

What's the difference between a physical and accounting only internal material transfer return?

If the physical return of material is required, the transfer order is interfaced to Oracle Fusion Shipping.

If the physical return is not required (accounting-only internal material transfer return), the transfer order is not interfaced to Oracle Fusion Shipping.

A transfer order type of Return is created for both scenarios (with or without physical returns).

What's the difference between a purchase order return and a drop ship purchase order return?

For a regular purchase order return, you can return goods to either receiving or the supplier.

For a drop ship purchase order return, you can only return goods to the supplier. You cannot return goods to receiving.

What's the difference between the processing of returns for a regular receipt and a back-to-back receipt?

The processing is similar in that there is no difference in the returns handling of a transfer order receipt. However, when creating a return transaction against a receipt for a back-to-back purchase order, there is a difference in the processing of the reservation.

When handling returns for a back-to-back purchase order, the application attempts to maintain the reservation. When the receipt was initially put away, the supply side of the reservation would have automatically moved from the purchase order to the new on-hand quantity for the quantity put away. When creating a return transaction for this quantity, the application automatically attempts to maintain that reservation by moving the returned quantity back from the on-hand supply to the new open purchase order supply.

The application performs this action as long as there are no downstream actions against the reservation that change the reservation. For example, situations that can prohibit this automatic action include:

- Manually changing the reservation using the Reservations and Picks page, such as: changing quantities, assigning subinventories and locators to the reservation, and changing the demand side of the reservation (changing the sales order)
- Initiating the shipping processes to assign picks against the sales order

Can I initiate a return against a transfer order?

Yes. You can return a transfer order with an inventory destination, but you can't return a transfer order with an expense destination. Inventory destination transfer orders have a destination type value of **Inventory**. Expense destination transfer orders have a destination type value of **Expense**.


10 Manage Back-to-Back Receipts

Back-to-Back Fulfillment: Explained

In the back-to-back fulfillment process flow, supply is received at a warehouse and then shipped directly to the customer. This flow is best suited for fulfillment of high-cost or slow-moving products where stock is not maintained in inventory. For example, you might want to use back-to-back fulfillment for items that are too expensive to maintain as on-hand inventory. Or, you might want to use back-to-back fulfillment when you don't want to use warehouse space to stock items that rarely sell.

Back-to-back fulfillment is a fully automated order fulfillment process that includes:

- Automated selection of source of supply, internal or external
- Reservation of supply until fulfillment
- Automated response to supply and demand changes

 **Note:** Supply in back-to-back fulfillment is procured and received at a warehouse only after a sales order is entered and scheduled. The sales order demand triggers the supply creation, and a link is established between the sales order and the supply. The supply is reserved against the sales order until shipping.

Related Topics

- [Back-to-Back Fulfillment: Overview](#)
- [Back-to-Back Fulfillment: How It Works](#)

FAQs for Back-to-Back Receipts

What's a back-to-back transfer order?

An internal material transfer order to transfer supply from the source location to the destination location to fulfill a back-to-back sales order. The back-to-back transfer order is automatically reserved against the associated back-to-back sales order by Supply Chain Orchestration. When the transfer order is received and put away at the destination location, the supply-side of the reservation is automatically moved from the transfer order to the new on-hand inventory. This action maintains the reservation of the supply against the back-to-back sales order until shipping.

What's a back-to-back purchase order?

An order to procure product from an external supplier to fulfill a back-to-back sales order. The back-to-back purchase order is automatically reserved against the associated back-to-back sales order by Supply Chain Orchestration. When the purchase order is received and put away at the destination location, the supply-side of the reservation is automatically moved from the purchase order to the new on-hand inventory. This action maintains the reservation of the supply against the back-to-back sales order until shipping.

What's the difference between receiving a regular supply order and a back-to-back supply order?

Receiving transactions against a back-to-back supply order are processed the same as regular supply orders. The one exception is the reservations handling when creating a receipt for a supply order that is received and put away to inventory at receiving time (known as direct routing).

Put away of a regular receipt and put away of a back-to-back receipt is similar. However, there is an exception in the processing of the reservation that was made against the supply order (purchase order or transfer order). In both cases, the reservation is moved from the supply order to the new on-hand inventory as part of the put away transaction process. The only difference is:

- For a regular receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the subinventory and locator level.
- For a back-to-back receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the organization level.

What's the difference between the put away of regular receipt and a back-to-back receipt?

The put away is similar. However, there is an exception in the processing of the reservation that was made against the supply order (purchase order or transfer order).

In both cases, the reservation is moved from the supply order to the new on-hand inventory as part of the put away transaction process. The only difference is:

- For a regular receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the subinventory and locator level.
- For a back-to-back receipt, the reservation is transferred to the new on-hand inventory at the organization level.

What's the difference between the processing of returns for a regular receipt and a back-to-back receipt?

The processing is similar in that there is no difference in the returns handling of a transfer order receipt. However, when creating a return transaction against a receipt for a back-to-back purchase order, there is a difference in the processing of the reservation.

When handling returns for a back-to-back purchase order, the application attempts to maintain the reservation. When the receipt was initially put away, the supply side of the reservation would have automatically moved from the purchase order to the new on-hand quantity for the quantity put away. When creating a return transaction for this quantity, the application automatically attempts to maintain that reservation by moving the returned quantity back from the on-hand supply to the new open purchase order supply.

The application performs this action as long as there are no downstream actions against the reservation that change the reservation. For example, situations that can prohibit this automatic action include:

- Manually changing the reservation using the Reservations and Picks page, such as: changing quantities, assigning subinventories and locators to the reservation, and changing the demand side of the reservation (changing the sales order)
- Initiating the shipping processes to assign picks against the sales order

11 Manage Drop Shipments

Drop Shipment: Explained

Drop ship is an order fulfillment strategy where the seller does not keep products in inventory. Instead, the seller relies on suppliers or contract manufacturers to build, store, and ship orders to customers. Material flows directly from the supplier to the end customer. In this flow, the shipment is called a drop shipment.

The drop ship flow includes the following steps:

1. A customer places an order for a drop shipped product.
2. The seller issues a purchase order for the item and provides instructions for shipping directly to the customer.
3. The suppliers or contract manufacturers ship the product.
4. The seller earns a profit.

Recording the Shipment of Drop Ship Products to the Customer: Explained

You can record the delivery of a product drop shipped directly to the customer site.

When recording the shipment to the customer, use one of the following options:

- AP Invoice option
- ASN (advance shipment notice) option

Both options acknowledge delivery of the product and initiate downstream processing for costing and billing.

You set up the process flow option for generating drop ship receipts using the Manage Drop Ship Financial Flows page.

AP Invoice Option

Use this option for supplier sites that do not send ASNs. The arrival and entry of the AP invoice automatically initiates downstream processes to cost and bill the shipment.

ASN Option

Use this option for supplier sites that generate ASNs. The arrival of the ASN automatically initiates downstream processes to cost and bill the shipment.

Using the AP Invoice Option for Drop Ship Purchase Orders: Explained

To use the **AP Invoice** option to record the shipment of a drop ship purchase order:

1. The supplier sends an invoice to the seller.
2. The seller's accounts payable department enters or loads the invoice into the system.
3. Run the following transaction processes listed in the table to pass the invoice event into Oracle Fusion Receiving.


Process	Description
Transfer Invoice Details to Supply Chain Financial Flow Orchestration	Generates a drop ship receipt and drop ship delivery completing the processing in Receiving.
Transfer Ownership Change Events to Receiving	Transfers the orchestrated invoice event into a receipt format in the Receiving Open Interface.
Manage Receiving Transactions	Generates a drop ship receipt and drop ship delivery completing the processing in Receiving.

Creating an ASN on a Drop Ship Purchase Order: Procedure

To create an ASN (advance shipment notice) against a drop ship purchase order in the Supplier Portal:

1. Sign in to the Supplier Portal and navigate to the Create ASN page.
2. Search for the drop ship purchase order using the purchase order number.
3. Select the relevant purchase order lines and click the **Create ASN button**.
4. Enter the details of the shipment, including the quantity, and click the **Submit** button.

You receive an acknowledgment that the ASN was created.

 **Note:** Alternatively, a warehouse manager can enter the ASN in the Receipts work area, and the experience is the same.

FAQs for Drop Shipments

What's the difference between a purchase order return and a drop ship purchase order return?

For a regular purchase order return, you can return goods to either receiving or the supplier.

For a drop ship purchase order return, you can only return goods to the supplier. You cannot return goods to receiving.

What's a drop ship purchase order?

An order shipped from a supplier directly to the end customer, without the handling, stocking, or delivery of goods.

What are drop ship receipts and drop ship deliveries?

Receipt and delivery records generated to support downstream accounting functionality and to allow for customer returns of drop ship purchase orders. These receipt and delivery records do not affect inventory balances.

12 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.

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).
- Maintains tax determinants.
- Transmits tax determinants to inventory during put away, corrections, and returns to keep the on-hand balances accurate.

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.

FAQs for Managing Receiving Processes and Reports

What's the difference between inventory and expense destination transfer orders?

Expense destination transfer orders transfer material from an inventory warehouse location directly to the buyer's location for immediate usage. With expense destination transfers, there is no put away transaction in inventory since the item is expensed, and the destination inventory is not incremented. Returns are not allowed, and serial and lot numbers are not tracked in receiving.

Inventory destination transfer orders require movement to a destination inventory warehouse location. With inventory destination transfers, you have a shipment in the source organization that decrements the source location's inventory, and a put away transaction in the destination organization that increments the destination location's inventory.

13 Communicate Receiving Messages and Updates

Create 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.

Can I create ASNs and ASBNs with consigned items?

Yes, you can create ASNs with consigned items. However, you cannot create ASBNs with consigned items.

Can I create an ASN that contains both consigned and nonconsigned items?

Yes, when creating an ASN for the consignment order, you can create a single ASN that includes both consigned and nonconsigned items.

Manage Advance Shipment Notices

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?

Cancelling sends a notification to the buyer. Cancelling an ASBN also cancels both the shipment notice and the corresponding invoice that was issued in the buyer's payables system.

 **Note:** You can't 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.

14 Integrate with External Systems

External System Receipt Integration Processes: Explained

You can communicate a receipt advice for expected shipment lines to execution partners.

Use the following processes to interface with external systems:

- Generate Receipt Advice
- Manage Receiving Transactions
- Generate Changed Receipt Advice

Generate Receipt Advice

Use this process to notify an external system about a receipt advice ready to be interfaced.

Manage Receiving Transactions

This process validates and processes the receipt transactions received into open interfaces automatically without user intervention. This process also publishes receipt advice events after the creation of a new ASN or ASBN.

Generate Changed Receipt Advice


This process notifies an external system about changes to an already interfaced receipt advice.

External System Receipt Integration Statuses: Explained

Use external system receipt integration statuses to search for externally controlled receipt lines in a specific status. These statuses are helpful when integrating with external systems, such as is the case when interfacing with contract manufacturing.

External system receipt integration statuses include:

- Ready to interface
- Interfaced

 **Note:** The integration status is not available by default. Select the integration status field from the **View** menu on available pages such as Receive Expected Shipment Lines and Manage Inbound Shipments.

FAQs for External System Integration

How can I interface receipt lines to an external system manually?

Use the Generate Receipt Advice page to schedule a receipt advice to interface receipt lines to external systems. To initiate this request, select the **Generate Receipt Advice** task from the Receipts work area. Then, fill out the applicable fields on the Generate Receipt Advice page.

What's an execution partner?

An external company that provides execution services like a logistics service provider or contract manufacturer.

15 Manage Self-Service Receipts

Receive Item

Overview

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

To create self-service receipts, select **Navigator - My Information - 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

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 - My Information - 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 requesters or buyers who create requisitions in Oracle Fusion Self Service Procurement. The workflow informs the requesters 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 requester for them to respond to the receipt status of an order. These notifications are called confirm receipt notifications.

The options available to the requester 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 requesters.

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.

16 Analyze Materials Management and Logistics

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 still haven't shipped.

For example, this includes all shipments with initial ship dates of yesterday and prior, but that aren't 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 haven't yet closed.
- Completed Today: Includes all shipments that have shipped today.

For example, this includes all shipments that were set to Confirmed or Closed status today. This doesn't 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 aren't yet 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 aren't yet 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 were received today.
- Due Today, Not Completed: Includes all expected shipment lines due to be received today, and that weren't yet 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 doesn't 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 nonserialized) 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 an hierarchical view of sequential and year ago inventory value comparisons. The application calculates inventory value as a product of item quantity and cost. You can filter the report by year, organization, and inventory category.

You can access the Inventory Value KPI from the Warehouse Operations Dashboard.

Settings That Affect the Inventory Value KPI

You can filter the Inventory Value KPI using the criteria described in the following table:

Filter Criteria	Description
Year	Select a year value for comparison.
Currency	Select a currency for the KPI report.
Inventory Category	Select a specific inventory category or select .
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.

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

Figure Bar	Description
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 figure shows the values for each of your selected inventory categories.

How the Inventory Value KPI Is Calculated

The Inventory Value KPI supports the calculations described in the following table.

Table Heading	Calculation
On-Hand Value	Material that is physically available in the warehouse. The application calculates the on-hand value by multiplying the on-hand item quantity and the cost.
In-Transit Value	Material that is in transit. The application 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	Percent of total value change between the selected year and the prior year.
Percentage of Total Value	Total inventory value for a category as a percentage of the total inventory across all categories.

Example 1

Scenario: Your organization has 3300 notebook computers at a cost of 600 USD each in 2011. For the year 2010, your organization has 2970 notebook computers at a cost of 700 USD.

Year	Notebook Computers	Cost per Computer USD	Total Inventory Value USD
2011	3300	600	1,980,000
2010	2970	700	2,079,000

Calculation: Percentage Change in Total Value from One Year Ago: $[(2079000-1980000)/2079000]*100=4.76$ percent.

Result: The total change from one year ago is 4.76 percent.

Example 2

Scenario: 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.

Item	Value USD
Desktop Computers	12100
Notebook Computers	3300
Handheld Devices	720
Monitors	88

Item	Value USD
Total Inventory Value	16208

Calculation: Percent of total value for desktop computers: $(12100/16208)*100=75$ percent.

Result: The percent of total value for desktop computers is 75 percent.

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 $(\text{Total Hit Entries}/\text{Total Number of Entries}) * 100$. 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	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%. Percentage Change from One Year Ago: $[(99.9-98.9)/99.9]*100 = 1\%$

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	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.
	 Note: This value does not appear in the KPI table.
Exact Matches Rate Percentage	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%. Exact Matches Rate: $(110/112)*100=98\%$
Percentage Change from One Year Ago	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%. Percentage Change from One Year Ago: $[(99.9-98.9)/99.9]*100=1\%$.

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.

consignment item

Items that are in the possession of one party, but remain the property of another party.

consignment order

Order that uses the terms and conditions of the consignment agreement and specifies the delivery details, quantities, locations, and dates for the delivery of consigned goods.

ERS

Abbreviation for evaluated receipts settlement.

PO

Abbreviation for purchase order.

RMA

Abbreviation for return material authorization.

