



Infor LN Warehousing User Guide for Goods in Transit and In-Transit Inventory Tracking

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Contents

About this Guide.....	4
Contacting Infor.....	4
Goods or inventory in transit.....	6
Printing in-transit inventory.....	8

About this Guide

Objectives

The objective of this book is to describe the use of tracking goods and inventory in transit.

Intended Audience

This book is intended for those who want to view goods and inventory in transit when handling goods receipts.

Assumed Knowledge

Familiarity with the business processes involved in receipt handling based on ASNs and transfer orders will help you understand this book. In addition, Warehousing training courses are available to give you a head start.

References

Use this guide as the primary reference for the kanban supply system. Use the current editions of these documents for information that is not covered in this guide:

- *User Guide for the Inbound Goods Flow (U9788 US)*
- *User Guide for the Outbound and Shipments Goods Flows (U9794 US)*

How to read this document

This document is assembled from online Help topics.

Text in italics followed by a page number represents a hyperlink to another section in this document.

Underlined terms indicate a link to a glossary definition. If you view this document online, clicking the underlined term takes you to the glossary definition at the end of this document.

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Goods or inventory in transit

In LN, a distinction is made between goods in transit and in-transit inventory.

Goods in transit are purchased items that are on their way from the supplier to your warehouse. In-transit inventory is a quantity of items listed on transfer orders that are issued from the origin warehouse but have not yet been received in the destination warehouse.

Goods in transit

Goods in transit are purchased items listed on ASNs related to *purchase orders* or *purchase schedules* that are issued by the supplier but have not yet been received in the own warehouse.

The quantities of the goods in transit are displayed in the **Goods in Transit** fields of the sessions related to these objects:

- Purchase order lines
- Purchase schedule lines
- The inbound order lines created from the purchase order lines and purchase schedule lines
- Receipt lines
- Inventory by item and warehouse
- Inventory by company
- Inventory by site
- Planned inventory transactions

In these sessions, you can zoom to the ASN lines related to individual purchase order lines or purchase schedule lines.

Goods in transit quantities

To calculate the goods in transit quantities, the total received ASN quantity is subtracted from the total issued ASN quantity.

To avoid unlikely results, the calculated goods in-transit quantities cannot be negative. A negative outcome could result, for example, if an ASN listed a lower quantity than the quantity actually shipped on account of a typing error. When the quantity actually shipped is received, the received quantity would be greater than the quantity erroneously listed on the ASN.

If a shipment notice line is removed, the quantity of the goods in transit of the shipment notice line is subtracted from the total quantity of the goods in transit of the related order line.

Example

ASN PUR ABC is related to Purchase order line A. The quantity of the goods in transit of ASN PUR ABC is 100. The quantity of ASN PUR ABC line 20 is 35. Now line 20 is removed from ASN PUR ABC. The resulting goods in transit quantity of ASN PUR ABC is 65.

If the status of an ASN is set to **Received**, the quantity of the goods in transit of the ASN becomes 0 (zero). For received ASNs, some of the ASN lines can be partially received if the related receipt lines are split. You can still receive the open quantities.

First shipment notice

Multiple shipment notice lines can be sent for an individual purchase order line, or purchase schedule line.

For example, the supplier sends multiple ASNs to inform the customer of partial deliveries for an individual purchase order, or the customer creates a duplicate of an ASN for the quantities whose receipt is to be processed on the next day.

To keep track of the ASNs present for an order line or schedule line, the original ASN is displayed in the **First Shipment** field of the purchase order lines, purchase schedule lines, or inbound order lines sessions.

If the first shipment notice line is removed, the **First Shipment** field shows the shipment notice with the earliest creation date of the remaining shipment notices.

In-transit inventory

In-transit inventory is inventory listed on transfer orders that is issued from the origin warehouse but that is not yet received in the destination warehouse.

Note: Goods in-transit quantities and items issued to customers, projects, production lines, or service departments are not regarded as in-transit inventory.

The in-transit inventory is displayed in the **Inventory in Transit** field of these sessions:

- **Inbound Order Lines (whinh2110m000)**
- **Warehouse - Item Inventory (whwmd2515m000)**
- **Item Data by Warehouse (whwmd2110s000)**

See Printing in-transit inventory for further information on how the in-transit inventory is calculated and how to print reports using the **Print In Transit Inventory (whinr1410m300)** session.

Printing in-transit inventory

The Print In Transit Inventory (whinr1410m300) session is used to print overviews of inventory that is on its way from one warehouse to another. The report displays item quantities listed on *transfer orders*. The items are issued from the origin warehouse but have not yet been received in destination warehouse. These items are loaded onto trucks or other means of transport, or located at pooling points such as harbors or airports.

The report displays the item quantities and item values by inventory transaction.

Note: Goods in-transit quantities and items issued to customers, projects, production lines, or service departments are not regarded as in-transit inventory.

The information is retrieved from the Item - Warehouse - Inventory Transactions (whinr1510m000) and Inventory Integration Transactions (whina1524m000) sessions.

Multiple transactions can be performed for each order line. Therefore, an order line can be displayed multiple times on the report.

The in-transit quantity is calculated by subtracting the received quantity from the issued quantity. For a receipt, the earliest issue is consumed first. This results in a report as shown in this example:

Example

Transactions

Transfer order	Order line	Date	Quantity	Issued/Received
TRAM00001	10	20 August yyyy	5	Issued
TRAM00001	10	22 August yyyy	3	Issued
TRAM00001	10	26 August yyyy	3	Received

Quantities displayed on the report

Transfer order	Order line	Date	Calculation	Quantity in transit
TRAM00001	10	20 August yyyy	5 issued - 3 received =	2
TRAM00001	10	22 August yyyy	3 issued - 0 received =	3

Note: If multiple inventory transactions are present for an order, and one or more transactions fall outside the date range specified for the report, only the transactions within the date range are included in the calculation and printed on the report.

Report options

The table displays the available options for the in-transit inventory report:

Option	Layout
Destination Warehouse	The in-transit inventory is sorted by destination warehouse.
Origin Warehouse	The in-transit inventory is sorted by origin warehouse.
Print Quantities Only	Values are excluded from the report.
Include Finalized Transfers	<p>Inventory listed on transfer orders whose receipt is confirmed in the destination warehouse is included in the report.</p> <p>This information is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outbound and inbound transaction dates • The outbound, inbound, and in-transit quantities • The outbound, inbound, and in-transit values. Excluded from the report if the Print Quantities Only check box is selected. <p>The order types and item descriptions are left out of the report.</p>
Aggregate by Item	The in-transit inventory is aggregated by item and destination warehouse if the Destination Warehouse option is selected, and origin warehouse if the Origin Warehouse option is selected.

The values of each transaction listed on the report are retrieved from the transaction amounts listed in the **Inventory Integration Transactions (whina1524m000)** session.

The in-transit value is an approximation of the value of the goods on the way to the destination warehouse. It is calculated by subtracting the inbound transaction value from the outbound transaction value, but cannot be less than zero. When the inbound line of a transfer order line is fully received, the in-transit value is set to zero.

The values are expressed in the local currency if the **Use Local Currency** check box is selected, or the currency specified in the **Currency** field.