



Infor LN Version Definition

Version 10.3

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General manufacturing

Split production orders

You can split an in-process production order into two production orders, and execute these orders separately. These are the business scenarios in which you might consider splitting a production order:

- You cannot complete the total order quantity of a production order on time because of capacity issues. To complete the immediate required portion of the total order quantity on time, you can use the production order split to reduce the order quantity of the production order.
- To avoid issues in production order execution when materials or component availability is only confirmed for the partial production of the total of the production order quantity, you can split the production order. The orders that have the full materials or components available can then be processed.
- If part of the total order quantity is nonconforming, expedited, or delayed during order execution, you can split the production order and manage that part of the order from a logistical and a costing point of view. For example, if you do not split the order, you will incur costs because of rework. If you expedite part of the order, you will increase the production costs of conforming units completed. By separating the nonconforming portion, you can more accurately allocate the costs of the nonconformance.

The split-off quantity that you specify determines the order quantity for the parent production order and the order quantity for the child production order. When the order is split, a child production order is created. The child production order includes the same operations and material requirements as the parent production order and will be updated and replanned based on the order split quantity. Production order cost estimates will be updated on the parent and child production orders. Actual production hours and costs (SFC/CST) for completed operations will be distributed between the parent and child orders based on prorated quantities.

Project manufacturing

Costing breaks

In project manufacturing the cost on a project is absorbed on a project account. Before release 10.2.1 the project account could only be assigned by the top demand, which is either the contract deliverable or the sales order.

For each project, you can use costing breaks to model dedicated project accounts for specific items and operations. You can define costing breaks at the lowest level such as the item code or routing operation, or at a generic level such as item group, assembly, operation type, or work center. To ease the setup of new projects, you can use project and activity templates. When you use these templates, the costing breaks that they include are also used by the project. A costing break overrides the flow down logic. If no costing break is defined, the costing break is inherited from the demand.

To view the method that was used to assign a project account to a project peg, we added an origin field to the peg distribution screens that indicates if the project account was assigned by top demand (flow down), costing break, or manual.

This functionality supports more refined cost collection and reporting capabilities and is beneficial in cost plus billing scenarios where a non-allowable cost must be routed to distinct non-billable project account.

Borrow, loan, and payback

We added functionality to support the Borrow/Loan and Payback technique in which US Government contractors must comply. This technique is outlined in the Material Management Accounting Standards (MMAS) as per DFAR 252.242-7004, Clause 7, iii. To satisfy urgent material requests, parts can be moved between project contracts as long as the borrowing project does pay the part back and absorbs any additional cost that may occur.

Although inventory physically moves between projects, there is no cost or billing impact. The borrowing project manages the replenishment of the part, so that the part and its associated costs can be paid back to the lending project. Any additional charges such as a premium price for fast delivery are at the expense of the borrowing project. If the part cannot be paid back before the next due billing cycle, an outstanding borrow/loan can be converted into a permanent transfer by using the aging process.

You can use the borrow/loan workbench to monitor pending borrowed or loaned parts.

The screenshot shows the 'Borrow/Loan Workbench' interface. The table displays the following data:

Item	Outstanding Payback Quantity	Outstanding Payback Amount	Forecast Total Resupply Costs	Forecast Payback Date	Forecast Aging Date	Lending Project	Lending Activity	Borrowing Project	Borrowing Activity
MQ045	10.0000 pcs	0.00 USD	18.00 USD		02/28/2013	5.01 MGPR03		MGPR01	
MQ045.2	11.0000 pcs	0.00 USD	23.76 USD		03/05/2013	2.11 MGPR03		MGPR01	
BBIT02-54R3	13.0000 PCS	2340.00 USD	468.00 USD		03/07/2013	1.21 BB-IT01	300001	BB-IT05	300001

Project pegging in purchase schedules

In 10.2.1, project pegging is not available for use with purchase schedules. In 10.3 you can use project pegging with purchase schedules. You can use this functionality with or without self billing.

Intercompany-pegged warehouse transfers

In 10.2.1, the transfer of project-pegged items to warehouses that belong to different logistical and financial companies was not supported in 10.2.1. In 10.3, you can move project-pegged items across financial companies by providing the supplying project and demanding project.

Procurement

Request for quote

We made various improvements to the Request for Quote module:

- These statuses were added on the RFQ responses to better reflect how the bidder responded and to identify the bidder that was awarded the quote: **No Response**; **No Bid**, **Negotiating**, **Accepted**, and **Rejected**.
- The step to compare RFQs is no longer required.
- A screen was added where buyers can track the bids and proposals. Buyers can use this screen to gather information about the negotiating process for use in other RFQs.

Tactical sourcing for subcontracting operations

Prior to 10.3, the ability to source production subcontracting services and determine new suppliers or better pricing was not supported. However, the generation of a subcontracting purchase order for the subcontracted work was supported under these conditions:

- The supplier is known.
- An up-to-date, negotiated price for the work to complete can be determined.
- Only one subcontractor can do the work.

Subcontracting procurement scenarios

Release 10.3 supports various subcontracting scenarios. For example, the full quantity to deliver on a subcontracting operation can only be subcontracted to a single supplier. This is referred to as single-source subcontracting. However, multiple suppliers who can complete this work might also be available. These suppliers can have their own negotiated price. This is referred to as multisource contracting.

This table shows the subcontracting scenarios that are supported in 10.3:

Business process	Scenario	Approved supplier	Known negotiated price	Buyer evaluation	Procurement document
(Repetitive) single-source subcontracting	1	Yes	Yes	No	Subcontracting Purchase Order
	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Purchase Requisition
	3	Yes	No	Yes	Purchase Requisition
(Repetitive) multisource subcontracting	1	Yes	Yes	No	Subcontracting Purchase Order(s)
	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Purchase Requisition(s)
	3	Yes	No	Yes	Purchase Requisition(s)
First time subcontracting multi/single source	1	No	No	Yes	Purchase Requisition(s)

The first scenario in the table is the only scenario that is supported prior to 10.3.

Based on the scenarios outlined in the previous table, we made changes in Infor LN 10.3 to support these scenarios:

- Create a purchase requisition that the buyer uses to evaluate the recommended, approved supplier and price for the subcontracted work. The buyer can determine whether to use the recommended supplier or can select another approved supplier, which includes the pricing information. This is shown as scenario 2, (Repetitive) single-source subcontracting.
- Create a purchase requisition when the supplier is known, but no price has been negotiated for the subcontracting work. This is shown as scenario 3, (Repetitive) single-source subcontracting.
- Create a purchase requisition for a new subcontracting task where the approved supplier and price must be determined. This is shown as scenario 1, first time subcontracting.

These scenarios handle planned and ad hoc subcontracting work.

Buyers can perform make-buy evaluations for specific operation tasks. In this scenario, the buyer can create a requisition that is processed at the same time as an SFC production order. Because these evaluations are “what-if” scenarios, these evaluations do not require a reference to their associated SFC production orders.

Supplier progress payments

For many years advance payments and installments on project contracts and sales orders were supported, but not on purchase orders.

In 10.3, you can define multiple progress payments on a purchase order. For example, engineering done, delivery, installation, and training. When a vendor indicates that one of the payments is due, the buyer can release the appropriate payment. This payment can then be matched against the invoice. If the order is project pegged, these costs roll up against the project and can be billed if these cost are allowable and for a cost-plus contract.

Corporate purchase contracts

Multisite customers may want to leverage their scale by negotiating corporate purchase contracts, which represent the requirements of multiple facilities. For example, three sites each require 400 units. There is a price break when more than 1000 units are ordered. You can negotiate a corporate contract where the price and payment terms are negotiated at the line level, but the requested quantity and delivery terms are at the detail line level.

To meet this requirement, we added contract detail lines in 10.3. After you enter the line that includes the negotiated price and terms, you can add detail lines to specify the distribution by facility. The consumption against the purchase contract is tracked by contract detail line, so that if overconsumption by one site exists, you can either extend the contract quantity or redistribute the quantity over the facilities.

Quality management

Quality Manager home page

A Quality Manager home page is now available. Quality managers can use this home page to manage their business and take corrective action. The home page includes template metrics; workflows, and alerts. You can modify these templates to meet your business needs.

The workflows and alerts are built by using ION Event Monitoring and Workflow. The metrics are built by using the Infor ION Business Vault and Infor ION BI. By using this architecture, events, workflows and metrics are real time instead of based on the last data load that is typically used in traditional tools.

Metrics are included for workload, aging, inflow and outflow, and root-cause analysis. You can use the predefined workflows to assign qualified quality engineers to inspections and nonconformances. Alerts are focused on overdue inspection tasks, corrective action tasks, and high priority quality issues.

Enhanced creation of quality documents

We added business rules that are verified when quality documents such as inspection orders, storage inspections, and nonconformances are created. For example, serials and lots will be inherited on these quality documents to gain the efficiency of one document for multiple lots and serials. Quality document that include multiple business partners are automatically split, so that you can make decisions that are specific to a business partner.

Project contracts

Contract Manager home page

A Contract Manager home page is now available. Contract managers can use this home page to keep current with their contracts and allow management by exception. The home page includes template metrics; workflows, and alerts. You can modify these templates to meet your business needs.

The workflows and alerts are built by using ION Event Monitoring and Workflow. The metrics are built by using the Infor ION Business Vault and Infor ION BI. By using this architecture, events, workflows and metrics are real time instead of based on the last data load that is typically used in traditional tools.

Metrics are included for contract revenue and profitability analysis. Alerts are focused on on-time delivery and billing. Workflows facilitate contract authoring and amendment control.

Contract funding

This release supports enforceable funding limits. A hold is placed on billings based on the specified funding limit. The funding limit applies especially to the cost reimbursable contract types, but is also supported on all three contract types in Infor LN.

Sometimes and especially as part of US Government contracts, contracts must be linked to the available fund or funds. The funds and their associated restrictions can be distributed or changed over time and must be linked to the associated parties in the contract.

To support contract funding, we added enforceable date ranges used to specify the distribution or changes over time and the associated parties. Fund information is used to control invoicing details, such as what can be invoiced at a particular time and to whom. Therefore, these contract terms are recorded through the contract (line) and monitored during the contract life cycle.

Customer acceptance

In 10.2.1, the Contract Line (CLIN) includes a **Customer Acceptance** field that is for informational use only. In 10.3, we added functionality to manage shipping operations based on customer acceptance. Customer acceptance can be specified at the source; destination, source and destination, or not at all. Upon acceptance, you can print an acceptance report. You can also choose to print this report in the format mandated by the US Government, which is the DD250 Material Inspection and Receiving Report.

External address codes

In some industries such as Aerospace and Defense, address codes are standardized in supply chains. Examples of standardized codes are CAGE (Commercial and Government Entity) or DoDAAC (Department of Defense Activity Address Code). This information is used on the DD250 report.

Copying contracts

When you copy a contract, you can now modify the target sales office, sold-to business partner, and contact. If you change the sold-to business partner, the associated default values such as payment terms and delivery terms are also updated.

Advance payments

You can now add a triggering activity and due date to advance payments. This information is used for alerts and reports.

The liquidation logic was improved. Advance payments can now also liquidate against shipment-based invoices for the full amount or a partial amount by using a percentage or flat amount threshold.

Multiple bank guarantees

In 10.2.1, you can track only one bank guarantee against a CLIN. In 10.3, you can track multiple bank guarantees.

Project management

Consolidated project screen

We redesigned the Project screen. The screen includes the project details, product breakdown (elements), work breakdown (activities), milestones, and responsibilities in one view. You can also add notes and actions (meetings, calls and tasks).

Visibility of project cost transactions

We renamed the Cost History session to Cost Transactions. This screen was redesigned to one grid with no tabs. You can personalize this screen and select which fields to show on the screen based on your business need. A detail zoom session is available to view all these fields that you can with no personalization.

Fewer mouse clicks are necessary to browse and filter transactions, or export to Microsoft Excel if more analysis is required.

Installation group on project

An installation group is a set of serialized items such as equipment, vehicles and airplanes that have the same location and are owned by the same business partner. With some implementations the aftermarket service activities must be charged to the (project) contract. We added the installation group to the project, so that when field service orders are generated, the project will flow down to the field service order for accurate cost accounting.

Service

Claim Management

We added the Claims Management module. You use this module to manage claims received from customers. Claims can be created immediately, or claim requests can be staged and created in batch periodically.

When you evaluate claims, you determine whether to credit a customer during the next billing cycle or whether to create a credit memo.

You can also specify whether customers must return their defective parts. If they must return the defective part, cost reimbursement occurs after disposition. If the defective part is purchased, you can specify whether to submit the customer claim to the supplier. The supplier may then credit your account.

Warranty terms

Based on customer feedback, we have changed how you can assign warranty terms to service work. With 10.3, you can assign warranty based on the warranty clauses of a serialized item or based on a transaction. Therefore, complete transactions can be booked as warranty, and the warranty can be applied to the costs that relate to the service work. You can also view the transactions and their associated serialized items that consume the warranty budget.

Follow-up work orders

Work orders can result in follow-up work orders. Complex installations typically require multiple follow-up work orders, which results in a network of work orders to complete the overall repair of the installation done. For example, a work order can be started to disassemble an installation. If one of the disassembled subassemblies is a broken engine, a follow-up work order can be created to repair the engine, which may then result in additional follow-up work orders.

In 10.3, we improved how a follow-up order is created. We streamlined the process and reduced the number of keystrokes. We also made a clearer distinction between materials, subassemblies, and department transfers, which were called follow-up work order prior to 10.3

Material “from car”

Prior to 10.3, warehouse transfers were created automatically on the basis of the demand for materials in the service car of the technician. However, if the allocation of the service engineer changed, you had to manually redirect the warehouse order because it had already been created.

By using the material “from car” procedure, the supply methods in warehousing such as TPOP and DMS are used to supply the service car. Therefore, you can use push and pull methods to replenish the service cars for which the system nets the demands.

Field Service Order screens

We redesigned the Field Service Order screens for better usability and readability. The header of the screen is reduced to show only the key information. The less frequently-used fields were moved to a detail screen. The six estimated and actual labor, material, and other cost fields were consolidated in three screens where the estimated and actual costs are shown in one overview. To limit the number of mouse clicks, multiple activities cannot be specified in the service order overview screen.

Financials

Electronic bank statements and auto-cash

We improved the functionality to load and process electronic bank statements. Bank statement lines and open entries can be matched automatically. With this process, the number of keystrokes to process a bank statement is reduced.

Detailed information from the bank statement transaction lines such as debtor/creditor name or numbers, invoice numbers, or bank charges can be obtained. This information can then be used to automatically assign the bank transaction to the open items or create journals for the bank charges. You can review this information in the Bank Statement Workbench, and make adjustments to those few transactions that were not automatically applied. Multiple electronic bank statement formats, including SWIFT and SEPA, are supported.

Recently Closed Bank Statements Bank Statement Workbench

Bank Statement Lines

Electronic Bank Statement: 201300017

Bank Relation: TVL Tom's Bank-2
 IBAN/Bank Account: NL72PAB00193603622
 Bank Statement ID: RABO-2013-003

Opening Balance: 501.00 EUR Debit: Credit: 600.00
 Closing Balance: 1,000.00 EUR Total: 1,100.00 Matched: 691.72 500.00
 Status: **Partially Matched**
 Exception Percentage: 62.88 % 83.33 %

Line	Business Partner's Name	Bank Account	Value Date	Matching Status	Exception	Amount in Bank Currency	Incoming/Outgoing	Matched Amount	Description
1			01/22/2013 1:29 PM	Automatically Matched		200.00 EUR	Incoming Receipt	200.00 EUR	Rent January
2	RFQ BV	12598746	01/22/2013 1:29 PM	Automatically Matched		800.00 EUR	Incoming Receipt	491.72 EUR	20090117 20100026
3	Corder	69853457	01/22/2013 1:29 PM	Automatically Matched		100.00 EUR	Outgoing Payment	50.00 EUR	Multiple invoices 475, 480, 623, 672
4	Tulp	35921475	01/22/2013 1:29 PM	Partially Matched		450.00 EUR	Outgoing Payment	450.00 EUR	20070093
5			01/22/2013 1:29 PM	Not Matched		50.00 EUR	Outgoing Payment	0.00 EUR	Bank costs for period 2013/01

Matching Results

Electronic Bank Statement: 201300017 Line: None Pay-to/by Business Partner:

Bank Statement Line	Company Number	Document Date	Type of Transaction	Invoice from/to Business Partner	Invoice/Anticipated Document	Schedule	Amount in Bank Currency	Reference
1	0290	01/22/2013	Receipt Transaction	TDV000001	ARI	20120047	100.00 EUR	AR120120047 TI
1	0290	01/22/2013	Receipt Transaction	TDV000001	ARI	20120041	100.00 EUR	AR120120041 TI
2	0290	01/22/2013	Receipt Transaction	BP000001	ARI	20090117	200.00 EUR	AR120090117 BI
2	0290	08/21/2012	Receipt Transaction	BP000001	ARI	20090116	35.70 EUR	GMH1 BI
2	0290	01/22/2013	Journal			0	0.00 EUR	y
3	0290	01/04/2013	Payment Transaction	AAA000001	ACP	475	10.00 EUR	ACP475 AJ
3	0290	01/28/2013	Payment Transaction	AAA000001	ACP	623	20.00 EUR	ACP623 AJ
3	0290	01/22/2013	Journal	AAA000001		0	49.00 EUR	
4	0290	01/22/2013	Payment Transaction	ABP000002	ACP	952	450.00 EUR	ACP952 AI

tfmg3610m100 0290

Cross-dimensional validations

We added Cross Dimensional Validation (CDV) functionality that you can use to indicate whether combinations of GL accounts and dimensional values are valid. For example, if dimension type 1 represents a cost center and dimension type 2 represents a product line, you can indicate whether product line values are valid for particular cost centers.

CDV rules are validated when you set up automated GL transactions such as the integration mapping and when you enter manual journal vouchers. These rules can reduce data entry errors, enforce segregation of duties, and improve reporting accuracy.

EU invoicing directive

A new invoicing directive from the European Union (EU) is now effective. This directive has best practices for credit memos, which can also be beneficial for countries outside the EU. In 10.3, you can refer to the original invoice and invoice line on a credit memo. We made changes to the print form and system inquiries. You can also automatically print the original invoice document as an appendix on the credit memo.

Payment method discount

The administrative cost of processing cash receipts may be dependent on the payment method used by the customer. For example, with direct debits the risk of late payment or nonpayment is reduced. Therefore, the cost of credit and collection is reduced. The process to assign the cash receipt to the open invoice is now streamlined.

Payment discounts for prompt or early payment and payment discounts are supported. Support is also provided for payment discounts when a particular payment method is used.

Valuation of inventory returns by using Actual Cost

Based on customer feedback, you can use Fixed Transfer Price (FTP) or Inventory Value for the valuation of inventory returns in 10.3. Previously, inventory returns were valued by using FTP, regardless of whether the inventory valuation costing method was Actual Cost, based on FIFO, LIFO, or MAUC.

Tools

HTML5 user interface

The Infor LN user interface was rewritten for HTML5. Therefore, Java is no longer required on the user client. Also, the startup and response time is significantly improved. You can now run Infor LN in any browser on any device that has a browser.

Document Output Management

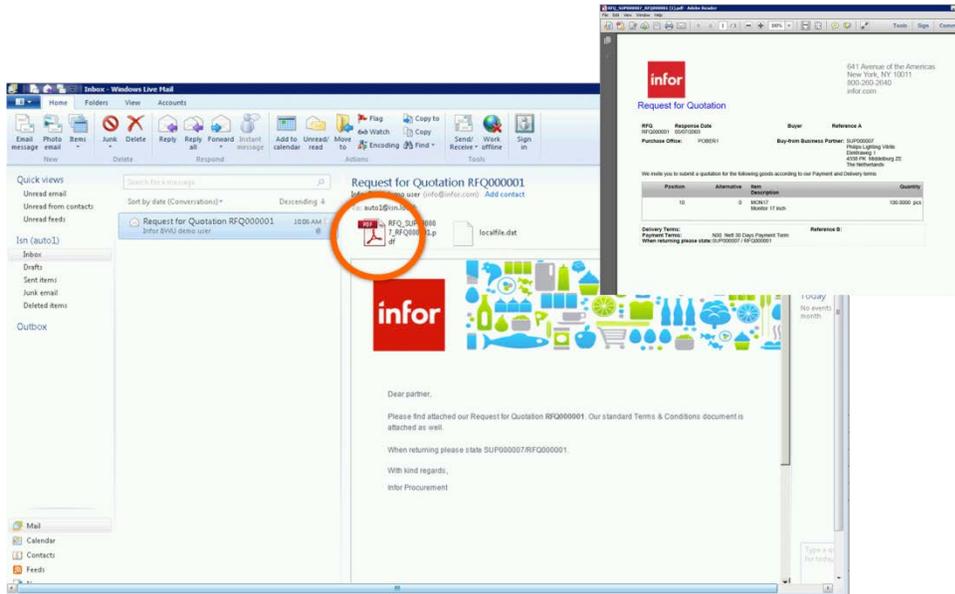
You can use Document Output Management to indicate the form layout and media report forms to use for distribution, for example, for invoicing. Because of statutory or customer-specific requirements, the invoice form layout and required media may differ on a customer by customer basis. Different rules for archiving of invoices send to customers may also exist. See these examples:

- US Government customers require the invoice electronically in XML, but you must keep a paper copy on a preprinted DD250 form in the archive.
- US commercial customers require the company default layout for the US. This layout has no Value Added Tax information. You can distribute these invoices by sending e-mails that include PDF attachments. You must also keep an electronic copy in the archive.
- European customers require a printed invoice with Value Added Tax information. You must also keep an electronic copy in the archive.

Similar rules may apply to comparable documents such as Statements of Account, Order Acknowledgements, and Quotations. Regardless of the document output rules, you may want to process invoices in a single batch process.

You can define rules for this information:

- Specify the report form layout to use based on the country and customer group attributes and their associated values, for example, Netherlands or USA, and Commercial or Government.
- Specify the distribution media, for example, paper, e-mail, electronically, or a combination of distribution media.
- Indicate whether copies for an electronic archive are required. If applicable, specify where to store the copies.



Customer-defined fields

You use customer-defined fields (CDFs) to add fields such as string fields or checkboxes on a form without making database or software code changes. With 10.3, you can also define enumerated lists and calculated fields for reporting purposes. You can also model conditional formatting rules on customer defined fields.

DEM authorization report

We added an Infor LN application to produce a report that provides all DEM and AMS user permission details in a consolidated view. The report is in the .xlsx format. You can pivot and filter the data to personalize the report to meet your business requirements. Previously, multiple reports had to be printed to obtain an overview of the DEM access rights of a role or user.

Reduced total cost of ownership

Table compression support

We added functionality that compresses Infor LN tables. This process reduces the amount of space that the data uses in the database, which reduces the storage costs of Infor LN data.

Parallel processing for database reconfiguration

In releases earlier than 10.2.1, parallel processing was not supported for the Infor LN database reconfiguration (bdbreconfig). In 10.3, feature pack upgrades will complete faster because of the support of parallel processing for database configuration.

Performance of Multi-language Data Enabling

You use the Multi-language Data Enabling feature to obtain data descriptions such as item descriptions. The performance of the multi-language data enabling feature has been improved in an Oracle database when you use index-organized tables.

Reduced total cost of ownership
