



papiNet

**Global Transaction Standards
for the Paper Supply Chain**

Planning Documentation

Papinet Standard - Version 2.10

April 2003

Planning Documentation - papiNet Standard - Version 2.10

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Message Documentation

The Planning Message

An Overview of the Planning Message

The purpose of the Planning message is to provide a tool for trading partners to exchange forecasted or planned information for a specific product or event within a specified timeframe. The message is designed to support a variety of business processes, which may include securing needed supplies or simply to exchange information.

The recipient of the message could use the Planning message to match to their understanding of the senders demand. In situations where lead times are very short, for example a Just-In-Time (JIT) arrangement, the intent is to facilitate the matching of supply to demand. This may include more detailed or timely information as opposed to other processes.

The Planning message can be used in a variety of ways:

- A supplier can communicate a production plan that would include purchase order and shipment detail information.
- A printer can communicate anticipated aggregated usage at a facility to aid the supplier to better plan logistics.
- The Planning message could release against a blanket purchase order or a contract to support various replenishment models or, situations where paper is produced to satisfy communicated demand without issuing a separate purchase order.
- Typically, trading partners send Planning messages on a frequency or event basis agreed between them.

For the purposes of the Planning message, a plan is:

- production of, requirements for, or delivery of a product
- aggregated in time-periods
- for a location or group of locations

Where:

- product defines the item for which the quantities are specified populated by different types of orders, job specifications, or planned shipments that consume the capacity
- time-period defines the time intervals for which quantities are specified
- location defines the physical point in the supply chain

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The Scope of Planning Message

The Planning message must include the following information:

- A Planning Process Type of either "Consumption", "Delivery Receipt", "Despatch", "Inventory", "Production", or "Sales"
- A Planning Message Number and Line Number for identification of the document and its lines.
- A Planning Issue Date for when this message was created.
- A Location Party
- Product or Downtime information
- A Planning Bucket that communicates the Time Period and Quantity
- A Bucket Type of either "Actual", "Budget", "Demand", or "Forecast".

The Planning message can communicate the following information:

- A plan for multiple products and locations by repeating the Planning Line Item.
- A plan for Multiple machines at each location by repeating the Planning Line Item.
- Product and manufacturing details such as width, diameter, pallet size, and rates.
- Details of the purchase orders, supplier orders, jobs, or loads that make up the plan or forecast.

Business Rules for Planning

General Planning Business Rules

The following table lists the business rules that apply to the Planning message.

Reference	Rule
PL001	Planning messages cannot be cancelled. Updates are sent as a new message that overwrites previous data based upon the combination of planning identifier, product, location, and time-period.
PL002	For a single planning line item the units of measure for Quantity must be the same.
PL003	The quantities and related information for a time-period are valid until updated by a future Planning message.
PL004	The location for which the plan applies is specified at the line item level.

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General Planning Structure Rules

The following is a list of structure rules that apply to the Planning Message.

Reference	Rule
PL005	A planning message can have multiple line items.
PL006	A planning message must reference either a Product or Downtime.

Processing the Planning Message

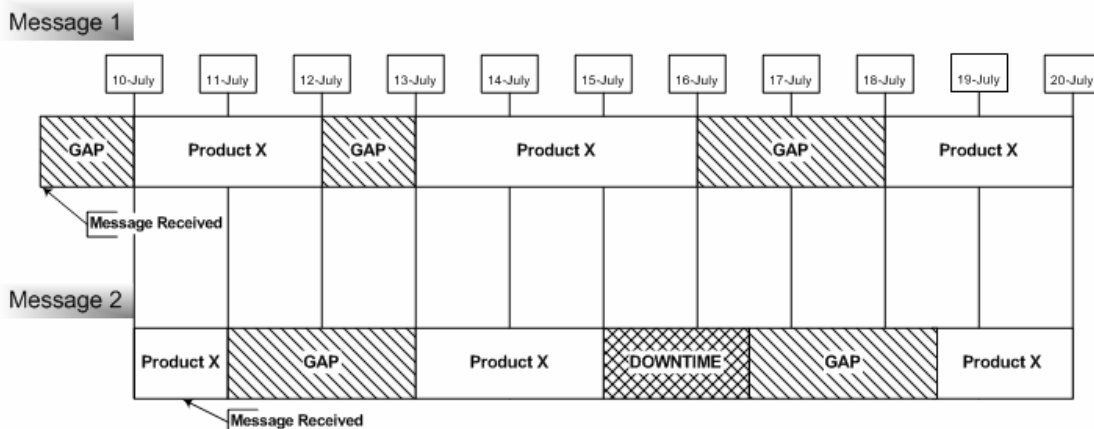
Prior to implementing business processes that require a Planning message, it is necessary for the parties involved to have already opened a dialogue and have a trading partner agreement (TPA) in place. Such an agreement would include frequency of messages, content detail, units of measure, etc.

The Planning message does not have an attribute to indicate if the message is new, updated, or cancelled. Because a production plan by its nature is updated and extended as time passes, every Planning message, for a given Planning Identifier, is considered to be an update that overlays the previous message.

Planning information is dynamic and ever changing. New combinations of the planning parameters will exist over time. The proper handling of these new combinations should occur. This allows the plan to grow and extend over time.

A typical planning process is illustrated below. It is important to note that:

- the time periods do not have to be of equal duration
- the time periods do not have to be contiguous
- the time periods cannot overlap



Message 1 contains three time-periods for when Product X is being manufactured. The trading partner is only interested in Product X, for this reason, there are gaps reported in the time-line where other products are manufactured. When Message 1 is received, the trading partner can extract the relevant data and ignore the rest.

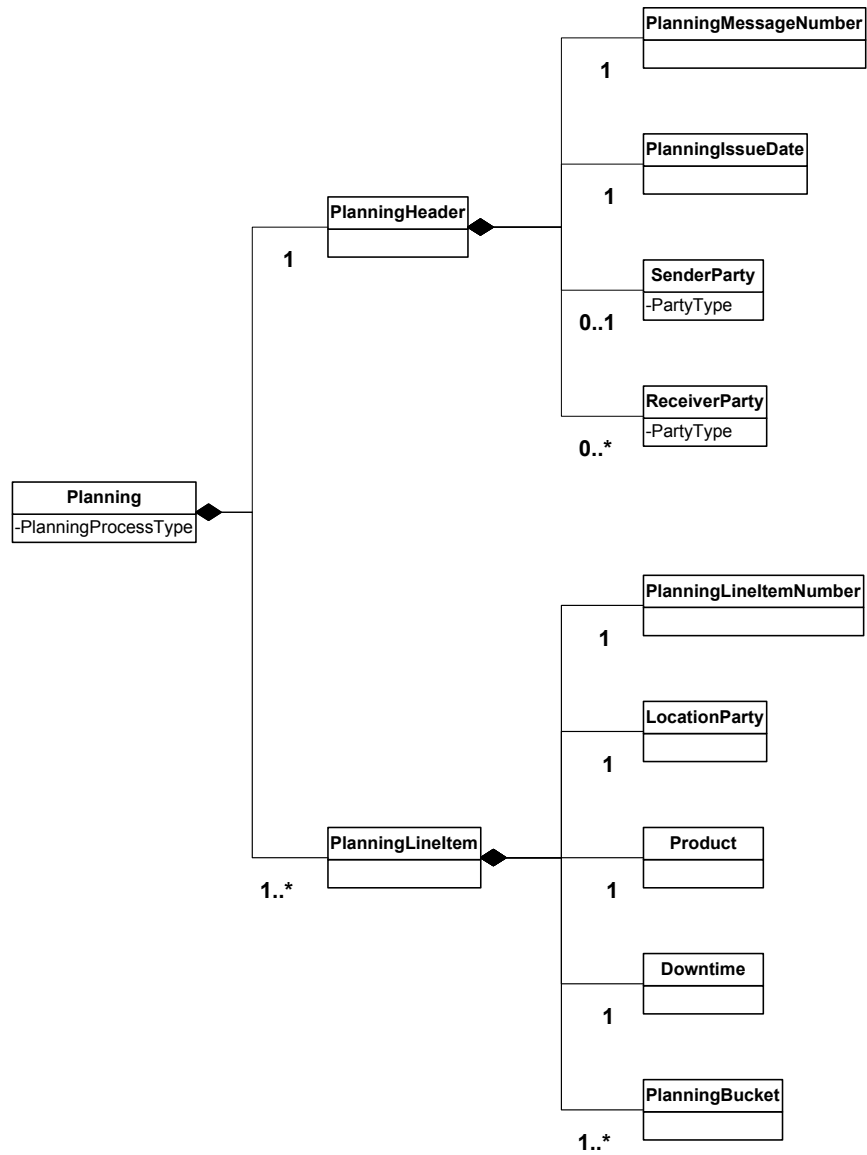
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A second message, Message 2, is sent to the trading partner with a changed production schedule. The message is initiated and received during a time-period where Product X is being produced. The sender of the message must include the start of the current time-period for producing Product X, even though it is in the past.

When the trading partner receives this message, they would delete from their planning process all references to time-periods commencing on or after 10 July (the first time-period in Message 2), and then process Message 2, creating new time-periods for producing Product X, and optionally one for the downtime indicated.

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High-Level UML Diagram of Planning



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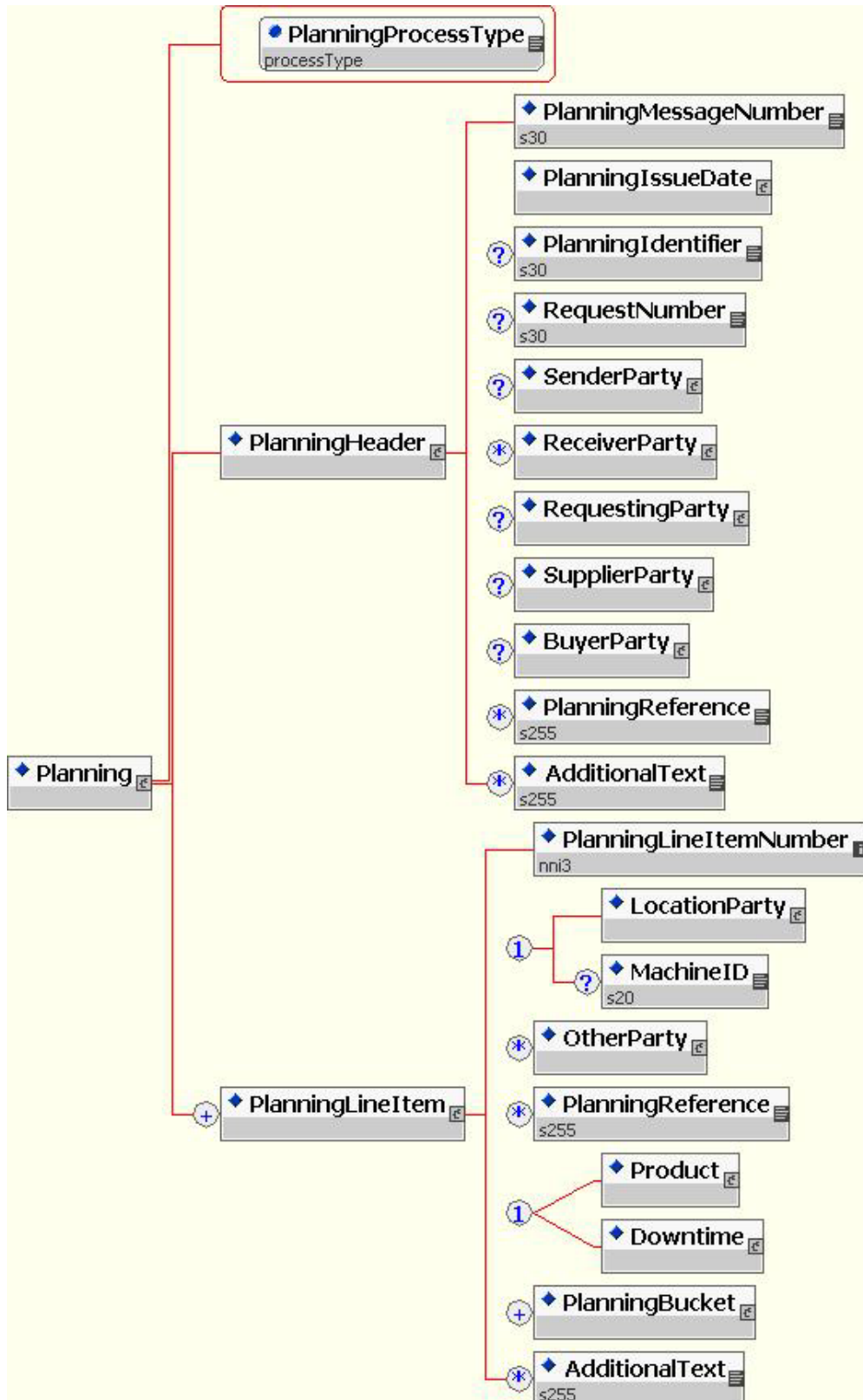
Overview of the Planning Structure

	Type	Required	Occurrence
Planning	Root	Required	Single
@PlanningProcessType	Attribute	Required	Single
PlanningHeader	Element	Required	Single
PlanningMessageNumber	Element	Required	Single
PlanningNumber	Element	Required	Single
PlanningIssueDate	Element	Required	Single
PlanningIdentifier	Element	Optional	Single
RequestNumber	Element	Optional	Single
SenderParty	Element	Required	Single
ReceiverParty	Element	Required	Multiple
RequestingParty	Element	Optional	Single
SupplierParty	Element	Optional	Single
BuyerParty	Element	Optional	Single
PlanningReference	Element	Optional	Multiple
AdditionalText	Element	Optional	Multiple
PlanningLineItem	Element	Required	Multiple
PlanningLineItemNumber	Element	Required	Single
LocationParty	Element	Required	Single
MachineID	Element	Optional	Single
OtherParty	Element	Optional	Multiple
PlanningReference	Element	Optional	Multiple
Product	Element	Required	Single
Downtime	Element	Required	Single
PlanningBucket	Element	Required	Multiple
AdditionalText	Element	Optional	Single

OR

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Graphical Representation of Planning



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Planning– Structure and Processing Logic

This section provides a detailed graphical view of the DTD structure. It also contains a review of the processing logic that is special to the Planning message and links to the common element and attribute glossary entries.

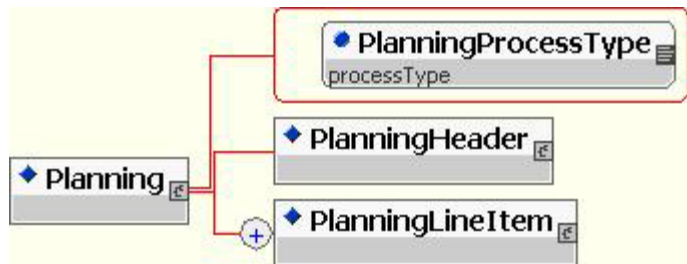
The graphical display of the DTD contains occurrence indicators that are XML standards. These indicators appear to the left of element boxes in DTD graphics, and they have the following meanings:

- (Blank) Required, single instance
- (+) Required, multiple instances
- (?) Optional, single instance
- (*) Optional, multiple instances

Planning Root

Planning does not have an attribute that indicates whether the document is an original or a copy. It does not matter how many times a Planning message is sent. Its purpose is to update the

receiver's planning or forecasting system upon each transmission whether it is an original, revised, or reissued Planning message.



The Planning also contains the following attribute:

- PlanningProcessType
 - ◇ Consumption
 - ◇ DeliveryReceipt
 - ◇ Despatch
 - ◇ Inventory
 - ◇ Production
 - ◇ Sales

The Planning also contains the following elements:

- [PlanningHeader](#)
- [PlanningLineItem](#)

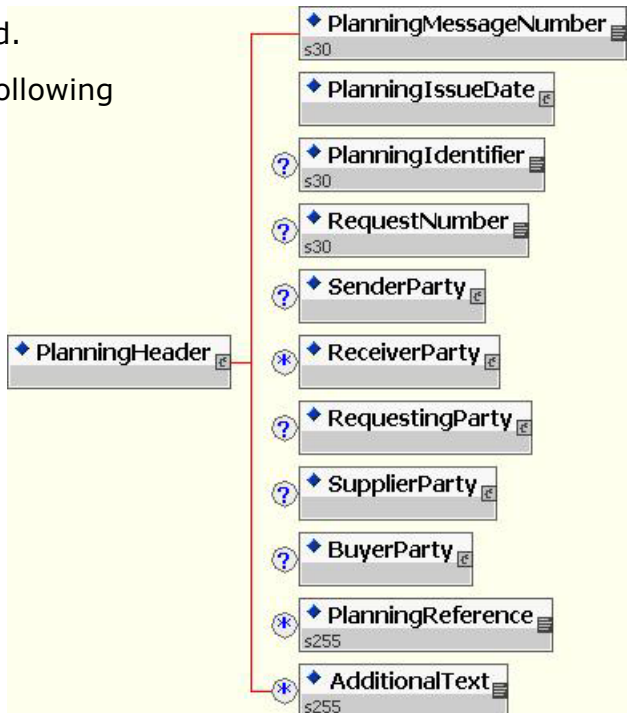
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PlanningHeader

A single PlanningHeader is required.

The PlanningHeader contains the following elements:

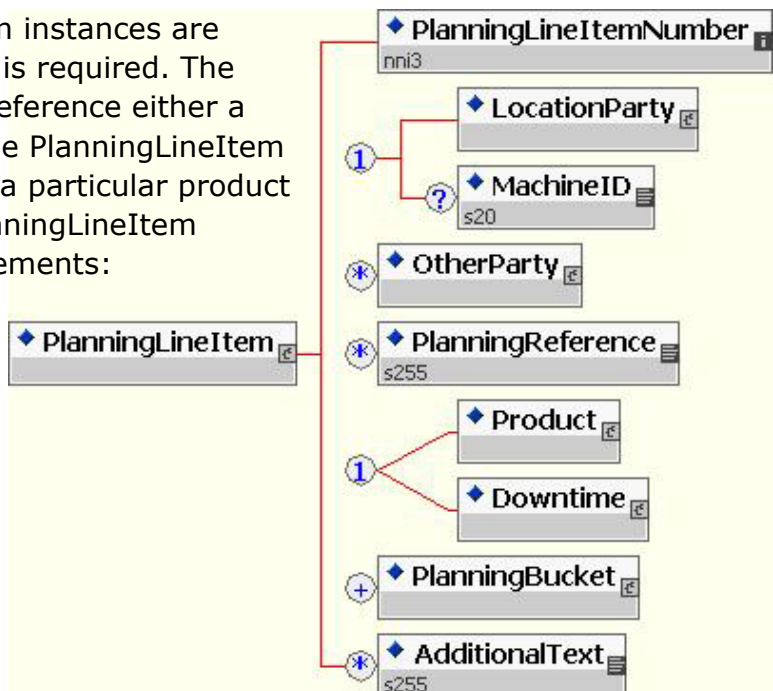
- [PlanningMessageNumber](#)
- [PlanningIssueDate](#)
- [PlanningIdentifier](#)
- [RequestNumber](#)
- [SenderParty](#)
- [ReceiverParty](#)
- [RequestingParty](#)
- [SupplierParty](#)
- [BuyerParty](#)
- [PlanningReference](#)
- [AdditionalText](#)



PlanningLineItem

Multiple PlanningLineItem instances are allowed and at least one is required. The PlanningLineItem must reference either a Product or Downtime. The PlanningLineItem presents information for a particular product or downtime event. PlanningLineItem contains the following elements:

- [Planning-LineItemNumber](#)
- [LocationParty](#)
- [MachineID](#)
- [OtherParty](#)
- [PlanningReference](#)
- [Product](#)
- [Downtime](#)
- [PlanningBucket](#)
- [AdditionalText](#)



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Common Definition References - Elements

AdditionalText

A text field that is used to communicate information not previously defined or for special instructions. To be used only for circumstances not covered by specific elements. This element is repeatable and limited to the number of characters that would normally fit across a page.

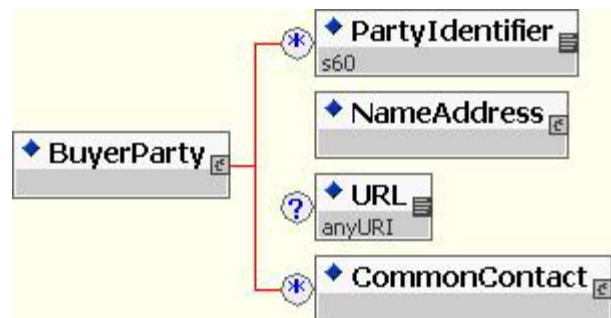


BuyerParty

The organisation or legal entity authorised to issue the purchase order. See [Party](#) for structure.

BuyerParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)



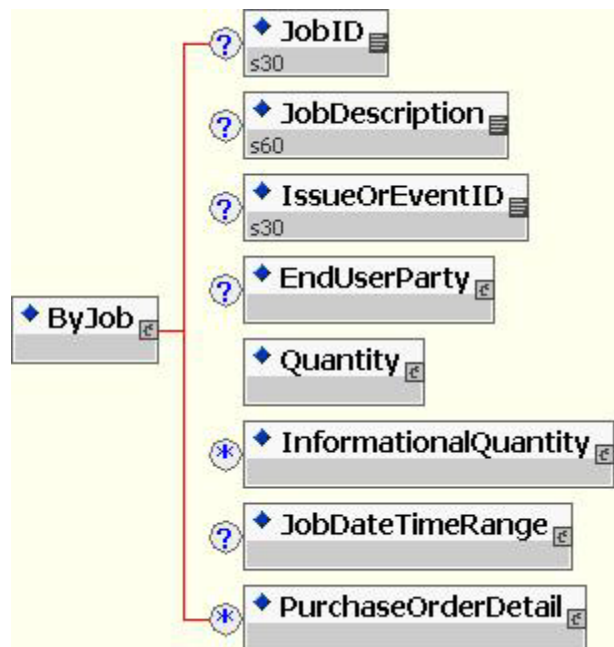
Refer to [Party](#) for additional information

ByJob

Multiple ByJob instances are allowed.

ByJob contains the following elements:

- JobId
- JobTitle
- IssueOrEventID
- EndUserParty
- Quantity
- InformationalQuantity
- JobDateTimeRange
- PurchaseOrderDetail



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ByLoad

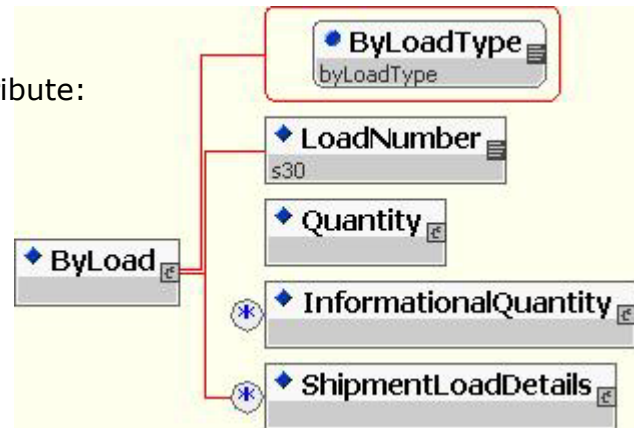
ByLoad instances are allowed.

ByLoad contains the following attribute:

- ByLoadType
 - ✧ Forecast
 - ✧ Shipment

ByLoad contains the following elements:

- LoadNumber
- Quantity
- InformationalQuantity
- ShipmentLoadDetails

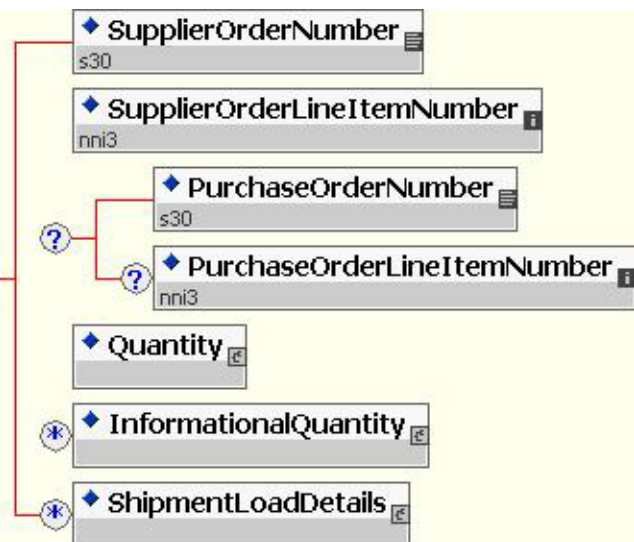


BySupplierOrder

Multiple BySupplierOrder instances are allowed.

BySupplierOrder contains the following elements:

- SupplierOrderNumber
- Supplier-Order-LineItem-Number
- PurchaseOrderNumber
- PurchaseOrderLineItem-Number
- Quantity
- InformationalQuantity
- ShipmentLoadDetails



Downtime

An element used to communicate when equipment is not available for manufacturing purposes.



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LocationParty

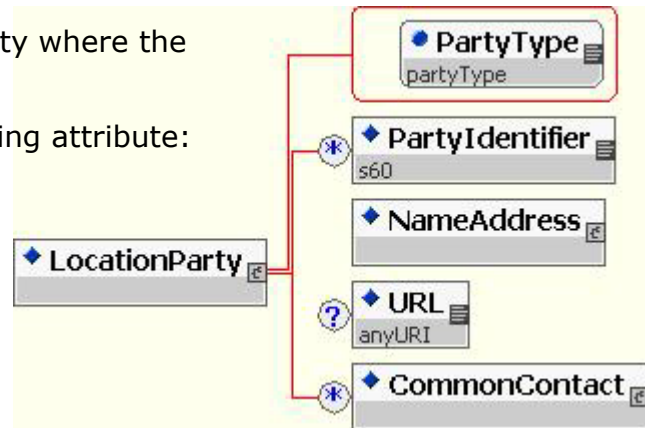
The organization or business entity where the product event take place.

LocationParty contains the following attribute:

- [PartyType](#)

It also contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)



LocationParty is based on the [Party](#) element group.

MachineID

An identifier assigned to the particular machine being referenced. For example, a machine could be a paper machine, an off-line coater, a sheeter, or a printing press. The particular machine being referenced will be determined by the business event being supported.

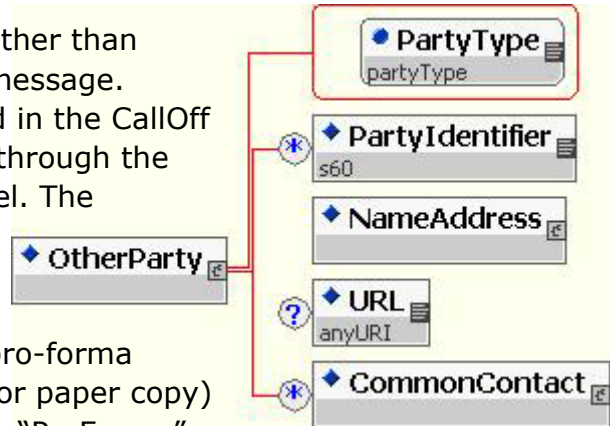


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OtherParty

An organisation or business entity other than those specifically detailed within a message.

- CallOff - If a carrier is specified in the CallOff message, this should be done through the CarrierParty on the header level. The PartyType "Carrier" should not be used.
- Invoice - The seller may generate multiple copies of a pro-forma invoice and a copy (electronic or paper copy) sent to the OtherParty that has "ProForma" assigned to the PartyType attribute.



OtherParty contains the [PartyType](#) attribute.

OtherParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)
 - ✧ Refer to [Party](#) for additional information

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PlanningBucket

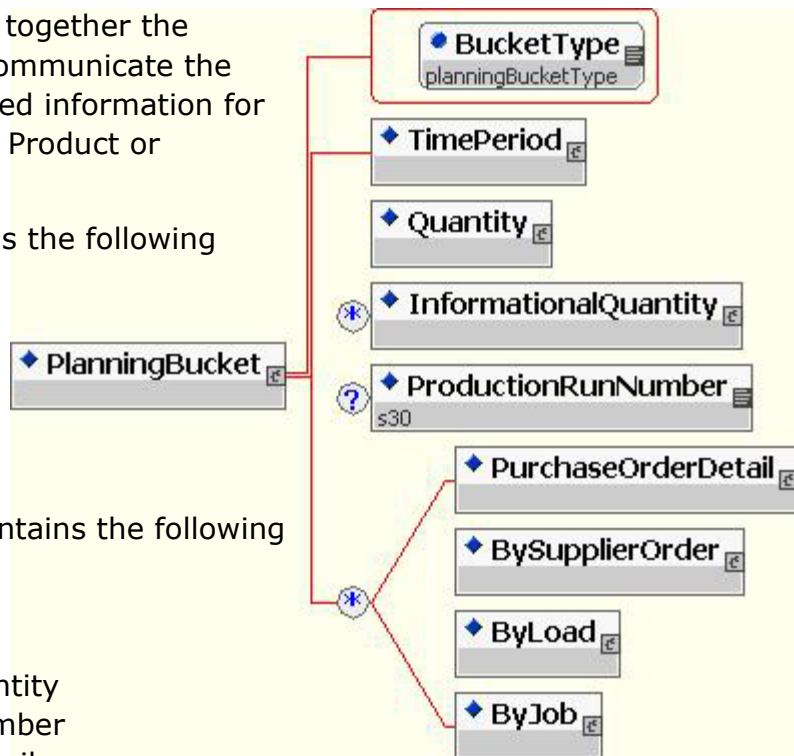
PlanningBucket groups together the elements required to communicate the time and quantity related information for the parent item (either Product or Downtime).

PlanningBucket contains the following attribute:

- BucketType
 - ◇ Actual
 - ◇ Budget
 - ◇ Demand
 - ◇ Forecast

PlanningBucket also contains the following elements:

- TimePeriod
- Quantity
- InformationalQuantity
- ProductionRunNumber
- PurchaseOrderDetail
- BySupplierOrder
- By Load
- ByJob



PlanningIdentifier

An identifier that communicates the scope or content of the planning message. This field is used to communicate which sub-set of planning information is being maintained.



PlanningLineItemNumber

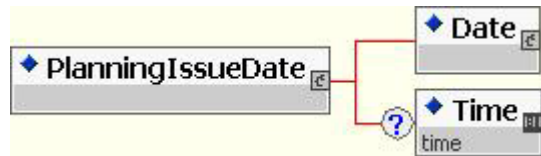
A sequential number that uniquely identifies the PlanningLineItemNumber.



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PlanningIssueDate

The date and time this version of the Planning data was issued.



PlanningMessageNumber

A unique identifier assigned to the Planning message assigned by the issuer that makes this Planning unique. Subsequent Planning messages with updates will use this same PlanningMessageNumber.



PlanningReference

An element detailing relevant references



pertaining to the Planning message. Allowed values for ReferenceType are:

- ContractLineNumber
- ContractNumber
- CustomerJobNumber
- CustomerJobTitle
- CustomerReferenceNumber
- MillOrderNumber
- PurchaseOrderNumber
- PurchaseOrderLineItemNumber
- SupplierReferenceNumber
- SupplierVoyageNumber
- Other

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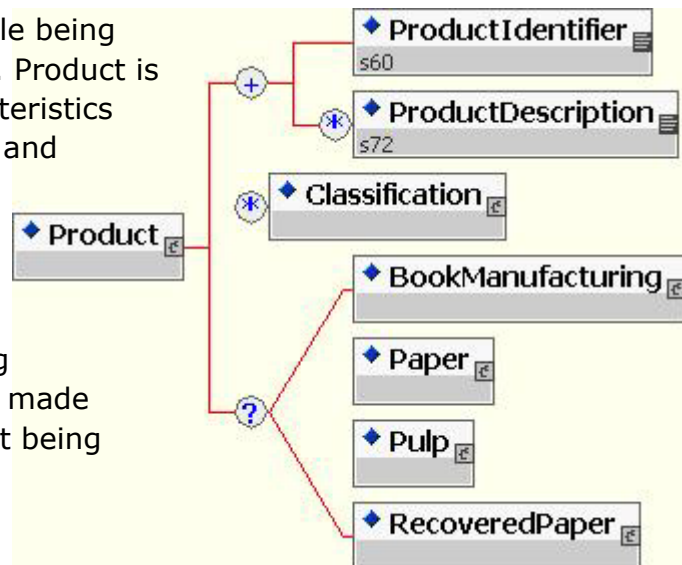
Product

A group item defining the article being ordered and its characteristics. Product is used to specify product characteristics organized by ProductIdentifier and Classification.

- [ProductIdentifier](#)
- [ProductDescription](#)
- [Classification](#)

A choice of one of the following "market-segment" elements is made based upon the type of product being ordered.

- [BookManufacturing](#)
- [Paper](#)
- [Pulp](#)
- [RecoveredPaper](#)



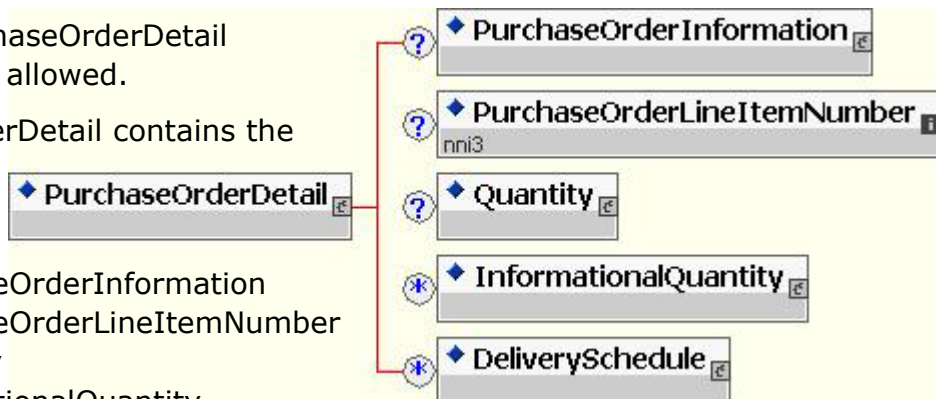
Pulp and Paper are the only products whose characteristics and conversion features have been implemented in papiNet. Recovered Paper and Book Manufacturing are in process and additional product types are under consideration based upon user input.

PurchaseOrderDetail

Multiple PurchaseOrderDetail instances are allowed.

PurchaseOrderDetail contains the following elements:

- PurchaseOrderInformation
- PurchaseOrderLineItemNumber
- Quantity
- InformationalQuantity
- DeliverySchedule



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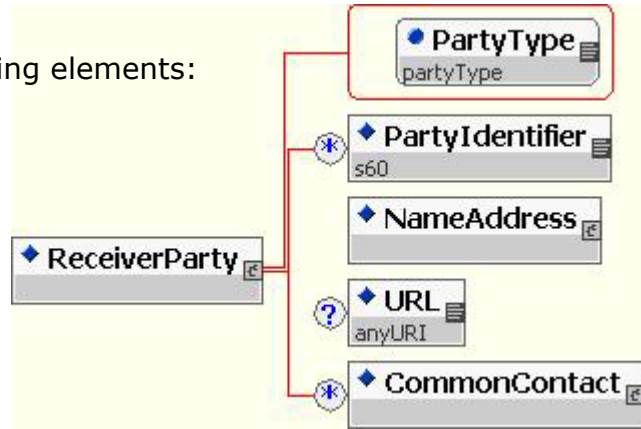
ReceiverParty

The party for whom the information (message) is intended, typed by the attribute [PartyType](#).

ReceiverParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)

Refer to [Party](#) (in the Glossary) for additional information.



RequestNumber

A unique tracking number specifically identifying this InfoRequest message to the originator.



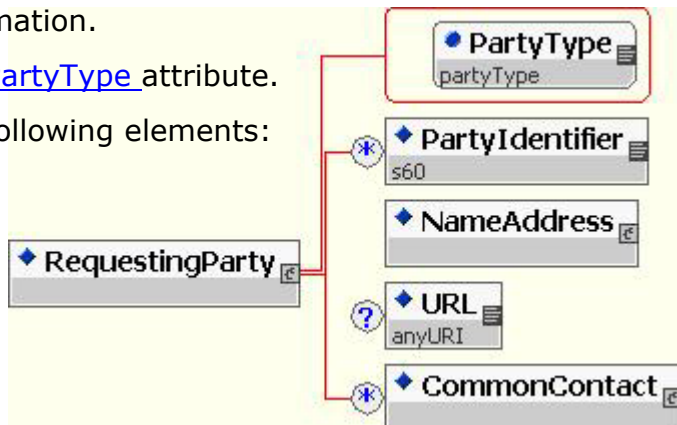
RequestingParty

The party requesting the information.

RequestingParty contains the [PartyType](#) attribute.

RequestingParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)



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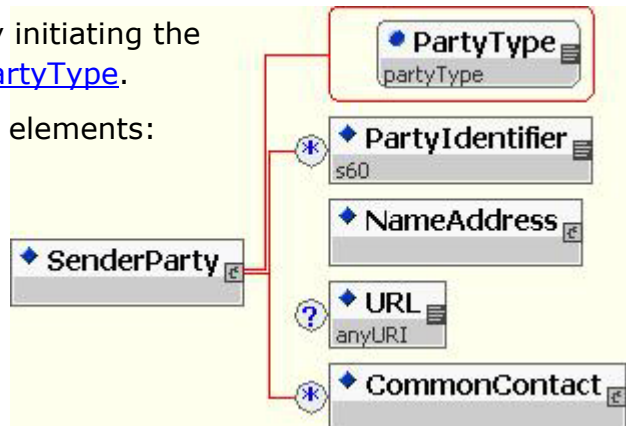
SenderParty

The organisation or business entity initiating the message, typed by the attribute [PartyType](#).

SenderParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)

Refer to [Party](#) (in the Glossary) for additional information.



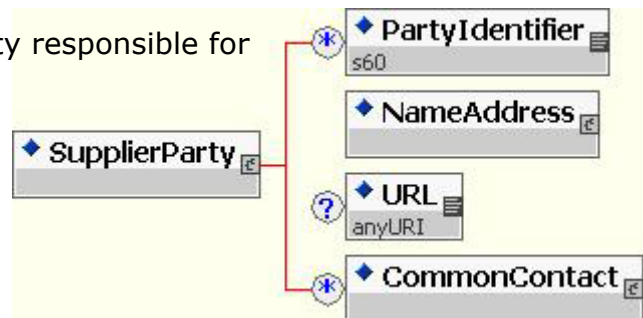
SupplierParty

The organisation or business entity responsible for providing the product.

SupplierParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)

Refer to [Party](#) for additional information



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Common Definition References – Attributes

PlanningProcessType

Used in:

- PlanningReference

Choices:

- Consumption
- DeliveryReceipt
- Despatch
- Inventory
- Production
- Sales

PlanningReferenceType

Used in:

- PlanningReference

Choices:

- ContractLineNumber
- ContractNumber
- CustomerJobNumber
- CustomerJobTitle
- CustomerReferenceNumber
- MillOrderLineItemNumber
- MillOrderNumber
- PurchaseOrderNumber
- PurchaseOrderLineItemNumber
- SupplierReferenceNumber
- SupplierVoyageNumber
- Other

referenceType

Provides a contextual explanation of the specific reference identifier

- **AccountNumber** - The unique reference number given to a financial account of the party involved in the transaction.
- **Author** - Name of the author of the product or book.
- **AudioVideoSelectionNumber** – Unique number given to every audio master. Used by duplicators and replicators.
- **BillOfLadingNumber** - The unique reference number given to a bill of lading document given to the carrier transporting the product; the bill

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of lading is a legal document that lists all the products that are being transported.

- **BookLanguage** – Language of the text of the book.
- **BuyerBudgetCenter** – Buyers internal cost-centre identifier.
- **BuyerClaimNumber** – A number assigned by the buyer to track their claim.
- **BuyerDivisionIdentifier** – Buyer’s internal division identifier.
- **BuyerImprint** – Identifies which publisher’s imprint to which this product belongs.
- **BuyerRetailPrice** – Cover price of the finished product.
- **CallOffLineItemNumber** – The specific line item number for the Call-Off.
- **CallOffNumber** - The unique reference number given to a call-off message. The call-off number of a previously sent call-off message can be referenced. For example, a seller can refer to a call-off number in a delivery message.
- **CIMNumber** - The unique reference number given to an international freight document for rail transport.
- **CMRNumber** - The unique reference number given to an international freight document for road transport.
- **ComplaintNumber** – The reference number associated with a complaint.
- **ComplaintResponseNumber** – The reference number associated with a complaint response.
- **ContractLineNumber** - A particular line number of a contract. Note: To reference a contract line number, the seller or buyer must include a clear reference to the corresponding contract elsewhere in the message.
- **ContractNumber** - The unique reference number given to a mutual commercial/trading agreement between a buyer and a seller. The agreement can cover a quote, a bid, a contract, pricing, invoicing, and/or payment terms.
- **ConvertingReportNumber** – An identifier used to communicate which converting report is being referred to.
- **Copyright** – The year of publication copyright.
- **CreditDebitNoteNumber** – The number of the referenced Credit or Debit Note.
- **CustomerBookingNumber** – The customer’s number for the transit booking used to reference lines to be co-loaded on the same transport.
- **CustomerJobNumber** – an identifier for a specific job or task to which the forecast data is to apply, along with location and item.
- **CustomerJobTitle** – a name of a specific job or task to which the forecast data is to apply, along with location and item.

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- **CustomerReferenceNumber** - A unique informational reference number passed on from the buyer to the seller. This number is meaningful only to the buyer.
- **DeliveryBookingNumber** - A number issued by the customer to schedule deliveries at their site.
- **DeliveryLocation** - The location to which product is to be delivered.
- **DespatchInformationNumber** -
- **DespatchInstructionNumber** - The unique reference number of the despatch instruction document. For example the despatch instructions sent from the mill to the warehouse.
- **Edition** - Buyer's description of the version of the product edition. For example in book manufacturing values might be 2nd, Texas, Revised.
- **EndCallOffDate** - The last date that a call-off can be placed.
- **FormType** - type of printed signature. For book manufacturing, could be web, sheet, folded and gathered sig.
- **FromPurchaseOrderNumber** - The purchase order that is used as the source of information.
- **GoodsReceiptNumber** - The number of the goods receipt transaction that is being referred to.
- **IndentOrderNumber** - A unique reference number given to an order, which is to be delivered directly to the buyer's own customer (typically a paper merchant). The reference value is passed from the buyer to the seller and the information content is meaningful only to the buyer.
- **InitialShipmentAdviceNumber** - The unique reference number given to an initial shipment advice message. The number of a previously sent initial shipment advice message can be referenced. For example, a seller can refer to an initial shipment advice number in a delivery message.
- **IntraStatNumber** The unique reference number given to product groups by the international authority Intrastat for statistical purposes. This number must be on the invoice when importing or exporting goods.
- **ISBN10** - 10 digit ISBN code without dashes
- **ISBN10Dash** - 10 digit ISBN code with dashes
- **ISBN13** - 13 digit ISBN code.
- **ISODocumentReference** -- A unique ISO 9002 / 9001 document identifier.
- **IssueEvent** - A task, or other type of event, related to the creation of an issue of a publication.
- **JobNumber** - An identifier for a step in the production, publication, or manufacturing process. Usually a job has as its scope the amount of work performed by a defined resource (person or equipment).

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- **LotIdentifier** – A unique code used to identify a grouping of product with one set of quality statistics common to all members of that group.
- **MarketplaceReferenceNumber** – A number used by the marketplace to identify the information.
- **MasterBillOfLading** - The unique reference number given to a master bill of lading document, which contains multiple bills of lading. This is a legal document given to the carrier that transports the goods to multiple customers, each of which then receive a unique bill of lading document.
- **MasterContractNumber** – Contract number that is broader in terms of doing business between partners which for the book industry may, or may not include pricing.
- **MillOrderLineItemNumber** – The line number associated with the Mill Order Number.
- **MillOrderNumber** - The unique reference number created by the mill to identify a specific lot of paper with the same paper characteristics. This number may be used to identify a mill's internal order number, corresponding to all, or part of a buyer's purchase order.
- **MillsSalesOfficeNumber** – The number used to identify the Mill's sales office.
- **OrderPartyReferenceNumber** – Reference number of the original order party.
- **OriginalComplaintResponseNumber** - Reference number of the original ComplaintResponse.
- **OriginalDeliveryNumber** - The unique reference number given to a delivery message number sent previously that has been replaced in the meantime.
- **OriginalGoodsReceiptNumber** – The original unique identifier of the GoodsReceipt that is to be replaced.
- **OriginalInvoiceNumber** - The unique reference number given to an invoice message number sent previously that has been replaced in the meantime.
- **OriginalPurchaseOrderNumber** - The unique reference number given to a purchase order message number sent previously that has been replaced (through amendment or cancellation) in the meantime.
- **OriginalUsageNumber** – The unique reference number given to a usage message previously sent that has been replaced (through amendment or cancellation) in the meantime.
- **Other** - Used for any other reference that is not covered by this attribute list.
- **PackageNumber** - The unique reference number given to a manufacturer's product packaging designation.
- **PriceContractNumber** – Contract number that is specific to pricing.

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- **PriceList** – The number used to identify the price list.
- **PrintingNumber** – Buyer’s reference to the sequential print run number.
- **PubName** – The publication name.
- **PubNumber** – The publication number.
- **PupilsTeachers** – Description of the pupils/teachers edition specific to educational book products.
- **PurchaseOrderLineItemNumber** – a sequential number that uniquely identifies the purchase order line item.
- **PurchaseOrderNumber** - The unique reference number given to a purchase order message. The purchase order number of a previously sent order can be referenced. For example, a seller can refer to a purchase order number in an invoice message.
- **ReleaseNumber** - The unique sequential number given to the release of a reservation order, a contract, or a blanket order. Note: To reference a release number, the buyer or seller must have clearly referenced the corresponding purchase order elsewhere in the message.
- **RFQLineItemNumber** – The number used to identify the RFQ line item.
- **RFQNumber** – The identifier of the RFQ. Usually provided when opening a purchase order that is derived from a request for quote (RFQ).
- **RunNumber** - The unique reference number given to a paper-manufacturing slot on the mill production line (for example, paper machine or sheet cutter). Paper for several orders is manufactured in one run before resetting the machines for new manufacturing results.
- **SchoolGrade** – Grade level indicator of the book product, specific to educational text books such as grade 3. (K=Kindergarten, 1 through 12, CO=College)
- **SchoolGradeLevel** – Further definition of the Grade level of the book product, specific to educational text books such as grade 3 level A.
- **ShippingInstructionsLineItemNumber** – Line number reference of the shipping instruction for book shipments.
- **ShippingInstructionsNumber** – Sequential message number of the shipping instruction.
- **SpecificationReferenceNumber** – Buyer’s version number of the book specification.
- **StockOrderNumber** - The unique reference number given to an order, which is to be delivered to the buyer’s designated stock location (typically a paper merchant). The reference value is passed from the buyer to the supplier and the information content is meaningful only to the buyer.

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- **SupplierCallOffNumber** – A number assigned by the supplier to the call-off created by the customer.
- **SupplierClaimNumber** – The number assigned by the supplier to identify a claim.
- **SupplierReferenceNumber** - The unique reference number created by the seller in response to a purchase order. This number, sent in the seller's order confirmation message, can correspond to all or part of a mill order number versus a run number.
- **SupplierVoyageNumber** - The unique seller's reference number (own internal code) given to a voyage, not the port authority's number.
- **Title** – Proper title of a book product.
- **TitleAlias** – Buyer supplied title description for book products, usually used for security purposes.
- **ToPurchaseOrderNumber** – The destination of purchase order information.
- **UniversalProductIdentifier** – Unique identifier for the book, component of a book product, and many other products.
- **UsageNumber** – The number used to identify the Usage activity being referred to.
- **VendorReferenceNumber** – A unique number created by the Vendor for the information.
- **WarehouseDeliveryNumber** – Alternate delivery number when the warehouse uses secondary documents to manage despatch, e.g. Third Party managed warehouse with their own system.

Additional Information for Planning Message

Use of Planning Reference for job related information.

By using a common PlanningReference to specify a job title and repeating PlanningLineItem with different products, the Planning message could specify the bill of materials for the particular job.

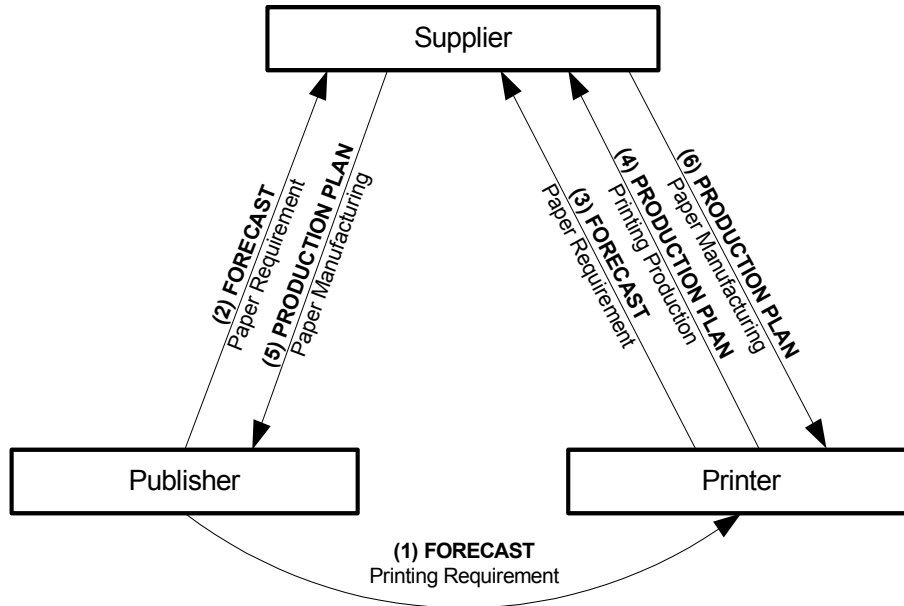
A Planning example:

- PlanningLineItem
 - ◇ ReferenceType = JobId + IssueOrEventID
 - ◇ PlanningReference = "Shakespeare's Compleat Works"
 - ◇ Product ProductIdentifier is OldEnglishBookPaper
- PlanningLineItem
 - ◇ ReferenceType = JobId + IssueOrEventID
 - ◇ PlanningReference = Shakespeare's Compleat Works
 - ◇ Product ProductIdentifier is MottledBookCover
- PlanningLineItem
 - ◇ ReferenceType = JobId + IssueOrEventID

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- ◇ PlanningReference = Shakespeare's Compleat Works
- ◇ Product ProductIdentifier is BlackInk

Graphical Representation of a Replenishment Model Process using the Planning Message



Transaction	Supplier	Publisher	Printer	Comment
Forecast (1)		→	⊙	Publisher sends a printing requirement forecast to several printers for the jobs they plan to print. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forecast would include only the jobs planned to be printed by the printer receiving the forecast.

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Transaction	Supplier	Publisher	Printer	Comment
Forecast (2)	◎	←		<p>Publisher sends paper requirement forecast to several suppliers for the jobs they plan to print.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forecast might include jobs for several printers. • The forecast only includes the paper requirements from the suppliers receiving the forecast
Forecast (3)	◎		←	<p>Printer sends paper requirement forecast to supplier for the jobs they are planning to print.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forecast might include jobs for several publishers.
Production Plan (4)	◎		←	<p>Printer sends a printing production plan to the supplier about the jobs they are planning to print.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production plan might include jobs for several publishers and jobs where the printers order paper for their own jobs. • The production plan only includes the jobs where the supplier receiving the production plan supplies the paper. • The production plan is more accurate than the forecast.

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Transaction	Supplier	Publisher	Printer	Comment
Production Plan (5)	→		⊙	The supplier sends a paper manufacturing production plan to the publisher.
Production Plan (6)	→	⊙		The supplier sends paper manufacturing production plan to printer.

Pointers for possible collaboration agreements:

- Frequency of Planning messages or triggers that cause the Planning message to be issued.
- Planning horizon, e.g. how far out does the Planning go.
- Planning period size, e.g. daily, weekly, or monthly.
- The process type, product, location, and identifier combinations that define the context of the Planning data.

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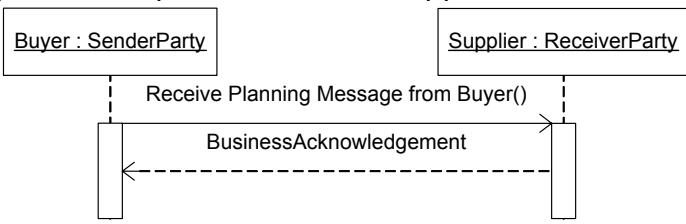
Planning Business Use Cases

Listing of Business Use Cases

<u>Scenario A</u>	Single Location Forecast
<u>Scenario B</u>	Multiple Location Forecast
<u>Scenario C</u>	Production Plan with Gaps
<u>Scenario D</u>	Production Plan with Downtime
<u>Scenario E</u>	Forecast with Job Run Rates
<u>Scenario F</u>	Publisher, Printer, and Supplier Rolling Plan
<u>Scenario G</u>	Rolling Plan with Demand and Forecast
<u>Scenario H</u>	Mill Production Plan More detailed than original forecast.

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Scenario A - Single Location Forecast

Message	Planning
Type	Forecast
Business Scenario	<p>A Buyer sends an annual forecast to a paper supplier for three grades of product. Each grade includes quarterly projections for product consumption. The product will be shipped to one location.</p>  <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Buyer as Buyer : SenderParty participant Supplier as Supplier : ReceiverParty Buyer->>Supplier: Receive Planning Message from Buyer() Supplier-->>Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	The annual forecast is placed in the supplier's ERP system.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Trigger	The annual planning process triggers the planning message that is sent with forecasted values.
Step 1	<p>The buyer updates their production plan and sends the Planning Message to their supplier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a total of three line items, one for each grade. • Each grade has four buckets of data, one for each quarter. <pre> <PlanningLineItem> <PlanningLineItemNumber>001</PlanningLineItemNumber> <LocationParty PartyType = "PrinterFacility"> <PartyIdentifier PartyIdentifierType = "DunsNumber">999999999</PartyIdentifier> <NameAddress> <Name1>Location #1</Name1> </NameAddress> </LocationParty> <Product> <ProductIdentifier Agency = "Supplier" ProductIdentifierType = "GradeCode">Grade 1</ProductIdentifier> </Product> <PlanningBucket BucketType = "Forecast"> <TimePeriod> <DateTimeRange> <DateTimeFrom> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>01</Month><Day>01</Day> </pre>

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	<pre> </Date> </DateTimeFrom> <DateTimeTo> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>03</Month><Day>31</Day> </Date> </DateTimeTo> </DateTimeRange> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType = "GrossWeight"> <Value UOM = "Ton">2000</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> <PlanningBucket BucketType = "Forecast"> <TimePeriod> <DateTimeRange> <DateTimeFrom> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>04</Month><Day>01</Day> </Date> </DateTimeFrom> <DateTimeTo> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>06</Month><Day>31</Day> </Date> </DateTimeTo> </DateTimeRange> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType = "GrossWeight"> <Value UOM = "Ton">1500</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> ... </pre>
Results	<p>The supplier stores the information in their system. The supplier uses the information to update their own production forecast, now knowing product will be required.</p>

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Scenario B - Multiple Location Forecast

Message	Planning
Type	Forecast
Business Scenario	<p>A publisher has planned for paper consumption for the next year in quarterly buckets. This plan is for the multiple printer locations to which the paper will be sent. The publisher sends the plan to the paper manufacturer by paper grade.</p> <p>Using this information the paper manufacturer can plan their manufacturing and delivery of the various grades.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant P as Publisher : SenderParty participant S as Supplier : ReceiverParty Note over S: Forecast of quarterly paper requirements by printer location P->>S: Receive Planning Message from Publisher() S-->>P: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre> </div>
Outcome	A Planning Message is generated by the publisher's system and received into the paper manufacturer's system.
Initiator	Publisher
Receiver	Paper Manufacturer
Trigger	Publisher quarterly planning process
Step 1	The publisher executes their quarterly planning process to determine paper requirements by paper grade.
Step 2	<p>The publisher sends the plan to the paper manufacturer via the Planning message.</p> <pre> <Planning xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation = "file://PlanningV2R10.xsd" PlanningProcessType = "Consumption" PlanningProcessType = "Forecast"> <PlanningHeader> <PlanningMessageNumber>9870987</PlanningMessageNumber> <PlanningIssueDate> <Date> <Year>2002</Year><Month>12</Month><Day>03</Day> </Date> </PlanningIssueDate> <PlanningIdentifier>Plan ABC</PlanningIdentifier> <SenderParty PartyType = "Buyer"> <PartyIdentifier PartyIdentifierType = "DunsNumber">876543210</PartyIdentifier> </pre>

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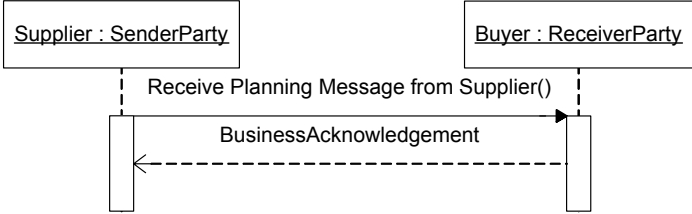
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</NameAddress>
</SenderParty>
<SupplierParty>
<PartyIdentifier PartyIdentifierType =
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/PlanningHeader>
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</Date>
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</TimePeriod>
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</PlanningBucket>
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	<pre> </PlanningLineItem> <PlanningLineItem> <PlanningLineItemNumber>002</PlanningLineItemNumber> <LocationParty PartyType = "PrinterFacility"> <PartyIdentifier PartyIdentifierType = "DunsNumber">888888888</PartyIdentifier> <NameAddress> <Name1>Location #2</Name1> </NameAddress> </LocationParty> <Product> <ProductIdentifier Agency = "Supplier" ProductIdentifierType = "ManufacturingGradeName">Grade 3</ProductIdentifier> </Product> <PlanningBucket BucketType = "Forecast"> <TimePeriod> <DateTimeRange> <DateTimeFrom> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>10</Month><Day>01</Day> </Date> /DateTimeFrom> <DateTimeTo> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>12</Month><Day>31</Day> </Date> /DateTimeTo> </DateTimeRange> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType = "GrossWeight"> <Value UOM = "Ton">561</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> </PlanningLineItem> </Planning> </pre>
Step 3	The paper manufacturer stores the information from the Planning message in their system.
Results	The paper manufacturer stores the information in their system. They use the information to update their own production plan, now knowing what paper grades will be required by the publisher and approximately when.

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Scenario C - Production Plan with Gaps

Message	Planning
Type	Plan
Business Scenario	<p>A supplier reports the production plan to buyer.</p>  <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Supplier as Supplier : SenderParty participant Buyer as Buyer : ReceiverParty Supplier->>Buyer: Receive Planning Message from Supplier() Buyer-->>Supplier: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	A Planning Message is generated by the Supplier's system and received into the Buyer's system.
Initiator	Supplier
Receiver	Buyer
Trigger	The buyer requests product with InfoRequest message. Reporting period needed.
Step 1	Supplier records a Planning Message into their system then sends it to the Buyer. At a minimum, all required elements and corresponding attributes are recorded.
Results	The Customer responds with a BusinessAcknowledgement message after the Planning Message has been accepted into the Customer's system.
	<pre> <Planning xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation = "file://PlanningV2R10.xsd" PlanningProcessType = "Production" PlanningProcessType = "Plan"> <PlanningHeader> <PlanningMessageNumber>18890</PlanningMessageNum ber> <PlanningIssueDate> <Date> <Year>2002</Year><Month>12</Month><Day>05</Day> </Date> </PlanningIssueDate> <PlanningIdentifier>217710</PlanningIdentifier> </PlanningHeader> <PlanningLineItem> <PlanningLineNumber>001</PlanningLineItemNumbe r> <LocationParty PartyType = "Seller"> <NameAddress> <Name1>Worldwide Paper Company</Name1> </pre>

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<Address1>Mill 1221</Address1>
<City>Stockholm</City>
<Country ISOCountryCode = "SE">Sweden</Country>
  </NameAddress>
  </LocationParty>
  <Product>
    <ProductIdentifier Agency = "Supplier" ProductIdentifierType =
      "ManufacturingGradeName">Coated Product X</ProductIdentifier>
  </Product>
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    <TimePeriod PeriodType = "Period">
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  <DateTimeFrom>
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  <DateTimeTo>
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    </Date>
  </DateTimeTo>
</DateTimeRange>
  </TimePeriod>
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  </Quantity>
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    <TimePeriod>
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  <DateTimeFrom>
    <Date>
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    </Date>
  </DateTimeFrom>
  <DateTimeTo>
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    </Date>
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</PlanningLineItem>
</Planning>
```

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Scenario D - Production Plan with Downtime

Message	Planning
Type	Plan
Business Scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The printing plant sends to the mill a PurchaseOrder for reels. This includes specifications from the ProductIdentifier. The mill response is OrderConfirmation. At a later date, the mill sends to a printing plant the Planning message for reels according to the information sent in the original order. The Planning message includes a PlanningLineItem which contains product characteristics. Using this information the printer knows which source reels should be allocated warehouse space and when the reels will be available. Downtime is communicated within the Planning message as a downtime line item. Later the mill sends to the printing plant the DeliveryMessage for the reels.
Diagram	<pre> sequenceDiagram participant P1 as Printer : BuyerParty participant M1 as Mill : SupplierParty participant P2 as Printer : ReceiverParty participant M2 as Mill : SenderParty participant P3 as Printer : BuyerParty participant M3 as Mill : SupplierParty P1->>M1: Receive Purchase Order from Buyer M1-->>P2: BusinessAcknowledgement M1-->>P2: Receive OrderConfirmation from Supplier M1-->>P2: BusinessAcknowledgement M2->>P3: Receive Planning Message M2-->>P3: BusinessAcknowledgement M3->>P3: Receive DeliveryMessage from Buyer M3-->>P3: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	A Planning Message is generated by the mill's MES system and sent to the printer's system.
Initiator	Mill
Receiver	Printing Plant

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Trigger	Original customer order included in mill's production plan
Step 1	<p>The mill updates their production plan and sends the Planning message to the printer whenever there is a change to a customer order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PlanningProcessType – Plan• PlanningProcessType – Production• BucketType – Forecast• PlanningReferenceType – PurchaseOrderNumber• PlanningReferenceType – Mill Run Number• This is the mills internal number for source reels.• LocationParty – My Favourite Printer• Product – SIMCOTE• TimePeriod – Week• Quantity – 60 Tons
Results	The printing plant stores the information in their system. The converter uses the information to update their own production plan, now knowing when source reels for sheeting of customer orders will be available.

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Scenario E - Forecast with Job Run Rates

Message	Planning
Type	Forecast
Business Scenario	<p>A printer sends a weekly consumption forecast to a supplier by printing jobs with product, gross requirements, and consumption rate.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Printer as Printer : SenderParty participant Supplier as Supplier : ReceiverParty Printer->>Supplier: Receive Planning Message() Supplier-->>Printer: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre> </div>
Outcome	A Planning Message is generated by the Printer's system and received into the Supplier's system.
Initiator	Printer
Receiver	Supplier
Trigger	Agreed schedule
Step 1	<p>Printer records a Planning Message into their system then sends it to the Supplier. At a minimum, all required elements and corresponding attributes are recorded.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The printer reports a forecast for the next agreed upon weeks indicating anticipated jobs, grades, quantities and consumption rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PlanningProcessType – Forecast • PlanningLineItemNumber – 1 / job and grade • LocationParty – Printing plant • Product – Paper Grade name • TimePeriod – Week • Quantity – Gross weight • InformationalQuantity – Run rate in gross pounds per day
Results	The Supplier responds with a Business Acknowledgement message after the Planning Message has been accepted into the Supplier's system.

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Scenario F - Publisher, Printer, and Supplier Rolling Plan

Message	Planning
Type	Plan
Business Scenario	<p>This Use Case assumes the Publisher, Printer, and Supplier have previously agreed on a weekly time-period and that the Supplier guarantees that at least 2 weeks of a particular product will always be available, onsite at a Printing Location.</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant P1 as Publisher : SenderParty participant P2 as Printer : ReceiverParty participant S1 as Supplier : ReceiverParty P1->>P2: Receive Planning Message P2->>S1: Receive Planning Message S1-->>P2: BusinessAcknowledgement P2-->>P1: BusinessAcknowledgement P2->>S1: Receive Planning Message() S1-->>P2: BusinessAcknowledgement P2->>S1: Receive InventoryStatus() S1-->>P2: BusinessAcknowledgement P1->>P2: Receive DeliveryMessage() P2->>S1: BusinessAcknowledgement S1->>P2: Receive DeliveryMessage() S1-->>P2: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	Supplier uses Weekly Forecast of Publishing Paper needs plus the Printer Production Plan and Inventory Status to guarantee that 2 weeks of a particular product are always available at a particular printing location.
Initiator	Publisher, Printer and Supplier
Receiver	Publisher, Printer and Supplier

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Trigger	Annual budget Planning preparation or revision is completed by the Customer.
Step 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Publisher sends a Forecasted use of a particular product by week for the next 6 weeks to the Printer and Supplier (2 weeks shown).</p> <pre> <Planning xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="file:///PlanningV2R10.xsd" PlanningProcessType="Production" PlanningProcessType="Forecast"> <PlanningHeader> <PlanningMessageNumber>100</PlanningMessageNumber> <PlanningIssueDate> <Date> <Year>2003</Year> <Month>07</Month> <Day>01</Day> </Date> </PlanningIssueDate> <PlanningIdentifier>Rolling forecast 3</PlanningIdentifier> <ReceiverParty PartyType="PrinterFacility"> <NameAddress> <Name1>Printer</Name1> </NameAddress> </ReceiverParty> <SupplierParty> <PartyIdentifier PartyIdentifierType="DunsNumber">987654321 </PartyIdentifier> <NameAddress> <Name1>Supplier</Name1> </NameAddress> </SupplierParty> <BuyerParty> <PartyIdentifier PartyIdentifierType="DunsNumber">123456789 </PartyIdentifier> <NameAddress> <Name1>Buyer</Name1> </NameAddress> </BuyerParty> </PlanningHeader> <PlanningLineItem> <PlanningLineNumber>001</PlanningLineNumber> <Product> <ProductIdentifier Agency="Supplier" ProductIdentifierType="BrandName">Magazines stock paper</ProductIdentifier> <Paper> <PaperCharacteristics> </pre>

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	<pre> <BasisWeight> <DetailValue UOM="Pound">30</DetailValue> </BasisWeight> </PaperCharacteristics> <Reel> <ReelConversionCharacteristics> <ReelWidth> <Value UOM="Inch">35.375</Value> </ReelWidth> </ReelConversionCharacteristics> </Reel> </Paper> </Product> <PlanningBucket BucketType="Forecast"> <TimePeriod> <Week>25</Week> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType="NetNetWeight" QuantityTypeContext="Planned"> <Value UOM="Pound">300000</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> <PlanningBucket BucketType="Forecast"> <TimePeriod> <Week>26</Week> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType="NetNetWeight" QuantityTypeContext="Planned"> <Value UOM="Pound">250000</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> </PlanningLineItem> </Planning> </pre>
Step 2	<p>On a daily basis, the Printer publishes their consumption plan to satisfy print requirements for a particular Publisher magazine. 6 days are included in the example.</p> <pre> <Planning xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="file://PlanningV2R10.xsd" PlanningProcessType="Consumption" PlanningProcessType="Plan"> <PlanningHeader> <PlanningMessageNumber>200</PlanningMessageNumber> <PlanningIssueDate> <Date> <Year>2003</Year> <Month>07</Month> <Day>15</Day> </Date> </pre>

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```
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<PlanningIdentifier>Consumption of forecast
  3</PlanningIdentifier>
<ReceiverParty PartyType="PrinterFacility">
  <NameAddress>
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  </NameAddress>
</ReceiverParty>
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  <NameAddress>
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  </NameAddress>
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</PaperCharacteristics>
<Reel>
  <ReelConversionCharacteristics>
    <ReelWidth>
      <Value UOM="Inch">35.375</Value>
    </ReelWidth>
  </ReelConversionCharacteristics>
</Reel>
  </Paper>
</Product>
<PlanningBucket BucketType="Forecast">
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	<pre> <TimePeriod> <Date> <Year>2003</Year> <Month>07</Month> <Day>15</Day> </Date> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType="NetNetWeight" QuantityTypeContext="Planned"> <Value UOM="Pound">50000</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Days inserted here. <pre> <PlanningBucket BucketType="Forecast"> <TimePeriod> <Date> <Year>2003</Year> <Month>07</Month> <Day>21</Day> </Date> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType="NetNetWeight" QuantityTypeContext="Planned"> <Value UOM="Pound">55000</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> </PlanningLineItem> </Planning> </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">They also supply an Inventory Status that tells the Supplier how much of a product is on hand. See the inventory status for how to format this message.</p>
Results	<p>The Supplier uses the Printer Production Plan, the Printer supplied Inventory Status, and the Publisher supplied Forecast Plan, shipment times, and the replenishment product plan to rationalize manufacture and delivery of product.</p>

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Scenario G - Rolling Plan with Demand and Forecast

Message	Planning
Type	Plan and Forecast
Business Scenario	<p>A Supplier sends to a Terminal Operator (need to define "Terminal Operator") weekly demand for 40 foot Container requirements for the next two weeks, and a forecast of requirements for the following two weeks at a Mill loading bay.</p> <p>The weekly Demand is authority to supply the requirements as specified to the location indicated in the message. The Forecast requirements are an estimate of needs further out in time and are provided to the Terminal Operator for planning purposes. As each week passes, the Forecast requirements become Demand and the new plan is sent to the Terminal Operator.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant S as Supplier : SenderParty participant T as Terminal Operator : ReceiverParty S->>T: Receive Planning Message() T-->>S: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre> </div>
Outcome	The Terminal Operator in this scenario is responsible for supplying the container requirements of the Supplier. The outcome of this use case is for the Terminal Operator to have the information necessary to supply the Suppliers requirements.
Initiator	Supplier
Receiver	Terminal Operator
Preconditions	This Use Case assumes the Supplier and Terminal Operator have previously agreed the time-period size, Quantity UOM, and how frequently, or on what basis, the message should be sent.
Trigger	Supplier prepares or revises equipment requirements demand forecast.
Step 1	<p>Supplier sends a rolling Consumption Planning message to the Terminal Operator for a particular type of container at a particular location.</p> <p>Statuses sent within the message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PlanningProcessType = 'Consumption'
Step 2	<p>Terminal Operator updates their information systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: This message may contain new PlanningBucket(s) not already in the Terminal Operator's information system. This may require the Terminal Operators system to create new planning 'records' for the different combinations of

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	<p>information contained within the message, effectively extending any previous information the Terminal Operator may already have.</p>
Step 3	<p>The Terminal Operator may respond to the Supplier with a BusinessAcknowledgement message informing the Supplier that the Planning message was successfully processed.</p>
Sample XML	<pre> <Planning PlanningProcessType = "Consumption" Language = "eng"> <PlanningHeader> <PlanningMessageNumber>1234</PlanningMessageNumber> <PlanningIdentifier>KL01</PlanningIdentifier> <PlanningIssueDate> <Date> <Year>2003</Year><Month>06</Month><Day>26</Day> </Date> </PlanningIssueDate> </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... standard header data ... <pre> </PlanningHeader> <PlanningLineItem> <PlanningLineItemNumber>01</PlanningLineItemNumber> <LocationParty PartyType="Warehouse"> <NameAddress> <Name1>MNI KL Distribution Centre</Name1> </NameAddress> </LocationParty> <Product> <ProductIdentifier Agency = "Supplier" ProductIdentifierType = "PartNumber">40FOOTCT</ProductIdentifier> </Product> <!-- Week 27 --> <PlanningBucket PlanningBucketType = "Demand"> <TimePeriod PeriodType = "Week"> <Week>27</Week> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType = "Count"> <Value UOM = "None">72</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other weeks inserted here.

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	<pre><!-- Week 30 --> <PlanningBucket PlanningBucketType = "Forecast"> <TimePeriod PeriodType = "Week"> <Week>30</Week> </TimePeriod> <Quantity QuantityType = "Count"> <Value UOM = "None">58</Value> </Quantity> </PlanningBucket> </PlanningLineItem> </Planning></pre>
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Scenario H - Mill Production Plan

Message	Planning
Type	Plan
Business Scenario	<p>This scenario describes a case where a mill uses an outside converting plant to cut the sheets and create the pallets for delivery to a customer.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A mill sends to a converting plant an order for converting reels to sheets. The order includes information relevant to the converting plant from the customer's purchase order to the mill; including among other things converting order number, customer's purchase order number, delivery schedule, product specifications like customer order number, size, and packaging.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A mill sends to a converting plant its production plan for the source reels to be sheeted. The production plan contains among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mill's internal order number for production of the source reels to be used for sheeting • the customer's purchase order number • the physical properties of the reels; size <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Using the information from the customer's purchase order and the production plan the converting plant now knows which source reels should be used for which customer orders and when the source reels will be available.</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Buyer participant Mill as Mill : BuyerParty participant Supplier as Converting Plant : SupplierParty Buyer->>Mill: Receive Purchase Order from Buyer() activate Mill Mill->>Supplier: BusinessAcknowledgement deactivate Mill activate Supplier Supplier-->>Mill: Receive OrderConfirmation() deactivate Supplier activate Mill Mill->>Supplier: BusinessAcknowlegement deactivate Mill deactivate Supplier participant Sender as Mill : SenderParty participant Receiver as Converting Plant : ReceiverParty Sender->>Receiver: Receive Planning Message() activate Sender activate Receiver Receiver-->>Sender: BusinessAcknowledgement deactivate Receiver deactivate Sender </pre>

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Outcome	A Planning Message is generated by the mill's MES system and received into the sheet converter's system.
Initiator	Mill
Receiver	Converting plant
Trigger	Customer's purchase order is included in mill's production plan.
Step 1	<p>The mill updates their production plan and sends the Planning Message the converting plant whenever there is a change to a customer order that will be sheeted by the converter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PlanningProcessType – Production • PlanningBucketType – Demand • SenderParty – The Mill • ReceiverParty – The Converting Plant • PlanningMessageNumber • PlanningLineItemNumber – 1 • PlanningReference – SupplierReferenceNumber • PlanningReference – PurchaseOrderNumber • LocationParty – The Same Mill • Product – Source reels for sheeting • BasisWeight – 80 Grams / m2 • ReelWidth – 1275 millimeter • ReelDiameter – 1150 millimeter • ReelLength – 6500 meter • TimePeriod – date of production run • Quantity – number of reels
Results	<p>The converting plan stores the information in their system and uses the information to update their own production plan, now knowing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what kind reels will be available • when the reels for sheeting will be available • when the customer has requested delivery of the sheets