

**Module 6**

*Section D: Inventory Control*

**Term**

Advance ship notice (ASN)

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Blockchain

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Certificate of manufacture

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Certificate of origin

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Cut-off control

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Cycle counting

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Electronic commerce (e-commerce)

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Free-on-board (FOB)

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A continuously growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked and secured using cryptography. Each block typically contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. The data in any given block cannot be altered retroactively without the alteration of all subsequent blocks, inherently making it resistant to modification.

An electronic data interchange (EDI) notification of shipment of product.

A document attesting to a shipment's country of origin.

A certificate that attests that the goods were manufactured in the exporter's country. It is provided and signed by the exporter's chamber of commerce.

An inventory accuracy audit technique where inventory is counted on a cyclic schedule rather than once a year. A cycle inventory count is usually taken on a regular, defined basis (often more frequently for high-value or fast-moving items and less frequently for low-value or slow-moving items). [the most effective of these] systems require the counting of a certain number of items every workday with each item counted at a prescribed frequency. The key purpose of [this] is to identify items in error, thus triggering research, identification, and elimination of the cause of the errors.

A procedure for synchronizing cycle counting and transaction processing.

A shipping term which indicates at what point respective obligations, costs, and risk involved in the delivery of goods shift from the seller to the buyer.

The use of computer and telecommunication technologies to conduct business via electronic transfer of data and documents.

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**Term**  
Incoterms

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Inventory accuracy

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Inventory adjustment

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Inventory shrinkage

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Lot control

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Lot traceability

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Obsolescence

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Periodic inventory

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When the on-hand quantity is within an allowed tolerance of the recorded balance. This important metric usually is measured as the percent of items with inventory levels that fall within tolerance. Target values usually are 95 percent to 99 percent, depending on the value of the item. For logistical operations (location management) purposes, it is sometimes measured as the number of storage locations with errors divided by the total number of storage locations.

A series of pre-defined commercial terms published by the International Chamber of Commerce relating to international commercial law. These terms do not cover property rights.

Reductions of actual quantities of items in stock, in process, or in transit. The loss may be caused by scrap, theft, deterioration, evaporation, and so forth. Sometimes referred to as shrinkage.

A change made to an inventory record to correct the balance in order to bring it in line with actual physical inventory balances. The adjustment either increases or decreases the item record on-hand balance.

The ability to identify the lot or batch number of product in terms of one or all of the following: its composition, purchased parts, manufacturing date, or shipped items. In certain regulated industries, [this] may be a legislative requirement.

A set of procedures (e.g., assigning unique batch numbers and tracking each batch) used to maintain lot integrity from raw materials from the supplier through manufacturing to consumers.

A physical inventory taken at some recurring interval (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annual physical inventory). See: physical inventory.

1) The condition of being out of date. A loss of value occasioned by new developments that place the older property at a competitive disadvantage. A factor in depreciation. 2) A decrease in the value of an asset brought about by the development of new and more economical methods, processes, or machinery. 3) The loss of usefulness or worth of a product or facility as a result of the appearance of better or more economical products, methods, or facilities.

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Physical inventory

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Recalls

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Record accuracy

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Shipper's export declaration (SED)

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Traceability

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A step in the reverse logistics process where parts or products are returned due to a product defect or potential hazard resulting from government regulations or liability concerns.

1) The actual inventory itself. 2) The determination of inventory quantity by actual count. [It] can be taken on a continuous, periodic, or annual basis. Syn.: annual inventory count, annual physical inventory. See: periodic inventory.

An export/import document prepared by the shipper before a shipment can be exported and presented to a government authority of the country in which the shipper resides. Specifies details on the goods to be shipped, including their value, weight, and destination.

A measure of the conformity of recorded values in a bookkeeping system to the actual values; for example, the on-hand balance of an item maintained in a computer record relative to the actual on-hand balance of the items in the stockroom.

1) The attribute allowing the ongoing location of a shipment to be determined. 2) The registering and tracking of parts, processes, and materials used in production, by lot or serial number.