## **Customer Order**

A customer order is a formal order from the customer in a vendors digital, which provides **a list of ordered items**.

For each of these items, these information are provided mandatorily

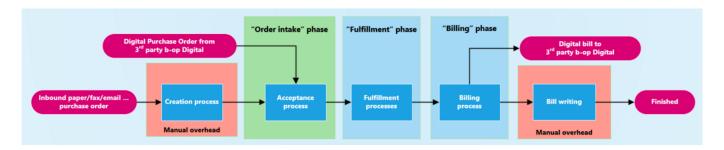
- price information
- <u>delivery plan</u> due dates, target location, risk handover agreement, ... (<u>INCOTERMS</u>)
- payment plan due dates for payments

By default a customer order is a one-sided request declaration by the customer without legal binding to the supplier. By acceptance of the supplier side, it becomes a legal document (contract) with obligations for both sides of the business. This legal document has two "perspectives" in the b-op world. On the customer side, it is a <u>purchase order</u>, on the supplier side it is a **customer order**. b-op keeps them in sync through the <u>b-op 0e-Business collaboration model</u>

### **Contents**

- 1 Process
- 2 Business Contexts
  - 2.1 Regular purchase
  - 2.2 Purchase as part of a master purchasing contract
- 3 Basic flow of a Customer Order
  - 3.1 Order intake phase
  - 3.2 Order fulfillment phase
- 4 Related articles
- <u>5 Developer articles</u>

### **Process**



## **Business Contexts**

## Regular purchase

### Purchase as part of a master purchasing contract

Once a <u>purchasing contract</u> between a customer and a supplier has been signed, the customer can file one or multiple <u>requests</u> based on this contract. An isolated single request based on the contract is implemented by a <u>purchase order</u>, which is created on the customer side. It documents to the vendor that he is ordered to deliver goods based on the contract conditions. When the customer's digital is integrated over <u>the b-op network</u> with the vendor's digital, the customer's procurement order automatically creates a *Customer Order* on the vendors side, bearing all the data the vendor requires. Based on this order the vendor takes all actions, like shipment, production or procurement with sub-suppliers to fulfill the customer order.

#### Related data entities:

- Purchasing Contracts
- Purchase orders
- Fulfillment Supply Chains
- Production Orders
- Bills

A customer-order is an immutable object on which each change has to create a new customer-order which eventually references to the old customer order. If the order at the moment of change has been partially fulfilled or billed, all corresponding objects have to become re-associated with the new customer-order. Also, if created over <a href="the-op network">the b-op network</a> the customer has to give his consent to changes in the order as the customer order is linked to the procurement order on his side.

## Basic flow of a Customer Order

### Order intake phase

The order intake phase bears all process steps until the order is fully accepted by the vendor organization and the <u>fulfillment</u> of the order starts.

From a suppliers perspective customer orders can be created by manual creation in the suppliers identity or through digital interaction on the b-op network. Obviously the way over the b-op network reduces the work on the suppliers side dramatically as no manual work has to be invested any more. And even more the supplier benefits from having a b-op digital to place orders:

- as all status updates can be automatically synced to the customer, this reduces the status request phone-calls or irritations when the delivery of the ordered goods is not progressing as expected.
- the supplier receives his money quicker as the bills can be sent over digitally to the customer where the bill checking process is no longer required at all.

Once the order is created the vendor has to accept it before the order is forwarded to <u>fulfillment</u>. For trustworthy customers (not with a track record of unpaid bills) and orders under a certain threshold, this is typically set to automatic acceptance. Still you should define per customer certain thresholds above which you will be asked.

## Order fulfillment phase

<u>Fulfillment</u> processes can range from simple <u>shipment orders</u> to very complex fulfillment collaboration scenarios using <u>product instance lifecycle tracking</u>. Billing also is an important part of

fulfillment, which can take place as soon as products have been shipped to the customer.

## **Related articles**

- Fulfillment
- Purchasing & Procurement
- Purchase order
- App:Orders overview

# **Developer articles**

• <u>Dev:Customer Order</u> - Developer insights on a customer order