

User Manual

Aptean Food and Beverage ERP

Grower Return

Product Documentation



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Release notes

Article • 5/27/2026 • 1 min read

To view what's new or changed in each release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, select the specific release version.

Date	Release version	Description
July 2026	2602.0.0.0	Feature release
May 2026	2601.1.0.0	Stability release
April 2026	2601.0.0.0	Feature release
February 2026	2505.2.0.0	Stability release
September 2025	2505.1.0.0	Stability release
September 2025	2505.0.0.0	Feature release
August 2025	2504.0.0.0	Feature release
August 2025	2503.0.0.0	Feature release
June 2025	2502.0.0.0	Feature release
March 2025	2501.4.0.0	Stability release
February 2025	2501.3.0.0	Stability release
February 2025	2501.2.0.0	Stability release
January 2025	2501.1.0.0	Stability release
January 2025	2501.0.0.0	Feature release
December 2024	2402.1.0.0	Stability release
October 2024	2402.0.0.0	Feature release
August 2024	2401.1.0.0	Stability release
July 2024	2401.0.0.0	Feature release
December 2023	2303.0.0.0	Feature release
November 2023	2302.0.0.0	Feature release

October 2023	2301.0.0.0	Feature release
June 2023	2.0.106321.0	Feature release
March 2023	1.1.83209.0	Stability release
February 2023	1.0.80944.0	Initial release



2602.0.0.0

Release Note • 7/22/2026 • 2 min read

Features

You can now include production costs from capacity ledger entries in Account Sale and Pooling settlements, and in Consignment calculations. A new **Work Centre No.** field on cost template lines associates a cost line with a specific work centre. Costs are distributed proportionally across the settled lots based on each lot's quantity factor.

For more information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#) and [Understand production costs in settlements](#).

Cost template lines now support trade plans configured with a G/L account, allowing costs posted by Aptean Trade Management to be included in Account Sale settlement calculations. The **G/L Account No.** and **G/L Account No. (Actual)** fields are automatically populated from the selected trade plan and cannot be edited manually.

For more information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#) and [Understand G/L account costs in Account Sale settlements](#).

A new **Invoice Quantity Type** field on cost template lines controls the quantity used on purchase invoice lines created during settlement registration. When set to *Eligible Base*, the system uses the sum of the eligible base from the related settlement detail records as the invoice quantity, and recalculates the **Direct Unit Cost** to preserve the total amount.

For more information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#).

Additional post-sale revenue — such as bonuses or rebates — can now be attributed to an existing settlement or consignment by creating a corrective sales invoice with item charges assigned to the original shipment lines.

For more information, see [Understand sales revenue calculation](#) and [Understand consignment revenue](#).

Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
368378	Changing the Unit Cost field directly on a pooling line does not update the Settlement Profitability fields on the Pooling page.
377364	When Consignment Method is set to <i>On Release</i> in Grower Return Setup or on the vendor card, manually creating a consignment from the Purchase Order or Posted Purchase Receipt page is not possible after an existing consignment has been deleted.



377458	Selecting Show Document on a cost detail line with source document type <i>Purchase Invoice</i> in the Pooling Cost Details page does not navigate to the posted purchase invoice.
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2601.1.0.0

Release Note • 5/27/2026 • 1 min read

Enhancements/Modifications

With this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, the following events have been added to the *AccountSaleCalc78FDW* and *PoolingCalc78FDW* codeunits to enable partners to incorporate custom logic before and after creating settlement costs for the *Account Sale* and *Pooling* accounting methods of a settlement, respectively:

- OnBeforeProcessCosts
- OnAfterProcessCosts
- OnBeforeInitValueEntries
- OnAfterInitValueEntries



2601.0.0.0

Release Note • 4/22/2026 • 1 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can create consignments from purchase orders and/or purchase order lines. Consignments allow you to:

- Track revenue and claims generated from the purchase order.
- Track costs posted against the purchase order.
- View consignment profitability as amounts and percentages for each received lot number.
- View settlement profitability for purchase orders that use the *Account Sale* or *Pooling* accounting methods. For more information, see [Understand Consignments](#).

Enhancements/Modifications

The system extends the settlement line to include the settlement profitability amount and percentage for settlements that use the *Account Sale* and *Pooling* accounting methods.

UI/UX changes

The **Consignment Card** and **Consignment List** pages have been added.



2505.2.0.0

Release Note • 2/25/2026 • 1 min read

Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
250101	The system fails to update the settlement status on the Settlement page after deleting the purchase invoice. When a settlement is created and a purchase invoice is generated but not posted, deleting the purchase invoice leaves the settlement status set to <i>Invoice</i> .
327864	The system fails to apply the correct Direct Unit Cost field value to packaging item lines on the purchase invoice created from the settlement.



2505.1.0.0

Release Note • 9/24/2025 • 1 min read

Resolved issues

The following issue has been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
324063	An error occurs on the Settlement page when selecting the OK button with the Accounting Method field value set as <i>Pooling</i> and the Cost Template field value set as <i>HARVEST COST</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.



2505.0.0.0

Release Note • 9/24/2025 • 2 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Create an advance payment for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Pooling* directly from the **Settlement** page. This makes it possible to allocate advance payments for multiple vendors and various scenarios.
The system creates advance purchase invoices and updates the **Advance Payment Allocations** page upon posting. For more information, see [Create advance payments for pooling settlements](#).
- View advance payments associated with all vendors of a pooling settlement and define the advance amount to apply per vendor. When posting settlements, the system creates and posts purchase credit memos with the applied amount to reverse the advance payment amount and prevent duplicate ledger entries. For more information, see [View and define advance payments for pooling settlements](#).

Enhancements/Modifications

With this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, when the **Assign-to Type** field value on the **Commissions** page is set to *All Vendors*, you can select the *Item* and *Item Category* options in the **Product Type** field and define global attributes. This makes it possible to configure different combinations for all vendors in the commissions set up, improving flexibility and customization.

UI/UX changes

The **Advance Payment Allocation** and **Create Advance Payment** actions have been added to the **Settlement** page.

Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
273080	The system fails to update the Open Sales Claims field value on the General FastTab of the Settlement page even when there are associated open sales claim documents. This issue occurs only when the Accounting Method field value is set to <i>Pooling</i> on the Settlement page and the Aptean Claims extension is installed.



250968	An error occurs when executing the Post action on the Settlement page after executing the Create Invoice action. This issue arises when a drop shipment sales order is associated with the settlement, the Accounting Method field value is set to <i>Pooling</i> on the Settlement page, and the Aptean Drop Shipment extension is installed.
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2504.0.0.0

Release Note • 8/27/2025 • 3 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension,

- You can configure a cost template to calculate additional costs, such as packaging or transportation, at a document or document line level for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling*. These document costs do not affect the settlement amount calculation and are posted only as item charge lines when a purchase invoice is created from the settlement. For more information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#) and [Set up document calculations for cost template lines](#).
- The system calculates and displays document costs based on the cost template configuration for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling*. For more information, see [Create and run a settlement](#).
- You can view and edit the calculated document costs directly from the **Settlement** page. For more information, see [Manage document costs](#).
- The system creates item charge lines on a purchase invoice to post the document costs incurred. For more information, see [Post a settlement](#).
- The system automatically generates lines for packaging items when creating a purchase invoice from the **Settlement** page and posts them when the purchase invoice is posted.

! Note

- The system only adds packaging lines that were received at the same time as the receipt line that is being invoiced via the settlement.
 - For packaging items, ensure the **Grower Accounting** toggle on the **Replenishment** FastTab of the **Item Card** page is turned off. Otherwise, packaging items are added twice to the purchase invoice.
 - This feature is available only when the Aptean [Packaging](#) extension is installed.
- The system indicates whether settlement lines are related to drop shipment transactions by selecting the **Drop Shipment** checkbox on the **Settlement** page. Additionally, the system displays a notification when a settlement includes drop shipment transactions that are not fully received or shipped, because the revenue from unshipped sales orders is not included in the proposed amount to settle.



Integrations

The Apteian Grower Return extension has been integrated with the Apteian [Packaging](#) extension. For more information, see [Integrations](#).

UI/UX changes

The following UI/UX changes have been made in this release.

- The **Calculation** action has been added to the **Cost Template** page.
- The **Calculation Value** field has been added to the **Cost Template** page.
- The following fields have been added to the **Settlement** page.
 - Document Costs
 - Document Costs (LCY)
 - Proposed Document Costs
 - Proposed Document Costs (LCY)
- The **Drop Shipment** checkbox has been added to the **Settlement** page.
- The *Document* and *Document Line* options have been added to the **Deduction Method** field on the **Cost Template** page.
- The *Calculation* option has been added to the **Cost Application Method** field on the **Cost Template** page.



2503.0.0.0

Release Note • 8/1/2025 • 1 min read

Features

With the feature added in this release of the Apteian Grower Return extension, the system performs calculations based on the account sale accounting method to populate data in the relevant tables of the Apteian Datapool extension. For more information about account sale calculations, see [Manage account sale calculations](#).

Note

The Apteian Datapool extension provides advanced insights by calculating and storing detailed data at the purchase order line level. This extension will be available on Microsoft AppSource soon.

Integrations

The Apteian Grower Return extension has been integrated with the Apteian Datapool extension. For more information, see [Integrations](#).



2502.0.0.0

Release Note • 6/4/2025 • 1 min read

Enhancements/Modifications

With this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, the dependency on the Aptean [Standard Measurements](#) extension has been removed. Businesses can use the Aptean Grower Return extension independently without requiring the installation of the Aptean Standard Measurements extension.



2501.4.0.0

Release Note • 3/4/2025 • 1 min read

Resolved issues

The following issue has been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
269217	An error occurs upon executing the Calculate action on the Settlement page as the system fails to find the purchase order specified in the Source Document No. field. This issue arises only in the US localization when the IRS Forms extension is installed.



2501.3.0.0

Release Note • 2/21/2025 • 1 min read

Resolved issues

The following issue has been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
258677	An error occurs upon selecting Finish on the Create Advance Payment wizard, preventing the creation of an invoice. This issue arises specifically in the US localization.



2501.2.0.0

Release Note • 2/3/2025 • 1 min read

Enhancements/Modifications

With this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, it is mandatory to install the Aptean [Standard Measurements](#) extension to ensure compatibility and seamless operation for businesses using the Aptean Grower Return extension.



2501.1.0.0

Release Note • 1/22/2025 • 1 min read

Enhancements/Modifications

This extension has been updated to ensure interoperability with the recent changes in the Aptean Standard Measurements extension. To know more, see [Highlights of Standard Measurements, version 2501.0.0.0](#).



2501.0.0.0

Release Note • 1/15/2025 • 2 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can view settlement details on the **Posted Purchase Invoice**, **Posted Purchase Credit Memo**, and **Purchase Lines** pages.

UI/UX changes

The following fields have been added to the **Posted Purchase Invoice**, **Posted Purchase Credit Memo**, and **Purchase Lines** pages.

- Settlement No.
- Settlement Line No.
- Settlement Ref. Type

Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
214499	The system incorrectly creates a settlement line with negative values in the Quantity and Quantity Received fields on the Lines FastTab of the Settlement page when there is a negative purchase order line associated with the item.
243646	The system fails to update the Quantity Invoiced field value on the Lines FastTab of the Settlement page when a posted purchase invoice is cancelled using the Correct action on the associated Posted Purchase Invoice page.
244112	The system fails to display all the posted purchase invoices on the Settlement Documents page upon executing the Related Documents action on the Settlement page when multiple purchase invoices are posted from the associated purchase order.
244113	The system incorrectly allows to edit the Settlement No. and Settlement Reference Type fields on the Posted Purchase Invoice page.



2402.1.0.0

Release Note • 12/19/2024 • 1 min read

Resolved issues

The following issue has been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
244081	An error occurs upon executing the Recalculate action on the Settlement page when the Accounting Method field is set to <i>Account Sale</i> and the associated trade cost order is posted.



2402.0.0.0

Release Note • 10/30/2024 • 5 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Set up the quantity and price unit of measure for specific items, item categories, lot attributes, and vendors on a settlement unit of measure template and use the template in settlement calculation. To know more, see [Set up settlement unit of measure templates](#).
- Set up the default settlement unit of measure template that the system can apply when you run a settlement calculation. To know more, see [Set up grower returns](#).
- Set up the default settlement unit of measure template that the system can apply when you run a settlement calculation when the **Accounting Method** field is set to *Pooling*. To know more, see [Set up pooling templates](#).
- View the quantity of items returned to vendors in purchase return orders, the negatively adjusted items, and the total remaining inventory on the **Settlement** and **Pooling** pages. To know more, see [Maintain settlements](#) and [Manage pooling calculations](#).
- Update the unit cost of the related purchase order(s) and close a settlement. To know more, see [Maintain settlements](#).
- Set up and view the margin calculation summary on the **Pooling** page. To know more, see [Set up grower returns](#) and [Manage pooling calculations](#).
- Group pooling lines together to average or even-out the revenue generated from the lines. To know more, see [Group pooling lines](#).
- View settlement details directly from the **Purchase Invoice**, **Posted Purchase Invoice**, **Purchase Credit Memo**, and **Posted Purchase Credit Memo** pages. To know more, see [Create an invoice](#) and [Open the posted purchase credit memo from an invoice](#).
- View and open related purchase and sales claims from the **Settlement** page for all accounting methods. To know more, see [Integration with Aptean Claims](#).

Enhancements/Modifications

With this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can view additional decimal numbers in the amounts and unit cost fields on the **Settlement** page as defined in the **Amount Decimal Places** and **Unit-Amount Decimal Places** fields on the **General Ledger Setup** or **Currencies** page for all accounting methods. To know more, see [Maintain settlements](#).



UI/UX changes

The following UI/UX changes have been made in this release.

- The **Settlement Unit of Measure Templates** list and **Settlement Unit of Measure Template** card pages have been added.
- The **Close** and **Update Purchase Order** actions have been added to the **Settlement** page.
- The following fields have been added to the **Grower Return Setup** page.
 - Default Settlement Unit of Measure Template Code
 - Default Settlement Unit of Measure Description
 - Hide Summary
 - Error Handling
- The **Settlement Unit of Measure Template Code** and **Settlement Unit of Measure Description** fields have been added to the **Pooling Template** page.
- The **Settlement Unit of Measure Template Code** field has been added to the **Calculate Settlement** page.
- The following fields have been added to the **Settlement** page.
 - Open Purchase Claims
 - Open Sales Claims
 - Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code
 - Settlement Price Unit of Measure Code
 - Qty. to Settle (SU)
 - Qty. to Settle (SQU)
 - Qty. to Settle (SPU)
 - Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received (SPU)
 - Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received (SPU) (LCY)
- The **Qty. per Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure** and **Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code** fields have been added to the **Account Sale Revenue List** page.
- The following fields have been added to the **Account Sale Revenue List** and **Account Sale Claims List** pages.
 - Account Sale Quantity (SQU)
 - Proposed Quantity (PU)
 - Account Sale Quantity (PU)
 - Qty. per Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure
 - Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code



- The **Item Ledger Entry Type** field has been added to the **Account Sale Cost List** page.
- The **Proposed Quantity (SQU)** and **Proposed Sale Quantity (SPU)** fields have been added to the **Pooling Revenue** and **Pooling Claims** pages.
- The **Proposed Sales Qty. (SU)** field has been added to the **Pooling Commissions** page.
- The following fields have been added to the **Account Sale Details** page.
 - Source Quantity (Base)
 - Item No.
 - Item Description
- The following fields have been added to the **Pooling** page.
 - Proposed Pooling Quantity (SU)
 - Source Document Type
 - Source Document No.
 - Source Type
 - Source No.
 - Source Quantity (SU)
 - Level
 - Parent Line No.
 - Root Line No.
 - Total Pooling Margin
 - Total Pooling Margin %
- The following fields have been added to the **Pooling Details** page.
 - Cost Amount (Expected)
 - Cost Application Method
 - Cost Amount (Pooling)
 - Quantity (Base)
 - Qty. per Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure
 - Qty. per Settlement Price Unit of Measure
- The following fields have been added to the **Account Sale Details**, **Pooling**, and **Pooling Details** pages.
 - Source Base Unit of Measure Code
 - Source Unit of Measure Code
 - Source Quantity (Direct)
 - Source Unit Price (Gross)
 - Source Unit Discount Value



- Source Unit Price (Net)
- Source Base Unit Price (Gross)
- Source Base Unit Price (Net)
- The following fields have been added to the **Pooling** and **Pooling Details** pages.
 - Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code
 - Settlement Price Unit of Measure Code
 - Quantity (SQU)
 - Quantity (SPU)
 - Quantity Received (SQU)
 - Proposed Sales Quantity (SQU)
 - Quantity Received (SPU)
 - Proposed Unit Cost (SPU)
 - Unit Cost (SPU)
- The following fields have been added to the **Settlement** and **Pooling** pages.
 - Quantity Returned (SU)
 - Negative Adjustment (SU)
 - Inventory (SU)
- The **Settlement No.** and **Settlement Reference Type** fields have been added to the following pages:
 - Purchase Invoice
 - Posted Purchase Invoice
 - Purchase Credit Memo
 - Posted Purchase Credit Memo
- The *Updated*, *Partially Closed*, and *Closed* options have been added to the **Status** field on the **Settlement** page.

Integrations

The Aptean Grower Return extension is integrated with the Aptean [Claims](#) extension. To know more, see [Integrations](#).



2401.1.0.0

Release Note • 8/7/2024 • 1 min read

Enhancements/Modifications

With this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, Dutch and German language translations have been improved, error handling has been enhanced, and performance has been optimized.



2401.0.0.0

Release Note • 7/5/2024 • 2 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Enhance your self-billing purchasing and accounting processes using the pooling accounting method. With pooling, you can calculate settlement for multiple purchase orders and multiple vendors. For more information, see [Understand accounting methods](#).
- Set up pooling lot aggregation templates to determine how the system should summarize or aggregate multiple settlement lines into one pooling line. For more information, see [Set up pooling lot aggregation templates](#).
- Set up a pooling template to define filter criteria to easily determine which purchase lines should be considered as settlement lines for pooling. For more information, see [Set up pooling templates](#).
- Run a settlement calculation for the pooling accounting method. For more information, see [Create and run a settlement](#).
- View the summary of the settlement lines generated using the pooling accounting method and view the revenue, claims, costs, and commissions calculation in detail. For more information, see [Manage pooling calculations](#).

UI/UX changes

- The following pages have been added.
 - Pooling Lot Aggregation Template
 - Pooling Template
 - Pooling
 - Pooling Revenue
 - Pooling Claims
 - Pooling Commissions
 - Commission Detail Lines
 - Pooling Costs
 - Pooling Details
- The **Pooling** action has been added to the **Settlement** page.
- The following fields have been added to the **Calculation** FastTab on the **Grower Return Setup** page.
 - Default Proposed Pooling Quantity Source



Grower Return

- Default Pool by
- Default Lot Aggregation Template Code
- Default Lot Aggregation Template Description
- The *Pooling* option has been added to the **Accounting Method** field on the following pages:
 - Item Card
 - Vendor Card
 - Purchase Order
 - Grower Return Setup
 - Settlement
 - Calculate Settlement



2303.0.0.0

Release Note • 4/29/2023 • 1 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Set up the visual representation for the **Entry Type** as a *Sales Return Receipt* or *Output*. For more information, see [Network Diagram Setup](#).
- View all the unique documents available in the account sales detail lines for the account sale revenue line.
- Navigate from the Posted Purchase Credit Memo for the advance payment to the linked Posted Purchase Invoice. For more information, see [Navigation from Posted Purchase Credit Memo to Invoice](#).

UI/UX changes

The following UI/UX changes have been made in this release.

- The new entry types, *Sales Return Receipt* and *Output*, are added on the **Network Diagram Setup** page.
- A *Show Document* action is added on the **Account Sale Details List** page.



2302.0.0.0

Release Note • 11/1/2023 • 1 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Set up a default cost template that automatically selects the appropriate cost template for allocation during settlement calculations.
- Create the settlement directly from the purchase order. For more information, see [Creating settlement from the purchase order](#).
- Integrate this extension with the Aptean [Advanced Workflow](#) extension, which enables you to set up the workflows to automate and streamline various tasks and processes in this extension.

UI/UX changes

The following UI/UX changes have been made in this release.

- The **Default Cost Template** and **Default Cost Template Name** fields are added on the **Grower Return Setup** and **Vendor** card pages.
- The **Create Settlement** and **Open Settlement** actions are added on the **Purchase Order** page.
- The **Load Hook-ins** action is added on the **Grower Return Setup** page.



2301.0.0.0

Release Note • 10/4/2023 • 2 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Access the **Advance Payment Allocation** page to get insight into existing advance payments for your vendors, in local and vendor currencies. For more information, see [Overview of Advance Payment Allocations](#).
- Generate credit memo documents from the settlements to reconcile previously posted advance payment purchase invoices with specific account sales advance payments.
- Generate the purchase invoices for the third-party commissioner. For more information, see [Creation of the invoice](#).
- View detailed information about sales claims (sales price corrections or sales return orders) in the *Claims* section on the **Account Sale** page. For more information, see [Claims in account sale](#).

UI/UX changes

The following UI/UX changes has been made in this release.

- The **Advance Payment Allocations** page has been added.
- The **Advanced Payment Allocation Details** page has been added.
- The *Claims* section is added on the **Account Sale** page.
- The **Outstanding Advance Payments** field is added at the bottom of the **Account Sale** page.
- The **Allocated Advance Payment Amount** field is added at the bottom of the **Account Sale** page.
- The **Allocated Advance Payment Amount (LCY)** field is added at the bottom of the **Account Sale** page.



2.0.106321.0

Release Note • 4/3/2023 • 2 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can now enhance your purchasing and accounting processes when procuring based on the account sale trading model. The following functionalities are:

- Calculate the payment amount for the vendor based on revenue and cost accumulation in the supply chain. This enables adjustments to purchase prices based on the varying quality of fruits and the costs incurred during their handling.
- Calculate the actual purchase price for each lot from a specific purchase order. This provides more accurate pricing information and helps make informed decisions before settling with vendors.
- Access comprehensive information regarding revenues, costs, and commission per lot number on the Account Sale page. These calculations are performed through the trace chain and are based on selected purchase order lines.
- Create a purchase order without a fixed purchase price or with an estimated price, allowing for more flexibility.
- Use the Account Sale document, which proposes a purchase price based on the selected purchase order line.
- Use the **Advance Payment Wizard** feature to perform the **Post Seasonal Prepayment** or **Post Prepayment per Purchase Order**.
- Set up commission groups and vendor/item-specific commission percentages to calculate commission values based on the revenue generated when the products are sold to customers. For more information, see [Commission and commission groups setup](#).
- Create the account sale report to share the information with the vendor by providing them with detailed account sale information. For more information, see [Create the account sale report](#).
- Post the settlement to create a posted purchase invoice after finalizing the settlement value and releasing the settlement. For more information, see [Post a settlement](#).

UI/UX changes

- The **Advance Payment** FastTab is added to the **Grower Return Setup** page.
- The **Create Invoice** action is added on the **Settlement** page.
- The **Account Sale** action is added on the Settlement page. You can access the **Account Sale** page by clicking this action.
- The **Account Sale Type** field is added on the **Item Charges** page to specify the interpretation of value entries for settlements with the account sale accounting method.



1.1.83209.0

Release Note • 12/5/2023 • 1 min read

Resolved issues

The following issue has been resolved in this release.

ID	Description
101190	When creating a posted purchase invoice for a purchase order with multiple lines, only the first line is retrieved, which leads to an incorrect update of the quantity invoiced on the purchase order line.



1.0.80944.0

Release Note • 4/3/2023 • 1 min read

Features

With the features added in this release of the Aptean Grower Return extension, you can:

- Create Settlements to settle your finances with vendors
- Calculate Settlements based on filters and required accounting methods
- Update Settlement lines before posting and invoice
- View Settlement Detail Lines and Line Trace to see where an item-tracked lot was used, including how and when it was received, produced, consumed, and sold
- View visual illustrations of Line Trace
- View Settlements status from Role Center
- Create and post the purchase invoices based on Settlements



Introduction

Article • 4/3/2023 • 1 min read

You can use the Aptean Grower Return (GRR) extension to enhance your vendor payment process and register returns with growers as settlements. This extension supports multiple trading models with different accounting methods. For more information, see [Understand accounting methods](#).

You can select an accounting method that works best for you to calculate the purchase price you want to settle to your vendors directly from the **Settlements** page. For more information, see [Maintain settlements](#). You can adjust and post the settlement to finalize the procurement process; the system creates and posts a purchase invoice.

! Note

All the features and rules of the Aptean [Fresh Bridge](#) extension apply to this extension.



Understand accounting methods

Article • 7/3/2024 • 4 min read

An accounting method defines the terms of your business relationship with vendors regarding settlements. It specifies the conditions under which you procured goods or services and agreed to settle payments with your vendors.

The following are the available accounting method options.

- *Blank*: This implies that there is no settlement after receipt. Both parties negotiate and agree on a purchase price. Purchase orders are created for this price. After receipt, the vendor will send an invoice with the corresponding purchase value, to be matched with the purchase receipt.
- *Grade Out*: This implies that a settlement process is in place, which is done after the receipt of goods and a follow-up classification process. Following the classification process, prices are typically defined per grade/quality/size (or any other dimension). A settlement is calculated in which the quantities and prices per class are presented and communicated to the vendor in the form of a grower return document. The accounting method *Grade Out* implies self-billing. As opposed to the accounting method *None*, the settlement can be posted which will result in a purchase invoice creation by the company.
- *Pack Out*: This accounting method also involves self-billing. The only difference is the settlement calculation, and the grower return document resulting from it reports back on the quantities and items sold to customers. While the accounting method *Grade Out* is about reporting back on intermediate goods, *Pack Out* is about reporting back to vendors based on finished goods.
- *Account Sale*: This accounting method also involves a settlement process with self-billing. Unlike the accounting methods *Grade Out* and *Pack Out*, the purchase price is determined dynamically (i.e., per purchase transaction) based on the revenue received and the costs paid by the trading company when selling the acquired lot number on behalf of the vendor. This contrasts with having a predetermined price set by the vendor and trading company.

A vital feature of this trading model is that the vendor retains ownership of the product while the trading company sells it on behalf of the vendor. Working on a commission basis or trading on an open price are industry denotations for purchase orders with the accounting method of *Account Sale*.

- *Pooling*: This accounting method also supports a settlement process with self-billing using a dynamically determined purchase price. Additionally, the purchase lines within a settlement can belong to different purchase orders and have different vendors.

In the accounting method *Pooling*, the purchase lines of various vendors are pooled together (usually across a specific time interval like a week, month, or a season), and all revenue, claims, costs, and commissions retrieved by the settlement calculation are summarized and averaged evenly across all purchase lines. This means the vendors that are pooled together share the risks and rewards generated by the trading company.

Settlement process

Ensure to perform the required setups to calculate settlements. For more information, see [General setup](#).



If you are using dynamic pricing to calculate settlements, with the **Accounting Method** field set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling*, ensure to perform the required setups. For more information, see [Dynamic pricing setup](#).

You can calculate settlements for a specific accounting method on the **Settlement** page . For more information, see [Maintain settlements](#).

While creating purchase orders for vendors, the system automatically applies the default accounting method setup in the **Accounting method** field on the **Vendor Card** page. If that value is blank, the system applies the default accounting method setup in the **Accounting Method** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page. You can change the accounting method for a purchase order header as required. Subsequently, this will be the accounting method for the new purchase lines created for the header. You can apply different accounting methods for the purchase order lines. The accounting method applied on the purchase order lines can be changed up until it is invoiced.

You must reopen the purchase order after posting it for receipt to change the accounting method.

Note

- You cannot change the accounting method:
- After the purchase order is invoiced.
- When the purchase order is in the *Released* state.

Exceptions

- Manual creation and posting of invoices for a purchase order are only permitted if the **Accounting method** field for the purchase line is set to *Blank*. This check ensures that you cannot manually create an invoice when invoicing from a purchase order or using the **Get Receipt Lines** action on the **Lines** FastTab of the **Purchase Invoice** page. However, this check is not applicable if a purchase invoice is created via the **Settlements** page.
- When the accounting method is set to *Account Sale* on a purchase order header, you cannot select a different accounting method for individual purchase lines.



General setup

Article • 7/29/2024 • 1 min read

The following setups are required.

- [Manage permission sets](#)
- [Set up grower returns](#)
- [Set up items](#)
- [Set up vendors](#)
- [Set up network diagrams](#)



Manage permission sets

Article • 8/1/2024 • 3 min read

Permission sets in Business Central define a user's access level to various features and data within this extension.

We provide the following system permission sets:

- Direct
- Indirect

Direct permission sets

Users with this permission set can perform specific actions directly without requiring additional approvals or workflows. These sets include permissions to read, modify, delete, and create data.

The direct permission set ID for this extension is *GROWERRETURN78FDW*.

Indirect permission sets

Users with this permission set can perform specific actions. This is used in conjunction with other permission sets and typically involves additional conditions or approvals before an action can be completed.

The indirect permission set ID for this extension is *GROWERRETURNBASIC78FDW*.

User-defined permission sets

In addition to the system permission sets we provide, you can create new permission sets or copy system permission sets and modify or delete access to specific entities according to your requirements. For more information, see

[Assign permissions to users and groups](#).

Assign a permission set

1. Select the Search icon , enter **Users**, and then choose the related link.
The **Users** list page opens.
2. Navigate to the username for which you want to assign the permission set and select it.
The **User Card** page opens.
3. On the **User Permission Sets** FastTab, in the **Permission Set** field, enter the valid permission set for this extension.



The associated fields are automatically updated based on the entered value. The user has the necessary permissions to use the features of the Aptean Grower Return extension, ensuring secure and role-based access.



Set up grower returns

Article • 7/22/2026 • 2 min read

title: "Set up grower returns"
date: 2026-04-22
draft: false

You must perform the following setup to create settlements for the purchase transactions.

- 1. Select the Search icon , enter **Grower Return Setup**, and then choose the related link.

 **Note**

On the action menu, you can select **Set default values** to set the **Settlement Nos.** field to *Settlement*.

- 2. On the **General** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Accounting Method	Select the default accounting method. For more information, see Understand accounting methods . In case purchase orders are raised for vendors that do not have a default Accounting Method set up on the Pay-to Vendor card, the system will apply the option selected here.
Settlement Grouping Type	Select the default settlement grouping type. For more information, see Settlement Grouping Type . In case settlements are created for vendors that do not have a default Settlement Grouping Type set up on the Pay-to Vendor card, the system will apply apply the option selected here.
Invoice Grouping Type	Select the default invoice grouping type. For more information, see Invoice Grouping Type . In case settlements are created for vendors that do not have a default Invoice Grouping type setup on the Pay-to Vendor card, the system will apply the option selected here.



Settlement Unit of Measure	Select the settlement unit of measure to be used within settlement calculations.
>	Third Party Commissioner
Item Charge Third Party Commissioner	Select the item charge code that is used when creating (posted) purchase invoices for third party commissioners. Third party commissioners are defined as external agents who are paid a commission based on the settlement value paid out to growers.
Item Charge Description Third Party Commissioner	Specifies the description of the item charge third party.

3. On the **Calculation** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
>	Settlement Unit of Measure Template
Default Settlement Unit of Measure Template Code	Select the default settlement unit of measure template that the system can apply when you run a settlement calculation. This selection can be overridden when calculating settlements. For more information, see Set up settlement unit of measure templates
Default Settlement Unit of Measure Template Description	Specifies the description of the selected settlement unit of measure template.
>	Cost Template
Default Cost Template	Select the cost template that will be used to calculate settlements. This is the default options when calculating settlements of type account sale for vendors that do not have a predefined cost template. For more information, see Cost calculations templates .
Default Code Template Description	Specifies the description of the selected cost template.
>	Pooling
Default Proposed Pooling Quantity Source	Select whether the pooling quantity is based on the sales or received quantity. This is the default option when calculating settlements of the



	pooling type. This selection can be overridden when calculating settlements manually or when applying a pooling template.
Default Pool by	Select a default grouping filter to group the pooling lines accordingly. This is the default option when calculating settlements of the pooling type. The available options are <i>Item</i>, <i>Item Category</i>, <i>Vendor</i>, and <i>Lot Attributes</i>.
Default Lot Aggregation Template Code	Select a pooling lot aggregation template code. This is the default option when calculating settlements of the pooling type. This field is editable if you have set the Default Pool by field as <i>Lot Attributes</i>.
Default Lot Aggregation Template Description	Specifies the description of the selected pooling lot aggregation template.
Hide Summary	Turn on the toggle to hide the summary of the margin calculation on the Pooling page. For more information, see Manage pooling calculations.
Error Handling	Select how solvable errors must be displayed during settlement calculation when the Accounting Method field is set to <i>Pooling</i>. The available options are: • Warning: The system will display notifications about the conflicts with the units of measure during the settlement calculation but will complete the calculation using the Settlement Unit of Measure field value set up on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page. For more information, see Set up settlement unit of measure templates. • Error: The system will display the errors regarding the conflicts with the units of measure during the settlement calculation. You must make the required changes and calculate the settlement again.

4. On the **Number Series** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Settlement Nos.	Select the code for the number series that will be used to assign numbers to the settlements.



Advanced Payment Nos.

Select the code for the number series that will be used to assign numbers to invoices created from the Advanced Payment wizard.

5. On the **Network Diagram** FastTab, in the **Diagram Layout** field, select the layout option that will be used to visualize settlement transactions with the *Visual View* option available on the Settlement Trace lines.
6. On the **Consignment** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields

Field	Description
Consignment Method	Select the default method for assigning consignment numbers. The available options are: <i>Manual</i> : The system does not assign a consignment number automatically. You must explicitly execute the Assign Consignment No. action on the purchase order. <i>On Release</i>: "The system executes the Create Consignments action and assigns a consignment number automatically when you release a purchase order." <i>None</i>: Consignment numbers are disabled for purchase orders. The system does not allow manual or automatic assignment.
Consignment Grouping Type	Select the default grouping level. The available options are: <i>Per Document (default)</i>: The system assigns one consignment number to the entire purchase order, regardless of the number of lines. All receipt lines for that order are grouped into a single consignment record. <i>Per Document Line</i>: The system assigns a separate consignment number to each eligible purchase order line. This option lets you track each product line separately within the same order. — you can track revenue, claims, costs, and profitability independently for each product line within the same order.
Consignment Cost Template	Specify the default cost template to use when calculating costs for consignments. If you leave this field value blank, the system includes all costs posted against the consignment.
Consignment Profitability Method	Select how consignment profitability is calculated. The only available method is <i>Net Revenue</i>. With this method, The system calculates the following values for each consignment line: Profitability Amount is calculated as: Net Revenue (Total)–Net Claims (Total)–Cost Amount (Consignment)–Purchase Value (Total) Profitability Percentage is calculated as: Profitability ÷ (Net Revenue (Total) – Net Claims (Total)) × 100
Consignment Nos.	Select the number series code that the system uses to assign consignment numbers.



Settlement Profitability Method	Select the method used to calculate settlement profitability when you add settlement data to a consignment. The default value is <i>Net Revenue</i> .
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7. The **Advance Prepayment** FastTab displays the pay-to details associated with the vendor. On this FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Advance Payment Account No.	Select the G/L account number that is used in advanced payment invoices. Note that an error occurs when changing the advance payment account number on the Grower Return Setup page if outstanding advance payment amounts exist for the specified G/L account.
Advance Payment Account Name	Select the name on the G/L account setup in the Advance Payment Account.
Advance payment Invoice Posting	Select whether the advance payment invoice is posted manually or automatically after the advance payment wizard is finalized.

8. On the **Feature Update** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields

Field	Description
Remove Fresh Dependency Feature	Turn on this toggle to remove the dependency between the Aptean Grower Return extension and other Aptean extensions.

Note

When you turn on the **Remove Fresh Dependency Feature** toggle on the **Grower Return Setup** page, the system obsoletes existing fields and introduces new ones. For example, the accounting method on the purchase order header and/or purchase order line is replaced. If you moved these fields using user or role-based personalization, the old fields remain visible but do not show any values. You must manually remove the old fields from personalization and add the new fields.

9. The following actions are available on the **Grower Return Setup** page.

Action	Description
Set Default Values	Reset the grower return setup to default values.
Network Diagram Setup	Open the Network Diagram Setup page. For more information, see Set up network diagrams .



Load Hook-ins	Upload hook-ins into the Advanced Workflow extension. This action is visible only when the Aptean Advanced Workflow extension is installed.
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Understand settlement unit of measure

Article • 4/3/2023 • 1 min read

The settlement unit of measure is used within settlement calculations which is generally set up with a weight-related unit of measure such as KG, Ton, etc. All items picked up in the settlement trace must have this unit of measure setup in the Item unit of measure table with a correct relationship to its base unit of measure.

Settlement Grouping Type

The settlement grouping type determines how settlement lines are reported back to vendor on one are multiple Grower Return reports.

- **Per Settlement** implies all the purchase lines within one settlement are reported back to the vendor on one grower return document.
- **Per Purchase Order** implies all the purchase lines belonging to one purchase order within one settlement are reported back to the vendor on one grower return document.

Invoice Grouping Type

The invoice grouping type determines how settlement lines are grouped together on one are multiple purchase invoices when posting a settlement.

- **Per Pay-to Vendor** implies all settlement lines within a settlement that have the same pay to vendor are combined in a separate purchase invoice.
- **Per Source Document** implies all settlement lines within a settlement that have the same source document are combined in a separate invoice.



Set up items

Article • 11/22/2024 • 1 min read

The following procedure outlines the setup required for items to be included in the settlement process.

1. Open the required **Item Card** page.
2. On the **Replenishment** FastTab, turn on the **Grower Accounting** toggle.

! Note

The **Settlement Unit of Measure** field must be assigned with a unit of measure for items relevant to settlements on the **Grower Return Setup** page. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).

3. On the **Item Tracking** FastTab, select a value in the **Item Tracking Code** field.

! Note

Ensure the **Lot Specific Tracking** toggle on the **Lot No.** FastTab in the associated **Item Tracking Code Card** page is turned on.

The item will be included when creating a settlement.



Set up vendors

Article • 4/22/2026 • 1 min read

Vendors have specific setup on the vendor card to manage the process of creating settlements.

 Note

When it comes to invoice and payment related information like pricing method, and purchase prices, Business Central will always use the setup of the Pay-to vendor as opposed to the Buy-from vendor in purchase transactions. The Grower accounting fields described below work in the same way.

- 1. Go to the required vendor card.
- 2. On the **Payments** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Accounting Method	Select one of the accounting methods: <i>Grade Out</i> , <i>Pack Out</i> , <i>Account Sale</i> , <i>Pooling</i> , or <i>Blank</i> for the vendor. The method chosen will be applied to the purchase orders of the vendor. For more information, see Understand accounting methods . If you leave the field as <i>Blank</i> , the value is picked up from the corresponding field on the Grower Return Setup page.
Default Cost Template	Select the cost template code to use for cost allocation during settlement calculations.
Default Cost Template Name	Specifies the description of the selected cost template.
Consignment Method	Select the default method for assigning consignment numbers. The available options are: <i>Manual</i> : The system does not assign a consignment number automatically. You must explicitly execute the Assign Consignment No. action on the purchase order. <i>On Release</i> : The system executes the Create Consignments action and assigns a consignment number automatically when you release a purchase order. <i>None</i> : Consignment numbers are disabled for purchase orders. The system does not allow manual or automatic assignment. <i>Blank</i> : Setup is inherited from corresponding field from the Grower Return Setup page.
Consignment Grouping Type	Select the default grouping level. The available options are: <i>Per Document (default)</i> : The system assigns one consignment number to the entire purchase order, regardless of the number of lines. All receipt lines for that order are grouped into a single consignment record.



Per Document Line: The system assigns a separate consignment number to each eligible purchase order line. This option lets you track each product line separately within the same order. — you can track revenue, claims, costs, and profitability independently for each product line within the same order.

Blank: Setup is inherited from corresponding field from the **Grower Return Setup** page.

3. In the **Settlement Grouping Type** field, select the settlement grouping that will be default for the grower return transactions. For more information, see [Settlement Grouping Type](#).

Note

You can also leave the **Settlement Grouping Type** field *blank*, which will mean the value is picked up from the corresponding field on the **Grower Return Setup** page.

4. In the **Invoice Grouping Type** field, choose the invoice grouping that will be used for group settlements when creating the purchase invoices. For more information, see [Invoice Grouping Type](#).

Note

You can also leave the **Invoice Grouping Type** field blank, which will mean that the value is picked up from the corresponding field on the **Grower Return Setup** page.



Set up network diagrams

Article • 12/27/2023 • 2 min read

The **Network Diagram Setup** page allows you to configure the graphical visualization of the line trace shown for each settlement line on the Settlement page. In this graphical view, specific transactions (e.g., receipts, shipments, production activities) are individually identified by nodes, showing the overall process in a network/waterfall diagram. The setup includes various parameters for each node type, such as background color, font size, font color, and more.

Use the **Set Default Values** action on the **Network Diagram Setup** page to initiate the setup afresh, resetting all fundamental configurations to their default values.

To set up the network diagram setup:

1. Go to the **Network Diagram Setup** page by clicking the **Network Diagram Setup** action on the **Grower Return Setup** page.
2. On the action bar, select **New**.
Alternatively, select and modify an existing entry.
3. In the **Entry Type** field, select the type for which the visual represents the different entities.
4. In the **Node Type** field, select the appropriate node type for the specific entity or process you are configuring.
5. In the **Node Background Color**, **Node Font Size**, and **Node Font Color** fields, specify the appearance of each node for visual clarity.
6. In the **Node Bold** checkbox, set it to *True* if you want to emphasize node labels.
7. In the **Node Size Type** field, select the medium to determine the size of each node.
8. In the **Node Automatically Sized** checkbox, set it to *True* if you want the node size to be adjusted automatically.
9. In the **Node Label Align** field, select the alignment of node labels (e.g., "Top").



Set up settlement unit of measure templates

Article • 10/30/2024 • 3 min read

You can set up the quantity and price unit of measure for specific items, item categories, lot attributes, and vendors on a settlement unit of measure template.

You can use a settlement unit of measure template and run a settlement, so the system calculates the quantity and price for the settlement, account sale, and pooling lines in the settlement quantity unit of measure and settlement price unit of measure defined in the selected settlement unit of measure template. This setup overrides the default **Settlement Unit of Measure** field value defined on the **General** FastTab of the **Grower Return Setup** page.

 Important

- The calculation of quantity and price using the settlement quantity unit of measure and settlement price unit of measure, respectively, follows a strict hierarchy of items > item categories > lot attributes > vendors.
- In case of conflicts and errors when running the settlement, the system uses the default **Settlement Unit of Measure** field value defined on the **General** FastTab of the **Grower Return Setup** page.
- When the **Accounting Method** field is set to *Pooling*, and the system runs into conflicts or errors when running the settlement, the system uses the default **Settlement Unit of Measure** field value defined on the **General** FastTab of the **Grower Return Setup** page for all the settlement lines that share the same pooling line reference.
- When the **Accounting Method** field is set to *Pooling*, you can set up how the system must display solvable errors during settlement calculation in the **Error Handling** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).

The following procedure outlines how to create and define a settlement unit of measure template.

1. Select the Search icon  , enter **Settlement Unit of Measure Templates**, and then choose the related link.
The **Settlement Unit of Measure Templates** page opens.
2. On the action bar, select **New**.
The **Settlement Unit of Measure Template** page opens.
3. On the **General** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Code	Enter a code to identify the settlement unit of measure template.
Description	Enter the description of the settlement unit of measure template.
Lot Attribute Name	Select a global lot attribute to apply to all lot attribute lines.



4. On the **Lines** FastTab, add a line and enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Source Type	Select a source type for this template line. The available options are: <i>Item</i> , <i>Item Category</i> , <i>Lot Attribute</i> , and <i>Vendor</i> .
Source No.	Select an item, item category, or vendor, depending on the Source Type field value. If the Source Type field value is set to <i>Lot Attribute</i> , the Lot Attribute Name field value on the General FastTab is applied to this line by default, and this field value remains blank.
Description	Specifies the description of the selected item, item category, or vendor. If the Source Type field value is set to <i>Lot Attribute</i> , you can select a lot attribute description value in this field.
Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code	Select the settlement unit of measure to apply to the quantity of this item, item category, lot attribute, or vendor. If this field value is blank, the system uses the default Settlement Unit of Measure field value defined on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page.
Settlement Price Unit of Measure Code	Select the settlement unit of measure to apply to the price of this item, item category, lot attribute, or vendor. If this field value is blank, the system uses the default Settlement Unit of Measure field value defined on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page.

The settlement unit of measure template is set up.

 Note

You can apply a settlement unit of measure template to a pooling template. For more information, see [Set up pooling templates](#).



Dynamic pricing setup

Article • 8/27/2025 • 1 min read

The following setups are related to dynamic pricing for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field is set as *Accounting* or *Pooling*.

- [Set up item charges](#)
- [Set up commission and commission groups](#)
- [Set up cost calculation templates](#)
- [Set up document calculations for cost template lines](#)
- [Set up pooling lot aggregation templates](#)
- [Set up pooling templates](#)



Set up item charges

Article • 7/3/2024 • 2 min read

Item charges have a specific configuration for managing the value entries associated with specific item charge codes during the settlement process. This configuration is applicable when calculating the settlement for purchase orders with the **Accounting Method** field set is as *Account Sale* or *Pooling*. Only these types of settlement value entries representing revenue or costs are considered.

On the **Item Charges** page, in the **Account Sale Type** field, the following options are available.

- *Cost*: Item charges with this option are considered costs by the account sale calculation and can be added to the cost template. For more information, see [Cost template](#). Value entries associated with this item charge are displayed in one of the two 'costs' sections on the **Account Sale** page.
- *Accrual*: Item charges with this option are considered accruals by the account sale calculation. They represent a rebate that is initially posted as a cost in the system, assuming that the posted amount will be paid out to a specific customer after a certain period. For more information, see [Understand discounts calculation](#). Value entries associated with this item charge are displayed as Discounts on the **Account Sale** page.
- *Price correction*: Item charges with this option are considered corrections on previously posted revenue in other sales documents by the account sale calculation. Value entries associated with this item charge are displayed as Revenue on the **Account Sale** page.



Set up commission and commission groups

Article • 7/3/2024 • 5 min read

Commission refers to the compensation received by an agent or trading company for their services in handling and selling a product on behalf of a vendor. A commission is usually calculated as a percentage based on the revenue generated when the products are sold to customers. This principle ensures that both the vendor and agent/trading company benefit by achieving the highest possible revenue from the sales.

!

Note

This setup is available only when the **Accounting Method** field is set as *Account Sale* or *Pooling*.

Commission can be categorized into various groups and customized as needed. For example, it can be earned as pure profit or designated to cover specific business activities such as marketing or logistics expenses. Additionally, the commission can be allocated to third-party stakeholders, including external agents or shareholders, for their involvement in the sales process.

The following fields are available in the commission groups:

Field	Description
Code	Specifies the code indicating the type of commission.
Description	Specifies the description of the commission group.
Create Invoice	Specifies whether posting commission types under this commission group requires the creation of a purchase invoice for third parties, such as procurement agents or other external stakeholders with interest in the company's trading model.

!

Note

You can rename a commission group by selecting Edit and changing the group name accordingly. When the changes are saved, the updated name will be automatically applied to any document that utilize this commission group.

Once the commission groups are defined, the group codes can be used in the Commissions Setup table. In this setup table, you can determine the actual value that can be retained as commission during vendor settlements. Since these agreements are typically highly specific to a combination of vendor and item, various dimensions (described in the Commission Setup table) can be established to determine the applicable commission percentage or value when creating settlements for a particular vendor and purchase order. When creating settlements for a specific vendor and purchase order, the setup is queried to determine which commission percentage or value



should be picked for that specific transaction. For further details on how the settlement calculation is used in the Commission Setup table, see [Understand commissions calculation](#).

The following fields are available in the commission setup table

Field	Description
Assign-to Type	Specifies the code indicating the type of commission. • If a <i>Vendor</i> is selected, it is mandatory to choose a vendor in the Assign-to No. field. • If <i>All Vendor</i> is selected, the commission line will be included in every account sale calculation, regardless of the specific vendor.
Assign-to No.	Specifies the vendor number for which this specific commission line was created. This field can only be filled when the Assign-to Type is set to the <i>Vendor</i> option.
Commission Group Code	Specifies a code that indicates the type of commission group.
Commission Type	Specifies the type of commission, either <i>Percentage</i> or <i>Amount per purchase unit</i>. • When the commission type is set to <i>Percentage</i>, it indicates that the commission value in an account sale is calculated as a percentage over gross, net, or net net revenue. • When the commission type is set to <i>Amount per purchase unit</i>, it indicates that the commission value is calculated by multiplying the account sale quantity with the commission value.
Commission Calculation Base	Specifies the revenue over which the commission is calculated when the commission type is set to <i>Percentage</i>. The options for the commission calculation base are gross, net, or net net. However, the commission calculation base is left blank for the commission type <i>Amount per purchase unit</i> as it is not calculated based on revenue.
Product Type	Specifies to which this commission line applies on item level. • If an <i>Item</i> is selected, it is mandatory to select an item in the Product No. field. Additionally, you can define the item by its global lot attribute values in the corresponding fields. • If <i>All items</i> option is selected, the commission line is included in every account sale calculation for the specific Assign-to Type and/or Assign-to No., regardless of the item or global lot attributes.
Product No.	Specifies the item number for which this commission line was created. The value in this field can only be filled in if the Product Type is set as an <i>Item</i>.



Commission Value	Specifies the value of the commission that the company has negotiated with the vendor when trading on the basis of accounting method account sale. If the commission type is set to <i>Percentage</i>, the value will be interpreted as a percentage of revenue calculated in the account sale. In case the commission type is set to <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i>, the value is to be interpreted as a direct unit cost per quantity in the purchase unit of measure and local currency.
Pay-to	Specifies the pay-to-vendor number for third parties, such as procurement agents or other external stakeholders, who must be paid based on the revenue or quantities reported to the vendor of the finalized purchase order through an account sale. This field can only be filled if the commission group on the line has the property Create Invoice set to <i>Yes</i>.



Set up cost calculation templates

Article • 8/27/2025 • 8 min read

Cost calculation templates are used to organize the visibility of costs within the settlement process. This setup applies to settlement calculations only when the **Accounting Method** field is set as *Account Sale* or *Pooling*. In this settlement, only value entries representing costs from the cost template are considered, and any other entries are excluded when determining the settlement amount.

The cost calculation template consists of cost lines that define which costs are applied and how. A cost line can be based on one of three sources:

- **Item charge** — the standard type. The **Item Charge No.** field is filled and drives the cost. For more information, see [Set up item charges](#).
- **Work centre** — for production costs. The **Work Centre No.** field is filled; the **Item Charge No.** field must be blank. The system reads capacity ledger entries from production orders. See [Production cost lines](#) below.
- **G/L account** — for costs posted by Aptean Trade Management. A trade plan with a **G/L Account No.** is selected; the G/L account fields are auto-populated. Requires Aptean Trade Management. See [G/L account cost lines](#) below.

 Note

- Only item charges of type *Costs* can be used in item charge-based cost template lines.
- Trade plans can be defined on the cost template line to populate the item charge, work centre, or G/L account associated with the specific trade plan if the Aptean [Trade Management](#) extension is installed.

These item charges represent a list of all costs that potentially play a role when managing a specific account sale transaction type. For example, one could consider that importing pineapples out of Costa Rica implicates a different cost chain than buying fruit locally. While both transactions can be settled through an account sale, it is highly likely that the costs associated with each of them will vary significantly. By establishing cost templates for various types of transactions, the presentation of costs to both users and vendors can be effectively structured.

Enter the required information in the following fields to configure cost templates and determine how the respective costs must be applied to account sale or pooling settlement lines.

Field	Description
Trade Plan Code	Select a trade plan code to set up the costs with.
Trade Plan Description	Specifies the description of the selected trade plan.
Item Charge No.	Specifies the item charge number associated with the selected trade plan. You can manually select an item charge number to set up the costs when the Trade Plan Code



	field value is left blank.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the selected item charge.
Work Centre No.	Specifies the work centre of this cost template line. Automatically populated when a production trade plan is selected. The work centre is editable only when no trade plan is set.
Work Centre Name	Specifies the name of the work centre.
G/L Account No.	Specifies the G/L Account that the Trade Plan posts the expected cost to. Automatically populated from the selected Trade Plan. Cannot be edited manually; change the Trade Plan to change this value.
G/L Account Name	Specifies the name of the G/L Account used for the expected cost.
G/L Account No. (Actual)	Specifies the G/L Account that the Trade Plan posts the actual (invoiced) cost to. Automatically populated from the selected Trade Plan. Cannot be edited manually; change the Trade Plan to change this value.
G/L Account (Actual) Name	Specifies the name of the G/L Account used for the actual cost.
Deduction Method	Select the method the system must use to determine where the cost must be populated. The available options are: • <i>Net Revenue</i>: The cost is populated in the Costs (Deducted Revenue) section on the Account Sale page or the Costs (Deducted Revenue) field on the Pooling page. • <i>Account Sale Amount</i>: The cost is populated in the Costs section on the Account Sale page or the Costs field on the Pooling page. • <i>Document</i>: The system calculates additional costs, such as packaging or transportation, at a document level, for settlements with the Accounting Method field value set to <i>Account Sale</i> or <i>Pooling</i>. These document costs do not affect the settlement amount calculation and are posted only as item charge lines when a purchase invoice is created from the settlement. • <i>Document Line</i>: The system calculates additional costs, such as packaging or transportation, on a document line level, for settlements with the Accounting Method field value set to <i>Account Sale</i> or <i>Pooling</i>. These document costs do not affect the settlement amount calculation and are posted only as item charge lines when a purchase invoice is created from the settlement.
Cost Application Method	Select the value the system must use when populating costs in the settlement lines. The available options are:



	• <i>Expected</i>: The system uses the expected value of a cost. • <i>Actual</i>: The system uses the actual (invoiced) value of a cost. • <i>Actual if exists</i>: The system uses the actual (invoiced) value of a cost, if it exists, otherwise the expected value of the cost. • <i>Manual</i>: The system does not automatically populate a value, and the cost must be entered manually. The difference between the expected and actual cost application method can only be made when the Aptean Trade Management extension is installed, as Business Central does not provide the capability to post costs via item charges as expected. • <i>Calculation</i>: The system uses the calculation values specified on the Cost Template Line Document Calculations page to calculate document costs. You can select the Calculation action to define the calculation values. For more information, see Set up document calculations for cost template lines. This option can be selected only when the Trade Plan Code field value is set to blank, and the Deduction Method field value is set to <i>Document</i> or <i>Document Line</i>.
Sorting Order	Enter the order in which cost template lines should be sorted when creating account sale cost or pooling cost lines using this cost template. When the sort orders are identical for one or more cost template lines, the system sorts them in alphabetical order.
Invoice Quantity Type	Select how the system determines the invoice quantity on purchase invoice lines created during settlement registration. The available options are: • <i>(Blank)</i>: The purchase invoice line uses a quantity of 1. This is the default behaviour. • <i>Eligible Base</i>: The system sums the eligible base from the related settlement detail records and uses that sum as the invoice quantity. The Direct Unit Cost is recalculated to preserve the total invoice amount. This field is visible only when Aptean Trade Management is installed, requires a Trade Plan Code on the cost template line, and is only supported when the Deduction Method is set to <i>Document Line</i>.

Production cost lines

To configure a cost template line as a production cost line, fill the **Work Centre No.** field and leave **Item Charge No.** blank. You can optionally select a trade plan of type *Production* to auto-populate the work centre.



 Note

Capacity ledger entries for production orders are created by standard Business Central when the production journal is posted. Aptean Trade Management is not required for production cost lines.

The **Deduction Method** options *Document* and *Document Line* are not supported for production cost lines. For production cost lines, **Cost Application Method** has no effect on the amount retrieved — production costs are always sourced from actual capacity ledger entries, so *Expected* results in a 0 cost amount.

For more information about how production costs appear in settlements, see [Understand production costs in settlements](#).

G/L account cost lines

 Important

G/L account cost lines require Aptean Trade Management to be installed and integrated with Aptean Grower Return. G/L account values are sourced exclusively from trade plans configured in Trade Management.

To configure a cost template line as a G/L account cost line, select a trade plan that is configured with a **G/L Account No.** in Aptean Trade Management. The **G/L Account No.** and **G/L Account No. (Actual)** fields are auto-populated from the trade plan and are read-only.

The following constraints apply:

- A cost template line cannot have both **Work Centre No.** and **G/L Account No.** filled at the same time.
- The **Deduction Method** field cannot be set to *Document* or *Document Line* for G/L account cost lines.
- The **G/L Account No.** and **G/L Account No. (Actual)** fields can only be changed by selecting a different trade plan — they cannot be entered manually.
- When a trade plan without a G/L account is selected, any previously populated G/L account fields are cleared automatically.

G/L account-based costs are currently supported in **Account Sale** settlements only. For Pooling and Consignment settlements, G/L account cost lines are skipped during calculation.

For more information about how G/L account costs appear in settlements, see [Understand G/L account costs in Account Sale settlements](#).

The cost template is set up.



Set up document calculations for cost template lines

Article • 8/27/2025 • 1 min read

You can configure a cost template to calculate additional costs, such as packaging or transportation, on a document or document line level for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling* on the **Settlement** page. These document costs do not affect the settlement amount calculation and are posted only as item charge lines when a purchase invoice is created from the settlement. For more information, see [Manage document costs](#).

To set up document calculations for a cost template line, follow these steps:

1. On the **Cost Template** page, select a cost template line with the **Cost Application Method** field value set to *Calculation*. For more information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#).
2. On the action bar, select **Calculation**.
The **Cost Template Line Document Calculations** page opens.
3. Enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Assign-to Type	Select whether the system must assign the cost to a specific vendor or all vendors. The available options are: <i>Vendor</i> and <i>All Vendors</i> .
Assign-to No.	Select the specific vendor to whom the system must assign the cost. This field is editable only when the Assign-to Type field value is set to <i>Vendor</i> .
Product Type	Select if the system must assign the cost to all items, a specific item, or an item category. The available options are: <i>All Items</i> , <i>Item</i> , and <i>Item Category</i> .
Product No.	Select the specific item or item category to which the system must assign the cost. This field is editable only when the Product Type field value is set to <i>Item</i> or <i>Item Category</i> .
Global Lot Attributes	Select the global lot attributes (1 to 8) as required.
Calculation Type	Select whether the system must calculate the cost based on percentage or amount per purchase unit. The available options are: <i>Percentage</i> and <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i> . For more information, see Understand document cost calculation .
Calculation Value	Enter the value the system must use to calculate the cost based on the selection made in the Calculation Type field value. For more information, see Understand document cost calculation .



4. On the action bar, select **Exclusions** to define item and vendor exclusions on the **Filter Page** page.
5. On the action bar, select **Lot Attribute Filter** page to define lot attribute exclusions on the **Lot Attribute Filter** page.

 Note

The system does not apply the document cost to a settlement line if any one lot falls under the exclusions defined.

The document calculation for the cost template line is set up.



Set up pooling lot aggregation templates

Article • 7/3/2024 • 3 min read

You can set up pooling lot aggregation templates to determine how the system should summarize or aggregate multiple settlement lines into one pooling line. You can define the aggregation by selecting which global lot attributes should be considered, typically defined per product group. For example, when aggregating settlement lines with apples, the variety of the apples is relevant, but the country of origin is not. Here, you will select the global lot attribute representing the variety of apples.

You can apply a pooling lot aggregation template to a pooling template or on the **Calculate Settlement** page. For more information, see [Set up pooling templates](#) or [Create and run a settlement](#).

! Note

You can only use lot attributes that are defined as global lot attributes. For more information, see [Global Lot Attributes](#).

The following procedure outlines how to create and define a pooling lot aggregation template.

1. Select the Search icon , enter **Pooling Lot Aggregation Templates**, and then choose the related link.
The **Pooling Lot Aggregation Templates** list page opens.
2. Select **New**.
The **Pooling Lot Aggregation Template** page opens.
3. On the **General** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:
- | Field | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Code | Enter the code to identify the pooling lot aggregation template. |
| Description | Enter the description of the pooling lot aggregation template. |
| Source Type | Select the type of source: <i>Lot Attribute</i> or <i>Item Category</i> . |
| Lot Attribute Name | Select a lot attribute.
This field is editable when you have set the Source Type field as <i>Lot Attribute</i> . |
4. On the **Attribute Values** FastTab, you can add lot attributes and select the corresponding values, which were set up on the **Advanced Attribute Setup** page.



 Note

- This FastTab is visible only when you have set the **Source Type** field as *Lot Attribute*.
- You can select attribute values associated with the selection made in the **Lot Attribute Name** field.

5. On the **Item Categories** FastTab, you can add item categories and select the corresponding values, which were set up on the **Advanced Attribute Setup** page.

 Note

This FastTab is visible only when you have set the **Source Type** field as *Item Category*.



Set up pooling templates

Article • 10/30/2024 • 3 min read

You can set up a pooling template to define a filter criteria to easily determine which purchase lines should be considered as settlement lines for pooling.

When you apply a pooling template and run a settlement, the system will create settlement lines for purchase order lines that match the filter criteria. For more information, see [Create and run a settlement](#).

In a pooling template, you set up specific filters for items, item categories, vendors, and lot attributes. Additionally, the pooling template contains setup properties on the **General** FastTab that are considered as business rules when handling the pooling settlement.

!

Note

You can only use lot attributes that are defined as global lot attributes. For more information, see [Global Lot Attributes](#).

The following procedure outlines how to create and define a pooling template.

1. Select the Search icon , enter **Pooling Templates**, and then choose the related link.
The **Pooling Templates** list page opens.
2. On the action bar, select **New**.
The **Pooling Template** page opens.
3. On the **General** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Code	Enter the code to identify the pooling template.
Description	Enter the description of the pooling template.
Cost Template Code	Select a cost template code to apply to the pooling template. When using this pooling template in a settlement calculation, this cost template will be applied to it by default. For more information, see Cost calculation templates .
Cost Template Description	Specifies the description of the cost template applied to the pooling template.
Pool by	Select the grouping filter to group the pooling lines accordingly. The available options are:



	• <i>Item</i>: The settlement lines with the same item will be summarized into the same pooling line. • <i>Item Category</i>: The settlement lines with the same item category will be summarized into the same pooling line. • <i>Vendor</i>: The settlement lines with the same buy-from vendor will be summarized into the same pooling line. • <i>Lot Attributes</i>: The settlement lines with the same global lot attribute will be summarized into the same pooling line.
Proposed Pooling Quantity Source	Select whether the quantity proposed on the Pooling page is based on the sales or received quantity.
Lot Aggregation Template Code	Select a pooling lot aggregation template code to apply to the pooling template. For more information, see Set up pooling lot aggregation templates. This field is editable if you have set the Pool by field as <i>Lot Attributes</i>.
Lot Aggregation Template Description	Specifies the description of the pooling lot aggregation template applied to the pooling template.
Settlement Unit of Measure Template Code	Select the settlement unit of measure template to apply when calculating settlements with this pooling template. This selection can be overridden when calculating settlements. For more information, see Set up settlement unit of measure templates.
Settlement Unit of Measure Template Description	Specifies the description of the selected settlement unit of measure template.



Important

- The calculation of quantity and price using the settlement quantity unit of measure and settlement price unit of measure, respectively, follows a strict hierarchy of items > item categories > lot attributes > vendors.
- When the **Accounting Method** field is set to *Pooling*, and the system runs into conflicts or errors when running the settlement, the system uses the default **Settlement Unit of Measure** field value defined on the **General** FastTab of the **Grower Return Setup** page for all the settlement lines that share the same pooling line reference.
- You can set up how the system must display solvable errors during settlement calculation in the **Error Handling** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page, when the **Accounting Method** field is set to *Pooling*. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).

4. On the **Lines** FastTab, you can add filters for items, item categories, and vendors. Enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Source Type	Select the type of source: <i>Item</i> , <i>Item Category</i> , or <i>Vendor</i> .
Source No.	Select a number associated with the source.
Description	Specifies the description associated with the source.

Note

On the action bar, select **Select Items**, **Select Item Categories**, or **Select Vendors** to add two or more lines directly from a full list of items, item categories, or vendors, respectively.

5. On the **Attributes** FastTab, you can add filters for global lot attributes. Enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Lot Attribute Name	Select the name of the lot attribute.
Lot Attribute Value Filter	Select a lot attribute value associated with the lot attribute name.



 Note

On the action bar, select **Select Global Lot Attributes** to add two or more lines directly from a full list of global lot attribute values.



Manage advance payments

Article • 9/24/2025 • 4 min read

As a trading company, you can create advance payments to vendors before selling products to customers. This provides cash flow to vendors and strengthens the business relationship with trade partners.

In the account sale accounting method, you can create advance payments in two ways:

- **Seasonal:** The system processes advance payments per season for the entire set of purchase orders that are yet to be received. Seasonal advance payments of a large amount are paid out at the beginning of a trading cycle or season.
- **Per purchase order:** The system processes advance payments for each purchase order, usually upon registration or receipt of the order.

Create seasonal advance payments

1. Select the Search icon , enter **Create Advance Payment**, and then choose the related link.
2. In the Advance Payment Wizard, select **Next**.
3. Enter the vendor details to create an advance payment.

Field	Description
Vendor No.	Specifies the number of the vendor from whom the items are/will be bought and will receive the advance payment.
Vendor Name	Specifies the name of the vendor from whom the items are/will be bought and will receive the advance payment.
Pay To Vendor No.	Specifies the number of the vendor who will receive the advance payment.
Pay To Vendor Name	Specifies the name of the vendor who will receive the advance payment.
Currency Code	Specifies the currency code for the amounts on the advance payment. The currency code is inherited from the selected pay-to vendor.
Payment Terms Code	Specifies a formula that is used to calculate the payment due date, payment discount date, and payment discount amount for this advance payment.
Payment Terms Description	Specifies the descriptions of the payment terms based on the payment terms code.



Note

The **Vendor No.**, **Pay To Vendor No.**, and **Payment Terms Code** fields must be selected manually, while the remaining fields will be updated automatically.

4. Select **Next**.

5. In the **Advance Payment Type** field, select *Seasonal* and then select **Next**.

6. In the **Vendor Invoice No.** field, enter the invoice number that is received from the vendor.

Note

The Vendor Invoice No. is automatically populated based on the configuration performed on the Prepayment FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page. For more information, see [Grower Return Setup](#).

7. In the **Advance Payment Excl. VAT** field, enter the amount you want to pay in advance, and then select **Next**.

Performing the above steps will automatically convert your advance payment into your local currency.

A prompt message appears, and you can review the entered vendor details and payment information.

8. Select **Finish**.

9. Select **Yes** in the message.

Based on the selected value in the **Advance Payment Invoice Posting** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page, either a posted or unposted purchase invoice for seasonal payment is created from the Grower Returns Prepayment Wizard.

Create advance payments per purchase order

1. In the **Advance Prepayment Wizard**, in the **Advance Payment Type** field, select the *Per Purchase Order* as the type of advance payment and then select **Next**.

2. In the **Purchase Order No.** field, select the purchase order number for which an advance payment must be posted.

Note

The Accounting Type for the Purchase Order must be *Account Sale*.

3. Select **Next**.

4. In the **Vendor Invoice No.** field, enter the invoice number that is received from the vendor.



 Note

The Vendor Invoice No. is automatically populated based on the configuration performed on the **Prepayment** FastTab of the **Grower Return Setup** page. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).

5. In the **Advance Payment Excl. VAT** field, enter the amount you want to pay in advance. Performing the above steps will automatically update the Total Advance Payment Excl. VAT field.

6. In the **Purchase Invoice** lines, you can edit the payment for each purchase line and then select **Next**.

A prompt message appears, and you can review the entered vendor details and payment information.

7. Select **Finish**.

8. Select **Yes** in the message.

Based on the selected value in the **Advance Payment Invoice Posting** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page, either a posted or unposted purchase invoice for seasonal payment is created from the Grower Returns Prepayment Wizard.



Create advance payments for pooling settlements

Article • 9/24/2025 • 2 min read

You can create advance payments for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Pooling* directly from the **Settlement** page. This makes it possible to allocate advance payments for multiple vendors and various scenarios, for example, if there is a pooling settlement for five vendors for a specific date range or if there is a pooling settlement for a specific item.

To create an advance payment for a pooling settlement, follow these steps:

1. On the **Settlement** page, on the action bar, select **Advance Payment Allocation > Create Advance Payment**. The **Create Advance Payment** wizard opens.
2. Select **Next**.
3. In the **Advance Payment Type** field, select any of the following options:
 - *Seasonal*: The advance payments are made per season for all purchase orders and vendors within the settlement. Even when the advance payment is created from the specific settlement it can be seen and used in any settlement, as long as the vendor is a part of it and the amount has not already been fully allocated.
 - *Per Purchase Order*: The advance payments are made per purchase order for any or multiple purchase orders within this settlement. As opposed to seasonal, the advance payment is automatically allocated to any of the settlements the purchase order is populated in.
 - *Per Purchase Order Line*: The advance payments are made per purchase order line for any or multiple purchase order lines within this settlement. As opposed to seasonal, the advance payment is automatically allocated to any of the settlements the purchase order is populated in.
4. Select **Next**.

The system displays information about all vendors in the settlement in the following fields:

Field	Description
Vendor No.	Specifies the number of the buy-from vendor who is to receive the advance payment.
Vendor Name	Specifies the name of the buy-from vendor who is to receive the advance payment.
Pay To Vendor No.	Specifies the number of the pay-to vendor who is to receive the advance payment.
Pay To Vendor Name	Specifies the name of the pay-to vendor who is to receive the advance payment.
Currency Code	Specifies the currency code associated with the advance payment.



Payment Terms Code	Specifies a formula that calculates the payment due date, payment discount date, and payment discount amount used in this advance payment.
Payment Terms Description	Specifies the description of the selected payment terms code.
Source Order No.	Specifies the associated source document number. This field value is visible only when the Advance Payment Type field value is set to <i>Per Purchase Order</i> or <i>Per Purchase Order Line</i> .
Source Order Line No.	Specifies the line number of the associated source document. This field value is visible only when the Advance Payment Type field value is set to <i>Per Purchase Order Line</i> .
Vendor Invoice No.	Specifies the invoice number of the vendor who is to receive the advance payment.
Prices Including VAT	Specifies whether the prices of the items on the purchase invoice include VAT.
Amount to Settle	Specifies the amount to settle associated with the settlement.
Amount to Settle (LCY)	Specifies the amount to settle associated with the settlement, expressed in local currency.

5. In the **Advance Payment Amount** field, enter the advance amount that you want to pay to the vendor in the associated currency.

The system updates the **Advance Payment Amount (LCY)** field value with the advance payment in the local currency.

6. Select **Next**.

The system displays a summary of all the information.

7. Select **Finish** after reviewing all the information.

The system creates advance purchase invoices (one invoice per combination of the pay-to vendor and currency code).

When you post the advance purchase invoices and the settlement is recalculated, the system updates the **Advance Payment Allocations** page. For more information, see [View and define advance payments for pooling settlements](#).



View and define advance payments for pooling settlements

Article • 9/24/2025 • 1 min read

To view advance payments associated with all vendors of a pooling settlement and define the advance amount to apply per vendor, follow these steps:

1. On the **Settlement** page, on the action bar, select **Advance Payment Allocation**.
The system opens the **Advance Payment Allocations** page and displays information about all the advance purchase invoices that were posted for the vendors related to the settlement in the following fields:
- | Field | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Advance Payment Type | Specifies whether the advance payment is seasonal, per purchase order, or per purchase order line. |
| Buy-from Vendor No. | Specifies the number of the buy-from vendor who is to receive the advance payment. |
| Buy-from Vendor Name | Specifies the name of the buy-from vendor who is to receive the advance payment. |
| Description | Specifies description of the advance payment. |
| Description 2 | Specifies additional description of the advance payment. |
| Remaining Balance | Specifies the remaining balance of the advance payment amount. You can select this field value to open the Advance Payment Allocation Details page and view documents associated with the vendor. |
2. In the **Amount to Apply** field, enter the advance payment amount that you want to apply to each vendor before posting the settlement. This field value is editable only when the **Advance Payment Type** field value is set to *Seasonal* and must not exceed the **Remaining Balance** field value.
When the **Advance Payment Type** field value is set to *Per Purchase Order* or *Per Purchase Order Line*, the **Amount to Apply** field value is automatically updated and cannot be changed.
In the **Summary** section, you can view a summary of all advance payments in the following fields:

Field	Description
Advance Payment Type	Specifies whether the advance payment is for a season, purchase order, or purchase order line.
Pay-to Vendor No.	Specifies the number of the pay-to vendor who is to receive the advance payment.



Pay-to Name	Specifies the name of the pay-to vendor who is to receive the advance payment.
Amount	Specifies the advance payment amount defined on the Create Advance Payment wizard, expressed in the currency of the associated document.
Amount (LCY)	Specifies the Amount field value expressed in local currency.
Remaining Balance	Specifies the remaining balance of the advance payment amount. You can select this field value to open the Advance Payment Allocation Details page and view documents associated with the vendor.
Applied Amount	Specifies the advance amount that has been applied.
Applied Amount (LCY)	Specifies the Applied Amount field value expressed in local currency.
Currency Code	Specifies the currency code associated with the advance payment.

 Note

This section is useful when there are multiple seasonal advance payments and is visible only via personalization.

When posting settlements, the system creates and posts purchase credit memos with the applied amount to reverse the advance payment amount and prevent duplicate ledger entries.



Maintain settlements

Article • 11/22/2024 • 1 min read

With the settlement process, you can calculate the price you must pay a vendor based on the criteria you define, such as grade-out quantities, pack-out quantities, revenues, and margin splits.

Note

Regardless of the accounting method, the settlement calculation is always based on the route the lot number traveled through the company.

You can calculate settlements via the **Settlements** or **Purchase Order** page. For more information, see [Create and run a settlement](#) and [Create a settlement from a purchase order directly](#).

Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites for the settlement calculation.

- Purchase order lines with appropriate accounting methods.
- The items in the purchase order lines are lot-tracked and the **Grower Accounting** toggle turned on. For more information, see [Set up items](#).
- Production orders with the appropriate production order type.



Create and run a settlement

Article • 8/27/2025 • 6 min read

The following procedure outlines how to create a new settlement, run the settlement, and generate settlement lines.

- 1. Select the Search icon , enter **Settlements**, and then choose the related link.
The **Settlements** list page opens.
- 2. On the action bar, select **New**.
The **Settlement** card page opens.
- 3. On the **General** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Document Date	Select or enter the date when the related document was created. By default, the work date is set as the document date.
Posting Date	Select or enter the date when the related document was posted. By default, the work date is set as the posting date.
Last Calculated Date	Specifies the date on which this settlement was recently calculated.
Accounting Method	Specifies the accounting method applied when this settlement was recently calculated.
Responsible Person Code	Select a user who is responsible for this settlement.
Responsible Person Name	Specifies the name of the user responsible for this settlement.
Status	Specifies the status of this settlement record. The available options are <i>New</i> , <i>Open</i> , <i>Calculated</i> , <i>Released</i> , <i>To Invoice</i> , <i>Invoiced</i> , <i>Updated</i> , <i>Partially Closed</i> , and <i>Closed</i> . For more information, see Manage the status of a settlement .
Cost Template Code	Specifies the cost template code selected when initiating the settlement calculation for a purchase order with the Accounting Method field set to <i>Account Sale</i> or <i>Pooling</i> .
Cost Template Description	Specifies the description of the cost template code selected.

 **Note**

The system assigns the settlement number based on the number series setup. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).



4. On the **Claims** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Open Purchase Claims	Specifies the total number of open purchase claims associated with the settlement. An open purchase claim is a purchase claim line that references the lines in this settlement and has the Document Created checkbox cleared on the Purchase Claim page. Select the field value to view the purchase claim lines. This field is visible only when the Aptean Claims extension is installed.
Open Sales Claims	Specifies the total number of sales claims associated with the settlement. An open sales claim is a sales claim line that references the lines in this settlement and has the Document Created checkbox cleared on the Sales Claim page. Select the field value to view the sales claim lines. This field is visible only when the Aptean Claims extension is installed.

5. On the action bar, select **Calculate** to define the filters and calculate the settlement.

The **Calculate Settlement** page opens.

6. In the **Accounting Method** field, select the accounting method you want to use for this calculation. The available options are: *Grade Out*, *Pack Out*, *Account Sale*, and *Pooling*. For more information, see [Understand accounting methods](#).

7. In the **Settlement Unit of Measure Template Code** field, select a settlement unit of measure template to apply to the calculation. For more information, see [Set up settlement unit of measure templates](#).

The default settlement unit of measure template setup on the **Grower Return Setup** page is displayed. If you have set the **Accounting Method** field to *Pooling*, the settlement unit of measure defined in the associated pooling template overrides the default setup. You can override this field value as required.

8. Depending on the **Accounting Method** field value you selected, enter the required information in the following fields:

- *Grade Out*: On the **Attributes** and **Filter: Purchase Line** FastTab, select the filters you want to apply to the calculation.
- *Pack Out*: On the **Attributes** and **Filter: Purchase Line** FastTab, select the filters you want to apply to the calculation.
- *Account Sale*: On the **Account Sale** FastTab, in the **Document No.** field, enter the relevant document number. On the **Cost Template** FastTab, in the **Cost Template Code** field, the system displays the **Cost Template Code** field value associated with the related vendor, or if the **Invoice Grouping Type** field value is set as *Per Pay-to-Vendor*, the system inherits the appropriate cost template from the respective **Vendor Card** page. Otherwise, the system inherits the cost template code set up in the **Grower Return Setup** page. Additionally, you can select a cost template code manually.
On the **Filter: Purchase Line** FastTab, select the filters you want to apply to the calculation.
- *Pooling*: On the **Pooling** FastTab, enter the required information in the following fields:



Field	Description
Pooling Template Code	Select a pooling template code. For more information, see Set up pooling templates .
Proposed Pool Quantity Source	Specifies whether the pooling quantity is based on the sales or received quantity. This value is derived from the pooling lot aggregation template, or the default value defined on the Grower Return Setup page. You can select or change this value manually if required.
Pool by	Specifies the grouping method to group the pooling lines accordingly. This value is derived from the Pool by field value associated with the pooling template or the default value defined on the Grower Return Setup page. You can select or change this value manually if required.
Lot Aggregation Template Code	Specifies the lot aggregation template code. This field is editable if you have set the Pool by field as <i>Lot Attributes</i> . This value is derived from the pooling template or the default value defined on the Grower Return Setup page. You can select or change this value manually if required.

On the **Cost Template** FastTab, the system displays the **Cost Template Code** field value associated with the selected pooling template or the default value defined on the **Grower Return Setup** page. You can select or change this value manually if required. On the **Attributes** and **Filter: Purchase Line** FastTab, select the filters you want to apply to the calculation.

! Note

- The filters defined on the selected pooling template are applied to the calculation by default.
- The filters set on the **Calculate Settlement** page are applied to the calculation in addition to the filters defined on the **Pooling Template** page. This can result in unexpected outcomes. Hence, we recommend defining the filters in the pooling template instead of applying them manually on the **Calculate Settlement** page.

9. Select **OK**.

The system calculates the settlement, updates the **Status** field value to *Calculated*, and generates settlement lines on the **Lines** FastTab.

10. You can view details of the settlement lines in the following fields:

Field	Description
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Buy-from Vendor No.	Specifies the vendor who supplied the item for which you must settle the payment.
Buy-from Vendor Name	Specifies the vendor's name who supplied the item for which you must settle the payment.
Pay-to Vendor No.	Specifies the vendor with whom you need to settle a payment.
Pay-to Vendor Name	Specifies the name of the vendor with whom you need to settle a payment.
Source Document Type	Specifies from which source document type the settlement line originates.
Source Document No.	Specifies from which source document number the settlement line originates.
Source Line No.	Specifies from which source document line number this settlement line originates.
Item No.	Specifies for which purchased item you are creating a settlement quantity with direct unit cost.
Item Category Code	Specifies the item category of the item on this settlement line.
Description	Describes why you are creating a settlement. In most cases, it describes the item procured.
Global Lot Attributes	Specifies the global lot attributes (one to eight) with their corresponding values.
Quantity	Specifies the quantity originally ordered when creating the source document line from which this settlement line originates.
Unit of Measure Code	Specifies how each item is measured, such as in pieces, kilograms, or tons.
Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement quantity unit of measure applied to this settlement line. For more information, see Set up settlement unit of measure templates .
Settlement Price Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement price unit of measure applied to this settlement line. For more information, see Set up settlement unit of measure templates .



Quantity Returned (SU)	Specifies how many items on the line have been returned to the vendor in purchase return orders, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Negative Adjustment (SU)	Specifies how many items on the line have been negatively adjusted, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Inventory (SU)	Specifies the total quantity of the item on the line remaining in the inventory, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Quantity Received	Specifies how many units of the item on the line have been posted as received.
Quantity Invoiced	Specifies how many units of the item on the line have been invoiced.
Quantity to Settle	Specifies the quantity to settle, expressed in the unit of measure of the source document from which this settlement line originates. This value is calculated as the sum of the Qty. to Settle field values of all settlement detail lines linked to this settlement line.
Qty. to Settle (SU)	Specifies the Qty. to Settle field value, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Qty. to Settle (SQU)	Specifies the Qty. to Settle field value, expressed in the settlement quantity unit of measure set up on the applied settlement unit of measure template.
Qty. to Settle (SPU)	Specifies the Qty. to Settle field value, expressed in the settlement price unit of measure set up on the applied settlement unit of measure template.
Open Purchase Claims	Specifies the total number of purchase claims associated with the settlement line. An open purchase claim is a purchase claim line that references this settlement line and has the Document Created checkbox cleared on the Purchase Claim page. Select the field value to view the purchase claim line. This field is visible only when the Aptean Claims extension is installed.
Open Sales Claims	Specifies the total number of sales claims associated with the settlement line. An open sales claim is a sales claim line that references this settlement line and has the Document Created checkbox cleared on the Sales Claim page. Select the field value to view the sales claim line. This field is visible only when the Aptean Claims extension is installed.
Amount to Settle	Specifies the amount to be settled with the vendor. This value is calculated as the sum of the Amount to Settle field for all detail lines linked to this settlement line. The decimal numbers displayed in this field value depends on the Amount Decimal Places field value on the General Ledger Setup page. If the Currency Code field value exists for this settlement line, the Amount Decimal Places field value from the associated Currencies page is displayed instead.



Amount to Settle (LCY)	Specifies the value of the Amount to Settle field value calculated to local currency based on the exchange rate applicable on the posting date of the settlement. The decimal numbers displayed in this field value depends on the Amount Decimal Places field value on the General Ledger Setup page.
Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received	Specifies the direct unit cost to settle, expressed in the unit of measure of the source document from which this settlement line originates. This value is calculated by dividing the Amount to Settle field value by the Quantity Received field value.
Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received (LCY)	Specifies the Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received field value calculated to the local currency based on the exchange rate applicable on the posting date of the settlement. The decimal numbers displayed in this field value depend on the Unit-Amount Decimal Places field value on the General Ledger Setup page.
Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received (SPU)	Specifies the Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received field value, expressed in the settlement price unit of measure.
Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received (SPU) (LCY)	Specifies the Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received field value, expressed in the settlement price unit of measure in local currency based on the exchange rate applicable from the posting date of settlement.
Document Costs	Specifies the additional costs calculated by the system based on the cost template setup. For more information, see Set up document calculations for cost template lines . You can select the field value to view and edit the costs on the Document Costs page. For more information, see Manage document costs .
Document Costs (LCY)	Specifies the Document Costs field value expressed in the local currency.
Proposed Document Costs	Specifies the proposed document costs calculated by the system based on the cost template setup.
Proposed Document Costs (LCY)	Specifies the Proposed Document Costs field value expressed in the local currency.
Currency Code	Specifies the currency code of the purchase line from which the settlement line originates.



Quantity	Specifies the quantity originally ordered when creating the source document line from which this settlement line originates.
Grower Return Grouping No.	Specifies the grouping number assigned to this settlement line based on the Settlement Grouping Type field value of the vendor. Settlement lines with identical grower return grouping numbers are typically reported within the same grower return document.
Invoice Grouping No.	Specifies the grouping number assigned to this settlement line, based on the Invoice Grouping Type field value of the vendor. Settlement lines with identical invoice grouping numbers will be added to the same purchase invoice when posting the settlement.
Drop Shipment	Specifies whether the source document line of this settlement line is a drop shipment transaction. This field is visible only via personalization.
Posted Invoice No.	Specifies the posted purchase invoice number to which the settlement line was added.

Note

- The decimal places displayed for amounts and unit cost fields on this page apply to all related pages across all accounting methods.
- The following fields are visible only via personalization for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling*.
 - Document Costs
 - Document Costs (LCY)
 - Proposed Document Costs
 - Proposed Document Costs (LCY)

Settlement page actions

The following actions are available on the **Settlement** page.

Action	Description
Calculate	Open the Calculate Settlement page to calculate the price you must pay a vendor based on the criteria you define. For more information, see Create and calculate a settlement .
Recalculate	Calculate the settlement based on the criteria defined in the previous calculation. The purchase lines that no longer exist are removed, and new purchase lines that are applicable are added



	accordingly.
Account Sale	View the Account Sale page for this settlement. For more information, see Manage account sale calculations .
Pooling	View the Pooling page for this settlement. For more information, see Manage pooling.
Related Documents	Open the Settlement Documents page to view the documents created as a result of posting this settlement. The documents include purchase invoices for the purchase orders within this settlement, as well as invoices for third-party commissioners and documents for reconciliation with previously posted advance payment purchase invoices.
Release	Release the document to the next stage of processing. For more information, see Manage the status of a settlement .
Reopen	Reopen the settlement to change or update it. For more information, see Manage the status of a settlement .
Close	Close the settlement. You cannot change or open the settlement after it has been closed. For more information, see Manage the status of a settlement .
Post	Register the document and create and post purchase invoices. For more information, see Create and post purchase invoices .
Create Invoice	Register the document and create and post-purchase invoices. For more information, see Create unposted purchase invoices .
Update Purchase Order	Update the direct unit cost of the related purchase order(s). For more information, see Update the related purchase order(s) .
>	Lines FastTab
Line Trace	Open the Line Trace page to view the transaction traces linked to the selected settlement line. For more information, see View line trace .
Details Lines	Open the Settlement Details Lines page to view the details of the selected settlement line. For more information, see View settlement detail lines .
Show Purchase Order	Open the purchase order related to the selected settlement line.
Show Posted Purchase Invoice	Open the purchase invoice related to the selected settlement line.
Create Invoice	Create purchase invoices for the selected settlement lines.



View line trace

Article • 4/3/2023 • 7 min read

After calculating the settlement, select the required settlement line and select **Manage > Line Trace** action to view the line trace.

These lines display the document number(s) in which the lot number was consumed including its relative contribution. The settlement line trace will be used to calculate settlement detail lines.

Example of line trace for Grade Out

Example of line trace for Pack Out

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Note

Relevant tracing lines are marked in red or green color. Red lines specify production order lines with the production order type that matches the selected accounting method. For *Grade Out*, the first consumption of production with the type *Grading* is marked in red, and for *Pack Out* all *Packing* outputs are marked in red. Green lines specify that they are used to calculate the [Detail Lines](#). For *Grade Out*, the production outputs are shown in green, and the consumption lines are marked in red.

Fields on the Line Trace

Field	Description
Description	Specifies the description of the transactional document within this trace.
Lot No.	Specifies the traced lot number.
Item No.	Specifies the number of the traced item.
Item Description	Specifies the description of the item.
Production Order Type	Specifies the type of production activity (grading, packing or blank). The field is only filled for lines with Entry Type Consumption or Output.



Location Code	Specifies the location of the traced item.
Already Traced	Specifies if additional transaction history under this line has already been traced by other lines above it.
Quantity	Specifies the quantity of the traced item in the line.
Remaining Quantity	Specifies the quantity that is remaining to be processed.
Quantity (KG)	Specifies the quantity expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Indirect Quantity (KG)	Specifies the value of the Quantity field multiplied by the Quantity Factor and the Output Factor expressed in the settlement unit of measure. It represents the part of the Quantity field that should be considered as part of this trace, in case where multiple lot traces were involved.
Remaining Quantity (KG)	Specifies the value of the remaining quantity in the settlement unit of measure.
Indirect Remaining Qty. (KG)	Specifies the value of the Remaining Quantity field multiplied by the Quantity Factor and the Output Factor expressed in the settlement unit of measure. It represents the part of the Remaining Quantity field that should be considered part of this trace, in case where multiple lot traces were involved.
Consumption Quantity Factor	Specifies the value of the Consumption Factor field. In case an item ledger entry for a consumption is found in the trace for the same consumption line and different lot numbers were consumed, the consumption factor is filled. The value represents the percentage of the output of that production order which should fall into this lot number as opposed to the other lot number(s) involved.
Quantity Factor	The quantity factor is based on the consumption factor but keeps a running total of it in case lot numbers are consumed in multiple consecutive production orders, each with their own consumption factor. If the lot number originally received is first consumed for consumption factor 0.5 and the output lot number is once again consumed with a consumption factor of 0.4, the quantity factor will show 0.2
Output Factor	In case an item ledger entry for an incoming line within a trace (e.g., a production output posting) is populated multiple times within a single settlement line trace (as indicated via the "already traced" field), the output factor represents the portion of the output that applies to this specific section of the trace.



Additional information on indirect quantities and the factor fields

The Indirect quantities reflect the true quantity that is used by this specific lot in the trace. When packing is done with several consumption items from different vendors, the output product will be a mixture of products from different vendors.

For example: We have got a production order of the type *Packing* for 1,000 kg carrot shakers. The consumption is done from two different vendors, 400 kg of small carrots from the vendor that is traced in the settlement, and 600 kg from another vendor. Of these 1,000 kg carrot shakers, only 400 kg are from the traced vendor. In this case, the *Quantity Factor* will be 0.4, and the *Indirect Quantity* will be 400 kg, while the *Quantity* will be 1,000 kg.

In the case of partial deliveries, partial consumption, or partial output posting, the tracing will display the same entry multiple times. These entries are marked as *Already Traced*. In these cases, the *_Output Factor* is used to determine the factor of the line being traced. So, when the purchased order is partially delivered (900 kg carrots in the first delivery, and 100 kg in the second delivery) and this delivery has been used as a consumption of 1,000 kg for production, there will be two lines with 1,000 kg consumption, in which the second line is marked as *Already Traced*. The first line will have the *Output Factor* of 0.9, and the second line will have 0.1.

The indirect quantity is calculated by multiplying the quantity with both the *Output Factor* and the *Quantity Factor*.



Use visual view

Article • 4/3/2023 • 3 min read

In order to make it easier to see what has happened with a specific lot number and receipt, a visual presentation is provided. This gives you an intuitive overview of the flow of the lots that are purchased and produced. The illustration is based on the *Network Diagram* set up on the **Grower Return Setup** page. It allows you to view the settlement trace with multiple lot transactions involved in a specific purchase line receipt.

To view the visual:

On the **Line Trace** FastTab, select **Visual** > **View**.

Example Visual View for Grade Out

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Example Visual View for Pack Out

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Manage the status of a settlement

Article • 10/30/2024 • 3 min read

You can view the status of a settlement in the **Status** field on the **General** FastTab of the **Settlements** page.

When you create a new settlement, the **Status** field is set to *New*. The following procedure outlines the standard workflow of settlement calculation and how the status is updated accordingly.

1. On the action bar, select **Calculate** to run the settlement calculation.
The system updates the **Status** field to *Calculated*.
2. Select **Release** to release the settlement after making all the necessary changes.
The system updates the **Status** field to *Released*.

Note

If you select **Recalculate** or **Reopen** action, the system updates the **Status** field to *Calculated*.

The settlement status is then updated based on your subsequent actions according to your requirements. You can: - Create and post purchase invoices - Create unposted purchase invoices - Update the related purchase order(s) and then post purchase invoice(s) from the related purchase order(s).

Create and post purchase invoices

The following procedure outlines creating purchase invoices from the **Settlements** page and updating the status accordingly.

1. On the action bar, select **Post** to create a posted purchase invoice.
The system updates the **Status** field on the **Settlements** page to *Invoiced* and creates and posts the purchase invoice. You cannot make any more changes to the settlement.
2. Select **Close** to indicate that the settlement is closed.
The system updates the **Status** field to *Closed*.

Create unposted purchase invoices

The following procedure outlines creating purchase invoices from the **Settlements** page and updating the status accordingly.

1. On the action bar, select **Create Invoice** to create a purchase invoice.
The system updates the **Status** field to *To Invoice* and creates a purchase invoice.



2. On the purchase invoice, on the action bar, select **Post**.

The **Status** field on the **Settlements** page is set to *Invoiced*. You cannot make any more changes to the settlement.

3. On the **Settlements** page, on the action bar, select **Close** to indicate that the settlement is closed.

The system updates the **Status** field to *Closed*.

Update the related purchase order(s)

The following procedure outlines updating the related purchase order(s) from the **Settlements** page, posting the purchase invoice from the related purchase order(s), and updating the status accordingly.

1. On the action bar, select **Update Purchase Order** to update the related purchase order(s).

The system updates the **Status** field to *Updated* and updates the unit cost of the related purchase order(s). You cannot make any more changes to the settlement.

Note

- If the system cannot update all related purchase lines, the status is updated to *Partially Updated*. You can make relevant changes, recalculate, and update the purchase order(s) to fix this.
- If you recalculate the settlement calculation, the **Status** field changes to *Calculated*.
- If you reopen the settlement and then release it, the system displays *Updated* in the **Status** field instead of *Released* to notify you that the unit cost of the related purchase order(s) has already been updated.

You can create purchase invoices from the related purchase order(s) and post them.

2. On the **Settlements** page, on the action bar, select **Close** to indicate that the settlement is closed.

The system updates the **Status** field to *Closed*.



Post a settlement

Article • 8/27/2025 • 2 min read

When you finalize a settlement, you can choose between creating only an invoice or directly creating a posted invoice. This allows you to determine the desired outcome for your settlement process.

Create an invoice for the settlement

1. On the **Settlement** page, on the action bar, select **Release** to release the settlement.
2. In the **Status** field, set the value as a Released.
3. On the action bar, select **Post > Create Invoice**.

The status of the settlement is updated as to *Invoice*. An unposted invoice is created, and the number is displayed in the settlement line.

Note

- Unposted invoices can be posted later by a user from the financial department after conducting necessary checks or finalizing the document approval process. If an invoice is deleted, it will not be visible on the settlement line. However, you can use the **Create Invoice** function again, which will overwrite the number on the settlement line.
- The system creates lines with the **Type** field value set to *Charge (Item)* to post document costs. For more information, see [Set up document calculations for cost template lines](#).
The item charge lines are created based on the **Deduction Method** field value on the associated **Cost Template** page. For more information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#).
- When the **Deduction Method** field value is set to *Document*, the system creates the item charge line at the bottom of the invoice and applies it to all receipt lines that had a document cost in the settlement. By default, the document cost is distributed by amount across all receipt lines. In this case, the allocated item charge per line may differ from the initial settlement calculation, but the sum of all invoice lines is the same as the sum of settlement lines.
- When the **Deduction Method** field value is set to *Document Line*, the system creates the item charge line directly below each receipt line of the purchase order and applies it per line specifically. In this case, the document cost on the settlement line equals the allocated item charge.
- The system creates lines for packaging items on the purchase invoice and posts them when the purchase invoice is posted.
- The system only adds packaging lines that were received at the same time as the receipt line that is being invoiced via the settlement.
- For packaging items, ensure the **Grower Accounting** toggle on the **Replenishment** FastTab of the **Item Card** page is turned off. Otherwise, packaging items are added twice to the purchase invoice.



Post action

Use the **Post** action to directly create a posted purchase invoice after finalizing the settlement values and releasing the settlement. This updates the status of the settlement as *Invoiced*. After posting, the settlement lines with different currencies are split as multiple invoices even though it belongs to the same pay-to vendor.

Note

You must first release the Settlement to use the Post function.

To post a settlement, follow these steps:

1. On the **Settlement** page, on the action bar, select **Release** to release the settlement.
2. In the **Status** field, select the value as *Released*.
3. On the action bar, select **Post** > **Post**.

The status of the settlement is updated as *Invoiced*. A posted invoice is created, and the number is shown on the settlement line.

Note

- You cannot change the settlement after it is posted.
- If there are any missing data, such as incomplete grouping setup on the vendor card, or if the total amount of the generated invoice is negative, an error list is displayed when attempting to post the settlement. These errors must be addressed and resolved before the posting can be completed successfully.



Create an invoice

Article • 10/30/2024 • 2 min read

After posting the settlement document, the system automatically generates the purchase invoice for the specified vendor in the settlement with all the required details already filled in.

If a settlement includes an account sale commission line assigned to a commission group set as **Create Invoice**, a second purchase invoice is also generated for the third-party commissioner. The account sale commission line details are inherited to this purchase invoice.

The **Pay-to** vendor specified in the commission line will be used as the designated vendor in the purchase invoice header. Additionally, the item charge specified in the Item Charge Third Party Commissioner field on the Grower Return Setup page generates invoice lines.

Note

If multiple third-party commissioners are specified within the account sale, new purchase invoices will be generated for each individual commissioner. However, different commission lines associated with the same vendor will be consolidated into a single purchase invoice.

If a settlement involves allocating amounts to a previously recorded advance payment (which will consistently be executed through a posted purchase invoice), a posted purchase credit memo will be created using the same general ledger account that was initially used in the recorded purchase invoice. This approach ensures that the total outstanding advance payment amount yet to be consumed is now visible at the general ledger level.

Note

- The **Settlement No.** and **Settlement Reference Type** fields on the **General** FastTab display details of the associated settlement on the **Purchase Invoice** and **Posted Purchase Invoice** pages.
- Select **Settings > Personalize** to add the fields.
- Select the **Settlement No.** field value to open the relevant **Settlement** page.



Open the posted purchase credit memo from an invoice

Article • 12/27/2023 • 1 min read

When a posted purchase credit memo is generated to record the allocation of the applied amount, indicating how the advance payment is being credited or offsets against the purchase invoice, you can navigate from a Posted Purchase Credit Memo to the corresponding Posted Purchase Invoice by selecting the **Advance Payment Document No** value. This simplifies the reconciliation process, providing an easy way to trace back to the original Purchase Invoice linked with the credit memo.

! Note

- The **Settlement No.** and **Settlement Reference Type** fields on the **General** FastTab display details of the associated settlement on the **Purchase Credit Memo** and **Posted Purchase Credit Memo** pages.
- Select **Settings > Personalize** to add the fields.
- Select the **Settlement No.** field value to open the relevant **Settlement** page.



Create a settlement from a purchase order directly

Article • 11/1/2023 • 1 min read

You can create a settlement directly from the purchase order. The process allows for efficient management of accounting methods and settlement calculations.

1. Go to the required purchase order.
2. On the action bar, select **Actions** > **Functions** > **Grower Accounting** > **Create Settlement**.

Note

- If a purchase order has different accounting methods on the purchase order lines, the system will create a settlement header. However, it will not perform the settlement calculation. You will be notified.
- If all the lines on the purchase order have the same accounting method, the system will create a settlement and do the calculation. You can view the accounting method used for this specific settlement calculation and other relevant information on the **Settlement** header page.

Use the **Open Settlement** action on the purchase order to access the settlement. If only one settlement is associated with the purchase lines, it will open directly. Whereas, if there are multiple settlements exist, a list of all settlement headers will be displayed for your selection.

Note

A notification will appear if the purchase order does not meet the requirements for creating a settlement, such as having a blank accounting method or no received quantities.



Manage grade out and pack out calculations

Article • 7/26/2024 • 1 min read

The following topics are related to settlements with the **Accounting Method** field is set as *Grade Out* or *Pack Out*.

- [Adjust production order types](#)
- [View settlement detail lines](#)



Adjust production order types

Article • 4/3/2023 • 1 min read

When creating settlements, the settlement calculation must be able to identify specific types of production activities. In case the accounting method is set to *Grade Out*, the system will use the output quantities of only grading production orders. In case the accounting method is set to *Pack Out*, the system will only consider the output (and the linked sales transactions) of packing production orders. Since the same Business Central production order is used for both kinds of manufacturing activities, a **Production Order Type** field is provided in which the users can specify whether the production order is used for Grading or Packing.

When you change the Production Order Type on the document header, it is automatically applied to all production lines level. You can change the production order type even after the production order is finished using the **Adjust Production Order Type** function. This enables you to include the finished production order for settlements whenever required.

Note

- The production orders with Production Order Type set as *Grading* will be used for calculating settlements with the accounting method Grade Out.
- The production orders with Production Order Type set as *Packing* will be used for calculating settlements with the accounting method Pack Out.

To modify the Production Order Type in a finished production order, select **Related > Adjust Production Order Type**. Subsequently, the lines of the finished production order will be updated.



View settlement detail lines

Article • 4/3/2023 • 7 min read

The detail lines are the result of the calculation. They specify the calculated quantity and amount to settle with the vendor that is specified in the settlement line.

You can also use the **Correction Quantity** field to adjust the quantity for your settlement (including negative values). The value in the *Quantity to Settle* field in the Settlement Line gets updated based on the value of the *Correction Quantity* field in the detail lines.

- Quantity to Settle = Proposed Quantity to Settle + Correction Quantity
- Direct Unit Cost per Qty. Received = (Quantity. to Settle * Direct Unit Cost) / Quantity Received

This allows you to modify values in line with agreements made with the vendor.

You can view the following fields on the **Settlement Detail Lines** page.

Field	Description
Source Item No.	Specifies for which purchased item you are creating a settlement quantity with direct unit cost.
Source Item Description	Describes why you are creating a settlement. In most cases, it is for the item procured.
Source Lot No.	Specifies the traced lot number.
Source Document No.	Specifies from which source document type the settlement line originates.
Source Document Line No.	Specifies from which source document line number this settlement line originates.
Source Posting Date	Specifies the date when the document was posted.
Global Lot Attributes (Source)	Global lot attributes 1 to 8 with their corresponding values.
Destination Item No.	Specifies the destination item number depending on the accounting method used within the settlement, destination items can be different. (e.g., item produced; item sold etc.)
Destination Item Description	Specifies the description of the destination item depending on the accounting method used within the settlement, destination items can be different. (e.g., item produced, item sold etc.)



Destination Lot No.	Specifies the unique number of the destination Lot.
Destination Document No.	Specifies the unique number of the destination document.
Destination Document Line No.	Specifies the line number of the destination document.
Destination Posting Date	Specifies the date when the document is posted for destination.
Global Lot Attributes (Destination)	Global lot attributes 1 to 8 of the destination item with their corresponding values.
Proposed Quantity to Settle (KG)	Specifies the quantity suggested to settle for the destination item in the settlement unit of measure, based on transactional data as shown in the settlement trace and the accounting method selected when initiating the settlement calculation.
Proposed Quantity to Settle	Specifies the quantity suggested to settle for the destination item in the settlement unit of measure, based on transactional data as shown in the settlement trace and the accounting method selected when initiating the settlement calculation.
Proposed Direct Unit Cost	Specifies the direct unit cost per unit of measure as shown on the settlement detail line. The proposed quantity, unit of measure, and currency code of the settlement detail line in combination with the settlement's Pay-to vendor (and its pricing method), were used to retrieve this direct unit cost from the purchase price functionality.
Proposed Line Amount	Specifies the value of the Proposed Line Amount field, which is calculated by multiplying the Proposed Quantity to Settle and the Proposed Direct Unit Cost field.
Proposed Direct Unit Cost (LCY)	Specifies the value of the Proposed Direct Unit Cost field converted to local currency, based on the exchange rate applicable on the Posting date of the settlement.
Proposed Line Amount (LCY)	Specifies the value of the Proposed Line Amount field converted to local currency, based on the exchange rate applicable on the Posting date of the settlement
Correction Quantity	Specifies the quantity to be corrected on the Proposed Quantity to Settle in order to calculate the Quantity to Settle.
Quantity to Settle	Specifies the quantity to settle to vendor for this specific destination item number in unit of measure on the settlement detail line. The quantity to settle is the sum of the Proposed Quantity to settle and the Correction Quantity.



Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the base unit of measure of the destination item.
Direct Unit Cost	Specifies the direct unit cost to be settled in the currency shown on the settlement detail line. On initial calculation, the Direct Unit Cost is filled with the Proposed Direct Unit Cost, but the value can be changed to any value.
Line Amount	Specifies the value of the Line Amount field which is calculated by multiplying the Quantity to Settle and the Direct Unit Cost fields.
Direct Unit Cost (LCY)	Specifies the value of the Direct Unit Cost field calculated in local currency, based on the exchange rate applicable on the Posting date of the settlement.
Line Amount (LCY)	Specifies the value of the Line Amount field, which is calculated by multiplying the Quantity to Settle and the Direct Unit Cost (LCY) fields.
Currency Code	Specifies the Currency Code of the purchase line from which the settlement line originates.

You can recalculate the settlement using the **Recalculate** function. This facilitates having accurate settlement values after modifications on prices or correction of quantities.

Note

Any manual changes in the detail lines, like correction of quantity or prices, will be overwritten by this function.

Once all corrections are done, select **Release** to release the document.

Note

- You cannot perform the following actions after the settlement is released:
- Calculate
- Recalculate
- Modify values in the fields of the settlement header

Detail lines for the Grade Out and Pack Out accounting methods

When the **Accounting method** field is set to *Grade Out*, the detail lines are created based on the output lot numbers of the first grading order that is encountered for a specific receipt in the line trace. The source item is defined as the originally received item (including unique combination of global lot attributes) and the destination item is defined as the output item coming out of the first grading production order. The proposed quantity is the sum of the posted



output for that specific item number and global lot attribute combination. The price is calculated based on the destination item in the given unit of measure with the quantity to settle in the currency code of the purchase order.

When the **Accounting method** field is set to *Pack Out*, the detail lines are created based on the output lot numbers of pack out production orders that are still in inventory or sold. The source item is defined as the originally received item (including unique combination of global lot attributes) and the destination item is defined as the output item(s) (including unique combination of global lot attributes) coming out of the various packing production orders. It is important to note that only production orders up until the first sales transaction are considered. For example, a pack out item is sold, returned by the customer, and repacked again, the first sales transaction with initial packing production order is considered in the calculation and detail line. The proposed quantity is the sum of the posted output for that specific item number and global lot attribute combination. The price is calculated based on the destination item in the given unit of measure with the quantity to settle in the currency code of the purchase order.



Manage account sale calculations

Article • 7/3/2024 • 5 min read

The account sale accounting method involves a settlement process with self-billing. In contrast to the Grade Out and Pack Out methods, the purchase price is dynamically determined per purchase transaction. It is calculated based on the revenue received and the costs paid by the trading company when selling the acquired lot number. Unlike Grade Out and Pack Out, where the price is predetermined by the vendor and trading company, the account sale method allows for dynamic pricing.

Initiate account sale calculation from the settlement page

1. Select the Search icon , enter **Settlements** and then choose the related link.
The **Settlements** list page opens.
2. Select the required record.
The **Settlement** page opens.
3. On the action bar, select **Calculate**.
4. On the **Calculate Settlement** page, in the **Accounting Method** field, select *Account Sale*. This method will act as a filter when retrieving the purchase line.
5. On the **Account Sale** FastTab, in the **Document No.** field, select the document number to create a settlement.
6. In the **Cost Template Code** field, select the cost template code for the settlement. To create a Cost Calculation Template, see, [Set up cost calculation templates](#).

Note

Document No., and **Cost Template Code** fields must be specified for generating settlement Lines and line Traces.

7. Click **OK**.
8. On the **Settlement** page, click **Account Sale** action.

The Sales, Commission, and Costs categories provide information information per purchase line shown as columns. You can access the Account Sale page from the action bar of this page. The **Account Sale** page provides insights into how the system proposes settling with the vendor based on all revenue and costs, including commission, traced for the specific purchase line. The Purchase Invoice Amount is calculated based on the Sales, Commission, and Costs. The following sections explain how these will be filled in when calculating the settlement for a purchase order with the Accounting Method set as *Account Sale*.



Account Sale line

The *Account Sale* accounting method allows you to register prepayment invoices explicitly for purchase orders. The details of the advance payments made either seasonally or per purchase order are provided on the **Advance Payment Allocations** page. To view this page, click the value, e.g., "2000", displayed in the **Outstanding Advance Payments** field in the line level of the **Account Sale** page.

Overview of Advance Payment Allocations

The **Advance Payment Allocations** page provides insights into existing advance payments for this vendor, detailing the remaining amounts in both the local and vendor currencies. The following fields are available on the page.

Field	Description
Advance Payment Type	This indicates whether the advance payment type is <i>seasonal</i> or <i>per purchase order</i> .
Description	This indicates the description inherited from the posted purchase invoice that is used to register the advance payment.
Description 2	This indicated the additional description that was inherited from the posted purchase invoice used to register the advance payment.
Remaining Balance	This indicates the amount that is outstanding or not yet allocated from the advance payment. By clicking the value in this field, you can access the Advance Payment Allocation Details page. It gives an overview of the document lines related to the prepayments, including the initial payment and any allocations or corrections through credit memos, with specific dates and amounts leading up to this total. Note that the amount shown in this field is in the currency of the current account sale.
Amount to Apply	This indicates the amount that should be allocated as advance payment to this specific account sale. Note that for the Per Purchase Order type, the value in this field is automatically applied and cannot be modified. The amount registered/shown in this field is in the currency of the current account sale.



Manage account sale sales

Article • 10/30/2024 • 2 min read

When a purchase (or production) lot is sold, sales revenue is generated, which is used for settlement calculations in the account sale accounting method. For more information, see [Understand sales revenue calculation](#).

The account sale calculation provides a proposal for the account sale. However, you can modify the proposed account sale by making changes. On the **Account Sale** page, the **Sales** headline, highlighted in green, represents the overall total net revenue derived from the underlying sales sections. To obtain detailed information on how the system calculated the total gross or net revenue displayed on the **Account Sale** page, select the values within the sales headline.

- The following fields are available on the **Account Sale Revenue** list page:

Field	Description
Quantity	Specifies the originally ordered quantity when creating the source document from which this account sale revenue line originates.
Quantity Received	Specifies the number of units of the item received on the line, as defined in the purchase unit of measure.
Proposed Quantity (Base)	Specifies the proposed quantity, in the base unit of measure, to be included in the account sale based on all linked sales transactions for this settlement line.
Proposed Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the quantity that the settlement calculation proposes to allocate to the account sale, expressed in the settlement quantity unit of measure, based on all sales transactions linked to this settlement line.
Account Sale Quantity (Base)	Specifies the value, which is calculated and displayed in the base unit of measure.
Account Sale Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the quantity to be reported back to the vendor, expressed in the settlement quantity unit of measure. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Quantity (SQU) field, but you can manually change it. This value impacts calculated commission values for commissions with the Commission Type field set to <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i> . This value determines the Purchase Cost per Unit field value on the Account Sale page.



Proposed Quantity (PU)	Specifies the quantity that the settlement calculation proposes to allocate to the account sale, expressed in the purchase unit of measure, based on all sales transactions linked to this settlement line.
Account Sale Quantity (PU)	Specifies the quantity to be reported back to the vendor as sold, expressed in the purchase unit of measure. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Quantity (PU) field value, but you can manually change it. This value determines the Purchase Cost per Unit field value on the Account Sale page.
Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the unit of measure that is defined on the settlement line.
Proposed Gross Revenue	Specifies the total gross revenue calculated by the settlement calculation for all transactions linked to this settlement line. The Proposed Gross revenue is the sum of all Account Sale detail lines of type "Revenue" in the Gross Revenue (indirect) field.
Proposed Sales Discount Value	Specifies the total discount granted in sales, calculated by the settlement calculation for all sales transactions linked to this settlement line. This value is calculated as the sum of all the Discount Value (Indirect) field values of account sale detail lines with the Type field set to <i>Revenue</i> .
Proposed Net Revenue	Specifies the total net revenue calculated by the settlement calculation for all transactions linked to this settlement line. The Proposed Net Revenue is the sum of all Account Sale detail lines of type "Revenue" in the Net Revenue (indirect) field.
Account Sale Gross Revenue	Specifies the gross revenue that is to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Gross Revenue field value, but you can manually change it. This value impacts the Account Sale Net Revenue field value and the calculated commission for commissions with the Commission Type field set to <i>Percentage</i> . This value determines the Purchase Invoice Amount (LCY) field value on the Account Sale page.
Account Sale Discount Value	Specifies the sales discount value that is to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Sales Discount Value field value, but you can manually change it. This value impacts the Account Sale Net Revenue field value and the calculated commission values for commissions with the Commission Type field set to <i>Percentage</i> . This value determines the Purchase Invoice Amount (LCY) field on the Account Sale page.
Account Sale Net Revenue	Specifies the net revenue that is to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Net Revenue field value, but you can



	manually change it directly or by changing the values in the Account Sale Gross Revenue and/or Account Sale Discount Value fields. This value impacts the calculated commission values for commissions with the Commission Type field set to <i>Percentage</i>. This value determines the Purchase Invoice Amount (LCY) on the Account Sale page.
Modified	Specifies whether there have been any changes to the initially proposed Account Sale Commission Value percentage or the Account Sale Commission Value Per.
Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement quantity unit of measure that is used for this item. The value originates from the settlement unit of measure template used in this settlement. If no unit of measure is found there, the settlement unit of measure is used.
Qty. per Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure	Specifies how many base unit of measure quantities are contained in one settlement quantity unit of the item.

! Note

To understand how discounts are calculated, see [Understand discounts calculation](#).

- On the **Account Sale** page, you can select the values in the Not Shipped/Shipped sub-header lines to view the Account Sale Detail Lines. For more information, see [View account sale details](#).
- The account sale page shows the total of all Account Sale detail lines grouped under "Group Revenue." For instance, the subsection "Not Shipped" on the Account Sale page displays the sum of Account Sale revenue detail lines with a subtype of "Expected" and a source of "Sales Order." Similarly, the subsections "Shipped" and "Invoiced" show their respective sums of Account Sale revenue detail lines. The Net revenue is visible for each subsection as well as a grand total, indicated by the green-highlighted Sales line.



Manage account sale claims

Article • 10/30/2024 • 5 min read

On the **Account Sale** page, the Claims headline, highlighted in green, represents the overall total Net revenue derived from the underlying claims sections. To obtain detailed information on how the system calculated the total gross or net revenue displayed on the **Account Sale** page, click on the values within the *Claims* headline.

Claims include issuing credits or adjusting prices, which modifies the product prices and impacts the revenue generated by the respective purchase orders. For more information, see [Understand claims calculation](#).

The following fields are available on the **Account Sale Claims** List page:

Field	Description
Quantity	Specifies the originally ordered quantity when creating the source document from which this account sale revenue line originates.
Quantity Received	Specifies the number of units of the item received on the line, as defined in the purchase unit of measure.
Proposed Quantity	Specifies the quantity in the purchase unit of measure that the settlement calculation proposes to be reported to the vendor. The proposed quantity is calculated based on all account sale detail lines of 'Claim' type and Source Document Category Return. It represents the total quantity of items that were returned by customers, defined in the purchase unit of measure.
Proposed Quantity (Base)	Specifies the value of the Proposed Quantity field, recalculated to its base unit of measure.
Proposed Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the quantity in the settlement quantity unit of measure that the settlement calculation proposes to allocate to the account sale based on all claim transactions with the Type field set to <i>Return</i> linked to this settlement line.
Proposed Quantity (PU)	Specifies the quantity in the purchase quantity unit of measure that the settlement calculation proposes to allocate to the account sale based on all claim transactions with the Type field set to <i>Return</i> linked to this settlement line.
Account Sale Quantity	Specifies the quantity measured in the purchase unit of measure to be reported back to the vendor as being claimed/returned. Initially, it is filled with the Proposed Quantity, but it can be manually adjusted.
Account Sale Quantity (Base)	Specifies the value of the Account Sale Quantity , recalculated to its base unit of measure.



Account Sale Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the quantity in the settlement quantity unit of measure to be reported back to the vendor as claimed or returned. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Quantity (SQU) field value, but you can manually change it. This value determines the Purchase Cost per Unit field value on the Account Sale page.
Account Sale Quantity (PU)	Specifies the quantity in the purchase unit of measure to be reported back to the vendor as claimed or returned. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Quantity (PU) field value, but you can manually change it. This value helps in determining the Purchase Cost per Unit field value on the Account Sale page.
Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the unit of measure as defined on the settlement line.
Proposed Claim Value Gross	Specifies the total gross revenue, calculated by the settlement calculation, for all claim transactions associated with this settlement line. This value is calculated as the sum of the Gross Revenue (Indirect) field of all account sale detail lines with the Type field set to <i>Claim</i> .
Proposed Claim Discount	Specifies the total discount granted in sales, calculated by the settlement calculation for all claim transactions linked to this settlement line. This value is calculated as the sum of the Discount Value (Indirect) field value of all account sale detail lines with the Type field set to <i>Claim</i> .
Proposed Claim Value Net	Specifies the total net revenue, calculated by the settlement calculation for all claim transactions associated with this settlement line. This value is calculated as the sum of the Net Revenue (Indirect) field value of all account sale detail lines with the Type field set to <i>Claim</i> .
Account Sale Claim Value Gross	Specifies the gross revenue across all claims to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Claim Value Gross field value, but you can manually change it. This value impacts the Account Sale Net Revenue field value and the calculation of commission values for percentage-based commissions. This value determines the Purchase Invoice Amount (LCY) field value on the Account Sale page.
Account Sale Claim Discount	Specifies the sales discount value across all claims to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Claim Discount field value, but you can manually change it. This value impacts the Account Sale Net Revenue field value and the calculation of commission values for percentage-based commissions. This value determines the Purchase Invoice Amount (LCY) field value on the Account Sale page.



Account Sale Claim Value Net	Specifies the net value across all claims to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Claim Value Net field value, but you can manually change it directly or by adjusting the values in the Account Sale Claim Value Gross or Account Sale Claim Discount fields.
Qty. per Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure	Specifies how many base units of measure quantities are in one settlement quantity unit of the item.
Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement quantity unit of measure applied to the settlement calculation.
Unit of Measure Code (PU)	Specifies the purchase unit of measure applied to the settlement calculation.
Modified	Specifies whether there have been any changes to the initially Proposed Account Sale Claim Value, Proposed Claim Discount, or Proposed Claim Value Net.

 Note

To understand how discounts are calculated, see [Understand discounts calculation.](#)



Manage account sale costs

Article • 10/30/2024 • 6 min read

Costs are deducted from the revenue reported to vendors. For more information, see [Understand costs calculation](#).

The functionality for **Costs (Deducted Revenue)** and **Costs** is identical and is described below:

On the **Account Sale** page, the total sum of the specific cost type is visible under the green-highlighted headline for Costs. By selecting this section, you can expand to view the lower levels to understand how the total cost amount is distributed across different business processes, including:

- **Purchase:** This shows the total cost of item charges from the cost template that is applied to purchase receipt lines.
- **Transfer:** This shows the total cost of item charges from the cost template that is applied to transfer receipt lines.
- **Sales:** This shows the total cost of item charges from the cost template that is applied to sales shipment lines.
- **Uncategorized:** This shows the total cost of item charges from the cost template applied to the combination of purchase, sales and/or transfer lines. It also includes information on item charges that are not specifically applied but are part of the cost template.

Expanding further to view individual item charge codes within each business process is possible.

The Cost headline on the Account Sale page, highlighted in green, represents the overall total costs from the underlying sales sections. You can select the values in either the Cost (deducted revenue) or Cost section to gain detailed insights into calculating these costs. This action opens the **Account Sale Cost** lines page. This page provides comprehensive cost information, allowing you to analyze the specific item charge codes and their allocation within different business processes.

The following fields are available on the **Account Sale Cost** page:

Field	Description
Item Charge Code	Specifies the code of the item charge no. The code originates from the cost template line on which this account sale cost line is based.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the item charge number
Deduction Method	Specifies the method that is used to determine where to populate the cost in the Account Sale page. The options are: • Account Sale Amount – The value is filled in the Costs section. • Net Revenue –The value is filled in the Costs (Deduct Revenue) section. The selected option originates from the cost template line on which this account sale cost line is based.



Cost application Method	Specifies which value should be used to fill the Cost Amount (Account Sale) field. • If <i>Expected</i> is selected, the value of the Cost Amount (expected) field is used. • If <i>Actual</i> is selected, the value of the Cost Amount (actual) field is used. • If <i>Actual</i> is selected, the value of the Cost Amount (actual) field is used. Otherwise, the Cost Amount (expected) field is used. • If <i>Manual</i> is selected, the system will not suggest any value, and you have to specify the value manually. The selected option originates from the cost template line on which this account sale cost line is based.
Cost Amount (Expected)	Specifies the sum of all account sale detail lines of Type as a Cost and Subtype as an <i>Expected</i>. It represents the total amount of cost that was expected for this cost line.
Cost Amount (Actual)	Specifies the sum of all account sale detail lines of Type as a Cost and Subtype as an <i>Actual</i>.
Cost Amount (Account Sale)	Specifies the value for this cost that is to be reported to the vendor on the account sale. Based on the Cost Application Method field, the value is used. • If <i>Expected</i> is selected, the value of the Cost Amount (expected) field is used. • If <i>Actual</i> is selected, the value of the Cost Amount (actual) field is used. • If <i>Actual</i> is selected, the value of the Cost Amount (actual) field is used. Otherwise, the Cost Amount (expected) field value is used. • If <i>Manual</i> is selected, the system will not suggest it, and you have to select the value manually. The selected option originates from the cost template line on which this account sale cost line is based.
Item Ledger Entry Type	Specifies the type of item ledger entry the account sale cost line applies to. The available options are: <i>Purchase</i>, <i>Transfer</i>, <i>Sales</i>, or <i>Blank</i> (meaning uncategorized). If all account sale cost detail lines under a specific account sale cost line are of the same item ledger entry type, the value is inherited by the account sale cost line. If it is blank or various item ledger entry types exist in the account sale detail lines, the value on the account sale cost line is set to blank and is uncategorized on the Account Sale page.
Modified	Specifies whether the Cost Amount (account Sale), as suggested by the settlement calculation, was changed.

On the **Account Sale** page, you can select the values for individual item charges to view the Account Sale Detail Lines. These details are used to calculate the summarized information shown on the account sale cost line.



Costs linked to sales return orders

Costs associated with sales return transactions, which are recorded in document lines of the *item* type for sales return orders or sales credit memo lines, are included as account sale detail lines categorized as 'costs,' similar to costs linked to sales transactions. However, like all other costs, they are populated into the account sale as account sale cost lines only if the specific item charge or trade plan code is present in the selected cost template during the account sale calculation.

The key distinction lies in the sign with which these costs are added:

- Costs related to sales transactions are added with a positive sign, indicating that they reduce the purchase value to be paid to the vendor within the account sale calculation on the account sale page.
- Costs linked to sales return transactions are added with a negative sign, indicating that they increase the purchase value to be paid to the vendor within the account sale calculation on the account sale page.

The underlying assumption here is that all costs initially incurred by the company to deliver the product to the customer should be reversed if the customer decides to return the product.



Manage account sale commissions

Article • 10/30/2024 • 5 min read

Commission can be defined as the reward an agent or trading company earns when handling and selling a product on behalf of a vendor. In most cases, the commission is calculated as a percentage based on the revenue generated when the products are sold to customers. For more information, see [Understand commissions calculation](#).

The **Account sale** page gives insights into which commission is applicable to this specific purchase order and for which values. For more information, see [Commission and commission groups setup](#). The green highlighted Commission section displays the total commission value for the specific purchase line. Expanding this section lets you access details of the total commission value into different commission groups. The system checks per existing commission group; if a commission setup line exists for the specific combination of vendor, item, or global lot attributes. If no matching record is found, the system will then select a commission line defined for All vendors, if available. Each commission group can have a maximum of one selected commission line in the account sale commission lines.

When opening the **Account Sale Commission** page, the following fields available:

Field	Description
Quantity	Specifies the quantity from the settlement line, which should be based on the original purchase order quantity.
Quantity Received	Specifies the number of units of the item received on the line, as defined in the purchase unit of measure.
Proposed Quantity	Specifies how many units of the item on the line are suggested to be put on the account sale, defined in the settlement quantity unit of measure. The proposed quantity is calculated based on all sales transactions linked to lot number(s) received under this settlement line or production output from which lot number(s) received under this settlement line were used as consumption.
Account Sale Quantity	Specifies how many units of the item on the line are registered on the account sale, expressed in the settlement quantity unit of measure.
Account Sale Gross Revenue	Specifies the gross revenue to be reported back to the vendor. This amount is calculated by subtracting Account sales claim value gross from the account sale claim line and Account sales gross revenue from the account sales revenue line for the specified settlement line.
Account Sale Discount Value	Specifies the granted sales discount that is to be reported back to the vendor. This amount is calculated by subtracting Account sale discount value from the account sale revenue line and Account sale claim discount value from the account sale claim line for the specified settlement line.



Account Sale Net Revenue	Specifies the amount of net revenue to be reported back to the vendor. This amount is calculated by subtracting Account sale Net revenue value from the account sale revenue line and Account sale claim discount value from the account sale claim value net for the specified settlement line.
Account Sale Net Net Revenue	Specifies the net net revenue to be reported back to the vendor. This amount is derived by subtracting the sum of account sale costs set to the deduction method 'Net revenue' from the account sale net revenue.
Commission Type	Specifies the type of commission. The available options are: • <i>Percentage</i>: The proposed commission value in an account sale is calculated as a percentage over either the Account Sale Gross Revenue, Account Sale Net Revenue, or Account Sale Net Net Revenue field values. • <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i>: The proposed commission value in an account sale is calculated by multiplying the Account Sale Quantity field value with the Proposed Commission Value per field value.
Commission Calculation Base	Specifies the basis (gross, net, or net net revenue) for calculating the proposed commission value when the commission type is set to <i>Percentage</i> .
Proposed Commission %	Specifies the commission percentage that was retrieved from the commission setup table for the combination of vendor, item, and commission group for the settlement line of this account sale commission line. This field value is visible only when the Commission Type field is set to <i>Percentage</i> .
Proposed Commission Value	Specifies the commission value per purchase unit that was retrieved from the commission setup table for the combination of vendor, item, and commission group for the settlement line of this account sale commission line. This field value is visible only when the Commission Type field is set to <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i>.
Proposed Commission Value Per	Specifies the commission value calculated by applying the proposed commission percentage to gross, net, or net revenue. This value is only filled when the Commission Type is set to <i>Percentage</i> .



Account Sale Commission Value %	Specifies the percentage of commission to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Commission % field value, but you can manually change it. After modification, the Account Sale Commission Value field value is recalculated, and the Modified checkbox is selected.
Account Sale Commission Value per	Specifies the commission value per purchase unit to be reported back to the vendor. Initially, this value is the same as the Proposed Commission Value per field value, but you can manually change it. After modification, the Account Sale Commission Value field value is recalculated, and the Modified checkbox is selected.
Account Sale Commission Value	Specifies the total commission value (regardless of commission type) to be reported back to the vendor. This value can be changed by changing the Account Sale Commission Value % or Account Sale Commission Value per field values.
Modified	Specifies whether there have been any changes to the initially proposed Account Sale Commission Value percentage or the Account Sale Commission Value Per.
Commission Group	Specifies the value of the commission group type.
Pay-To	Specifies whether the commission value on this account sale commission line is intended to be paid to a third-party vendor after the account sale is finalized.



View totals and subtotals

Article • 10/4/2023 • 4 min read

Totals section

The Account Sale page consists of various headlines, such as Sales, Costs, and more. These sections provide a high-level summary of the activities associated with a purchase order, considering sales, claims, and costs. This page is intended to be read from top to bottom, as some upper-level sections (e.g., Sales) elucidate the calculation of lower-level components (e.g., Commission). To enhance comprehension of what the system initially suggests and how it may be modified, subtotals are presented, offering a concise overview of this data. These subtotals are visible in the **Description 2** field of the **Account Sale** page.

Subtotals in the Sales and Claims section

The Sales and Claims sections display information that requires a subtotal because, when combined, these two components represent the total net revenue generated by the purchase order. The total Net revenue to be reported to the vendor comprises the net revenue from sales transactions minus the net revenue from all claim transactions. While these components are of great interest to the purchasing agent for assessing the product quality supplied by the vendor, it is the net result of both that serves as input for lower-level headline sections and, ultimately, determines the purchase value of the purchase order.

Field	Description
Total Net Revenue	Specifies the total net revenue as proposed by the settlement calculation, which is derived from the Proposed Net Revenue in the Account Sale Revenue line minus the Proposed Claim Value Net in the Account Sale Claim line.
Modified Net Revenue	Specifies the difference between the Proposed Net Revenue from the Account Sale Revenue line and the Account Sale Net Revenue from the Account Sale Revenue line.
Modified Net Claim	Specifies the difference between the Proposed Claim Value Net from the Account Sale Claim line and the Account Sale Claim Value Net from the Account Sale Claim line.

Subtotals in the Cost (Deducted Revenue) section

When calculating and adjusting the Net Revenue in an account sale, the Net Net Revenue is updated. This value signifies the net revenue minus any costs incurred by the company during the sale of the vendor's product. This serves as a critical performance metric for a purchasing agent, particularly because, in many companies, the commission is determined based on the net net revenue.



Field	Description
Total Net Net Revenue	Specifies the total Net Net Revenue as to be reported back to the vendor. This value is determined by subtracting the following components: • Total Net Revenue • Modified Net Revenue • Modified Net Claim • The total of the Cost Amount Account Sale field from all account sale cost lines where the Deduction Method is set to <i>Net Revenue</i>.

The total of the Cost Amount Account Sale field from all account sale cost lines where the Deduction Method is specified as "Net Revenue"

Summary at the bottom of the Account Sale page

The purpose of the settlement calculation and the account sale page is to assist purchase agents in ascertaining the purchase value of their sourced purchase orders. The bottom section of the account sale page provides a summary of all calculations conducted in the sections above it.

Field	Description
Purchase Invoice Amount (LCY)	Specifies the total purchase value to be reported back to the vendor. This value is determined by subtracting the following values: • Total Net Net Revenue field • The total of the Account Sale Commission Value field from all account sale commission lines. • The total of the Cost Amount Account Sale field from all account sale cost lines where Deduction Method is set to <i>Account Sale Amount</i>.
Account Sale Quantity	Specifies the overall quantity to be reported to the vendor. The Account Sale Quantity calculates the value from the Account Sale Revenue line minus the Account Sale Quantity from the Account Sale Claim line. The value represents the exact quantity as it will be reported to the vendor on the account sale report.
Modified Account Sale Quantity	Specifies the difference between the initially proposed quantity and the account sale quantity that was registered on the combination of the account



	sale revenue line and account sale claim line.
Purchase Cost Per Unit	Specifies the purchase price per quantity calculated by dividing the purchase value by the Account Sale Quantity. The value represents the purchase value per purchase unit of measure reported to the vendor.



View account sale details

Article • 10/30/2024 • 7 min read

You can view the following fields on the **Account Sale Detail** page.

Field	Description
Type	Specifies the type of the account sale detail line. The available options are • <i>Revenue</i>: Indicates that it is linked to an account sale revenue line. • <i>Cost</i>: Indicates that it is linked to an account sale cost line.
Subtype	Specifies the subtype of the revenue detail lines, indicating the current phase of the sales source. When the Type field is set to <i>Revenue</i>, the available options are: • <i>Expected</i>: Indicates that the account sale detail line refers to a sales document that is not yet invoiced. • <i>Actual</i>: Indicates that the account sale detail line refers to a value entry for revenue that resulted from a sales invoice. When the Type field is set to <i>Cost</i>, the available options are: • <i>Expected</i>: Indicates that the account sale detail line refers to a value entry for a cost that needs to be invoiced. • <i>Actual</i>: Indicates that the account sale detail line refers to a value entry for a cost that resulted from a purchase invoice.
Source Document Type	Specifies the type of document from which this account detail line was created. When the Type field is set to <i>Revenue</i>, the available options are: • <i>Sales Order</i> • <i>Sales Shipment</i> • <i>Sales Invoice</i> When the Type field is set to <i>Cost</i>, the available options are: • <i>Purchase Receipt</i> • <i>Purchase Invoice</i>
Source Document No.	Specifies the document line number from which this account sale detail line was created. The document line number always corresponds to the document specified in the Source Document No. field.
Source Document Line No.	Specifies the document line number for which this account sale detail line was created. The document line number always corresponds to the document specified



	in the Source Document No. field.
Source Name	Specifies the name of the source. For account sale detail lines of type as a Revenue, the customer's name is displayed in the Source Name field.
Source Document Category	Specifies the value of the source document category for the selected pooling detail line. The available options are: • <i>Return</i>: Used for sales document lines of the item type. • <i>Credit</i>: Used for sales document lines of the charge (item) type.
Posting Date	Specifies the posting date of the item ledger entry displayed on the account sale detail line. If the detail line does not refer to an item ledger entry, the posting date of the unposted document is displayed.
Item Ledger Entry No.	Specifies the item ledger entry number from which this account sale detail line is created.
Item Ledger Entry Type	Specifies the item ledger entry type from which this account sale detail line is created.
Gross Revenue (Direct)	Specifies the gross revenue from the specific source document. In all cases, this is calculated as the Unit Price field value in the sales document line multiplied by the Quantity field value in the sales document line.
Discount Value (Direct)	Specifies all types of possible discounts that are applicable to the specific sales document line. The following discount are: • <i>Sales Line Discount</i>: This can be filled using the standard Business Central sales discount functionality or business logic from other Aptean extensions such as Advance Pricing or Trade Management. • <i>Invoice Discount</i>: This discount is applied through the Business Central sales discount functionality. • <i>Item Charge Costs</i>: This cost is posted to the sales document line with an Account Sale type of Accrual.
Net Revenue (Direct)	Specifies the Net revenue of the sales document line, calculated by Gross revenue (direct) - Discount Value (direct).
Factor	Specifies the output factor associated with the item ledger entry. This value is retrieved from the line trace functionality of the settlement.
Gross Revenue (Indirect)	Specifies the Gross Revenue field value of the sale document line multiplied by the Factor field value. In case the lot number sold/shipped/invoiced on the sales document line is a production lot number, the value represents the proportion of the gross revenue that is allocated to this purchase lot/line trace, as opposed to



	other lot numbers that may have contributed to the production lot in the form of supplying consumption for it.
Discount Value (Indirect)	Specifies the calculated discount value of the sale document line multiplied by the Factor field value.
Net Revenue (Indirect)	Specifies the direct net revenue of the sales document line, calculated as follows: Gross revenue (Direct) - Discount Value (Direct)
Trade Plan No.	Specifies the number of the trade plan under which the value entry was created that resulted in this account sale detail line.
Trade Cost Posting Type	Specifies the posting type of the trade cost. The available options are <i>Empty, Standard, Expected, and Reversal</i> .
Item Charge No.	Specifies the item charge number used in the value entry that resulted in this account sale detail line. Item charges can be used to post either costs or revenue which are picked up in the settlement calculation of purchase orders set to the account sale accounting method.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the item charge number.
Source Quantity (Base)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the source document, expressed in the base unit of measure.
Source Base Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the base unit of measure of the item registered in the source document from which this account sale detail line was created.
Source Quantity (Direct)	Specifies the quantity registered in the source document from which this account sale detail line was created.
Source Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the unit of measure registered in the source document from which this account sale detail line was created.
Item No.	Specifies the number of the item associated with the account sale detail line.
Item Description	Specifies the description of the item associated with the account sale detail line.
Source Unit Price (Gross)	Specifies the direct unit price in the unit of measure of the sales document from which this account sale detail line was created. This value is visible only for account sale detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i> .



Source Unit Discount Value	Specifies the unit discount granted in the source document from which this account sale detail line was created.
Source Unit Price (Net)	Specifies the value of the direct unit price minus discounts in the unit of measure of the sales document from which this account sale detail line was created. This value is visible only for account sale detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales or Claim</i>.
Source Base Unit Price (Gross)	Specifies the direct unit price in the base unit of measure of the item. The value originates from the sales document from which this account sale detail line was created. This value is visible only for account sale detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales or Claim</i>.
Source Base Unit Price (Net)	Specifies the value of the direct unit price minus discounts in the base unit of measure of the item. This value originates from the sales document from which this pooling detail line was created. This value is visible only for account sale detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales or Claim</i>.



Manage pooling calculations

Article • 10/30/2024 • 2 min read

You can view the summary of the settlement lines using the pooling accounting method. For more information, see [Understand accounting methods](#). Additionally, you can view and edit the revenue, claims, commissions, and cost details calculated for the pooling lines.

The following procedure outlines how to view the pooling lines.

1. Calculate a settlement with the pooling accounting method. For more information, see [Create and run a settlement](#).
2. On the action bar, select **Pooling**.
The **Pooling** page opens.
3. You can view the details of the pooling lines in the following fields.

! Note

- The fields visible on the **Pooling** page depend on the selection made in the **Pool by** field on the **Calculate Settlement** page. Additionally, the fields visible depend on the type of view you have selected. On the action bar, you can select **Simple View** or **Advanced View** to display fewer or more fields, respectively.
- You can also select **Settings > Personalize** to add fields as required.
- You can expand the pooling line to view the details of the related purchase order and sales documents and the revenue information per pooling line.

Field	Description
Item No.	Specifies the item number. This field is visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Item</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.
Item Description	Specifies the description of the item. This field is visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Item</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.
Item Category Code	Specifies the category code of the item. This field is visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Item</i> or <i>Item Category</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.
Item Category Description	Specifies the description of the item category. This field is visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Item</i> or <i>Item Category</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.



Buy-from Vendor No.	Specifies the vendor who supplied the item for which you must settle the payment. This field is visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Vendor</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.
Buy-from Vendor Name	Specifies the name of the vendor who supplied the item for which you must settle the payment. This field is visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Vendor</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.
Global Lot Attributes	Specifies the value of global lot attributes (one to eight) with their corresponding values, which were set up on the Advanced Attribute Setup page. These fields are visible only when the Pool by field is set as <i>Lot Attributes</i> on the Calculate Settlement page.
Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement quantity unit of measure derived from the settlement unit of measure template applied to the settlement calculation, or if the value does not exist, the system uses the default Settlement Unit of Measure field value defined on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page.
Settlement Price Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement price unit of measure derived from the settlement unit of measure template applied to the settlement calculation, or if the value does not exist, the system uses the default Settlement Unit of Measure field value defined on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page.
Gross Revenue	Specifies the gross revenue that is to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling revenue. You can select this value to view the pooling details.
Discount	Specifies the sales discount value to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling revenue. You can select this value to view the pooling details.
Net Revenue	Specifies the net revenue to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is calculated by subtracting the Discount field value from the Gross Revenue field value. You can select this value to view the pooling details.
Net Claims Value	Specifies the net claims to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling claims. You can select this value to view pooling details.



Costs (Deducted Revenue)	Specifies the costs to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling costs, with the Deduction Method field set as Account Sale Amount. You can select this value to view the pooling details.
Net Net Revenue	Specifies the net net revenue to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is calculated by subtracting Net Claims Value and Costs (Deducted Revenue) field values from the Net Revenue field value.
Commission	Specifies the total commission value to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling commissions. You can select this value to view the pooling details.
Costs	Specifies the total cost value to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling costs. You can select this value to view the pooling details.
Purch. Inv. Amount (LCY)	Specifies the total purchase amount to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is calculated as follows: $\text{Net Revenue} - \text{Net Claims Value} - [\text{Costs (Deducted Revenue)} + \text{Costs}] - \text{Commission}$
Proposed Pooling Quantity	Specifies the proposed pooling quantity. This quantity can be calculated on sales or received quantity depending upon the selection made in the Proposed Pool Quantity Source field on the Calculate Settlement page. The sales quantity is calculated by subtracting the pooling claims' Pooling Quantity field value from the pooling revenue's Pooling Quantity field value. The UOM used for the quantity is displayed next to the field name in parentheses.
Quantity	Specifies the quantity to be reported to the vendor(s), expressed in the settlement unit of measure. This quantity can be calculated on sales or received quantity depending upon the selection made in the Proposed Pool Quantity Source field on the Calculate Settlement page. The sales quantity is calculated by subtracting the Pooling Quantity field values of the pooling claim and the pooling revenue lines.
Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the Quantity field value, expressed in the settlement quantity unit of measure.
Quantity (SPU)	Specifies the Quantity field value, expressed in settlement price unit of measure.



Quantity Received (SQU)	Specifies the quantity received on the settlement line defined in the settlement quantity unit of measure of the pooling line.
Proposed Sales Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the sales quantity on settlement lines, expressed in the settlement quantity unit of measure.
Quantity Received (SPU)	Specifies the sales quantity on settlement lines, expressed in the settlement price unit of measure.
Quantity Returned (SU)	Specifies how many items on the line have been returned to the vendor in purchase return orders, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Negative Adjustment (SU)	Specifies how many items on the line have been negatively adjusted, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Inventory (SU)	Specifies the total quantity of the item remaining in the inventory, expressed in the settlement unit of measure. Both inventory values of the received lot number(s) and any production lot number(s) are considered.
Proposed Pooling Quantity (SU)	Specifies the proposed pooling quantity, expressed in the settlement unit of measure. This quantity can be calculated on sales or received quantity depending upon the selection made in the Proposed Pool Quantity Source field on the Calculate Settlement page. The sales quantity is calculated by subtracting the Pooling Quantity field values of the pooling claim and the pooling revenue lines.
Source Document Type	Specifies the type of source document. This can either be a purchase order or a sales document. You can further expand the sales document to view the associated sales order, shipment, invoice, return order, receipt, or credit memo.
Source Document No.	Specifies the number of the source document.
Source Type	Specifies the type of source. This can either be customer or vendor.
Source No.	Specifies the number of the source.
Source Quantity (SU)	Specifies the quantity of an item in the source document, expressed in the settlement unit of measure.
Level	Specifies the level of the line. The level is used to indicate the type of the pooling line (for example, level 0 implies the pooling type).
Parent Line No.	Specifies the parent line number of the line. This information is used to link pooling lines of different types together when the Pooling page is expanded.



Root Line No.	Specifies the type of the line. This can be <i>Pooling</i> , <i>Purchase</i> , <i>Sales</i> , or <i>Claim</i> .
Source Base Unit of Measure	Specifies the base unit of measure of the item of the specific pooling line. For pooling lines, the value is derived from a purchase item. For sales order lines, this value can also be derived from a production item.
Source Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the unit of measure registered in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.
Source Quantity (Base)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the source document, expressed in its base unit of measure.
Qty. per Source Unit of Measure	Specifies how many base units of measure quantities are in one source quantity of the item.
Source Quantity (Direct)	Specifies the quantity registered in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.
Source Unit Price (Gross)	Specifies the direct unit price in the unit of measure of the sales document from which this pooling line was created. This value is visible only for pooling lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i> .
Source Unit Discount Value	Specifies the unit discount granted in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.
Source Unit Price (Net)	Specifies the direct unit price minus the discount in the unit of measure of the sales document from which this account sale line is created. This value is visible only for pooling lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i>.
Source Base Unit Price (Gross)	Specifies the direct unit price in the base unit of measure of the item. The value originates from the sales document from which this pooling detail line was created. This value is visible only for pooling lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i>.
Source Base Unit Price (Net)	Specifies the value of the direct unit price minus discounts in the base unit of measure of the item. This value originates from the sales document from which this pooling detail line was created. This value is visible only for pooling lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i>.



Proposed Unit Cost	Specifies the proposed unit cost calculated by dividing the Proposed Purch Inv. Amount (LCY) field value by the Proposed Pooling Quantity field value.
Unit Cost	Specifies the unit cost to be reported to the vendor(s). On the action bar, select Edit List to edit this value. • The UoM used for the quantity is displayed next to the field name in parentheses. • As this is a higher-level calculation result, if you edit this field, you cannot edit the related revenue, claims, commissions, and cost fields. • The revenue, claims, commissions, and cost field values are locked based on the latest calculation, as the system cannot trace back and make changes at the revenue, claims, commission, and cost levels.
Proposed Unit Cost (SPU)	Specifies the Proposed Unit Cost field value, expressed in the settlement price unit of measure.
Unit Cost (SPU)	Specifies the unit cost that will be reported back to the vendor(s) defined per settlement price unit of measure.
Proposed Purch Inv. Amount (LCY)	Specifies the proposed purchase amount to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is calculated as follows: Proposed Net Revenue - Proposed Net Claims Value [Proposed Costs (Deducted Revenue) + Proposed Costs] - Proposed Commission
Margin	Specifies the profit the company makes on the specific pooling line, calculated as follows: Proposed Purchase Invoice Amount – (Quantity x Unit Cost). This value is increased with all commissions not paid out to third-party commissioners.
Margin %	Specifies the margin as a percentage of the proposed net net revenue. This value is calculated as follows: Margin ÷ Net Net Revenue.
Modified	Specifies whether manual changes have been made to the pooling line.

4. The following actions are available on the **Pooling** page.

Action	Description
Revenue	Open the Pooling Revenue page to view and edit details of the revenue calculation. For more information, see Manage pooling revenue calculation .



Claims	Open the Pooling Claims page to view and edit details of the claim's calculation. For more information, see Manage pooling claims .
Commissions	Open the Pooling Commissions page to view and edit details of the commissions' calculations. For more information, see Manage pooling commissions .
Costs	Open the Pooling Costs page to view and edit details of the cost calculation. For more information, see Manage pooling costs .
Show Documents	Open the document that the selected line exists on. This action cannot be used when the Type field is set as <i>Pooling</i> on the selected line.
Group Lines	Group the selected pooling lines to one pooling line. For more information, see Group pooling lines .
Undo Manual Changes	Undo all manual changes to revenue, claims, costs, commissions, and/or the unit price for this pooling line.

5. The following fields display the summary of the margin calculation.

Field	Description
Total Pooling Margin	Specifies the total pooling margin, calculated as the sum of the Margin field value of all the pooling lines.
Total Pooling Margin %	Specifies the total pooling margin percentage, calculated as the sum of the Margin % field value of all the pooling lines.

 Note

These fields are visible only when the **Hide Summary** toggle on the **Grower Return Setup** page is turned off. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).



Manage pooling revenue

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

When a purchase (or production) lot is sold, sales revenue is generated, which is used for settlement calculations in the pooling accounting method. For more information about revenue calculation, see [Understand sales revenue calculation](#).

- On the **Pooling Revenue** page, you can view the pooling revenue line with the following fields:

ⓘ Note

On the action bar, select **Edit List** to edit the revenue details on the pooling revenue line.

Field	Description
Quantity	Specifies the number of units of the item ordered on settlement lines associated with this pooling revenue line.
Proposed Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the Pooling Quantity field value in settlement quantity unit of measure applied to the settlement calculation.
Proposed Sale Quantity (SPU)	Specifies the Pooling Quantity field value in settlement price unit of measure applied to the settlement calculation.
Quantity Received	Specifies the number of units of the item that have been posted as received in the settlement lines associated with this pooling revenue line.
Proposed Sales Quantity	Specifies the proposed quantity to be included in the pooling, calculated for all the sales transactions in the settlement lines associated with this pooling revenue line. The UOM used for the quantity is displayed next to the field name in parentheses.
Pooling Quantity	Specifies the pooling quantity that will be reported to the grower(s) within this settlement. This value is derived from the Proposed Sales Quantity field value.
Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the UOM code applied to the pooling line.
Proposed Gross Revenue	Specifies the total gross revenue calculated based on all sales transactions in the settlement lines for this pooling line. This value is calculated as the sum of all Gross Revenue (Indirect) field values of pooling detail lines of the Type field set to <i>Revenue</i> . You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.



Proposed Sales Discount Value	Specifies the total sales discount granted to the customers in sales calculated based on all settlement lines for this pooling line. This value is calculated as the sum of all the Discount Value (Indirect) field values of pooling details lines of the Type field set to <i>Revenue</i>. You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.
Proposed Net Revenue	Specifies the total net revenue calculated based on all sales transactions in the settlement lines for this pooling line. This value is calculated as the sum of all Net Revenue (Indirect) field values of the pooling details lines of the Type field set to <i>Revenue</i>. You can select this value to view all the pooling details lines.
Pooling Gross Revenue	Specifies the gross revenue that is to be reported to the vendor(s). Initially, the field value is the same as the Proposed Gross Revenue field, you can edit this value as required. Changes made to this field impact the Pooling Net Revenue field and the calculation of commission lines of the Type field set to <i>Revenue</i>.
Pooling Discount Value	Specifies the sales discount value to be reported to the vendor(s). Initially, the field value is the same as the Proposed Sales Discount Value field, you can edit this value as required. Changes made to this field impact the Pooling Net Revenue field and the calculation of commission lines of the Type field set to <i>Percentage</i>.
Pooling Net Revenue	Specifies the net revenue to be reported to the vendor(s). Initially, the field value is the same as the Proposed Net Revenue field, you can edit this value as required. You can change this value directly or change the Pooling Gross Revenue and Pooling Discount Value field values. Changes made to this field impact the calculation of commission lines the Type field set to <i>Percentage</i>. Additionally, this value is used to calculate the Purch. Inv. Amount (LCY) field on the Pooling page.
Modified	Specifies whether manual changes have been made to the pooling revenue line.

 Note

To understand how discounts are calculated, see [Understand discounts calculation](#).

- On the action bar, select **Revenue Details** to open the **Pooling Details** page and view all the pooling details lines to understand how the summarized revenue and discount information were calculated, and in which documents the individual revenue components were posted. For more information, see [View pooling details](#).



Manage pooling claims

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

Claims include issuing credits or adjusting prices, which modifies the product prices and impacts the revenue generated by the respective purchase orders. For more information, see [Understand claims calculation](#).

- On the **Pooling Claims** page, you can view the pooling claim lines with the following fields:

! Note

On the action bar, select **Edit List** to edit the claim details on the pooling claim line.

Field	Description
Quantity	Specifies the number of units of the item ordered in the settlement lines associated with this pooling revenue line.
Proposed Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the Pooling Quantity field value in settlement quantity unit of measure applied to the settlement calculation.
Proposed Sale Quantity (SPU)	Specifies the Pooling Quantity field value in settlement price unit of measure applied to the settlement calculation.
Quantity Received	Specifies the number of units of the item that have been posted as received in the settlement lines associated with this pooling revenue line.
Proposed Sales Quantity	Specifies the proposed quantity of items returned by customers calculated based on the sum of the quantity of all the pooling detail lines of the Type field set to <i>Claim</i> . The UOM used for the quantity is displayed next to the field name in parentheses.
Pooling Quantity	Specifies the quantity that will be reported to the grower(s) within this settlement. This value is derived from the Proposed Sales Quantity field value.
Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the UOM code applied to the pooling line.
Proposed Claim Value Gross	Specifies the proposed initial claim amount before any adjustments or deductions are applied. This value is calculated as the sum of all Gross Revenue (Indirect) field values of pooling detail lines of the Type field set to <i>Claim</i> . You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.



Proposed Claim Discount	Specifies the proposed discount granted in sales calculated based on all claim transactions in the settlement lines for this pooling line. This value is calculated as the sum of the Discount Value (Indirect) field of pooling detail lines of the Type field set to <i>Claim</i> . You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.
Proposed Claim Value Net	Specifies the final claim amount after applying any relevant deductions, discounts, or allowances to the initial claim value (Proposed Claim Value Gross field value). It represents the actual claim amount to be processed and recorded in the pooling transaction. You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.
Pooling Claim Value Gross	Specifies the gross claim amount to report to the vendor(s). Initially, the field value is the same as the Proposed Claim Value Gross field, you can edit this value as required. Changes made to this field impact the Pooling Claim Value Net field.
Pooling Claim Discount	Specifies the discount on claims to be reported to the vendor(s). Initially, the field value is the same as the Proposed Claim Discount field, you can edit this value as required. Changes made to this field impact the Pooling Net Revenue field.
Pooling Claim Value Net	Specifies the net claim value that is to be reported to the vendor(s). Initially, the field value is the same as the Proposed Claim Value Net field, you can edit this value as required. This value is used to calculate the Purch. Inv. Amount (LCY) on the Pooling page.
Modified	Specifies whether manual changes have been made to the pooling claim line.

 Note

To understand how discounts are calculated, see [Understand discounts calculation](#).

- On the action bar, select **Claim Details** to open the **Pooling Details** page and view all the pooling details lines to understand how the summarized claims and discount information were calculated, and in which documents the individual claims components were posted. For more information, see [View pooling details](#).



Manage pooling costs

Article • 7/3/2024 • 1 min read

Costs are deducted from the revenue reported to vendors. For more information, see [Understand costs calculation](#).

- On the **Pooling Costs** page, you can view the pooling costs lines with the following fields:

Field	Description
Trade Plan Code	Specifies the trade plan code defined in the cost template associated with the pooling cost line.
Trade Plan Description	Specifies the description of the trade plan.
Item Charge No.	Specifies the number of item charge that was defined in the cost template associated with the pooling cost line.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the item charge. You can select this value to view the item charge details.
Deduction Method	Specifies the method used to determine where to populate the costs associated with the cost template. <i>Account Sale Amount</i>: The value is used in the Costs field. <i>Net Revenue</i>: The value is used in the Costs (Deducted Revenue) field.
Cost Application Method	Specifies which value should be used to fill the Cost Amount (Pooling) field. This selection is derived from the associated cost template. The available options are: <i>Expected</i>: The value of the Cost Amount (Expected) field is used. <i>Actual</i>: The value of the Cost Amount (Actual) field is used. <i>Actual if exists</i>: The value of the Cost Amount (Actual) field is used (if exists), or the Cost Amount (Expected) is used. <i>Manual</i>: The system will not suggest any value, you can enter the value manually.
Cost Amount (Expected)	Specifies the total amount of cost expected for this pooling cost line, calculated as the sum of all pooling detail lines of the Type field set to <i>Cost</i> and subtype <i>Expected</i> . You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.
Cost Amount (Actual)	Specifies the total amount of cost invoiced for this pooling cost line or posted as a standard cost without invoice calculated as the sum of all pooling detail lines of



	type <i>Cost</i> and subtype <i>Actual</i> . You can select this value to view the pooling details lines.
Cost Amount (Pooling)	Specifies the value for this specific cost that is to be reported to the vendor(s), you can edit this value as required. The value displayed depends upon the Cost Application Method field selection.
Modified	Specifies whether manual changes have been made to the pooling cost line.

- On the action bar, select **Cost Details** to open the **Pooling Details** page and view all the pooling details lines to understand how the summarized costing information on the selected pooling line was calculated and in which documents the individual cost components were posted. For more information, see [View pooling details](#).



Manage pooling commissions

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

Commissions are the rewards an agent or trading company earns when handling and selling a product on behalf of a group of vendors. It is usually calculated as a percentage based on the revenue generated when the products are sold to customers. For more information, see [Understand commissions calculation](#).

The system checks per existing commission group to see if a commission setup line exists for the specific combination of item, item category, vendor, or global lot attributes. If no matching record is found, the system selects a commission line defined for all vendors.

- On the **Pooling Commissions** page, you can view the pooling commission line with the following fields:

! Note

On the action bar, select **Edit List** to edit the commission details on the pooling commission lines.

Field	Description
Quantity	Specifies the number of units of the item ordered in the settlement lines associated with this pooling commission line.
Quantity Received	Specifies the number of units of the item that have been posted as received in the settlement lines associated with this pooling commission line.
Proposed Sales Quantity	Specifies how many units of the item on the line are suggested to be put on the pooling, defined in the settlement UOM. This value is calculated based on all sales transactions linked to the lot number(s) received and all production output used as consumption.
Proposed Sales Qty. (SU)	Specifies the Proposed Sales Quantity field value in the settlement unit of measure.
Pooling Quantity	Specifies the quantity that will be reported to the grower(s) within this settlement
Pooling Gross Revenue	Specifies the amount of gross revenue that is to be reported to the vendor(s). This value is derived from the pooling revenue line.
Pooling Discount Value	Specifies the granted sales discount that is to be reported to the vendor(s) based on all sales transactions in the settlement lines for this pooling line.



Pooling Net Revenue	Specifies the amount of net revenue to be reported to the vendor(s) based on all sales transactions in the settlement lines for this pooling line. This value is derived from the pooling revenue line.
Pooling Net Net Revenue	Specifies the amount of net net revenue to be reported to the vendor(s). The amount is the pooling net revenue subtracted from the sum of pooling costs with the Deduction Method set as <i>Net Revenue</i> .
Commission Type	Specifies the commission type associated with the commission setup line. The value can be either of the following: • <i>Percentage</i>: The Proposed Commission Value field is calculated as a percentage of either Pooling Gross Revenue, Pooling Net Revenue, or Pooling Net Net Revenue field value. • <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i>: The Proposed Commission Value field is calculated by multiplying the Pooling Quantity field value with the Proposed Commission Value per field value.
Commission Calculation Base	Specifies over which value (Pooling Gross Revenue , Pooling Net Revenue , or Pooling Net Net Revenue) the Proposed Commission Value is calculated with, when the Commission type field is set to <i>Percentage</i> .
Proposed Commission %	Specifies the commission percentage that was retrieved from the Commissions page. The value is only inclusive of commissions with the Commission type field set to <i>Percentage</i> .
Proposed Commission Value	Specifies the commission value calculated by applying the Proposed Commission % to either Pooling Gross Revenue, Pooling Net Revenue, or Pooling Net Net Revenue. The value is only inclusive of commissions with the the Commission type field set to <i>Percentage</i>.
Proposed Commission Value per	Specifies the commission value per purchase unit set up on the Commissions page for the combination of vendor(s), item, and commission group for the settlement line of this pooling commission line. The value is only inclusive of commissions with the commission type set to <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i> .
Pooling Commission Value %	Specifies the percentage of commission to be reported to the vendor(s). This field value inherits the Proposed Commission % field value initially, you can edit this value as required. After modification, the pooling commission value is recalculated, and the Modified checkbox is selected.
Pooling Commission Value per	Specifies the commission value per purchase unit to be reported to the vendor(s). This field value inherits the Proposed Commission Value per



	field value initially, you can edit this value as required.
Pooling Commission Value	Specifies the total commission value (regardless of the commission type) to be reported to the vendor(s). This value can be changed only by changing the Pooling Commission Value % or the Pooling Commission Value per field.
Modified	Specifies whether manual changes have been made to the pooling commission line.
Commission Group	Specifies the commission group associated with the commission setup line.
Pay-to	Specifies if the commission value on this pooling commission line is to be paid out to a third-party vendor after finalizing the pooling. The purchase invoices generated upon posting the settlement are grouped together based on the pay-to vendor. This helps to minimize the number of purchase invoices and related documents created for third-party agents.
Unit of Measure	Specifies the UOM applied to the pooling line.

- On the action bar, select **Commission Details** to open the **Commission Detail Lines** page and understand how the summarized commission information on the selected pooling commission line was calculated. You can view the following fields on the **Commission Detail Lines** page.

Field	Description
Actual Quantity	Specifies the total pooling quantity of the pooling line associated with this commission detail line.
Gross Revenue	Specifies the gross revenue of the pooling line associated with this commission detail line.
Discount Value	Specifies the discount of the pooling line associated with this commission detail line.
Net Revenue	Specifies the net revenue of the pooling line associated with this commission detail line.
Net Net Revenue	Specifies the net net revenue of the pooling line associated with this commission detail line.
Settlement Line Quantity to Settle	Specifies the quantity of the settlement line associated with this commission detail line.



Settlement Line Quantity Factor	Specifies the relational factor between the settlement line quantity to settle this commission detail line and the same field on other commission detail lines linked to the same pooling line, expressed in a value between zero and one.
Commission Type	Specifies the commission type associated with the commission detail line and originates from the setup on the Commissions page.
Commission Calculation Base	Specifies the commission calculation associated with the commission detail line and originates from the setup on the Commissions page.
Commission Calculation Value	Specifies the commission value used for the calculation of the commission, based on the Commission Calculation Base field value.
Proposed Commission Value	Specifies the proposed commission value calculated per commission detail line.
Proposed Commission %	Specifies the commission value percentage as set up on the Commissions page. This value is only inclusive of commissions of the Type field value set to <i>Percentage</i> .
Proposed Commission Value per	Specifies the commission value per purchase unit set up on the Commissions page. This value is only inclusive of commissions with the Type set to <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i> .
Commission Value %	Specifies the commission value % as set up on the Commissions page. This value is only inclusive of commissions with the Type field value set to <i>Percentage</i> .
Commission Value per	Specifies the commission value per purchase unit set up on the Commissions page. This value is inclusive of commissions with the Type field value set to <i>Amount per Purchase Unit</i> .
Commission Value	Specifies the commission value calculated for this commission detail line. This value is used to calculate the Proposed Commission Value field on the Pooling Commission page.
Commission Group	Specifies the commission group as set up on the Commissions page.
Pay-to	Specifies if the commission value on this pooling commission line is to be paid out to a third-party vendor after finalizing the pooling.
Unit of Measure	Specifies the UOM code applied to the pooling line. This value is derived from the settlement unit of measure defined on the Grower Return Setup page.



View pooling details

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

You can view the pooling details of the settlement lines in the pooling line to understand how the summarized revenue, claims, or cost information were calculated, and in which documents the individual revenue, claims, or cost components were posted.

- You can view the following fields on the **Pooling Details** page:

Field	Description
Type	Specifies the type of pooling detail line. The available options are: • <i>Revenue</i>: Indicates that it is linked to the pooling revenue line. • <i>Claim</i>: Indicates that it is linked to the pooling claim line. • <i>Cost</i>: Indicates that it is linked to the pooling cost line. The type of pooling detail line is filtered by default based on how you access the page.
Subtype	Specifies the subtype of the pooling detail line type. When the Type field is set to <i>Revenue</i>, the available options are: • <i>Expected</i>: The pooling detail line refers to a sales document that is not yet invoiced. • <i>Actual</i>: The pooling detail line refers to a value entry for revenue that resulted from a sales invoice. When the Type field is set to <i>Claim</i>, the available options are: • <i>Expected</i>: The pooling detail line refers to a sales document that is not yet invoiced. • <i>Actual</i>: The pooling detail line refers to a value entry for a claim that resulted from a purchase invoice. When the Type field is set to <i>Cost</i>, the available options are: • <i>Expected</i>: The pooling detail line refers to a value entry for a cost that still needs to be invoiced.



	• <i>Actual</i>: The pooling detail line refers to a value entry for a cost that resulted from a purchase invoice.
Source Document Type	Specifies the type of document for which this pooling detail line was created. When the Type field is set to <i>Revenue</i>, the available options are: • <i>Sales Order</i> • <i>Sales Shipment</i> • <i>Sales Invoice</i> When the Type field is set to <i>Claim</i>, the available options are: • <i>Sales Return Receipt</i> • <i>Sales Credit Memo</i> When the Type field is set to <i>Cost</i>, the available options are: • <i>Purchase Receipt</i> • <i>Purchase Invoice</i>
Source Document No.	Specifies the document number for which this pooling detail line was created. The document number always corresponds to the document type defined in the Source field.
Source Document Line No.	Specifies the document line number for which this pooling detail line was created. The document line number always refers to the document in the Source Document No. field.
Source Type	Specifies the type of the source, for example, customer or vendor.
Source Document Category	Specifies the value of the source document category for the selected pooling detail line. The available options are: • <i>Return</i>: Used for sales document lines of the item type. • <i>Credit</i>: Used for sales document lines of the charge (item) type.
Source No.	Specifies the source number, for example, customer number or vendor number.
Source Name	Specifies the customer name associated with the Source Document No. field.
Posting Date	Specifies the posting date of the item ledger entry shown on the pooling detail line. If the detail line does not refer to an item ledger entry, the posting date of



	the unposted document is displayed.
Return Reason Code	Specifies the reason code for returning or crediting the originally shipped items. The value comes from the sales document line from which this pooling detail line was created.
Item Ledger Entry No.	Specifies the item ledger entry number for which this pooling detail line is created.
Item Ledger Entry Type	Specifies the item ledger entry type for which this pooling detail line is created.
Order Type	Specifies the order type of the pooling detail line.
Gross Revenue (Direct)	Specifies the gross revenue from the specific source document. In all cases, this is calculated as the Unit Price field value in the sales document line multiplied by the Quantity field value in the sales document line.
Discount Value (Direct)	Specifies all types of possible discounts that are applicable to the specific sales document line. These can fall into categories like sales line discounts, invoice discounts, etc.
Net Revenue (Direct)	Specifies the direct net revenue of the sales document line, calculated as follows: Gross revenue (Direct) - Discount Value (Direct)
Factor	Specifies the output factor associated with the item ledger entry. This value is retrieved from the line trace functionality of the settlement.
Gross Revenue (Indirect)	Specifies the Gross Revenue field value of the sale document line multiplied by the Factor field value. In case the lot number sold/shipped/invoiced on the sales document line is a production lot number, the value represents the proportion of the gross revenue that is allocated to this purchase lot/line trace, as opposed to other lot numbers that may have contributed to the production lot in the form of supplying consumption for it.
Discount Value (Indirect)	Specifies the calculated discount value of the sale document line multiplied by the Factor field value.
Net Revenue (Indirect)	Specifies the indirect net revenue of the sales document line, calculated as follows: Gross revenue (Indirect) - Discounts (Indirect)
Item No.	Specifies the value of the item number associated with the pooling detail line.
Quantity (Base)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the purchase UOM.
Quantity (SU)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the settlement unit of measure as defined on the Grower Return Setup page.



Trade Plan No.	Specifies the number of the trade plan under which the value entry was created that resulted in this pooling detail line.
Trade Cost Posting Type	Specifies the posting type of the trade cost. The available options are <i>Empty</i> , <i>Standard</i> , <i>Expected</i> , and <i>Reversal</i> .
Item Charge No.	Specifies the item charge number used in the value entry that resulted in this pooling detail line. Item charges can be used to post either costs or revenue which are picked up in the settlement calculation of purchase orders set to the pooling accounting method.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the item charge number.
Cost Amount (Actual)	Specifies the amount of the value entry linked to the combination of the item charge code and item ledger entry number displayed on this pooling detail line.
Pooling Cost Amount	Specifies the portion of the actual cost amount included in this specific pooling calculated as the Cost Amount (Actual) field value multiplied by the Factor field value.
Cost Amount (Expected)	Specifies the expected cost amount of the value entry based on the Item Charge No. and Item Ledger Entry No. field values of this pooling detail line.
Cost Application Method	Specifies the value that should be used in the Cost Amount (Pooling) field. The available options are: • <i>Expected</i>: The Cost Amount (Expected) field value is used. • <i>Actual</i>: The Cost Amount (Actual) field value is used; if this value does not exist, the Cost Amount (Expected) field value is used. • <i>Manual</i>: The system will not suggest any value, and it can be entered manually. The selected option is inherited from the associated cost template.
Cost Amount (Pooling)	Specifies the cost amount of the value entry based on the cost application method. If the Cost Application Method field is set to Manual, you can enter this value manually.
Quantity (Base)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the base unit of measure.



Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement quantity unit of measure that is used for this item. This value originates from the settlement unit of measure template used in the settlement calculation, or if the value does not exist, the system uses the default Settlement Unit of Measure field value defined on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page.
Qty. per Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure	Specifies how many base units of measure quantities are in one settlement quantity unit of the item.
Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the settlement quantity unit of measure.
Settlement Price Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the settlement price unit of measure that is used for this item. The value originates from the settlement unit of measure template used in this settlement, or if the value does not exist, the system uses the default Settlement Unit of Measure field value defined on the General FastTab of the Grower Return Setup page.
Quantity (SPU)	Specifies the quantity of the item in the settlement price unit of measure.
Qty. per Settlement Price Unit of Measure	Specifies how many base unit of measure quantities are in one settlement price unit of the item.
Source Base Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the base unit of measure of the item registered in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.
Source Unit of Measure Code	Specifies the unit of measure registered in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.
Source Quantity (Direct)	Specifies the quantity registered in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.
Source Unit Price (Gross)	Specifies the direct unit price in the unit of measure of the sales document from which this pooling detail line was created. This value is visible only for pooling detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i> .
Source Unit Discount Value	Specifies the unit discount granted in the source document from which this pooling detail line was created.



	account sale detail line was created. This value is visible only for pooling detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i> .
Source Base Unit Price (Gross)	Specifies the direct unit price in the base unit of measure of the item. The value originates from the sales document from which this pooling detail line was created. This value is visible only for pooling detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i>.
Source Base Unit Price (Net)	Specifies the value of the direct unit price minus discounts in the base unit of measure of the item. This value originates from the sales document from which this pooling detail line was created. This value is visible only for pooling detail lines with the Type field set as <i>Sales</i> or <i>Claim</i>.

- On the action bar, select **Show Documents** to open the related document in which the selected pooling detail line exists.



Group pooling lines

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

You can group pooling lines together to average or even out the revenue generated from the selected lines. The system recalculates the revenue, costs, and commission values of these lines into one pooling line.

The following procedure outlines how to group pooling lines.

1. On the **Pooling** page, select the pooling lines you want to group together.

The values used in the grouped pooling line are based on the values of the pooling line you last selected.
2. On the action bar, select **Group Lines**.

A dialog opens.
3. Enter relevant information in the following fields:

Field	Description
Description	Enter the description of the grouped pooling line. The system displays the description of the pooling line you last selected by default, but you can manually change it.
Quantity (SPU)	Specifies the sum of the Quantity (SPU) field values of the selected pooling lines.
Quantity (SQU)	Specifies the sum of the Quantity (SQU) field values of the selected pooling lines.
Settlement Price Unit of Measure	Specifies the price unit of measure to be applied to the grouped pooling line.
Settlement Quantity Unit of Measure	Specifies the quantity unit of measure to be applied to the grouped pooling line.
4. Select **Yes** to proceed.

The system checks and recalculates the values for the selected pooling lines and displays one pooling line on the **Pooling** page.



 Note

- The system checks if the settlement quantity unit of measure and settlement price unit of measure values match for the pooling line. If the values do not match and the **Error Handling** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page is set to *Error*, the system displays the error.
- If the values do not match and the **Error Handling** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page is set to *Warning*, the system uses the default **Settlement Unit of Measure** field value defined on the **General** FastTab of the **Grower Return Setup** page.
- Any new changes to the revenue, cost, and commission information posted after the settlement calculation will not be reflected in the updated grouped pooling line.
- Any manual changes made to the selected pooling lines before grouping are overridden when the system recalculates and groups them into one pooling line.
- You can make manual changes to the grouped pooling line, the same as the other lines, and you can group them with other lines, if required.



Understand settlement calculations

Article • 4/22/2026 • 1 min read

Select any of the following topics to understand the calculations that apply to settlements with the **Accounting Method** set field as *Account Sale* or *Pooling*.

- [Understand sales revenue calculations](#)
- [Understand claims calculation](#)
- [Understand discounts calculation](#)
- [Understand costs calculation](#)
- [Understand commissions calculation](#)
- [Understand settlement profitability calculations](#)



Understand sales revenue calculation

Article • 7/3/2024 • 2 min read

When a purchase or production lot is sold, the generated sales revenue is used as input for settlement calculation. Sales transactions go through various processing stages, and a sales order can have one of the following statuses: registered, shipped, or invoiced.

The status of the revenue source is crucial information for settling with a vendor. For example, revenue from an unposted sales transaction is less certain (as the price can still be easily changed), implying more risk when used in the settlement process. The following sections provide insights into this risk:

- *Not Shipped*: represents revenue from pending sales orders that have not been posted.
- *Shipped*: represents revenue derived from value entries generated from the shipping process.
- *Invoiced*: represents revenue derived from value entries generated from the shipping process.

Each section logically shows revenue from that specific source or sales phase. The revenue is categorized into *Gross Revenue*, *Discount*, and *Net Revenue* in each section. Gross revenue represents the direct unit price multiplied by the quantity sold, shipped, or invoiced for the respective sales document line.

The Business Central and the Apteian Trade Management extension provide various options for establishing discount agreements with customers, which are automatically applied to sales lines upon creation. The Apteian Grower Return extension enhances these capabilities by introducing additional setup options for discounts. For more information, see [Set up item charges](#).

Net revenue is gross revenue minus the total discount granted (from Business Central or any of the Apteian extensions). When viewing any of the sections (*Not shipped*, *Shipped*, or *Invoiced*), you gain insight into the total gross revenue, discount granted, and net revenue. In cases where a purchase or production lot is sold in multiple transactions, the **Account Sale** or **Pooling** page displays the cumulative sum of these transactions.

! Note

Additional post-sale revenue — such as bonuses or rebates agreed after the original invoice has been posted — can be attributed to an existing settlement by creating a corrective sales invoice with item charges assigned to the original shipment lines. The system includes this additional revenue in the net revenue for the affected settlement lines.



Understand claims calculation

Article • 7/23/2024 • 3 min read

A claim refers to the process of returning faulty or incorrect products to the vendor, also known as Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA). These claims involve either returning the products to inventory for resale or disposal. Furthermore, claims encompass activities such as issuing credits or adjusting prices, which allows modifying the product prices after an order has already been shipped. These adjustments can be made due to product quality issues or other valid reasons. Moreover, claims can be applied partially and may exist in different states (registered, released, posted). These aspects hold significant relevance during the settlement process with growers, as they directly impact the revenue generated by the respective purchase orders. The Claims section can be expanded into two subsections. The subsections are:

- **Credit:** This section gives insight into price corrections made to sales transactions using an item charge set to **Account Sale Type** of *Price Correction*. For more information, see [Set up item charges](#). The item charges mentioned earlier for sales shipments can be registered in either sales credit memo documents or sales return order documents.
 - *Unposted:* represents sales credit memo or sales return order lines that use an item charge with the **Account Sale Type** as a *Price Correction* and have not been posted.
 - *Posted:* represents sales credit memo or sales return order lines that use an item charge with the **Account Sale Type** as a *Price Correction* and have been posted.
- **Return:** This section gives insight into inventory return transaction lines of type as an Item that has lot numbers assigned to track the current settlement. The previously mentioned inventory return transactions can be registered in either sales credit memo documents or sales return order documents.
 - *Not Received:* represents sales credit memo or sales return order lines of type as an Item with a lot number assigned associated with this account sale. These items have not been posted for receipt.

Note

Sales credit memo lines created through the **Get Return Receipt** function are not considered as 'Not received.' Instead, they represent a posted receipt that only needs to be credited. These lines are only picked up once they are posted, and they are then displayed in the 'credited' subsection.

- *Received:* represents the sales return order lines of type *Item* with a lot number assigned, associated with this account sale. These items are posted for receipt but not yet credited.
- *Credited:* represents the posted sales credit memo lines of type *Item* with a lot number assigned, associated with this account sale. These items are posted/credited.

Each section (**Credit** -Unposted, Posted, and **Return** - Not Received, Received, and Credited) categorizes the revenue into Gross Revenue, Discount, and Net Revenue. The calculation of these sublevels adheres to the same business rules. For more information, see [Understand sales revenue calculation](#).

 Note

Contrary to sales transactions, credit or return related transactions in these sections have a negative impact on what needs to be reported back to the vendor for this specific account sale.



Understand discounts calculation

Article • 7/3/2024 • 2 min read

You can view the customer discounts when calculating settlements for purchase orders with **Account Sale** or **Pooling** accounting methods. In the trading model, companies serve as representatives of the vendor(s) when selling products to customers. It is important to note that discounts are provided by the vendor(s), not the reading trading companies themselves. On the **Account Sale** or **Pooling** page, you can view the gross and net revenue and the granted discounts for each section: *Not Shipped*, *Shipped*, and *Invoiced*.

The discounts displayed on the **Account Sale** or **Pooling** page, apply as specifies in the following categories:

- Discount from price lists. In standard Business Central, these discounts are defined as percentages. The discount percentage is copied to the sales line and used in the settlement calculation.
- Invoice discount setup at the customer level.
- Item charges that are applied to shipment lines when the **Account Sale** field set as *Accrual*. Accruals represent discount values that are not directly provided on the sales document line but posted separately. Determining whether the discount or accrual is paid out to the vendor(s) occurs later, typically after finalizing the sales invoicing. A reservation is made per sales line based on the assumption that the customer will reach a specific transaction threshold. If the threshold is reached, the actual amount is paid to the customer through a generated sales credit memo.



Understand costs calculation

Article • 7/3/2024 • 2 min read

When handling lot numbers from a specific vendor, the trading company may incur costs associated with those specific lot numbers via item charges. During settlement with vendors for account sale transactions, these costs are deducted from the revenue reported to the vendor. This ensures that the trading company does not bear the costs themselves but rather returns them to the vendor.

The costs section on the **Account Sale** or **Pooling** page provides information about the costs allocated to the lot numbers received under a specific purchase line. It is necessary to include these costs in the cost template selected during settlement calculation to display them. Item charges associated with the costs should be included in the cost template to provide accurate insights into the allocated costs.

There are two types of costs:

- Costs (Deducted Revenue)
 - The costs are summarized based on the selected cost template and assigned with the **Deduction method** field set as *Net Revenue*.
 - The total sum of these costs is deducted from the **Net Revenue** field to calculate the **Net Net Revenue** field value.

Note

These costs, which lower the **Net Revenue** field value, can potentially affect the calculated commission. For more information, see [Understand commissions calculation](#).

- Costs
 - The costs are summarized based on the selected cost template and assigned a deduction method of *Account Sale*. These costs do not directly impact the revenue and are presented separately.

For more information about specific types of costs, see:

- [Manage document costs](#)
- [Understand production costs in settlements](#)
- [Understand G/L account costs in Account Sale settlements](#)



Manage document costs

Article • 8/27/2025 • 2 min read

For settlements with the **Accounting Method** field value set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling*, the system automatically calculates document costs based on the cost template setup. For more information, see [Set up document calculations for cost template lines](#).

To view and edit the document costs from the **Settlement** page, follow these steps:

1. Select any of the following field values:

- Document Costs
- Document Costs (LCY)
- Proposed Document Costs
- Proposed Document Costs (LY)

The system opens the **Document Costs** page and displays information about the document costs applied to each settlement line in the following fields:

Field	Description
Trade Plan Code	Specifies the code of the trade plan associated with the settlement line.
Trade Plan Description	Specifies the description of the trade plan associated with the settlement line.
Item Charge No.	Specifies the item charge number associated with the settlement line or the document cost line.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the item charge associated with the settlement line or the document cost line. You can select this field value to view details of the item charge on the Item Charges page.
Deduction Method	Specifies the deduction method associated with the cost template setup.
Cost Application Method	Specifies the cost application method associated with the cost template setup.
Cost Amount (Expected)	Specifies the expected cost amount associated with the settlement line. You can select this field value to view the Pooling Details or Accounting Sales Details page, based on the accounting method of the settlement.
Cost Amount (Actual)	Specifies the actual cost amount calculated associated with the settlement line. You can select this field value and view the Pooling Details page or Accounting Sales Details page, based on the accounting method of the settlement.



Cost Amount (Proposed)	Specifies the proposed cost amount calculated based on the cost template setup. For more information, see Understand document cost calculation .
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- 2. In the **Cost Amount (Document)** field, you can manually enter a document cost amount if required.
The system selects the **Modified** checkbox to indicate that the document cost has been updated.
- 3. On the action bar, select **Cost Details** to view the **Pooling Details** page. For more information, see [View pooling details](#).

Understand document cost calculation

To populate the **Cost Amount (Proposed)** field value on the **Document Costs** page, the system applies the most specific line on the **Cost Template Line Document Calculations** page based on the following hierarchy:

- 1. The **Assign-to Type** field value is set to *Vendor*, the **Product Type** field value is set to *Item*, and the global lot attributes (1 to 8) field values match.
- 2. The **Assign-to Type** field value is set to *Vendor* and the **Product Type** field value is set to *Item*.
- 3. The **Assign-to Type** field value is set to *Vendor* and the **Product Type** field value is set to *All Items*.
- 4. The **Assign-to Type** field value is set to *All Vendors* and the **Product Type** field value is set to *All Items*.

After identifying the cost template document calculation line to apply, the system calculates the document cost based on the **Calculation Type** field value on the **Cost Template Line Document Calculations** page as follows:

- *Percentage*: The system applies the value entered in the **Calculation Value** field as a percentage of the **Amount to Settle** field value on the **Settlement** page.
- *Amount per Purchase Unit*: The system applies the value entered in the **Calculation Value** field as a product of the amount and the **Qty. to Settle** field value on the **Settlement** page.



Understand production costs in settlements

Article • 7/22/2026 • 4 min read

When a cost template contains production cost lines — lines with **Work Centre No.** filled and **Item Charge No.** blank — the settlement calculation reads the capacity ledger entries for that work centre from the production orders that consumed the settled purchase lots. Each lot's share of the production cost is determined by its **quantity factor**: the quantity of that lot consumed in the production order divided by the total quantity consumed in the same production order.

This topic describes how production costs appear in settlements for each accounting method.

Account Sale settlements

In an Account Sale settlement, production costs appear in a *Production* collapsible group at the same level as the *Sales* and *Uncategorized* groups. Which section the group appears in depends on the **Deduction Method** set on the production cost template line:

- **Net Revenue:** the *Production* group appears in the **Costs (Deducted Revenue)** section.
- **Account Sale Amount:** the *Production* group appears in the **Costs** section.

A cost template can contain production cost lines with both deduction methods, in which case a *Production* group appears in both sections — each showing only the lines that use that section's deduction method. A group is only visible when the cost template contains at least one production cost line for that deduction method.

Each row in a *Production* group represents one production cost template line. The row label is the trade plan description when a trade plan code is set on the line, or the work centre name when no trade plan is set. The amount per grower column is calculated as follows:

Production cost amount = Capacity Ledger Entry direct cost × Quantity Factor

The **Quantity Factor** for a grower column is: *quantity of that lot consumed in the production order ÷ total quantity consumed in the same production order.*

To view the source detail for a production cost amount, select the amount to open the **Account Sale Detail Lines** page. The page shows one row per contributing production order.

Field	Description
Source Document Type	Specifies whether the production order is a <i>Released Production Order</i> or a <i>Finished Production Order</i> .
Source Document No.	Specifies the production order number. Select Show Document to navigate to the production order.



Source Type	Specifies the source type for the cost. For production costs, this is <i>Work Center</i> .
Source No.	Specifies the work centre code.
Source Name	Specifies the work centre name.
Item Ledger Entry Type	Specifies <i>Output</i> for production costs.
Factor	Specifies the quantity factor applied to this production order's cost for this grower column.
Cost Amount (direct)	Specifies the direct cost amount after applying the factor.

Pooling settlements

In a Pooling settlement, production costs appear in a *Production* expand tab under each purchase order row on the **Pooling** page, alongside the existing *Sales* tab. As with Account Sale, the **Deduction Method** on the production cost template line determines where the tab appears:

- **Net Revenue:** the *Production* tab appears under the **Costs (Deducted Revenue)** field.
- **Account Sale Amount:** the *Production* tab appears under the **Costs** field.

A tab is only visible when the cost template contains at least one production cost line for that deduction method.

Each row in a *Production* tab represents one production cost template line. The cost per row is calculated using the lot's quantity factor.

Note

In a Pooling settlement, **Pool Share** (the lot's proportional contribution to the total pool quantity) and **Quantity Factor** (the lot's proportional consumption in the production order) are calculated independently and may differ. Production costs are distributed by quantity factor, not by pool share.

The **Work Centre** column on the **Pooling Costs** page identifies production cost lines. For production lines, **Work Centre** is filled and **Item Charge No.** is blank.

Consignment calculations

In a Consignment calculation, production costs from production cost template lines are included using a **Consumption Factor**: the quantity of that lot consumed in the production order divided by the total quantity consumed in the same production order.



The **Consignment Costs** page shows a **Work Centre** column alongside the existing **Item Charge No.** column. For production cost lines, **Work Centre** is filled and **Item Charge No.** is blank.

To view the source detail for a production cost amount, select the amount to open the **Consignment Details** page. The page shows one row per output batch, with the **Source Document Type** set to *Released Production Order* or *Finished Production Order*.

 Note

For production cost lines, the **Cost Amount (Expected)** on the **Consignment Costs** page is always 0 because production costs are sourced exclusively from actual capacity ledger entries. The **Cost Amount (Consignment)** reflects the actual amount based on the **Cost Application Method** on the cost template line.

For setup information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#).



Understand G/L account costs in Account Sale settlements

Article • 7/22/2026 • 3 min read

When a cost template contains G/L account cost lines — lines where the selected trade plan is configured with a **G/L Account No.** — the Account Sale settlement calculation reads the G/L entries linked to the item ledger entries in scope and includes those amounts as cost lines in the settlement.

Note

G/L account-based costs are only populated for settlements with the **Accounting Method** field set to *Account Sale*. For **Pooling** and **Consignment**, G/L account cost lines in the cost template are skipped during calculation and no cost is populated.

Note

G/L account costs in Account Sale settlements require Aptean Trade Management to be installed. The G/L account values and the link between G/L entries and item ledger entries are established by Trade Management during transaction processing.

How the calculation works

When an Account Sale settlement is calculated, the system processes each G/L account cost template line as follows:

1. The system builds a **line trace** for the settled purchase lines — a set of item ledger entry numbers that represent the inventory movements in scope for the settlement.
2. For each G/L account cost template line, the system queries the **G/L Entry Extension** table filtered by those item ledger entry numbers. This table links individual G/L entries to the item ledger entries that caused them, allowing the system to identify exactly which G/L amounts originated from the movements in scope.
3. The amounts are grouped by G/L account:
 - Amounts on the **G/L Account No.** account are used as the **Cost Amount (Expected)**.
 - Amounts on the **G/L Account No. (Actual)** account are used as the **Cost Amount (Actual)**.
4. The **Cost Application Method** on the cost template line determines which amount is included in the settlement:
 - *Actual if Exists*: uses the actual amount when it is non-zero, otherwise uses the expected amount.
 - *Expected*: always uses the expected amount from the expected G/L account.
 - *Actual*: always uses the actual amount from the actual G/L account.

5. If no G/L entries are found for either account for the item ledger entries in scope, no cost line is created in the settlement — zero amounts are not shown.

Traceability

Each G/L account cost line in the settlement can be traced to its originating G/L entries. To view the individual G/L entries that contributed to a cost line, select the amount on the **Account Sale** page to open the **Account Sale Detail Lines** page. Each row represents one G/L entry, with the **Source Document No.** identifying the originating transaction.

For setup information, see [Set up cost calculation templates](#).



Understand commissions calculation

Article • 7/3/2024 • 2 min read

Commissions are the rewards an agent or trading company earns when handling and selling a product on behalf of a group of vendors. It is usually calculated as a percentage based on the revenue generated when the products are sold to customers.

This topic provides a detailed overview of the commission calculation process for purchase lines with linked sales transactions and transaction type of *Claims*. The calculation is based on the commission setup table and relevant transaction data. For more information, see [Commission and commission groups setup](#).

The system considers the revenue line, which determines the proposed quantity (base) representing the quantity associated with the sale, and then calculates the proposed gross revenue and discount value. The proposed net revenue is also calculated, representing the revenue after deducting discounts. Then, the system examines the associated claim lines which deals with any associated claims. It determines the proposed quantity for the claim and calculates the proposed claim value gross, which is the total value of the claim before any discounts or deductions. The proposed claim discount is also considered. This process ensures that commissions are accurately calculated, considering both sales and claims, resulting in precise commission values for each purchase line.

The system calculates commissions using the following formulas for **Accounting Method** field set to *Account Sale* or *Pooling*.

- For *Account Sale*:
 - Account Sale Quantity = (Account Sale Revenue Line) - (Account Sale Claim Line)
 - Account Sale Gross Revenue = (Account Sale Revenue Line) - (Account Sale Claim Value Gross)
 - Account Sale Discount Value = (Account Sale Revenue Line) - (Account Sale Claim Discount)
 - Account Sale Net Revenue = (Account Sale Revenue Line) - (Account Sale Claim Value Net)
- For *Pooling*:
 - Pooling Quantity = (Pooling Revenue Line) - (Pooling Claim Line)
 - Pooling Gross Revenue = (Pooling Revenue Line) - (Pooling Claim Value Gross)
 - Pooling Discount Value = (Pooling Revenue Line) - (Pooling Claim Discount)
 - Pooling Net Revenue = (Pooling Revenue Line) - (Pooling Claim Value Net)

When you modify the sales gross revenue or the claim gross value, it leads to updates in the value of the respective field, and the calculation for the commission is performed again, and the cost gets updated.

Understand settlement profitability calculations

Article • 4/22/2026 • 3 min read

Proposed settlement profitability

The settlement line shows the proposed profitability for settlements using *Account Sale* or *Pooling* accounting method. Profitability is calculated by deducting dedicated commission amounts before determining the amount to settle with vendors.

When you initially calculate the settlement, the **Proposed Settlement** field value is determined using the following logic:

Proposed Profitability Amount = Revenue – Claims – Costs – Prop. Amount to Settle (LCY)

Depending on the accounting method, the origin of this component is different:

For accounting method, *Account Sale*,

Input	Source
Revenue	Sum of the Proposed Net Revenue field value on the Account Sale Revenue page for the settlement line.
Claims	Sum of the Proposed Claim Value Net field value on the Account Sale Claim page for the settlement line.
Costs	Sum of the Cost Amount (Proposed) field value on the Account Sale Cost page for this settlement line.
Proposed Amount to Settle (LCY)	Calculated as: Proposed Net Revenue – Proposed Claim Value Net – Costs (Proposed, excl. Document deduction methods) – Commission (Orig. Proposed Comm. Value)

For accounting method, *Pooling*,

Input	Source
Revenue	Sum of the Net Revenue (indirect) field value on the Pooling Detail page where the Type field value is set to <i>Revenue</i> .
Claims	Sum of the Net Revenue (indirect) field value on the Pooling Detail page where the Type field value is set to <i>Claim</i> .



Costs	Derived from the pooling detail lines where the Type field value is set to <i>Cost</i> .
Prop. Amount to Settle (LCY)	Derived from the pooling line linked to the settlement line. The value is calculated as: (Pooling line Proposed Purchase invoice Amount × relational factor of the settlement line quantity received versus the pooling line quantity received)

The **Proposed Profitability %** field value is then determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Proposed Profitability \%} = (\text{Proposed Profitability Amount} / (\text{Revenue} - \text{Claims})) \times 100$$

After initial calculation, the proposed settlement profitability amount and percentage will never change.

Settlement profitability

The **Settlement Profitability** and **Settlement Profitability %** field values show the profitability of a settlement line after you adjust the initial settlement values.

The **Profitability Amount** field value shows the settlement line's actual profitability after manual adjustments. It uses the same formula as the proposed settlement, but calculates based on the manually adjusted **Amount to Settle** field value. The field is calculated using the following logic

$$\text{Profitability Amount} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Claims} - \text{Costs} - \text{Amount to Settle (LCY)}$$

The **Profitability %** field value is then determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Profitability \%} = (\text{Profitability Amount} / (\text{Revenue} - \text{Claims})) \times 100$$

The **Settlement Profitability** field value differs from **Proposed Settlement Profitability** field value because it uses the manually adjusted **Amount to Settle** field value. Any changes to settlement values, such as updating reported revenue, update the **Amount to Settle** field value, and the **Profitability Amount** field value changes accordingly.



Understand consignments

Article • 4/22/2026 • 1 min read

Consignment reporting helps you calculate and monitor the profitability of purchase orders, including revenue, claims, costs, and purchase value.

It provides a read-only view based on purchase and sales data, helping you understand how well a received lot performs.

A consignment groups one or more posted purchase receipt lines into a single record. After you create it, you can calculate it to view the full profitability of the goods received under that purchase order.

Note

Regardless of the accounting method, the consignment calculation is always based on the route the lot number traveled through the company.

You can calculate consignments via the **Consignments** page or the **Purchase Order** page or by running the **Create Consignments** batch report

Prerequisites

- The following are the prerequisites for creating and calculating consignments:
- Configure consignment reporting on the **Grower Return Setup** page and on the relevant vendor cards. For more information, see [Set up Grower Returns](#) and [Set up vendors](#).
- Receive at least one purchase order so that a posted purchase receipt exists.
- Configure a number series for consignment numbers on the **Grower Return Setup** page.

Select any of the following topics to understand how to create consignments and how the data generated is to be interpreted.

- [Create and run a consignment](#)
- [Understand consignment revenue](#)
- [Understand consignment claims](#)
- [Understand consignment costs](#)



Create and run a consignment

Article • 4/22/2026 • 3 min read

The following procedure outlines how to create a new consignment, run the consignment calculation and generate consignment lines.

- 1. Select the Search icon , enter **Consignments**, and then choose the related link.
The **Consignments** list page opens.
- 2. On the action bar, select **Create Consignments**.
The **Create Consignments** page opens in which filters can be set for specific vendors or orders.
- 3. Select **OK**. The system calculates the consignment, updates the **Status** field value to *Calculated*, and generates consignment lines on the **Lines** FastTab.
- 4. On the **Lines** FastTab, in the **Source/Identity** group, you can view the following fields, all indicating a particular metrics for the specific consignment

Field	Description
Source Document No.	Specifies the purchase order number from which this consignment line originates.
Source Document Type	Specifies the type of source document from which this consignment line originates.
Source Type	Specifies the type of source associated with this consignment line, for example, <i>Vendor</i> .
Source No.	Specifies the vendor number associated with the source document of this consignment line.
Line Type	Specifies whether this consignment line represents an individual lot (Consignment) or a purchase order line (Purchase Order). Revenue, claims, costs, and purchase value lookup actions are only available on lines of type <i>Consignment</i> .
Item No.	Specifies the number of the item received on the purchase receipt line linked to this consignment line.
Lot No.	Specifies the lot number of the item received, as traced from the item ledger entries at receipt.

- 5. In the **Revenue** group, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Net Revenue (Total)	Specifies the total net revenue for this consignment line, aggregated across all sales statuses (actual invoiced, expected shipped, and expected ordered).



Gross Revenue	Specifies the total gross revenue for this consignment line before discounts, calculated as the sum of all revenue detail lines.
Discount Value	Specifies the total sales discount amount deducted from the gross revenue on this consignment line.

6. In the **Claims** group, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Net Claims (Total)	Specifies the total net claim value for this consignment line, aggregated across all claim statuses (posted credit memo, posted return order, and open return order).
Claim Value Gross	Specifies the total gross claim value for this consignment line before claim discounts.
Claim Discount	Specifies the total discount amount applied to claims on this consignment line.

7. In the **Cost** group, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Cost Amount (Expected)	Specifies the total expected cost for this consignment line, calculated as the sum of all cost detail lines with posting type <i>Expected</i> .
Cost Amount (Actual)	Specifies the total actual (invoiced) cost for this consignment line, calculated as the sum of all cost detail lines with posting type <i>Actual</i> or <i>Standard</i> .
Cost Amount (Consignment)	Specifies the cost amount used in the profitability calculation for this consignment line. The value used is determined by the Cost Application Method field value on the cost template line: <i>Expected</i> : Uses the expected cost. <i>Actual</i> : Uses the actual cost. <i>Actual</i> : Uses the actual cost when available, otherwise the expected cost. <i>Manual</i> : requires the value to be entered manually <i>Calculation</i> : Uses a formula defined on the cost template line.
Cost Amount (Total)	Specifies the total cost for this consignment line. If no cost template is defined, the system calculates this as the sum of the Cost Amount (Expected) and Cost Amount (Actual) field values. If a cost template is defined, this value reflects the total consignment cost based on the cost template lines

8. In the **Purchase Value** group, you can view the following fields:



Field	Description
Purchase Value (Received)	Specifies the value of quantities received but not yet invoiced for this consignment line, calculated as the quantity received (not invoiced) multiplied by the current unit cost on the purchase order. This value is dynamic and updates when the unit cost on the open purchase order changes.
Purchase Value (Invoiced)	Specifies the value of quantities that have been invoiced for this consignment line, calculated from the posted purchase invoice lines.
Purchase Value (Total)	Specifies the total purchase value for this consignment line, calculated as the sum of Purchase Value (Received) and Purchase Value (Invoiced) field values.

 Note

If you update field values in the purchase value group using additional documents (such as purchase invoices or purchase credit memos) that do not use the original receipt line (for example, by using item charges), the system does not update the **Purchase Value (Received)**, **Purchase Value (Invoiced)**, or **Purchase Value (Total)** field values.

9. In the **Profitability** group, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Profitability	Specifies the calculated profitability amount for this consignment line under the configured Consignment Profit. Method field value. Under the <i>Net Revenue</i> method, this is calculated as: Net Revenue (Total)- Net Claims (Total) - Cost Amount (Consignment- Purchase Value (Total)).
Profitability %	Specifies the profitability as a percentage of net revenue minus net claim value for this consignment line. When the net revenue minus net claims equals zero, this field value is set to 0.

10. If the accounting method on the purchase line allows settlement and a settlement exists, the system fills several additional fields as follows:

In the **Settlement Source** group, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Settlement Document No.	Specifies the number of the settlement document linked to this consignment line. Use this field to navigate from the consignment to the related settlement.



Settlement Line No.	Specifies the line number within the linked settlement document that corresponds to this consignment line.
Settlement Profitability	Specifies the profitability amount for this consignment line as determined by the linked settlement. For the account sale accounting method, this is based on account sale data. For the pooling accounting method, each vendor's share is determined by their proportional quantity within the pooling group.
Settlement Profitability %	Specifies the settlement profitability as a percentage for this consignment line, as determined by the linked settlement.
Proposed Settlement Profitability	Specifies the pre-final (proposed) settlement profitability amount for this consignment line, based on the settlement calculation before the settlement is posted.
Proposed Settlement Profitability %	Specifies the proposed settlement profitability as a percentage for this consignment line, based on the settlement calculation before the settlement is posted.

Depending on their origin, above mentioned fields are grouped and shown in one of the following views:

- General view: Gives insights into primary fields used to calculate consignment profitability.
- Purchase View: Gives insights into received and invoiced purchase value for this consignment.
- Revenue view: Gives insights into gross revenue, discounts granted and net revenue for this consignment.
- Claim view: Gives insights into gross claims, discounts reversed and net claims for this consignment.

! Note

You can toggle between **Simple** and **Advanced** to view more information. This works in combination with all the views mentioned above.

For each consignment line, one or more consignment detail lines are available. You can access them by choosing the **Consignment Detail Lines** action or by using the expand/collapse toggle on the consignment line of type, *Consignment*. Detail lines show all purchase lines that make up the consignment line. When you use the expand toggle, you can view the related sales transactions for each purchase line.

Select one of the following topics to understand the insights provided by the consignment page:

- [Understand consignment revenue](#)
- [Understand consignment claims](#)
- [Understand consignment costs](#)



Understand consignment revenue

Article • 4/22/2026 • 3 min read

The **Revenue** action on the **Consignment** page aggregates revenue data by customer for a consignment line. Each record represents a customer on the consignment line and shows revenue across three stages: *Unposted* (open orders), *Shipped* (shipped but not invoiced), and *Invoiced* (fully posted). Within each stage, revenue is split into gross, discount, and net, and total fields show the sum across all stages.

On the **Consignment Revenue** page, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Source No.	Specifies the customer number.
Gross Revenue (Unposted)	Specifies the gross revenue from unposted sales orders for this customer. This value is based on consignment detail lines of type <i>Revenue</i> with subtype Expected from unposted sales documents.
Discount (Unposted)	Specifies the sales discount from unposted sales orders for this customer. This value is aggregated from the Discount Value (indirect) field value on consignment detail lines.
Net Revenue (Unposted)	Specifies the net revenue from unposted sales orders for this customer. This value is calculated as Gross Revenue (Unposted) field value minus Discount (Unposted) field value.
Gross Revenue (Shipped)	Specifies the gross revenue from shipped but not yet invoiced sales for this customer. This value is aggregated from consignment detail lines of type <i>Revenue</i> with subtype <i>Expected</i> from posted shipment documents.
Discount (Shipped)	Specifies the sales discount from shipped but not yet invoiced sales for this customer. This value is aggregated from the Discount Value (indirect) field value on consignment detail lines.
Net Revenue (Shipped)	Specifies the net revenue from shipped but not yet invoiced sales for this customer. This value is calculated as Gross Revenue (Shipped) field value minus Discount (Shipped) field value.
Gross Revenue (Invoiced)	Specifies the gross revenue from invoiced sales for this customer. This value is aggregated from consignment detail lines of type <i>Revenue</i> with subtype <i>Actual</i> from posted invoice documents.
Discount (Invoiced)	Specifies the sales discount from invoiced sales for this customer. This value is aggregated from the Discount Value (indirect) field value on consignment detail lines.

Net Revenue (Invoiced)	Specifies the net revenue from invoiced sales for this customer. This value is calculated as Gross Revenue (Invoiced) field value minus Discount (Invoiced) field value.
Source Name	Specifies the source name associated with the Source No. field value.
Gross Revenue (Total)	Specifies the total gross revenue for this customer. This value is calculated as follows: Gross Revenue (Unposted) + Gross Revenue (Shipped) + Gross Revenue (Invoiced).
Discount (Total)	Specifies the total sales discount for this customer. This value is calculated as follows: Discount (Unposted) + Discount (Shipped) + Discount (Invoiced).
Net Revenue (Total)	Specifies the total net revenue for this customer. This value is calculated as follows: Net Revenue (Unposted) + Net Revenue (Shipped) + Net Revenue (Invoiced).

The **Revenue Details** action on the **Consignment Revenue** page provides detailed revenue information for individual entries, such as sales orders and posted sales invoices.

 **Note**

Additional post-sale revenue — such as bonuses or rebates agreed after the original invoice has been posted — can be attributed to an existing consignment by creating a corrective sales invoice with item charges assigned to the original shipment lines. The system includes this additional revenue in the net revenue total for the affected consignment lines.



Understand consignment claims

Article • 4/22/2026 • 3 min read

The **Claims** action on the **Consignment** page shows claims data by customer for a consignment line, including sales price corrections and sales return orders. Each record represents a customer on the consignment line and shows claim values across three stages: *Unposted* (open), *Received* (posted sales documents), and *Credited* (credit memos). Within each stage, values are split into gross, discount, and net, and total fields show the sum across all stages.

On the **Consignment Claims** page, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Source No.	Specifies the number of the customer
Claim Value Gross (Unposted)	Specifies the sum of Gross Revenue (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim where the source is an unposted sales document.
Claim Discount (Unposted)	Specifies the sum of Discount Value (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim where the source is an unposted sales document.
Claim Value Net (Unposted)	Specifies the sum of Net Revenue (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim where the source is an unposted sales document.
Claim Value Gross (Received)	Specifies the sum of Gross Revenue (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim where the source is a posted sales document.
Claim Discount (Received)	Specifies the sum of Discount Value (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim where the source is a posted sales document.
Claim Value Net (Received)	Specifies the sum of Net Revenue (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim where the source is a posted sales document.
Claim Value Gross (Credited)	Specifies the sum of Gross Revenue (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim with subtype Credited (e.g., sales credit memos).
Claim Discount (Credited)	Specifies the sum of Discount Value (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim with subtype Credited (e.g., sales credit memos).
Claim Value Net (Credited)	Specifies the sum of Net Revenue (Indirect) from consignment detail lines of type Claim with subtype Credited (e.g., sales credit memos).
Source Name	Specifies the source name associated with the Source No.
Claim Value Gross (Total)	Specifies the total gross claim value, calculated as Claim Value Gross (Unposted) + Claim Value Gross (Received) + Claim Value Gross (Credited).



Claim Discount (Total)	Specifies the total claim discount value, calculated as Claim Discount (Unposted) + Claim Discount (Received) + Claim Discount (Credited).
Claim Value Net (Total)	Specifies the total net claim value, calculated as Claim Value Net (Unposted) + Claim Value Net (Received) + Claim Value Net (Credited).

The **Claim Details** action on the **Consignment Claim** page shows detailed claim information for individual entries, such as sales return orders and posted sales credit memos.



Understand consignment costs

Article • 4/22/2026 • 4 min read

The **Costs** action on the **Consignment** page shows cost lines linked to a consignment line. Each record represents a cost entry derived from a cost template and is identified by a combination of trade plan and item charge. The page shows costs across three value types: *Expected* (planned costs), *Actual* (invoiced or posted costs), and *Consignment* (the value used to determine the cost for the consignment based on the **Cost Application Method** field value).

!

Note

If a cost template is defined in the **Consignment Cost Template** field on the **Grower Return Setup** page, the system considers only those item charges and trade plans when creating consignment cost lines.

If no template is defined, the system shows all item charges and trade plans posted to the item ledger entries in the consignment trace.

For more information, see [Set up grower returns.](#)

On the **Consignment Costs** page, you can view the following fields:

Field	Description
Trade Plan Code	Specifies the code of the trade plan that was defined in the cost template associated with the consignment cost line.
Trade Plan Description	Specifies the description of the trade plan.
Item Charge No.	Specifies the number of item charge that was defined in the cost template associated with the consignment cost line.
Item Charge Description	Specifies the description of the item charge number.
Work Centre	Specifies the work centre associated with this consignment cost line. This field is filled for production cost lines, where costs are sourced from capacity ledger entries rather than item charges. For production cost lines, the Item Charge No. field is blank. For more information, see Understand production costs in settlements.
Deduction Method	Specifies the method that is used to determine where to populate the costs associated with the cost template. In case no consignment cost template was setup on the Grower Return Setup page, the deduction method Actual if exists will be applied by default.
Cost Application Method	Specifies which value should be used to fill the Cost Amount (Consignment) field. When set to <i>Expected</i> , the value of the Cost Amount (Expected) field is used. When



	set to <i>Actual</i> the value of the Cost Amount (Actual) field is used. When set to <i>Actual if exists</i> the value of the Cost Amount (Actual) field is used when filled, otherwise the Cost Amount (Expected) field value is used. The selected option is derived from the associated cost template.
Cost Amount (Expected)	Specifies the total amount of cost that was expected for this consignment cost line calculated as the sum of all consignment detail lines of type <i>Cost</i> and subtype <i>Expected</i> .
Cost Amount (Actual)	Specifies the total amount of cost that was invoiced for this consignment cost line or posted as a standard cost without invoice calculated as the sum of all consignment detail lines of type <i>Cost</i> and subtype <i>Actual</i> .
Cost Amount (Consignment)	Specifies the value for this specific cost that is to be reported to the vendor(s). The value used depends on the field, Cost Application Method . When it is set to <i>Expected</i> , the value of the Cost Amount (Expected) field is used. When set to <i>Actual</i> the value of the Cost Amount (Actual) field is used. When set to <i>Actual if exists</i> the value of the Cost Amount (Actual) field is used when filled, otherwise the Cost Amount (Expected) field value is used. The selected option is derived from the cost template associated with the consignment cost line.
Item Ledger Entry Type	Specifies to what type of item ledger entry the consignment cost line applies to.
Order Type	Specifies the order type of the consignment cost line.

The **Cost Details** action on the **Consignment Cost** page shows detailed cost information for individual entries, such as posted accruals and posted purchase invoices.



Role Center

Article • 4/3/2023 • 1 min read

The Role Center of Grower Returns contains cues for settlements for different statuses such as *Open*, *Released*, *To invoice*, and *All* that shows the sum of the total settlement amount. Selecting a Cue will open its related page.



Keyboard shortcuts

Article • 4/3/2023 • 2 min read

This image provides an overview of the shortcut key combinations that you can use when you're working with Grower Returns.



Error handling

Article • 12/27/2023 • 1 min read

If the settlement calculation identifies outgoing item ledger entries with a lot number from the settlement trace but without an associated item ledger application entry, a notification will be displayed on the **Settlement** page. This notification indicates an issue in how the item ledger entries are applied. To address this issue, verify the notification that specifies the affected lots. Then, navigate to the **Application Worksheet** page directly from the notification to manually reconcile relevant item ledger entries. To know more, see [Remove and Reapply Item Ledger Entries](#).

After implementing the necessary changes, navigate back to the **Settlement** Page and recalculate. Now, you can view the updated entries within the trace.



Integrations

Article • 8/27/2025 • 1 min read

Changes are made to the Aptean Grower Return extension to support the integration with following extensions:

- [Aptean Advanced Workflow](#)
- [Aptean Claims](#)
- [Aptean Datapool](#)
- [Aptean Packaging](#)



Aptean Advanced Workflow

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

When the Aptean Grower Return extension is used in conjunction with the Aptean [Advanced Workflow](#) extension, you can set up workflows to automate and streamline various tasks and processes.

On the **Grower Return Setup** page, on the action bar, select **Load Hook-ins** to load and customize newly developed hook-ins. For more information, see [Set up grower returns](#).



Aptean Claims

Article • 10/30/2024 • 1 min read

When the Aptean Grower Return extension is used in conjunction with the Aptean [Claims](#) extension, you can view and open related purchase and sales claims from the **Settlement page** for all accounting methods. For more information, see [Maintain settlements](#).



Aptean Datapool

Article • 8/27/2025 • 1 min read

When the Aptean Grower Return extension is used in conjunction with the Aptean Datapool extension, the system performs calculations based on the account sale accounting method to populate data in the relevant tables of the Aptean Datapool extension. For more information about account sale calculations, see [Manage account sale calculations](#).

Note

The Aptean Datapool extension provides advanced insights by calculating and storing detailed data at the purchase order line level. This extension will be available on Microsoft AppSource soon.



Aptean Packaging

Article • 8/27/2025 • 1 min read

When the Aptean Grower Return extension is used in conjunction with the Aptean [Packaging](#) extension, the system automatically creates lines for packaging items when creating a purchase invoice from the **Settlement** page and posts them when the purchase invoice is posted. For more information, see [Post a settlement](#).



Known issues

Article • 7/1/2026 • 2 min read

The table below lists known issues identified across releases. We are actively investigating and resolving them as part of our commitment to continuous improvement.

ID	Description	Status	Found in version	Fixed in version	Workaround
376512	Selecting the Cost Details action on a Document Cost line in an Account Sale settlement incorrectly opens the Pooling Cost Details page instead of the Account Sale Cost Details page.	Under investigation	2602.0.0.0		
376622	When a cost template line with Deduction Method set to <i>Document Costs</i> is used in an Account Sale settlement, costs from unposted sales documents are not shown on the settlement line. The same scenario works correctly when the accounting method is set to <i>Pooling</i> .	Under investigation	2602.0.0.0		
377003	The settlement calculation includes document trade lines that are marked as <i>Non-Reversible</i> , which should be excluded from the calculation.	Under investigation	2602.0.0.0		
379014	When determining the eligible base for a purchase invoice line, the system considers only the first document trade line for a given document and trade plan combination. In scenarios involving sales returns and cost reversals, this can result in an incorrect				



	eligible base because related reversal lines are not aggregated.	Under investigation	2602.0.0.0		
379318	When a cost template line uses Invoice Quantity Type set to <i>Eligible Base</i> and the settled lot was consumed in a production order alongside other lots, the invoice quantity does not apply each lot's quantity factor to the eligible base. Affected purchase invoice lines show the full eligible base instead of the proportional amount.	Under investigation	2602.0.0.0		
380431	When a G/L account cost template line is applied to a purchase order that has multiple partial receipts, the G/L entries created for each receipt are linked to both item ledger entries via the transaction number, causing the cost to be duplicated in the settlement calculation.	Under investigation	2602.0.0.0		

