PeopleSoft

EnterpriseOne 8.10 Service Billing PeopleBook

May 2004

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Service Billing PeopleBook
SKU ERP810SB0504

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Table of Contents

About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface 1

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites 1

Obtaining Documentation Updates 2

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues 2

Typographical Conventions 2

Visual Cues 3

Comments and Suggestions 3

Service Billing Overview 4

System Integration 4

System Features 9

Service Billing Tables 13

System Setup Tables 13

Workfile Management Tables 13

Revenue Recognition Tables 14

Invoice Processing Tables 14

Voucher Processing Tables 14

System Setup 15

Workfile Management 17

Transaction Processing 17

Service Billing Menu Overview 18

Workfile Management 20

Workfile Generation 20

Processing Payroll 21

Processing Burden 22

Processing Components 23

Defining Parent/Child Relationships in the Workfile 24

Viewing Workfile Transactions 24

Assigning Eligibility Codes 25

Assigning Sequence Numbers 26

Generating the Workfile 28

Processing Options for Workfile Generation (R48120) 29

Reviewing the Workfile 30

Reviewing Workfile Transactions 32
Reviewing Workfile Transaction Revisions 34
Reviewing Transaction Totals 34
Reviewing Burden Transactions 35
Reviewing Component Transactions 36
Reviewing the Workfile Totals Report 38
Reviewing the Workfile Transaction Exception Report 38
Revising Workfile Transactions 39
Adding Existing G/L Transactions to the Workfile 39
Changing the Markup for a Workfile Transaction 41
Entering Ad Hoc Workfile Transactions 43
Assigning a Hold Status 45
Splitting a Workfile Transaction 47
Re-extending Workfile Transactions 50
Moving a Workfile Transaction to the Workfile History Table 51
Printing Workfile Transactions 52
Working with Workfile History 53
Moving a Transaction Out of History 54
Purging the Billing Workfile History Table 56

Invoice Processing **58**

Sequence and Summarization Rules 61
Versions and Modes for Invoice Generation 62
Journal Reclassification 63
Associated G/L Batch Processing 63
Document Types for Invoice Processing 64
Retainage 64
Generating Invoices Automatically 65
Processing Options for Invoice Generation (R48121) 67
Working with Invoice Batches 69
Reviewing Invoice Information 69
Revising Invoice Batch Header Information 73
Deleting Invoice Information 74
Removing a Workfile Transaction from an Invoice Pay Item 75
Moving Invoices to a New Batch 75
Creating Invoice Information Manually 77
Adding Transactions to an Invoice 78
Creating Credit Memos 83
Creating Preliminary Invoice Journal Entries 84
Revising Override Dates 86
Reviewing Preliminary Invoice Journal Entries 87
Creating Final Invoice Journal Entries 88
Posting Invoice Batches and Associated G/L Batches 92
Printing Invoices 93
Printing Invoices Automatically 93
Printing Invoices Manually 94
Working with Invoice History 98

Reviewing the Billing History for Transactions 98
Printing Invoices from History 99
Voiding a Final Invoice 100
Processing Retainage 103

Revenue Recognition **107**

Selecting Versions and Modes for G/L Journal Generation 109
Using Interactive Versions in G/L Journal Generation 110
Types of Journal Entries 110
Document Types For Revenue Recognition 111
Journal Reclassification 111
Associated G/L Batch Processing 112
Revenue Reconciliation 112
Reconciliation for Timing Differences 112
Reconciliation for Independent Revenue and Invoice Markup 113
Revenue Reversal 113
Example: Reversing Revenue Entries 114
Generating Preliminary G/L Journal Entries 115
Processing Options for G/L Journal Generation (R48132) 116
Working with G/L Batches 117
Reviewing Preliminary G/L Journal Entries 118
Revising Preliminary G/L Journal Entries 118
Deleting Revenue Information 119
Creating Final G/L Journal Entries 120
Posting G/L Batches 121

Voucher Processing for Service Billing **123**

Generating Vouchers Automatically 124
Processing Options for Voucher Generation (R48122) 125
Working with Voucher Batches 126
Reviewing Voucher Information 126
Deleting Voucher Information 129
Removing a Workfile Transaction from a Voucher Pay Item 130
Generating Preliminary Voucher Journal Entries 130
Reviewing Preliminary Voucher Journal Entries 132
Generating Final Voucher Journal Entries 133
Posting Voucher Batches 134

Control Reports **136**

Reviewing the Workfile Control Report 136
Reviewing the Workfile History Control Report 141
Reviewing the G/L Link to Account Ledger Control Report 147
Reviewing the Account Ledger to G/L Link Control Report 149
Reviewing the Workfile to G/L Link Control Report 151

Reviewing the G/L Link to Workfile Control Report 154
Reviewing the Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report 156
Processing Options for Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report (R48S751) ... 158
Reviewing the Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report 158
Reviewing the Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report 160

System Setup 162

Setup Features 162
Setting Up Billing Constants 163
Considerations for Independent Revenue and Invoice Amounts 163
Defining Billing Rate and Markup Rules 167
Major Keys for Billing Rate and Markup Tables 168
Minor Keys for Billing Rate and Markup Tables 171
Markup Calculations 172
Compound Markup 172
Component Information 172
Processing Options for Billing Rate/Markup Table (P48096) 176
Printing the Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing 178
Printing the Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire Report 180
Processing Options for Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire (R48S496) 180
Defining Component Rules 181
Example: Component Calculated on Gross Basis 181
Example: Component Calculated on Net Basis 182
Printing the Component Table Listing 184
Adding Component Rules to Existing Markup Rules 186
Adding Sequence and Summarization Data Items 187
Defining Sequence and Summarization Rules 189
Defining G/L Offset and Retainage Rules 191
How the G/L Offset and Retainage Information Table Is Used 191
Key Type/Table Key 192
Major Keys for the G/L Offset and Retainage Table 192
G/L Offset and Payment Term Overrides 192
Retainage Information 193
Currency Mode Override 193
Printing the G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing 195
Defining Tax Derivation Rules 195
Printing the Tax Derivation Table Listing 197
Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions 198
Working with Billing AAIs 198

Major Keys for Billing AAIs 199
Key Type and Table Key for Billing AAIs 202
Minor Keys for Billing AAIs 202
AAI Processing for Invoice and G/L Journal Generation 203
Defining a Base Rule 208
Defining Reallocation Rules 213
Reviewing the Billing AAIs Table Listing 216

Understanding User Defined Codes 217

Setting Up Draft and Final Invoice Numbering 219

Setting Up the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table 221
The Invoice Printing Process 222

Setting Up Invoice Formats 225
Invoice Format Templates 225
Modifying the Invoice Format Template with Smart Fields 226

Multicurrency Setup 231
Currency Modes 231
Fixed and Unfixed Amounts 231
Currency Modes for Invoicing 231
Multicurrency Transactions 231
Setup of Constants for Multicurrency 234
Setup of Billing Rate and Markup Tables for Multicurrency 235
Setup of Components for Multicurrency 238
Setup of G/L Offset and Retainage Table for Multicurrency 238
Setup of Invoice Print Version Cross-Reference for Multicurrency 239
Multicurrency Processing of Workfile Generation 239
Multicurrency Processing of Workfile Revisions 239
Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Generation 241
Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Revisions 242
Multicurrency Processing of Printing Invoices 244
Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Journal Generation 244
Multicurrency Processing of Create A/R and G/L Entries 244
Multicurrency Processing of General Ledger Post Reports 244
Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Voids 244

Accounting for the Billing Cycle **245**

Base Rules 245
Example: Invoicing Only 247
Example: Revenue Recognition Only 248
Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing Without Reconciliation 249
Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing with Reconciliation 255

Reallocation Rules 259
Example: Invoicing Only 260
Example: Revenue Recognition Only 262
Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing without Reconciliation 264
Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing with Reconciliation 268

Searches for Billing Rate/Markup Rules **273**

Major Key Values 273

Minor Key Values 274

Payroll Transactions....274
Nonpayroll Transactions for Equipment....276
All Other Transactions....277

Invoice Design **279**

Smart Fields **281**

The Multicurrency Time Accounting Process **289**

Example: Multicurrency Timecard Entries....295

Field Derivations for the Billing Detail Workfile (F4812) **299**

Upgrading from PeopleSoft World to EnterpriseOne **319**

Table Conversion Programs for Service Billing Release A7.3....320

Table Conversion Programs for Service Billing Release A8.1....367

Vertex Sales Tax Q Series **422**

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary **423**

Index **459**

About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications.

This preface discusses:

- EnterpriseOne application prerequisites
- Obtaining documentation updates
- Typographical elements and visual cues
- Comments and suggestions

Note

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks document only fields that require additional explanation. If a field is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line.

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use EnterpriseOne applications.

See the *Foundation Guide*.

You might also want to complete at least one EnterpriseOne introductory training course.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using EnterpriseOne menus and forms. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You can find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Note

Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website, *http://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp*

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

The following table contains the typographical conventions that are used in EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Italics	Indicates emphasis, topic titles, and titles of PeopleSoft or other book-length publications. Also used in code to indicate variable values.
Key+Key	A plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, Alt+W means hold down the Alt key while you press W.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicates an adjective that is used in a way that might not be readily understood without the quotation marks, for example "as of" date, “as if” currency, "from" date, and "thru" date.
Cross-references	EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading “See Also” or preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

Text that is preceded by *Caution* is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager, PeopleSoft Inc., 4460 Hacienda Drive, Pleasanton CA 94588

Or you can send e-mail comments to *doc@peoplesoft.com*.

While we cannot guarantee an answer to every e-mail message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Service Billing Overview

The Service Billing system offers a suite of features designed to accommodate the intricacies of both interdivisional and customer billing. You use the Service Billing system to bill your customers for services and goods rendered.

Every service billing process begins with an agreement between a customer and a provider. The customer requests a product or service. Your company, as the provider, bills the customer for the product or services that you provide.

You use the Service Billing system to do the following:

- Account for the costs of goods and services
- Mark up the costs to account for profit
- Bill for the services and goods that you provide
- Provide written proof that justifies the charges
- Create accounting entries for the services and goods

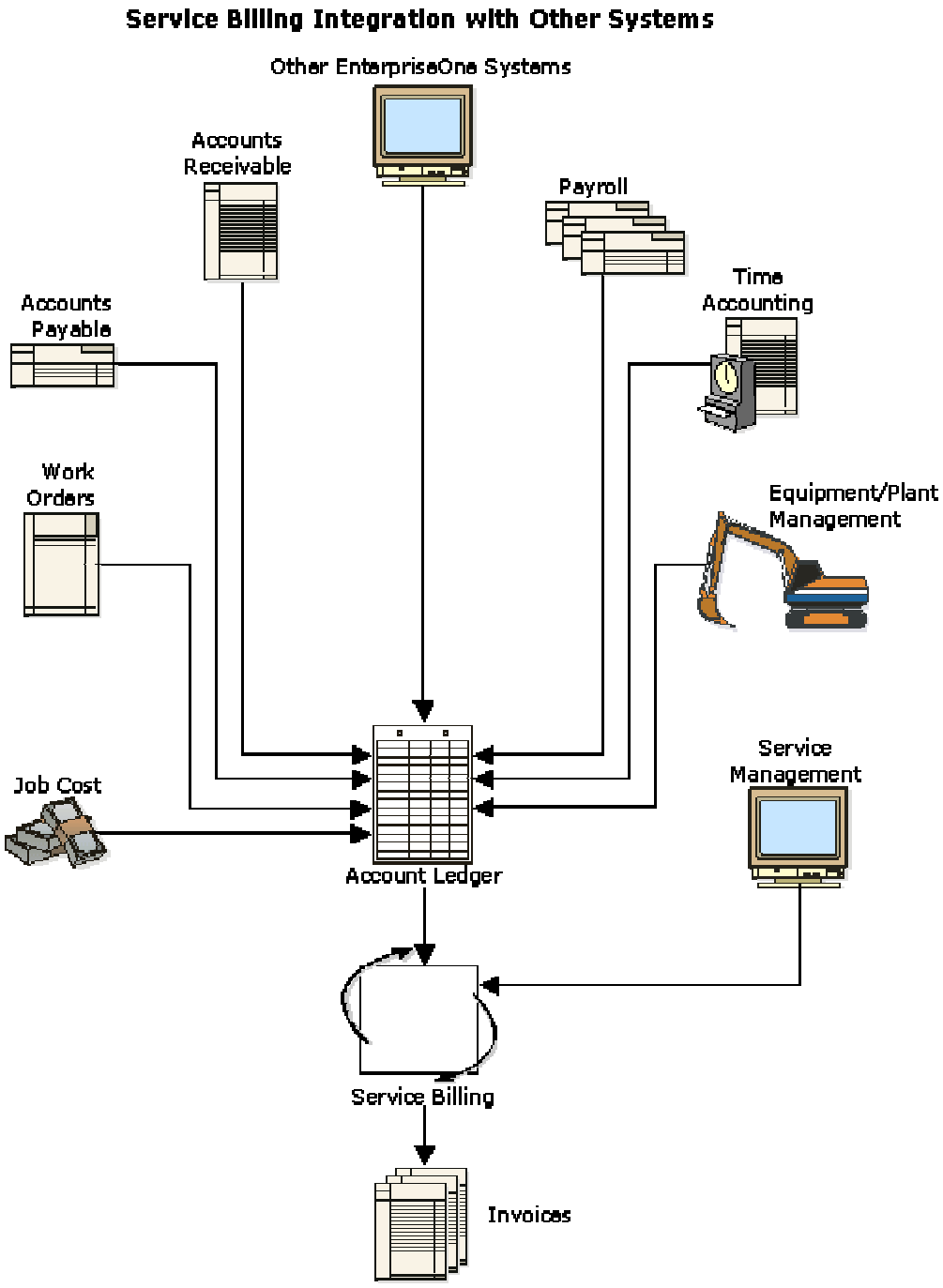
System Integration

The Service Billing system can retrieve costs from any system that stores information in the Account Ledger table (F0911) within the General Accounting system. You can classify costs as either payroll-based or nonpayroll-based. Payroll-based costs are labor-related costs for your employees and equipment. Nonpayroll-based costs are for subcontractors, materials, and travel.

The stored information can include the following:

- Labor costs and associated burden, such as fringe benefits and payroll taxes, from the Payroll and Time Accounting systems
- Equipment operating and maintenance costs from the Equipment/Plant Management system
- Other costs that are charged directly to a project, such as travel costs, from the Accounts Payable system

The following graphic illustrates the integration between the Service Billing system and other EnterpriseOne systems:



General Accounting

The billing system uses the information in the Account Master table (F0901) and the transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911) to determine whether a transaction is eligible for processing in the billing system.

Account Master	The Billable Y/N field in the Account Master table specifies whether you can bill an account through the billing system.
Account Ledger	The Bill Code field in the Account Ledger table indicates whether the billing system has processed a transaction. The following codes relate to the billing system: Blank Available for processing. N Nonbillable because the Billable Y/N field in the Account Master table is set to N or blank. Z Already processed and included in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).

The system assigns eligibility codes to workfile transactions based on the Billable (Y/N) field in the Account Master table and the value that you specified in the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program (P48091).

Payroll and Time Accounting

Payroll-based costs can include the following:

- The actual amount of the employee's pay before deductions and actual hours worked
- Actual or flat (estimated) burden amounts
- The marked-up labor billing distribution amount for the employee and the related hours
- The actual hours that the employee uses the equipment and the billing rate for the equipment
- The account numbers for labor and equipment distribution

You can process payroll information daily or based on your payroll cycle. The Payroll system updates the following tables:

- Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116)
- Employee Transaction History (F0618)
- Burden Distribution File (F0724 and F07241)
- Account Ledger (F0911)

The billing system processes the transactions in the Account Ledger table and then retrieves payroll information from the Employee Transaction History table and the Employee Transaction Detail File table. It then creates corresponding workfile transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). The system retrieves transactions that are identified by the following document types:

- T2 - Payroll labor distribution
- T3 - Burden distribution

- T4 - Labor billing distribution
- T5 - Equipment distribution

Burden distribution transactions (T3) are always linked to corresponding payroll labor distribution transactions (T2). Burden is the cost over and above wages or salaries that a company incurs as a result of employing people. These costs can include taxes and insurance. Depending on how you set the constants for the billing system, these burden transactions can be processed in conjunction with the related labor transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table.

You can calculate burden in the following two ways:

- Use the actual burden rate and percentage with the employee's actual hours and pay rate
- Use a flat (estimated) burden percentage

During the normal payroll cycle, the system can calculate flat and actual burden amounts. If you process payroll journal entries on a daily basis without completing the payroll cycle, the system calculates only flat burden.

After the billing system processes payroll information, it updates the transactions in the Payroll Transaction History table or Employee Transaction Detail File table, and the Account Ledger table.

Equipment/Plant Management

Jobs, projects, and work orders often involve equipment. For example, a security guard uses a company-owned truck to patrol the grounds of an office building. The agreement between the security agency and building management contains a provision to bill an hourly rate for the time that the guard uses the truck.

In another example, a crane is used to move heavy materials on a job site. The agreement between the provider and the customer contains a provision to bill an hourly rate for the time that the crane is used for the project.

The billing system processes these types of transactions with document type TE from the Equipment/Plant Management system. The billing system uses the following information to process equipment transactions:

- Equipment number to identify the equipment for the billing
- Number of hours that the employee used the equipment

Work Orders

For some jobs, such as vehicle repairs, the provider performs the service and bills for it on the same day. You can use a work order to identify such a short-term project. Work order information exists when the transaction contains a subledger number with subledger type W, and the status of the work order is billable.

Depending on how you set up the system constants for the Service Billing system, you can use the customer number in the Work Order Master File table (F4801) to identify the customer that you bill. Other information from the work order can affect the markup, tax, and accounting rules for the transactions.

Job Cost

Some services, such as routine preventive maintenance, might not be associated with a work order. In this case, the customer information must exist in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). (A job is sometimes called a business unit.) The Service Billing system attaches a customer number to each workfile transaction that makes up the billing detail information on the invoice. The owner address number in the Business Unit Master table identifies the customer. The Business Unit Master table also can include tax information for the jobs. Other information from the Business Unit Master table can affect the markup and accounting rules for the transactions.

Accounts Receivable

The billing system uses the Customer Master table (F0301) to identify the following types of information:

- Payment terms
- Tax explanation, rate, and area
- G/L class

After you generate a billing, you post the invoice information to the Customer Ledger table (F03B11). When you receive the customer's payments, you apply them to the customer's receivable account.

Address Book

The Service Billing system uses the address book number in the work order or job to identify the following information:

- The name of a person, company, or branch in the Address Book Master table (F0101) and Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111) to bill
- The mailing addresses for the billing in the Address Book Master and Address by Date (F0116) tables

Accounts Payable

The billing system accumulates cost transactions that you record in the Accounts Payable system. The billing system uses the information from Accounts Payable transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911) to identify the following information:

- Supplier numbers
- Supplier invoice numbers
- Supplier service dates
- Actual amounts
- Responsible business units
- Work order number (F0911)

Service Management System

The Service Management system writes workfile transactions to provide for the generation and printing of invoices for service contracts and service orders. This allows you to combine on one invoice billable services from Service Management with standard billable services within the Service Billing product.

Service Management also writes workfile transactions to support the creation of vouchers in the Accounts Payable system. These vouchers represent claims to be paid to the service providers that performed the work outside of your organization.

Property Management (Tenant Work Orders)

The Property Management system allows users to enter work orders to manage leasehold improvements as requested by tenants. These tenant work orders identify lease, building, and unit information that you use to track the completion of tasks. Any billable costs in the Account Ledger table (F0911) that reference the tenant work order as the subledger can be processed to the Accounts Receivable system through the Service Billing system.

System Features

Services can require specific cost-markup rules and precise audit trails. Many services involve work that requires varying combinations of time, equipment usage, and materials.

You can use Service Billing to perform the following tasks:

- Identify and mark up costs
- Generate invoices
- Design printed invoices to customer specifications
- Create accounting entries for billings

Billing

Use the Service Billing system to identify and invoice costs for the services and goods that you provide. For example, you can perform the following tasks:

- Generate invoices
- Change billing transactions on invoices
- Print the invoices

Billing AAIs

The billing automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) allow you to define accounting rules for your billing processes. Sophisticated revenue and unbilled accounting features include:

- Interdivisional revenue sharing. You can share resources among divisions and track revenue and costs accordingly.
- Transfer pricing. You can define accounting rules for the allocation of labor and materials within multidepartment, multicompany organizations.
- G/L distribution of sales tax. You can choose to either include sales tax with revenue or enter it in a separate tax liability account.
- Margins. You can analyze invoice and revenue margins to perform profitability forecasting.

Flexible Markups

You can set up flexible multipliers for tailored, customer-specific markups (Service and Contract Billing) or contract-specific markups (Contract Billing only) for everything from billable hours to Computer Assisted Design (CAD) time to photocopy and telephone expenses. Flexible markups provide the following advantages:

- Support markup rules for costing-record entries as straight costs or with provisional burdens to support interdepartmental billing and cost reallocations
- Allow invoice amounts to be independent of revenue amounts when the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program (P48091) is set to Inv/Rev with Reconciliation
- Support multiple employee billing rates so that you can bill by industry, discipline, location, or any other user-defined criterion
- For multicurrency time accounting, support project-specific internal and external billing of equipment costs, with sophisticated multipliers and transfer pricing

Invoice Formatting

The billing system includes formatting features that allow you to customize your invoice forms. You can use the invoice print versions that PeopleSoft designs, or you can design your own client-specific invoice versions. You can control content and format to suit your needs and the needs of each client, even if your clients have widely varying needs.

Journal Processing

The billing system offers a range of journal processes that allow you to choose the mode that best suits your organization's accounting needs. These modes are controlled in the billing constants as follows:

Invoice Processing Only	You choose this mode if your organization does not require revenue to be recognized independently of the billing process.
Revenue Processing Only	You choose this mode if your organization is billing only interdepartmentally and does not require customer receivables updates in the Accounts Receivable ledger.
Invoicing with Revenue	You choose this mode to allow revenue to be recognized independently of the billing process.
Invoicing with Revenue Reconciliation	You choose this mode to allow accrued revenue to be recognized independently of the billing process. The accrued revenue is then reconciled as actual revenue when invoices are generated.

Note

All journal modes support internal cost reallocation and journal reclassification.

Multicurrency Features

You can use the multicurrency feature in EnterpriseOne software to maintain account balances and invoices in domestic and foreign currency amounts.

When you set up your system, you define a currency for your company and for your customers and suppliers. The system recognizes the currency that you define for your company as the domestic currency. The system recognizes any customer or supplier currencies that are different from your company's currency as foreign currencies. The system determines foreign and domestic amounts based on exchange rates that you define for specific ranges of effective dates.

Multicurrency for Service Billing

As you build a global customer network, you can use the EnterpriseOne Service Billing system to optimize your billing process in multicurrency environments. When you use multicurrency with the Service Billing system, you can:

- Apply markup amounts to costs in either the domestic or foreign currency
- Generate customer invoices in a currency (foreign) that is different from the currency (domestic) of the job or work order

The Service Billing system uses a job (business unit) or a work order as the basis for an invoice. The system recognizes the currency of the company that is responsible for the job as the domestic currency. In the case of a work order, the system recognizes the currency of the work order's charge-to business unit as the domestic currency.

While the currency that you define for your customer is different from the currency that you set up for your system (domestic currency), you manage the job or work order in the domestic currency. Then, when you generate an invoice for the job or work order, the system creates the invoice using the customer (foreign) currency.

See Also

- *Multicurrency Overview* in the *Multicurrency Guide* for information about multicurrency processing for your organization

Retainage

Retainage is a percentage of the invoice amount that your company is paid after work is complete. For example, you can have a 10 percent retainage withheld on invoices to a customer. After the work is complete, the customer authorizes payment of the withheld amount of the invoice. Retainage is also known as holdback because it is the amount of payment that the customer holds back until the work is complete.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition is the accounting rule that defines revenue as an inflow of assets, not necessarily cash, in exchange for goods or services. This rule requires the revenue to be recognized at the time it is earned, but not before. You use revenue recognition to create entries for income in the Account Ledger table (F0911) without generating invoices.

In general, you use revenue recognition in the following situations:

- Work is completed and you have earned the income, but you do not need to bill a customer.
- You want income statements and balance sheets to reflect the amounts earned, so that they provide a realistic representation of the company's financial status.

System Setup

The Service Billing system accumulates billable cost transactions based on system constants and rules that you define. System constants control the global processes for the Service Billing system, such as the processing of costs, customer information, and dates. System rules define markup, accounting, retainage, and tax information. You can also design the layout of the customer invoices that the system prints.

Vertex Tax Interface

Vertex is a software company that offers a sales tax compliance system to companies that need to collect sales and use tax and report it to various jurisdictions. You can use the Vertex Sales Tax Q Series product, in conjunction with EnterpriseOne tax tables, to apply sales tax to your billable charges.

Workfile Management

With workfile management, the system provides the following features:

- A collection of auditable workfile transactions. The system retains a copy of the workfile transaction, prior to any changes, in the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H).
- Transaction-level controls. You can assign values at the workfile transaction level to control billing processes. These values, which are stored in the Eligibility Code field, qualify the workfile transaction to participate in specific billing processes and control the appearance of the various amount fields that are stored on the workfile transaction. The system assigns the following values to the Eligibility Code field:

0 The workfile transaction is eligible for invoicing, revenue recognition, and costing processes.

1 The workfile transaction is eligible for invoicing and costing processes.

2 The workfile transaction is eligible for revenue recognition and costing processes.

3 The workfile transaction is nonbillable.

4 The workfile transaction is eligible for cost processing only.

5 The workfile transaction is eligible for A/P vouchering only (Service Management workfile transactions in Service Billing only).

- Transaction splitting. You can split complex transactions into billable and nonbillable items.
- Sophisticated error correcting. You can reapply or re-extend billing information on a workfile transaction, from customer information to the most current rules that you have set up to calculate discounts, taxes, and markups.

- Journal reclassification. You can make corrections to the account number structure from within the billing system and automatically apply these changes to the originating systems.

See Also

- *Voucher Processing for Service Billing* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about A/P vouchering of Service Management transactions

Service Billing Tables

The following section lists the primary tables in the Service Billing system.

System Setup Tables

The Service Billing system uses the following system setup tables:

- Account Master (F0901)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Billing System Constants (F48091)
- Billing Rate/Mark up Table (F48096)
- Billing AAI Information (F48S95)
- Sequence/Summarization Data Item Table (F4848)
- G/L Offset and Retainage Information (F48128)
- Tax Derivation Information (F48127)
- Employee Transaction History (F0618)
- Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116)

Workfile Management Tables

The system uses the following tables during workfile management:

- Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)
- Billing Workfile History (F4812H)

The Billing Detail Workfile table supplies information for revenue recognition, invoice processing, and voucher processing.

Revenue Recognition Tables

The system uses the following tables during revenue recognition:

- Payroll Reclassification Workfile (F48S0618)
- Employee Transaction History (F0618)
- Billing AAI Information (F48S95)
- Billing Detail Journal File (F48S910)
- Summarized Journal File (F48S911)
- Account Ledger (F0911)

Invoice Processing Tables

The system uses the following tables during invoice processing:

- Sequence/Summarization Data Item Table (F4848)
- Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)
- Payroll Reclassification Workfile (F48S0618)
- Employee Transaction History (F0618)
- Billing Detail Journal File (F48S910)
- Summarized Journal File (F48S911)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Customer Ledger (F03B11)

Voucher Processing Tables

The system uses the following tables during voucher processing:

- Voucher Summary (F4823)
- Billing Detail Journal Workfile (F48S910)
- Summarized Journal File (F48S911)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)

System Setup

The following table provides more detail about the system setup tables:

Billing System Constants (F48091)

Controls the global processing of the following:

- Billable costs
- Burden processing
- Effective dates
- Customer information
- Journal processing
- Default markup percentage

Note

Service Management transactions do not use this table.

Billing Rate/Mark up Table (F48096)

Determines how to mark up the selected transactions. The system uses one or more of the following markup rules:

- Per unit rate
- Percentage of costs
- Fixed amount added to costs
- Any combination of the above
- No markup added to costs

Note

Service Management transactions do not use this table.

Tax Derivation Information (F48127)

Stores information used to assign tax explanation codes and tax rate areas to the workfile transactions.

Note

Service Management transactions do not use this table.

G/L Offset and Retainage Information (F48128)

Stores information used to assign the G/L offset to the workfile transactions. Retainage controls and payment terms can also be set up on this table.

Note

Service Management transactions do not use this table.

Sequence/ Summarization Data Item Table (F4848)

Stores the sequence and summarization rules that you use to create invoice and pay item level breaks during invoice generation.

Component Table Master (F4860)	Stores information that identifies component tables. The Billing Rate/Mark up Table uses this information to locate the correct entries to create component workfile transactions. **Note** Service Management transactions do not use this table.
Component Table Detail (F4861)	Determines the billing rate and markups that are applied to billing transactions to create component workfile transactions. The system uses one or more of the following calculation rules: • Unit-based • Amount-based **Note** Service Management transactions do not use this table.
Component Cross Reference (F4862)	Stores cross-reference information used in the calculation of compound components. **Note** Service Management transactions do not use this table.
Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table (F48S58)	Stores information used to print invoices. You use this table to assign invoice formats to specific customers, jobs, or work orders.
Billing AAI Information (F48S95)	Stores accounting rules that control journal creation for the following: • Actual revenue • Taxes • Costs • Margins • Accrued revenue (unbilled) • Accrued receivables (unbilled) **Note** Service Management transactions do not use this table.

Workfile Management

The following table provides more detail about the workfile management tables:

Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)	Stores workfile transactions as an inventory of the billable costs. The workfile transactions correspond to the cost transactions generated in other systems or entered manually within the billing system. This information is the starting point for the billing process. You use this information to print detail information on an invoice and to create accounting entries to the accounts receivable ledger, account ledger, and accounts payable ledger.
Billing Workfile History (F4812H)	Stores historic information for workfile transactions that you have processed. The information provides a detailed audit trail of the changes related to each individual workfile transaction.

Transaction Processing

The following table provides more detail about the transaction tables:

Service Billing Batch Control (F48011)	Stores information about invoice and G/L batches created within the Service Billing system, including the batch status and the current activity.
Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)	Stores the information that the system uses to do the following: • Print invoices • Create A/R ledger information
Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File (F48221)	Creates a cross-reference between the invoice and the associated released retainage. **Note** Service Management transactions do not update this table.
Delete Invoices Audit Table (F48229)	Provides an audit trail of deleted invoice numbers.
Voucher Summary (F4823)	Stores information that the system uses to create A/P Ledger information. **Note** Only Service Management transactions update this table.

Invoice Summary Access (F48520)	Stores cumulative invoice information that can be used for reporting purposes, such as displaying billed-to-date information on an invoice. This billed-to-date information is stored in more detail here than in the Invoice Summary Work File table. This optional table in the Service Billing system is controlled by an option in the Billing Constants program (P48091). Cumulative invoice amounts are stored by G/L date, employee or supplier, cost account, and contract billing line.
Payroll Reclassification Workfile (F48S0618)	Temporarily stores the original and correcting entries created when the cost account of a workfile transaction that originates from the Payroll system is changed in the Service Billing system. The system writes these entries to the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) when you run the Create G/L Entries (R48198) or Create A/R Entries (R48199) program.
Billing Detail Journal Workfile (F48S910)	Temporarily stores the detail journal transactions created when a workfile transaction is processed for billing AAIs during journal generation.
Summarized Journal Workfile (F48S911)	Temporarily stores a summary of the detail journal transactions that are stored in the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910). This summary is based on ledger type, currency code, G/L date, business unit, object, subsidiary, and subledger. These entries are used to create the final journal entries in the Account Ledger (F0911).
G/L Link (F48S912)	Stores key information from the workfile transaction and the subsequent journal entry that is created in the Account Ledger table. This table is used for reporting and audit purposes.

Service Billing Menu Overview

EnterpriseOne systems are menu-driven. Menus are organized according to function and frequency of use. You access Service Billing menus from the Service Billing menu (G48S).

Daily Processes

- Daily Processing (G48S11)

Periodic Processing

- Invoice Processing (G48S21)
- Revenue Recognition (G48S22)
- Voucher Processing – S&WM Only (G48S23)

Advanced and Technical Operations

- Advanced and Technical Operations (G48S31)
- Service Billing Table Conversions from EnterpriseOne (G48S32)
- Billing Control Reports (G48S33)

Setup Operations

- System Setup (G48S40)
- Table Information (G48S41)
- User Defined Codes (G48S42)

Workfile Management

Effective management of the billing workfile is fundamental to Service Billing processes. The typical billing process includes generating the workfile, creating and printing invoices, and recording journal entries for income and receivables.

You create workfile transactions in the billing system in order to invoice customers, recognize revenue, and allocate costs,

You review and analyze workfile information to track the status of workfile transactions and accurately plan your invoicing cycle.

The system stores workfile information in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). The following tables supply information to the Billing Detail Workfile table:

- Billing System Constants (F48091)
- Billing Rate/Mark up Table (F48096)
- Tax Derivation Information (F48127)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Employee Transaction History (F0618)
- Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116)

The system uses the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) to store records that are moved to history from the Billing Detail Workfile table.

Workfile Generation

The Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) is a repository of transactions used by the system to invoice customers, recognize revenue, and allocate costs. The system provides the following three methods that you can use to create workfile transactions:

Workfile Generation program (R48120)	You use this batch program to create workfile transactions based on billable accounting entries stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911). When you run the Workfile Generation program, the system copies source transactions from the Account Ledger table to create workfile transactions, applying the correct markup, offset, and tax information. You use the Work With Workfile form to view these transactions.
G/L Transaction Selection program (P48124)	You use this interactive program to create workfile transactions based on billable accounting entries stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911). When you use G/L Transaction Selection, the system copies the selected source transactions from the Account Ledger to create workfile transactions, applying the correct markup, offset, and tax information. You use the Work With Workfile form to view these transactions.
Ad-hoc workfile transactions	You use this method to create workfile transactions that are not represented in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

To maintain the integrity of the original source transactions, the system creates copies of these billable transactions. The copied transactions are referred to as workfile transactions and are stored in the Billing Detail Workfile (F4812).

Workfile transactions include costs with any applicable markup, tax, and other key information. The rest of the billing process is based on the information stored in workfile transactions.

All workfile transactions with an eligibility code of 0 (invoicing, revenue, costing) or 1 (invoicing only) must include a customer number. The system uses the customer number to create an invoice for the transactions. You must identify a customer number on individual jobs (business units) or work orders that are associated with the transactions.

Note

On the Job Master Revisions form (W51006S), you enter a customer number in the Owner Address field, not in the Job Site Address field. The address book number on the Revise Business Unit form (W0006A) is not the customer number.

Processing Payroll

Transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911) originate from multiple sources, such as the Accounts Payable, Equipment/Plant Management, and Payroll systems. You run the Workfile Generation program (R48120) to accumulate the cost information from these sources into the billing system.

For the system to create workfile transactions from payroll transactions, all information in the Payroll and employee tables must be identical to the information in the Account Ledger table. The payroll transaction records in the Account Ledger table do not contain all of the necessary detail information for billing; therefore, the billing system must retrieve detail information from the Payroll system to create the workfile transactions. The system uses the following fields from the Account Ledger table to retrieve additional information from the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) or the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) to create the workfile transactions:

- Batch Number
- Account Number
- G/L Date
- Subledger Information

Caution

After you process payroll, do not change or delete the values in these fields in the Account Ledger table.

Processing Burden

Burden is the cost that a company incurs as a result of employing people. Burden can include any of the following:

- Company-paid payroll taxes
- Insurance
- Fringe benefits, such as union pensions
- Direct labor costs, such as costs for small tools

The following conditions must exist for the system to automatically create burden transactions in the workfile:

- The Business Unit Burden Flag in the Payroll system must be set to create burden entries in the Burden Distribution File table (F0724)
- A deduction must be set up for burden
- Company burden distribution rules must be set up
- A labor entry must be posted to a billable account in the Account Ledger table (F0911)
- The burden accounting entries must be posted to a billable account in the Account Ledger table
- The Bill Burden field in the Billing System Constants table (F48091) must be set to process burden

Alternatively, in Contract Billing only, you can manually set up billing lines for burden. Creating burden transactions this way allows you to display billing lines for burden separately from the associated billing lines for labor.

You use a billing constant to control whether burden entries from the Payroll system are processed for the workfile. The system calculates burden transactions when payroll journal entries are created. You can process burden within the billing system only in conjunction with its associated labor workfile transaction.

The eligibility code for burden transactions must be compatible with the eligibility code for the associated labor workfile transaction. Specifically, the system prevents the eligibility code for a labor workfile transaction from being more restrictive than the eligibility code of its burden workfile transactions.

For example, if the burden transaction for a labor workfile transaction is eligible for revenue and invoicing, but the labor workfile transaction is eligible only for invoicing, the system overrides the eligibility code for the burden transaction with the eligibility code for the labor workfile transaction.

The Payroll system calculates the following types of burden:

Actual burden The actual cost of payroll taxes, insurance, and fringe benefits. The system calculates the burden for the actual costs that are associated with each employee's timecard.

Flat burden An estimated burden amount that the system derives from the direct labor costs. The system calculates the burden on a timecard-by-timecard basis as a percentage of the labor costs.

When burden transactions are associated with a labor workfile transaction, the system displays an X in the Burden (B) field for that workfile transaction on the Work With Workfile form (W4812C). You use the Burden Info option on the Row menu to view these workfile transactions.

Note

When you use the Enter Daily Timecards program (P051141), the only type of burden that you can associate with a labor workfile transaction is flat burden. After you process the daily payroll transactions and accumulate their costs in the workfile, the system marks the original payroll transactions as billed.

After the original payroll transactions have been processed, the system does not retrieve any new burden transactions that are calculated for the transactions. For example, if you reverse the flat burden amount and calculate the actual burden amount for the original payroll transactions, the system does not retrieve the new burden transactions.

See Also

- *Setting Up Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals* in the *Workforce Management Foundation Guide* for information about setting up a deduction for burden
- *Setting Up Company Burden Rules* in the *Time Accounting Guide* for information about setting up company burden distribution rules

Processing Components

A component is a type of markup. The system calculates component transactions based on amounts or units from source transactions. For example, you might create a component transaction to offset the cost of borrowing money.

You can use component transactions that are based on the invoice amount to apply charges in addition to the markup amount for the workfile transaction. A compound component creates an additional markup; its calculation is based on existing component amounts.

You set up the rules for component calculations in the Component Table Master table (F4860). You must then assign this component rule to a markup rule to instruct the system to create component transactions.

When a component transaction is associated with a workfile transaction, the system displays an X in the Component (C) field for that workfile transaction on the Work With Workfile form (W4812C). You use the Component Info option on the Row menu to view the component workfile transactions.

Defining Parent/Child Relationships in the Workfile

The workfile transactions can share a parent/child relationship under the following conditions:

Workfile transaction and component workfile transaction	This parent/child relationship exists when component transactions are created for a workfile transaction.
Labor and burden	This parent/child relationship exists when the burden associated with labor is stored in the workfile.
Burden and components	This parent/child relationship exists when component transactions are created for burden transactions.

Viewing Workfile Transactions

You can view the following transactions in the workfile:

Workfile Transactions

Workfile transactions are copies of source transactions from the Account Ledger table (F0911) that represent the billable costs for your company.

Burden Transactions

Burden transactions are workfile transactions that represent the cost that exceeds the direct labor wages or salaries that a company incurs as a result of employing people. Burden transactions might include the following:

- Company-paid payroll taxes
- Insurance
- Fringe benefits, such as union pensions

The billing system always processes burden transactions in conjunction with the associated labor workfile transactions. On the Work With Workfile form (W4812C), you choose Burden Info from the Row menu to view these workfile transactions.

Component Transactions

Component transactions are special types of workfile transactions that represent additional amounts that you add to the original costs when you create an invoice for a customer. For example, component transactions might be used to offset the cost of borrowing money.

The billing system always processes component transactions in conjunction with associated workfile transactions. On the Work With Workfile form, you choose Component Info from the Row menu to view these workfile transactions.

Assigning Eligibility Codes

The system assigns eligibility codes to workfile transactions based on the billable status of the account that is referenced on the workfile transaction and the Journal Generation Control option that you set up in the Billing Constants program (P48091).

Note

The eligibility code specifies the amounts that appear and the billing processes in which the workfile transaction can participate. The system assigns the following eligibility codes to the workfile transactions:

0 The workfile transaction is eligible for invoicing, revenue recognition, and costing processes.

1 The workfile transaction is eligible for invoicing and costing processes.

2 The workfile transaction is eligible for revenue recognition and costing processes.

3 The workfile transaction is nonbillable.

4 The workfile transaction is eligible for cost processing only.

5 The workfile transaction is eligible for A/P vouchering only (Service Management workfile transactions only).

For example, if the Billable field for an account is set to Y (Yes, account should be billed) and the Journal Generation Control option selected is Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation, then the eligibility code is set to 0, which indicates that the workfile transaction is eligible for invoicing, revenue recognition, and costing. If the same account with a Y in the Billable field is processed through the billing system, and the Journal Generation Control option is set to Invoice Only, then the eligibility code is set to 1, which indicates that the workfile transaction is eligible for invoicing only.

The following table illustrates the system logic used to assign the eligibility codes:

Review and Revise Accounts (P0901) — Billable Field	**Billing Constants (P48091) — Journal Generation Control Option**	**Workfile Revisions (P4812) — Elig Code Field**
N (No, it should no be billed)	Not applicable	No workfile transaction created
Y (Yes, account should be billed)	Invoice Only	1 (Available for Invoice Only)
Y (Yes, account should be billed)	Revenue Only	2 (Available for Revenue Only)
Y (Yes, account should be billed)	Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	0 (Available for Invoice/Revenue)
Y (Yes, account should be billed)	Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	0 (Available for Invoice/Revenue)
1 (Eligible only for invoicing)	Invoice Only	1 (Available for Invoice Only)

Review and Revise Accounts (P0901) — Billable Field	Billing Constants (P48091) — Journal Generation Control Option	Workfile Revisions (P4812) — Elig Code Field
1 (Eligible only for invoicing)	Revenue Only	No workfile transaction created
1 (Eligible only for invoicing)	Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	1 (Available for Invoice Only)
1 (Eligible only for invoicing)	Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	1 (Available for Invoice Only)
2 (Elig. only for rev. recognition)	Invoice Only	No workfile transaction created
2 (Elig. only for rev. recognition)	Revenue Only	2 (Available for Revenue Only)
2 (Elig. only for rev. recognition)	Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	2 (Available for Revenue Only)
2 (Elig. only for rev. recognition)	Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	2 (Available for Revenue Only)
4 (Eligible only for cost)	Invoice Only	4 (Available for Cost Only)
4 (Eligible only for cost)	Revenue Only	4 (Available for Cost Only)
4 (Eligible only for cost)	Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	4 (Available for Cost Only)
4 (Eligible only for cost)	Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	4 (Available for Cost Only)

See Also

- *Voucher Processing for Service Billing* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about A/P vouchering of Service Management transactions

Assigning Sequence Numbers

When you revise workfile transactions, the system sequentially numbers the workfile transactions and each new revision for audit purposes.

When you enter revisions, including changes for markup and splits, in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), the system first copies the original transactions from the Billing Detail Workfile table to the Billing Workfile – History table (F4812H). Then the system assigns the next sequential numbers to the revised transaction in the Billing Detail Workfile table.

You can use these sequence numbers to track the progression of revisions to original workfile transactions. The system uses the following numbers to link the workfile transactions together:

Billing Control ID (BCI)

The BCI number is assigned at the time the workfile transaction is first created in the Billing Detail Workfile table. The system uses Next Numbers, system 48, index 2 (Billing Control) to derive the number. The BCI number of a workfile transaction never changes, regardless of the revisions made to the workfile transaction. If you split a workfile transaction, the resulting workfile transactions will share the same BCI.

Sequence Number (SBSQ)

The sequence number of the original workfile transaction is always 1. The sequence number changes only when you split the workfile transaction. The system assigns the next available sequence number within that BCI series to the resulting workfile transactions. For example, the first time that you split a workfile transaction, the sequence numbers assigned to the resulting workfile transactions are 2 and 3. If you split one of those workfile transactions, the sequence numbers assigned to the resulting workfile transactions are 4 and 5.

Parent Sequence Number (PRSQ)

The parent sequence number of the original workfile transaction is always 0. The parent sequence number changes only when you split the workfile transaction. The system assigns a parent sequence number to workfile transactions that result from a split. The parent sequence number is always the sequence number of the workfile transaction that you split. For example, if you split a workfile transaction with a sequence number of 1 and a parent sequence number of 0, the system assigns the resulting workfile transactions a parent sequence number of 1.

Secondary Sequence Number (SCSQ)

The secondary sequence number of the original workfile transaction is always 1. The secondary sequence number tracks the number of revisions that you make to a workfile transaction. You can use this number to track the progression of revisions to original workfile transactions. For example, you might revise a workfile transaction three times. The secondary sequence number of the workfile transaction that you revise is 1. After the revision, the secondary sequence number for the workfile transaction is 2. When you change the transaction again, the secondary sequence number is 3. When you split a workfile transaction, the secondary sequence numbers will be 1 on the resulting workfile transactions.

Component Link Number (CLNK)

The component link number of the workfile transaction links the parent workfile transaction to the child component transactions. If this number is 0, no components exist for this workfile transaction. The component link number changes when you split a workfile transaction with components. The system assigns a new component link number to each resulting parent workfile transaction. This new component link number is then assigned to the respective component workfile transactions.

Generating the Workfile

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Generation.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Generation.

Invoices are based on billable costs. The first step in the billing process is to generate the workfile. Billable costs are represented by source transactions that the system stores in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

When you run Workfile Generation program (R48120) to create workfile transactions, the system performs the following actions:

- Identifies all of the unprocessed source transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911)
- Determines whether the account for each source transaction is billable, based on the value in the Billable (Y/N) field in the Account Master table (F0901)
- Uses related tables when constants and source transactions indicate the need for additional information, such as when burden is associated with payroll transactions
- Updates the source transactions in the Account Ledger table as processed or nonbillable
- Updates the Employee Transaction History (F0618) and Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116) tables for all payroll-related source transactions
- Calculates markup and tax amounts
- Creates copies of source transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)
- Assigns appropriate eligibility codes to the copied transactions based on the Journal Generation Control options in the Billing Constants and the Billable (Y/N) field in the Account Master table
- Assigns contract information (Contract Billing only)
- Produces a report that lists any billable transactions that were not created in the workfile

To indicate that the source transactions have been created in the billing workfile, the system marks the source transactions in the Account Ledger table with N (if the account is nonbillable) or Z (if the account is billable and has been processed by the billing system). The next time that you run the Workfile Generation program, the system creates workfile transactions for only the source transactions that have not been previously included in the Workfile Generation program.

See Also

- *Searches for Billing Rate/Markup Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about how the system identifies the specific markup rules that apply to individual sources transactions

Prerequisites

- Verify that the following information is set up before you run the Workfile Generation program (R48120)
  - Address information for each customer in the Address Book Master table (F0101). See *Address Book Maintenance* in the *Address Book Guide*.
  - Master information for each customer in the Customer Master table (F0301). See *Entering Customer Master Information* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.
  - Multicurrency, if you are processing invoices using different currencies. See *Checklist: Multicurrency Setup for General Accounting* in the *Multicurrency Guide*.
  - Master information for each job (business unit) in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). See *Setting Up Business Units* in the *General Accounting Guide*.
- Verify that you have defined a customer number for your work orders or jobs (business units) that you intend to invoice.
- Define all billable accounts in the chart of accounts. See *Creating and Updating Your Chart of Accounts* in the *General Accounting Guide*.
- Verify that the billing constants have been set up. See *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define the rules in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096). See *Defining Billing Rate/Markup Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define the rules in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128). See *Defining G/L Offset and Retainage Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define the rules in the Tax Derivation Information table (F48127). See *Defining Tax Derivation Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

Processing Options for Workfile Generation (R48120)

Defaults Tab

This processing option lets you specify the source for the home business unit for payroll equipment records. Note that if you leave the processing option blank to specify the Asset Master, but no asset ID is found, the system selects the home business unit of the payroll record.

1. Payroll Home Business Unit

Use this processing option to specify the source for the home business unit for payroll equipment records. Valid values are:

1

Use the Payroll Master.

Blank

Use the Asset Master (default).

Process Tab

This processing option lets you specify the Revenue Workfile Generation program (R52120) to use to generate revenue for lump sum and unit price billing lines.

This processing option applies only to Contract Billing.

1. Contract Revenue Generation Version

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Contract Revenue Workfile Generation program (R52120) to run in order to generate revenue for contract non-time and material billing lines. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not create workfile revenue transactions for non-time and material billing lines.

Reviewing the Workfile

After you generate the workfile, you can review the related workfile transactions to verify that the information that the system retrieved from the source transactions is correct. Source transactions are the transactions that the system stores in the Account Ledger table (F0911). The system might also require other information from the originating systems to process some source transactions.

When you review the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), you should look for potential problems, such as the following:

- Payroll transactions charged to an incorrect work order or job
- Incorrect markup amounts (if changes are made to your markup tables since the creation of your workfile transactions)
- Incorrect contract information (Contract Billing only)

When you run the Workfile Generation (R48120) or Workfile Re-extension (R481202) batch programs, and the system detects any of the following errors, it updates workfile transactions with an E in the Hold Code field:

Customer Not Found

Cause – The system did not find a customer number for the business unit or work order that is assigned to the workfile transaction.

Resolution – Perform one of the following actions:

1) Add the customer number to the business unit or work order. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to reapply the customer number.

2) Change the business unit or work order to one that has a customer number assigned to it. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to reapply the customer number.

3) Change the Customer Number Basis option in the Billing Constants program (P48091) to properly retrieve the customer number from business unit or work order. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to reapply the customer number to the workfile transaction.

Customer Master Information Missing

Cause – The customer number that is assigned to the workfile transaction is not set up in the Customer Master table (F0301).

Resolution – Add the customer number to the Customer Master table (F0301. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to accept this change.

Work Order Number Invalid

Cause – The work order number that is assigned to the workfile transaction does not currently exist in the Work Order Master File table (F4801).

Resolution – Enter the work order number in the Work Order Master File table or change the work order that is assigned to the workfile transaction. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to accept these changes.

Work Order Number Non-Billable

Cause – The work order number that is assigned to the workfile transaction is identified as nonbillable. The system uses the value in the second description of the UDC table 00/SS to determine whether a work order is billable. You enter the value X in the second position of the second description of a work order status value to identify a work order as nonbillable.

Resolution – Perform one of the following actions:

1) Change the status of the work order in the Work Order Master File table. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to accept this change.

2) Remove the X from the second description of this work order status code in UDC 00/SS. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to accept this change. Verify with your system administrator before making this change because other departments might be using the Work Order Master File table.

3) Change the work order number that is assigned to the workfile transaction. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to accept this change.

Subledger Inactive

Cause – The work order number that is assigned to the workfile transaction is currently identified as inactive. The system uses the value in the Subledger Inactive field (WASBLI) in the Work Order Master File table to assign this error. You set up these values in UDC table 00/SI.

Resolution – Change the value of the Subledger Inactive field in the Work Order Master File table for the work order that is assigned to the workfile transaction, or change the work order number that is assigned to the workfile transaction. You must re-extend the workfile transaction to accept these changes.

The previous messages print on the Workfile Generation report (R48120).

If you work in a multicurrency environment, you can review the workfile in the domestic currency or in a foreign currency.

As you review workfile transactions, you can access the following forms:

- Burden Information
- Component Transaction Inquiry
- Source Document Information
- Job/Amount Revisions
- Internal Control Information
- Table Information

Reviewing Workfile Transactions

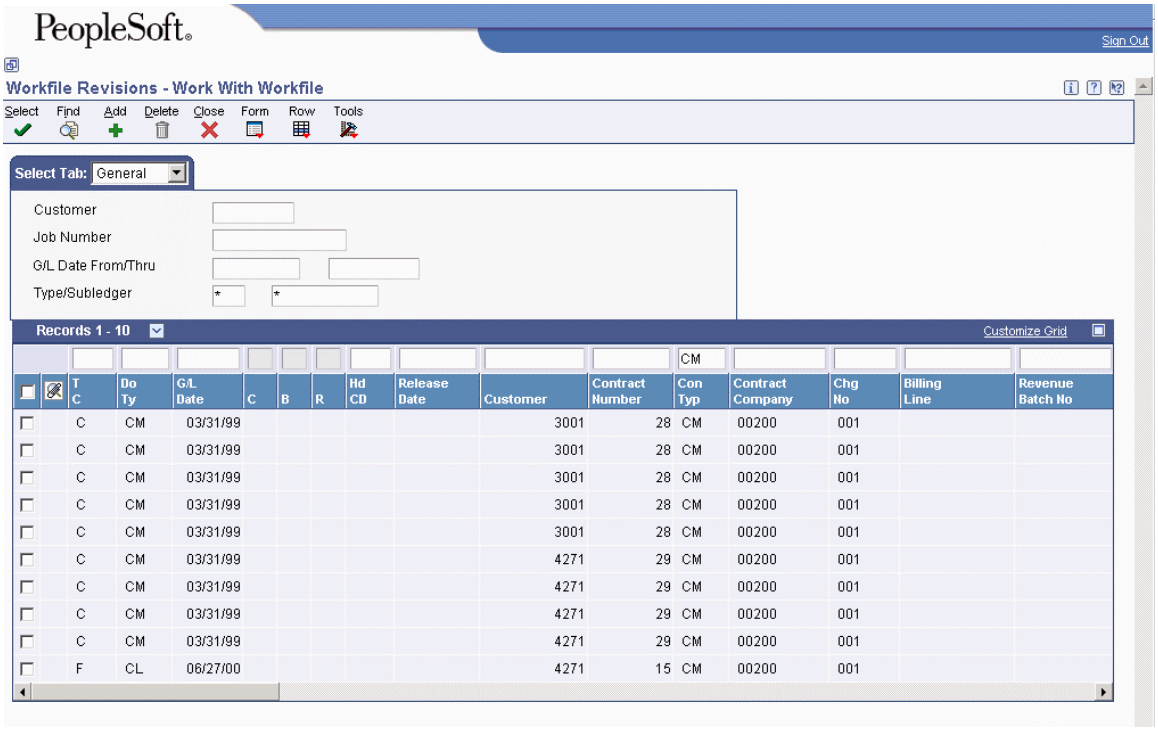
To review the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), you must first locate them. You can review specific workfile transactions to verify accounting and billing information and determine whether a workfile transaction is taxable.

▶ To review workfile transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.



1. On Work With Workfile, complete one or more of the following fields to locate workfile transactions, and then click Find:

   On the General tab:

   - Customer
   - Job Number
   - G/L Date From/Thru
   - Type/Subledger

   On the People tab:

   - Customer
   - Supplier Number

On the Account tab:

- Account Number
- Type/Subledger
- Company

On the Contract tab:

- Contract Number
- Contract Type

Note

For Service Billing, the options on the Contract tab refer to Service Management contract information.

On the Payroll tab:

- Employee Number
- Job Type
- Job Step

On the Equipment tab:

- Equipment Worked
- Equipment Worked On

On the Internal tab:

- Billing Control ID
- Revenue Batch Number

2. Review the transactions.
3. For Contract Billing, review the following fields:
   - T C
   - Elig Code
   - Tax Y/N
   - Contract Number
   - Billing Currency

Reviewing Workfile Transaction Revisions

For every revision of a transaction that you create as you process workfile transactions, the system stores a copy of the previous transaction. You can review this audit trail to see all of the changes that you have made to a transaction. The system displays the revision history of a workfile transaction, starting with the most recent revision to the original workfile transaction.

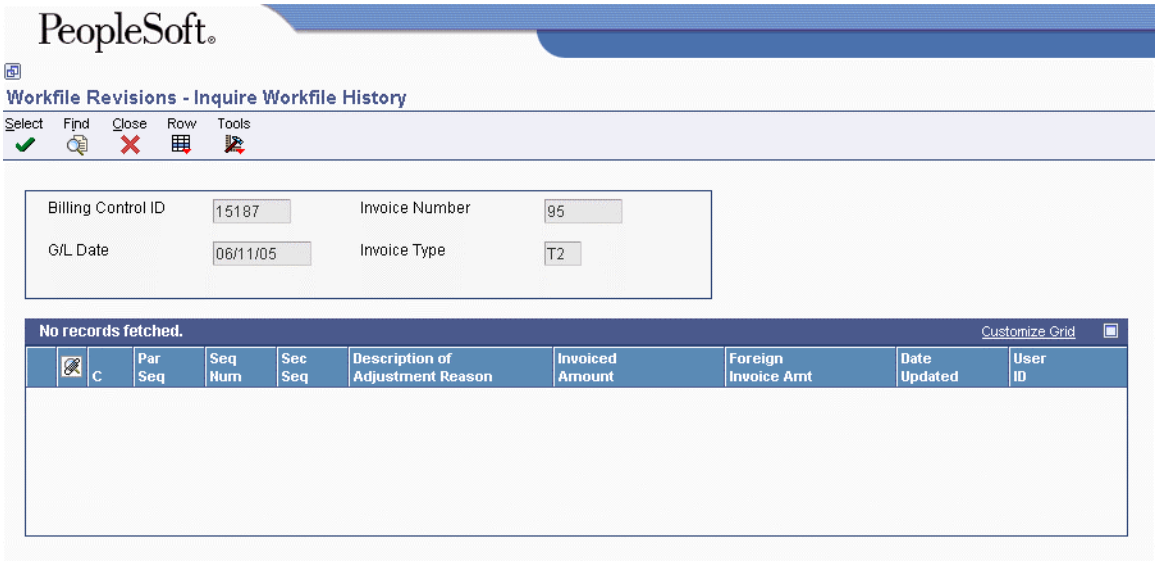
► To review workfile transaction revisions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Choose a transaction in the detail area and then choose Trans Inquiry from the Row menu.



3. On Inquire Workfile History, review the revision history for the transaction.

Reviewing Transaction Totals

You can review the total amounts for one or more transactions. Review transaction totals so that you can do the following:

- Make projections relating to the invoice and cost totals.
- Verify the accuracy of the invoice information that the system stores in the workfile and the invoice information that you print for your customers.

If you find a discrepancy with the transaction totals, you should make any necessary revisions before you continue with the billing process.

► **To review transaction totals**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.

   Note

   To accurately print the total information, you cannot use the QBE line to locate your workfile transactions.

2. Choose Totals from the Form menu to submit the report.
3. On Report Output Destination, choose the appropriate options and click OK.
4. Review the following domestic and foreign amounts on the report:
   - Revenue
   - Invoice
   - Cost

   The system prints the amounts based on the eligibility code setting.

Reviewing Burden Transactions

Burden is the cost that a company incurs as a result of employing people. Burden can include any of the following:

- Company-paid payroll taxes
- Insurance
- Fringe benefits, such as union pensions
- Direct labor costs, such as small tools

You use a billing constant to control whether burden transactions are processed for the workfile. The system calculates burden transactions when you create payroll journal entries.

When burden transactions are associated with a workfile transaction, the system displays an X in the Burden (B) field for that transaction on the Work With Workfile form.

► **To review burden transactions**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

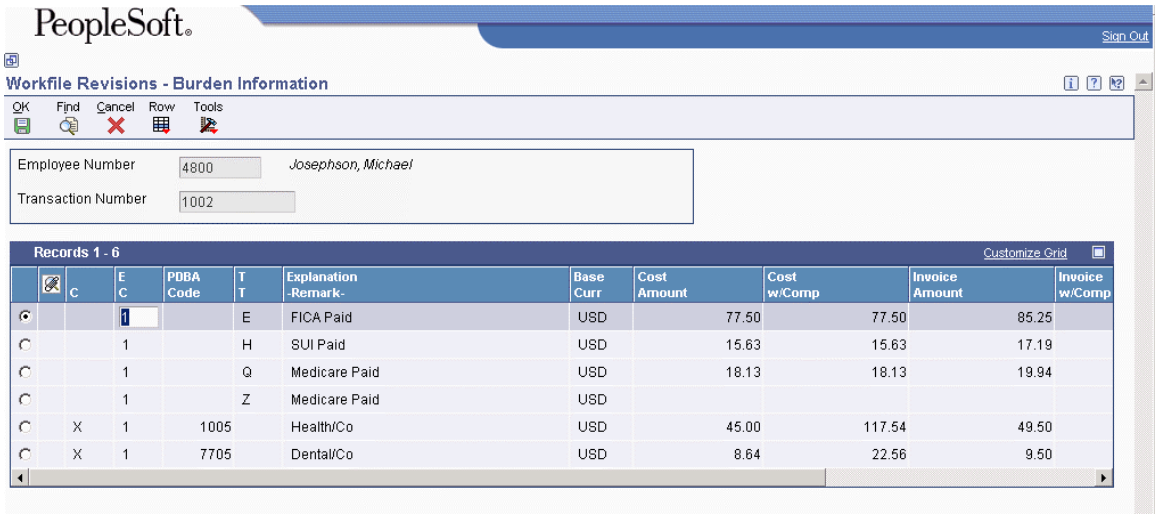
From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Review the following field to identify the transactions with burden:

   - B

   An X in this field indicates that burden is associated with the transaction.

3. In the detail area, choose a transaction with burden and then choose Burden Info from the Row menu.



	C	EC	PDBA Code	TT	Explanation -Remark-	Base Curr	Cost Amount	Cost w/Comp	Invoice Amount	Invoice w/Comp
◉		1		E	FICA Paid	USD	77.50	77.50	85.25	
○		1		H	SUI Paid	USD	15.63	15.63	17.19	
○		1		Q	Medicare Paid	USD	18.13	18.13	19.94	
○		1		Z	Medicare Paid	USD				
○	X	1	1005		Health/Co	USD	45.00	117.54	49.50	
○	X	1	7705		Dental/Co	USD	8.64	22.56	9.50	

4. On Burden Information, verify the information in the following fields:

   - Employee Number
   - Transaction Number
   - PDBA Code
   - T T

     (Tax Type)

   - Explanation -Remark-

See Also

- *Entering Timecards for Employees* in the *Time Accounting Guide* for more information

Reviewing Component Transactions

A component is a type of markup. The system calculates component transactions based on amounts or units from source transactions. For example, you might create a component transaction to offset the cost of borrowing money.

You can use component transactions that are based on the invoice amount to apply charges in addition to the markup amount for the workfile transaction. Use a compound component to apply additional charges based on existing component amounts.

When a component transaction is associated with a workfile transaction, the system displays an X in the Component (C) field for that transaction on the Work With Workfile form.

► To review component transactions

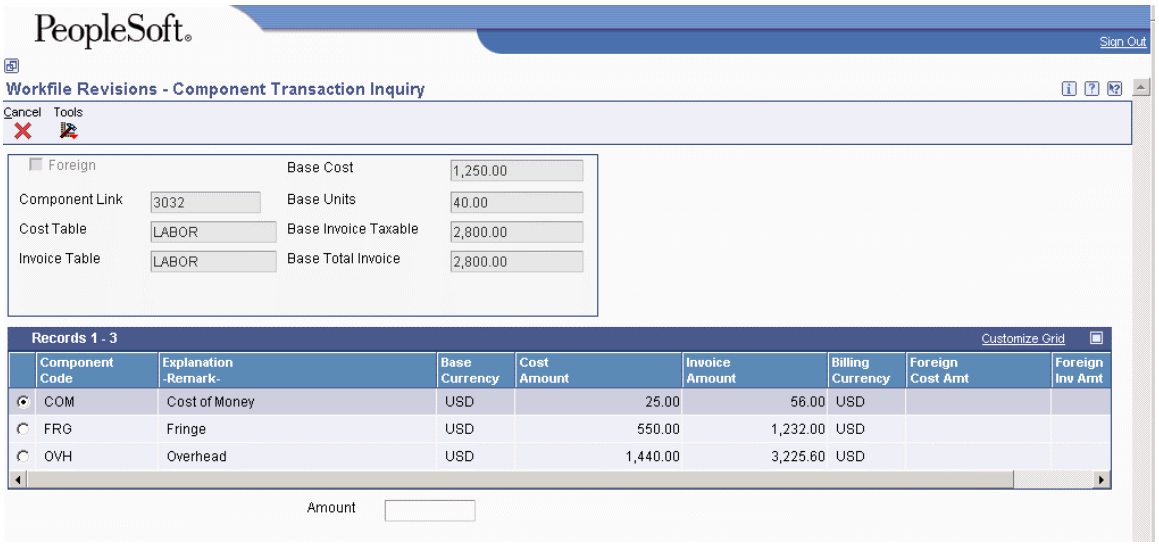
Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Review the following field to identify the transactions with components:
   - C

     An X in this field indicates that components are associated with the transaction.
3. In the detail area, choose a transaction that has components, and then choose Component Info from the Row menu.



4. On Component Transaction Inquiry, verify the information in the following fields:
   - Component Link
   - Cost Table
   - Invoice Table
   - Base Cost
   - Base Units
   - Base Invoice Taxable
   - Component Code
   - Cost Amount
   - Invoice Amount

Reviewing the Workfile Totals Report

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Totals Report.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Totals Report.

You use the Workfile Totals Report (R48TW) to print the revenue, invoice, and cost totals for both domestic and foreign workfile transactions. The report lists totals for base amounts, as well as total amounts including components.

You can run the Workfile Totals Report in any of the following ways:

- Choose Workfile Totals Report from a menu and run it as a batch program.
- From the Work With Workfile form, choose Totals from the Form menu.
- From the Work with Detail History form, choose Totals Report from the Form menu.

The Workfile Totals Report retrieves information from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).

Reviewing the Workfile Transaction Exception Report

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Transaction Exception Report.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Transaction Exception Report.

The Workfile Transaction Exception Report (R48S412) lists all workfile transactions that meet the data selection criteria of the report version that you are running. You can use this report identify workfile transactions that might need to be reviewed before you continue with the billing process, such as transactions that are on hold, transactions without markup information, and transactions without customer information. The report lists the following information for each transaction:

- Customer Number
- Customer Name
- Account Number
- Subledger
- Subledger Type
- Eligibility Code
- Cost Amount
- Invoice Amount
- Revenue Amount
- Hold Code
- Release Date
- Billing ID

The Workfile Transaction Exception Report retrieves information from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).

Revising Workfile Transactions

The transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) are the basis for the billing process. You should make any necessary additions and revisions to the workfile transactions before you continue. Any changes that you make to a workfile transaction affect only the information in the workfile. The changes do not affect the source transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Note for Service Billing

You cannot change or delete Service Management transactions in the workfile. You must process Service Management transactions through the Accounts Receivable system and make any adjustments in Service Management.

Revisions to the workfile include:

- Adding informational text that you want to print on an invoice
- Adding any G/L transactions that were omitted from the workfile without running the Workfile Generation program (R48120) again
- Correcting information such as the account number or work order number
- Adding transactions directly to the workfile without entering them into the Account Ledger table (F0911) first; for example, you can add transactions for expense reports that have not yet been processed in the Accounts Payable system
- Moving a workfile transaction from the active workfile to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) so that it is not included on an invoice

Revised workfile transactions remain in the F4812 table. For audit purposes, the system retains a copy of the transaction prior to any changes in the F4812H table.

Adding Existing G/L Transactions to the Workfile

You can add transactions from the Account Ledger table (F0911) to the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) without running the Workfile Generation program (R48120). For example, you can process accounting entries that you did not include in the Workfile Generation program. You can also process accounting entries that were entered in the Account Ledger table after you ran the Workfile Generation program.

When you add a transaction to the workfile, the system runs the Workfile Generation program interactively for the selected accounting entries. The system updates the Account Ledger table to identify the transaction as processed. If the billable accounting entry originated in the Payroll system, the system updates the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) or the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116). The system also applies any markup, tax, and, for Service Billing, G/L offset information retrieved from the billing tables.

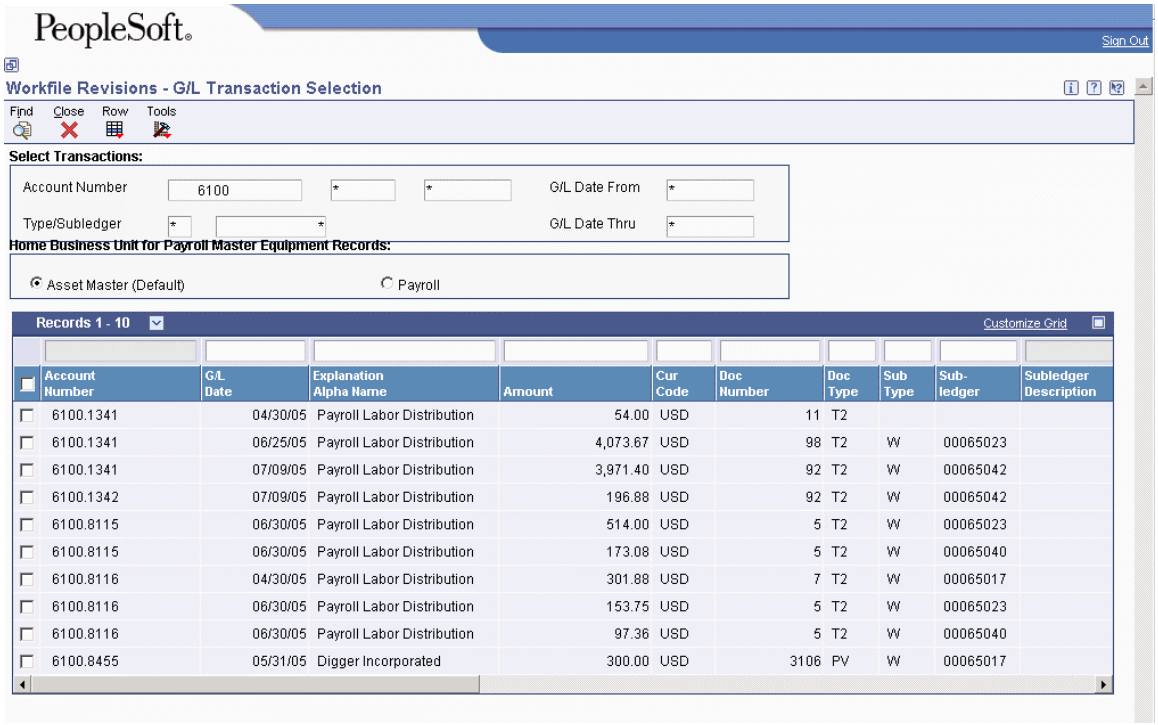
► To add existing G/L transactions to the workfile

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Choose G/L Selection from the Form menu.



3. On G/L Transaction Selection, complete one or more of the following fields to limit the list of transactions:
   - Account Number
   - G/L Date From
   - G/L Date Thru
   - Type/Subledger

   The system automatically supplies the information for these fields if you completed them on the Work With Workfile form.
4. To specify which home business unit to use for payroll equipment records, choose either the Asset Master (Default) option or the Payroll option.
5. Choose each transaction that you want to add to the workfile and then choose Select from the Row menu.
6. Click Close to return to Work With Workfile.
7. Complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.

Changing the Markup for a Workfile Transaction

The markup for a workfile transaction is the increase in costs to account for overhead and profit. You define the markup rules in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096). The system uses the markup rules to apply markups to the workfile transaction when you run Workfile Generation. You can also change markup information after you generate the workfile.

After you make changes to the Billing Rate / Mark up Table, you can apply the revised markup information to the workfile transaction, or you can reapply the markup rules that you originally defined for your system in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table.

In addition to changing the markup by using the Workfile Revisions program (P4812), you can also change the Re-Apply Markup Option and Adjustment Reason fields by choosing Trans. Re-extend from the Row menu for a specific transaction on the Work With Workfile form.

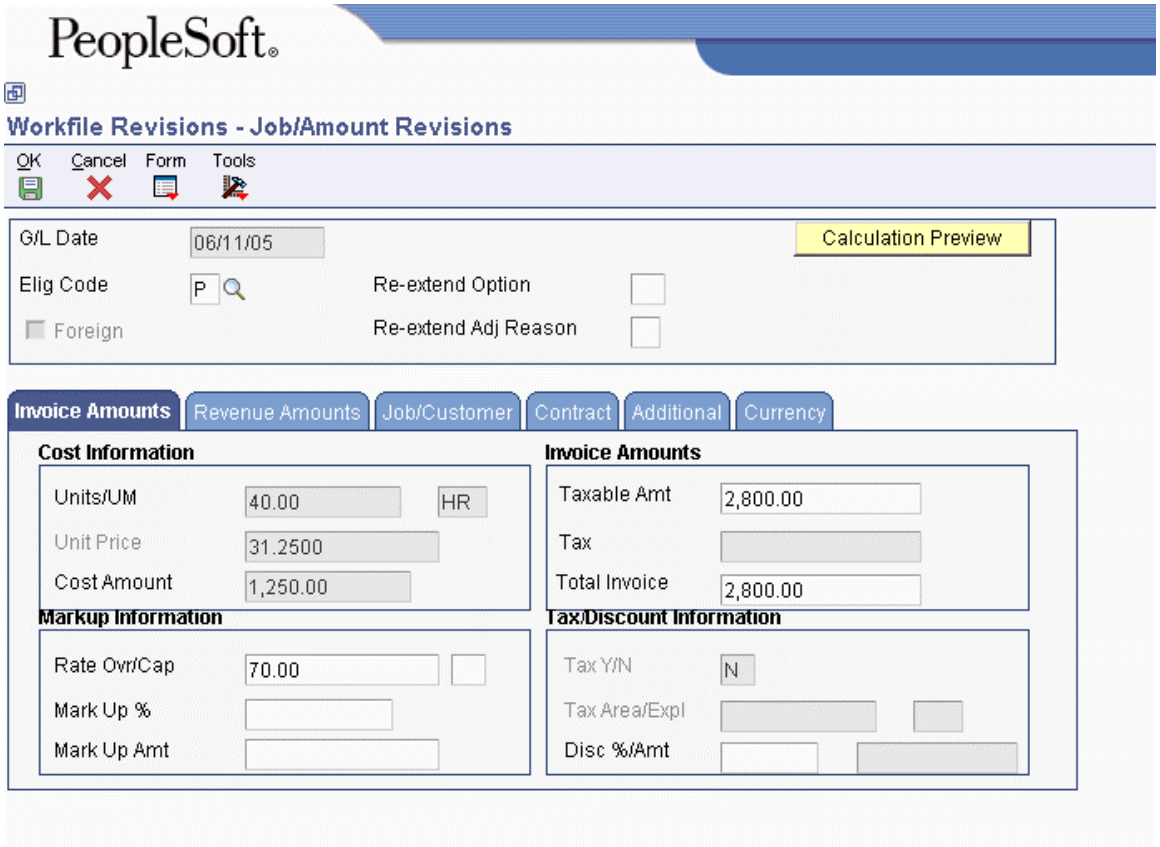
▶ To change the markup for a workfile transaction

Use one of the following navigations:

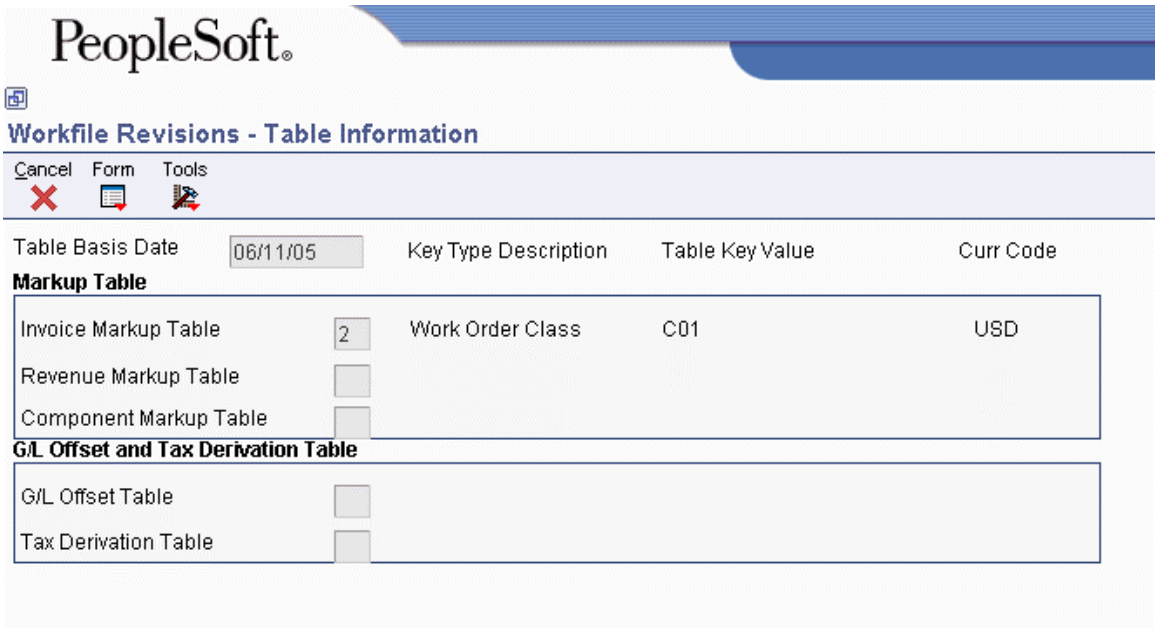
From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Choose a workfile transaction and click Select.



3. On Job/Amount Revisions, to review the origin of the markup and tax information for the workfile transaction, choose Table Info (Table Information) from the Form menu.



4. On Table Information, review the information and then click Cancel to return to the Job/Amount Revisions form.
5. On Job/Amount Revisions, to change the markup for invoice amounts, if applicable, click the Invoice Amounts tab and complete any combination of the following fields:
   - Rate Ovr/Cap
   - Mark Up %
   - Mark Up Amt
6. To change the markup for revenue amounts, if applicable, click the Revenue Amounts tab and complete any combination of the following fields:
   - Rate Ovr/Cap
   - Mark Up %
   - Mark Up Amt
7. Click the Calculation Preview button.

   The system calculates the markup and displays the changes.
8. Complete the following fields:
   - Re-extend Option
   - Re-extend Adj Reason
9. Click OK.

   The system displays the Work With Workfile and automatically clicks Find to display the changes that you just made.

Caution

If you change the markup information on Job/Amount Revisions and do not enter 3 in the Re-Extend Option field before clicking OK, the default markup information will come from the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096). To prevent this, enter 3 in the Re-Extend Option field.

Entering Ad Hoc Workfile Transactions

If you do not enter cost information during an accounting cycle, the transactions are not available when you run the Workfile Generation program (R48120). You can manually add transactions to the workfile on an as-needed basis for costs that are not processed during the accounting cycle. Transactions that you enter into the workfile manually are referred to as *ad hoc* transactions.

For example, an accounting department processes expense reports on the 15th of each month. The supervisor's expenses contain a billable cost that must be included in the workfile by the 5th of the month. In this case, you enter the cost as an ad hoc transaction to the workfile. The ad hoc transaction is created to represent cost information that is not in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and is independent of the regular accounting cycle. After you enter the ad hoc transaction in the workfile, you can mark up the cost, enter a remark, and complete the billing process.

When you enter an ad hoc transaction into the workfile, the following conditions are true:

- You cannot record a reason why the transaction was created.
- No source document exists to back up the transaction.
- The detail information for the costs in the account ledger and the workfile is inconsistent.

Caution

When you enter an ad hoc transaction and then process the related source transaction through the normal accounting and billing cycles, the system creates a duplicate transaction in the workfile. To prevent this, you must manually change the eligibility code for the duplicate workfile transaction to Nonbillable and remove it from the workfile.

If you do not remove the duplicate workfile transaction from the workfile, the system continues to display the transaction on the Work With Workfile form. You might bill for the transaction in error if the eligibility code for the transaction is ever changed back to billable.

► To enter ad hoc workfile transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, click Add.

2. On Workfile Entry, complete the following fields:
    - G/L Date
    - Account No
3. Complete the following optional fields for the new transaction:
    - Type/Subledger
    - Eligibility Code
    - Currency Code
    - Re-extend Option
4. Enter appropriate amounts in the following fields:
    - Units/Rate
    - Cost Amount
    - Discount %

Note

The system displays invoice fields, revenue fields, or both, depending on how you have set the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program (P48091).

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5. Enter appropriate invoice amounts in the following fields, if applicable:
    - Inv Rate Ovr/Cap
    - Mark Up %
    - Mark Up Amount
    - Taxable Amount
    - Total Invoice
6. Enter appropriate revenue amounts in the following fields, if applicable:
    - Rev Rate Ovr/Cap
    - Rev Mark Up %
    - Rev Mark Up Amt
    - Revenue Amount
7. Complete the following optional fields that further define your ad hoc workfile transaction:
    - Home BU
    - Job Type
    - Empl/Supp
    - Job Step
    - Explanation
    - Remark
8. To add the record and clear the form, click OK.

9. To add the record and redisplay the record, choose Add / Redisplay from the Form menu.

   If you choose Add / Redisplay, the system displays the results of any calculations that the system performed when you added the record.

Note

You can clear the Workfile Entry form without adding the current record by choosing Clear Form from the Form menu.

See Also

- *Moving a Workfile Transaction to the Workfile History Table* in the *Service Billing Guide* for more information about changing the status of a transaction to non-billable
- *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about setting the journal generation controls on the Service Billing Constants form

Assigning a Hold Status

If you are not ready to process workfile transactions, you can put the transactions on hold. You can hold transactions indefinitely, or you can specify a release date. When you put workfile transactions on hold, the transactions remain in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), but the system does not process them until the release date. The system compares the release date to the system date to determine when the system can include them in normal billing processing. The system stores the release date as part of the audit trail for the workfile transactions.

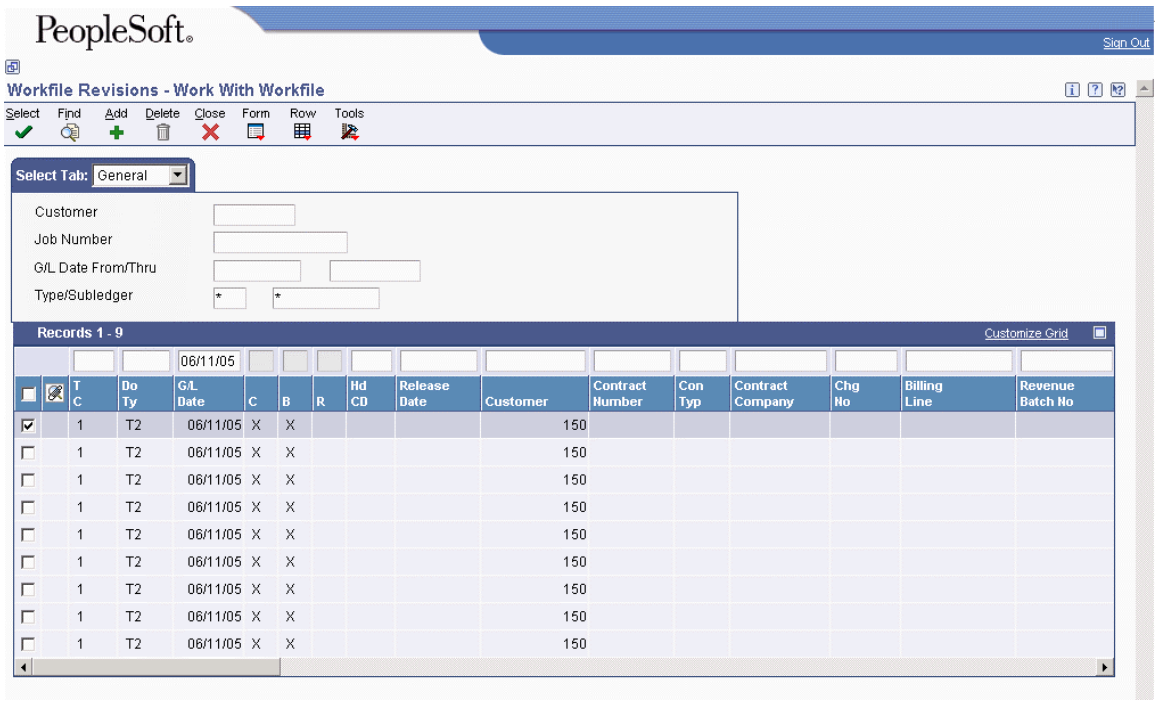
You can place multiple workfile transactions on hold by selecting multiple rows on the Work With Workfile form. The system displays the Hold Code/Release Date Revisions form for you to enter the hold code and release date for the workfile transactions that you selected. All selected workfile transactions are updated with the hold code and release date that you specify.

► **To assign a hold status**

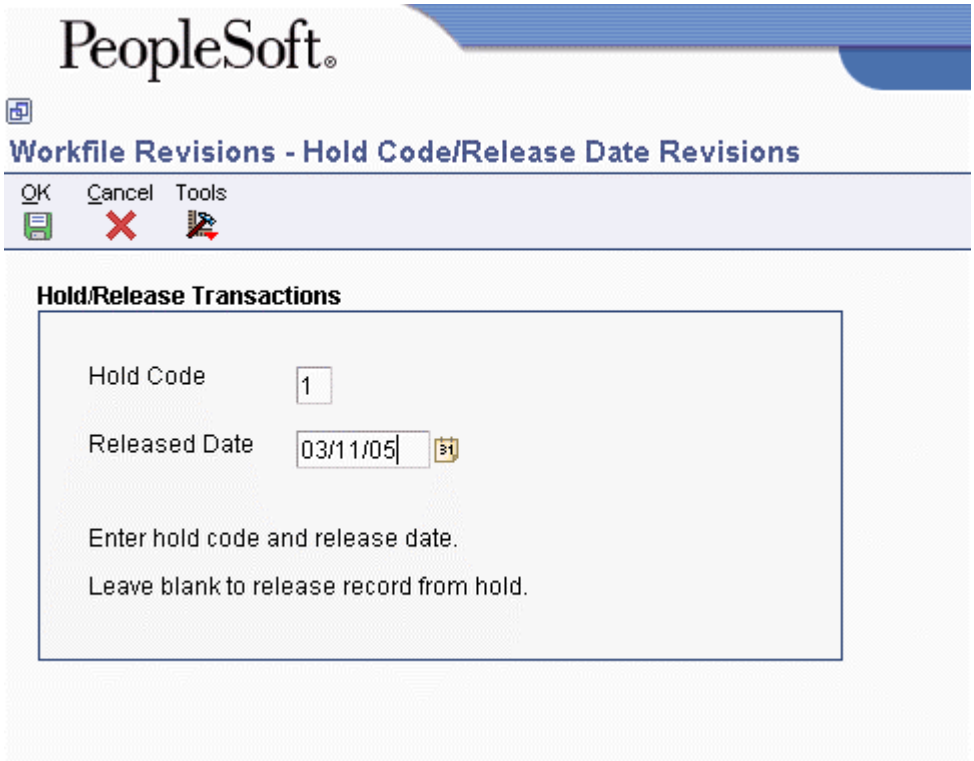
Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.



1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Choose one or more transactions and then choose Hold/Rel Trans. from the Row menu.



3. On Hold Code/Release Date Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Hold Code
- Released Date

Note

If you assign a hold status to a workfile transaction that has associated burden transactions, component transactions, or both, the system automatically assigns the hold status to all of the related transactions.

Related Tasks

Modifying the hold status for individual transactions	You can change the hold code and release date for individual transactions on the Additional tab on the Job/Amount Revisions form.
Releasing held transactions	You can release the hold on transactions by leaving the fields blank on the Hold Code/Release Date Revisions form and clicking OK.

Splitting a Workfile Transaction

After you generate the workfile, you can split a workfile transaction into two new workfile transactions. You can split a transaction by a specific currency amount, unit amount, or percent.

You might want to split a transaction so that you can process one of the new transactions for billing, but not the other. For example, an employee works overtime and is paid at twice the regular hourly rate. If you need to invoice the employee's time at the regular rate, you can split the workfile transaction into two equal portions. One portion can be billable and the other non-billable.

The system allows you to choose whether to use the units or an amount for the basis of the split. You can also designate whether to use an amount or a percentage when performing the split calculation.

You cannot split payroll transactions that include associated burden, nor can you split burden transactions.

When you split a workfile transaction, the system performs the following actions:

- Displays two new transactions. The total amounts and units for the new transactions equal that of the transaction prior to the modification.
- Moves a copy of the workfile transaction prior to the modification to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) for audit purposes.

- Assigns sequence numbers to all the related workfile transactions. The Billing Control ID (BCI) remains the same for the resulting workfile transactions. You can review the sequence numbers and Billing Control ID on the Internal Control Information form for this workfile transaction.
- Splits associated component workfile transactions.

When you split a workfile transaction with a hold code, the system assigns the hold code and released date information to the resulting new transactions.

See Also

- *Assigning a Hold Status* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about hold codes
- *Assigning Sequence Numbers* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about how the system assigns sequence numbers to all of the related workfile transactions

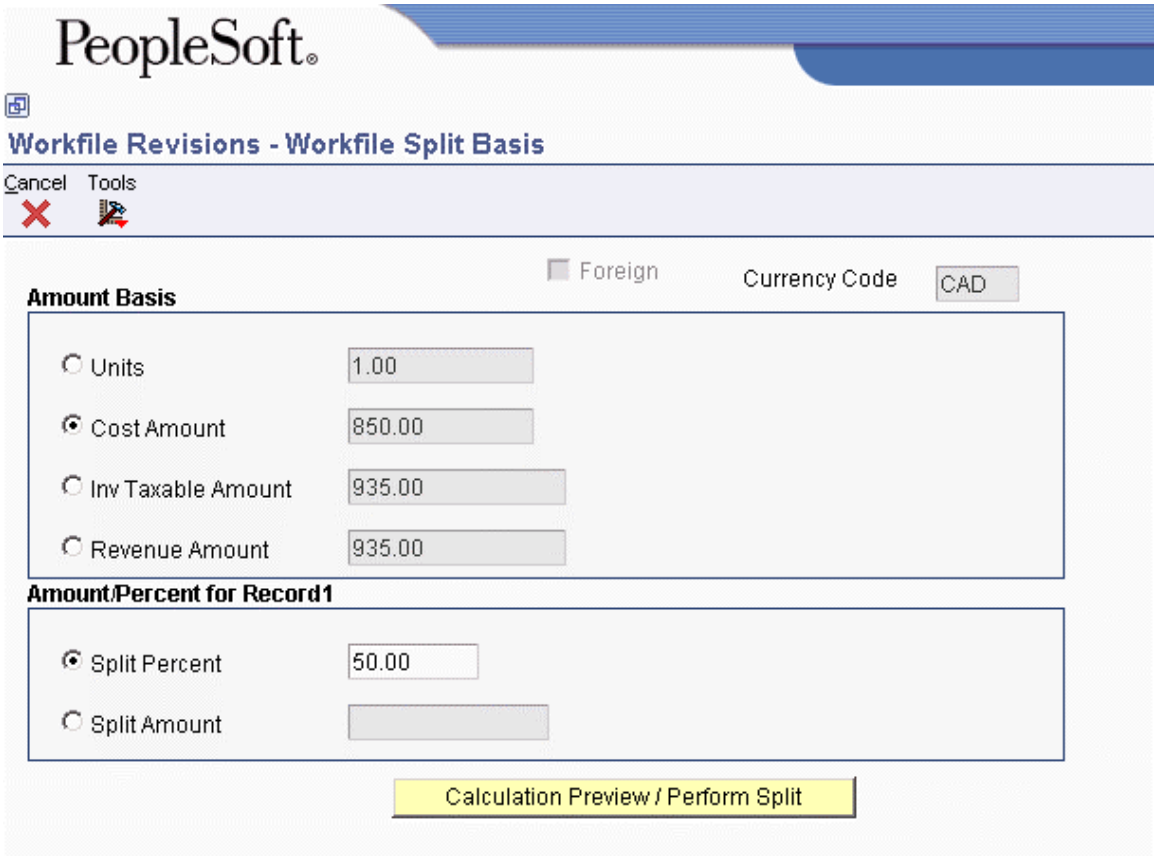
▶ To split a workfile transaction

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Choose Transaction Split from the Row menu for a specific workfile transaction.



3. On Workfile Split Basis, click one of the following options:

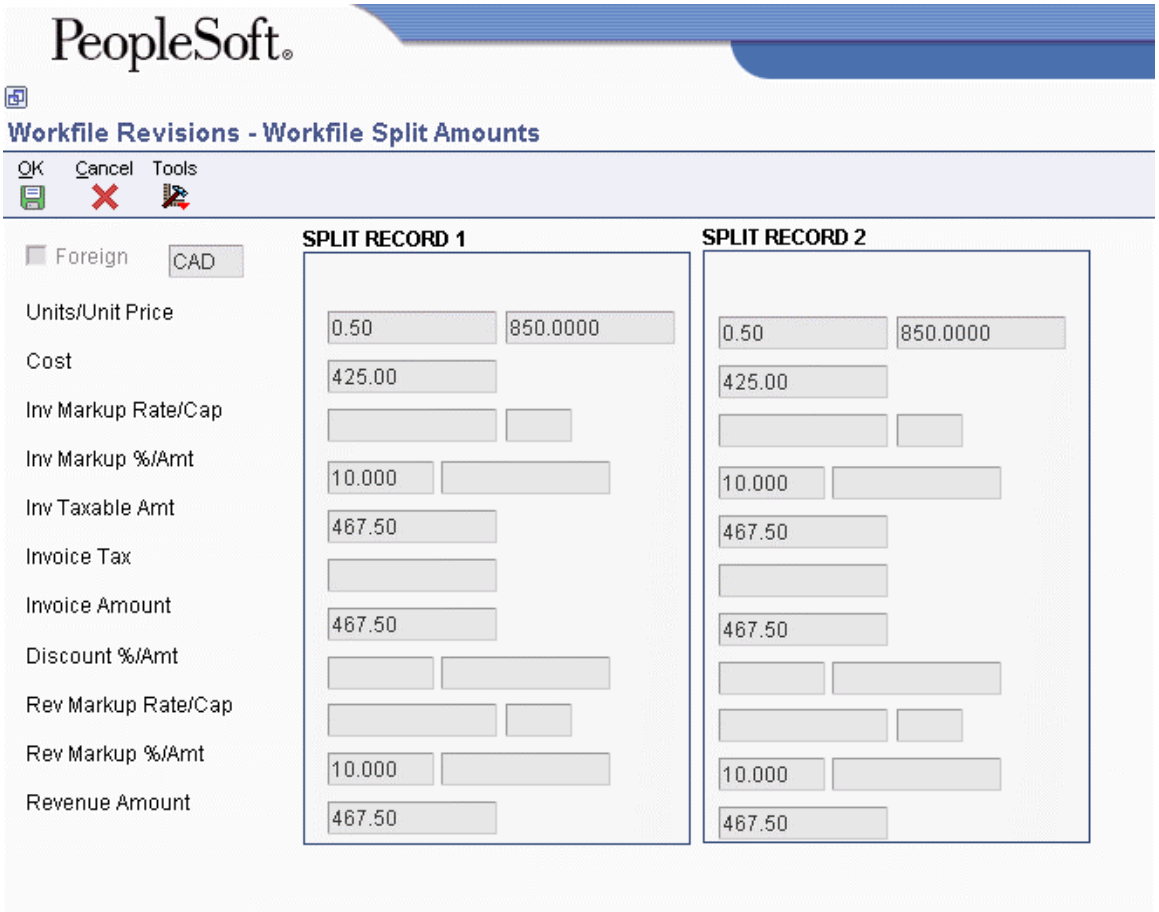
   - Units
   - Cost Amount
   - Inv Taxable Amount
   - Revenue Amount

4. Click the corresponding option and complete one of the following fields:

   - Split Percent
   - Split Amount

5. Click the Calculation Preview/Perform Split button to review the results of the split calculation.

   You can click Cancel to return to Workfile Split Basis as many times as necessary to achieve the split results that you want.



6. On Workfile Split Amounts, click OK when you achieve your desired split results.

   The actual splitting of the workfile transaction occurs when you click OK.

7. On Workfile Split Basis, click Cancel.

   The system displays the Work With Workfile form and automatically clicks Find to display the results of the transaction split.

Re-extending Workfile Transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Advanced Technical Operations menu (G48S31), choose Workfile Re-extension.

From the Advanced Technical Operations menu (G5231), choose Workfile Re-Extension.

You use the Workfile Re-extension program (R481202) to apply revisions made to workfile transactions. You can run the Workfile Re-extension program in any of the following ways:

- By choosing a batch program from the Advanced Technical Operations menu.
- By choosing Trans. Re-extend from the Row menu on the Work With Workfile form.
- By revising workfile information using the Workfile Revisions program (P4812). In this case, the system runs the Workfile Re-extension program automatically.

Processing Options for Workfile Re-extension (R481202)

Re-extend Tab

These processing options let you specify whether to reapply invoice amounts and revenue amounts and to specify an adjustment reason code.

1. Amount Re-extension

Use this processing option to re-extend a transaction when you want to change or reapply the markup for the transaction based on your specific overrides or on the information that you have defined in the markup tables. Valid values are:

1

Reapply the established invoice markup rates from the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096). The revenue amount is not changed.

2

Reapply the established revenue markup rates from the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096). The invoice amount is not changed.

3

Use the rates or amounts entered on the Billing Rate / Markup Revisions form. Do not apply the established invoice or revenue markup rates from the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096).

blank

Reapply both the invoice and revenue markup rates using the established rates from the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096).

Note: You cannot use options 1 or 2 when the Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts option in the system constants specifies that the invoice and revenue amounts must be the same.

2. Adjustment Reason Code

Use this processing option to specify an adjustment reason code to be updated on the records in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). Valid values are stored in UDC 48/AR.

Print Tab

This processing option lets you specify whether the program prints a report.

1. Print Report

Use this processing option to specify whether the program should print retrieved information. Valid values are:

1

Do not print retrieved information.

Blank

Print retrieved information.

Moving a Workfile Transaction to the Workfile History Table

You can move a transaction out of the active billing workfile if the transaction does not belong in the workfile. Before you can move a transaction out of the workfile, the status for the transaction must be nonbillable. You make a workfile transaction nonbillable by updating the eligibility code to 3.

When you move a transaction to workfile history, the system performs the following actions:

- Copies the transaction to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) for audit purposes
- Removes the transaction from the active Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812)

Workfile transactions that you have moved to history do not appear in the Workfile Revisions program (P4812). You must use the Workfile History Inquiry program (P4812H) to review workfile transactions that you removed from the Billing Detail Workfile table and added to the Billing Workfile History table. You also use the Workfile History Inquiry program to reactivate workfile transactions that you have moved to history.

Note

The system does not remove the original transaction from the Account Ledger table (F0911).

See Also

- *Working with Workfile History* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about reactivating workfile transactions that you have moved to history

► To move a transaction to workfile history

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Revisions.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Revisions.

1. On Work With Workfile, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate workfile transactions.
2. Choose a specific transaction and click Select.

3. On Job/Amount Revisions, change the following field to make it nonbillable and click OK:

   - Elig Code

4. On Work With Workfile, click Find.
5. Choose the specific workfile transaction and click Delete.

   The workfile transaction is deleted from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and added to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H).

Printing Workfile Transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile Print.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile Print.

You can review workfile transactions online using the Workfile Revisions program (P4812). You can also generate a report that prints a list of selected transactions. You might want to use this report for the following purposes:

- To create an exception report, such as a report that lists all of the transactions that have not been invoiced
- To compare information to the detail information in the Account Ledger table (F0911)

To compare the workfile transactions to the detail information in the Account Ledger table, you can review the Account Ledger table online using the Account Ledger Inquiry program (P09200), or you can print the G/L by Object Account report (R09421).

If you find a discrepancy, make the necessary changes to the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) before you continue with the billing process.

The Workfile Print report includes the following information:

- G/L Date
- Cost
- Units
- Rate
- Billed Amount
- Account Number
- Subledger
- Contract
- Job Type
- PDBA Code
- Employee/Supplier
- Equipment
- Journal Batch

- Invoice Batch
- Invoice
- Pay Item

Processing Options for Workfile Print (R48405)

Print Options Tab

This processing option lets you specify how many lines of detail information to print on the report.

---

1. Print Detail

Use this processing option to create a report that prints transactions that are not invoiced.
Valid values are:

Blank

Display five lines of information per transaction.

1

Display one line of information per transaction.

Working with Workfile History

For every revision of a transaction that you create as you process workfile transactions, the system stores a copy of the previous transaction. You can review this audit trail to see all of the changes that you made to a transaction.

As you review the workfile history, you can reactivate eligible transactions. When you reactivate a transaction, you move it from history back to the active workfile. For example, if you move a transaction to history in error, the transaction is eligible to be moved back to the workfile. After you move the transaction back to the workfile, you need to change the eligibility code, and then you can include the transaction on an invoice.

To maintain the integrity of the workfile, the system determines whether a transaction is eligible for reactivation, based on the billing control ID number and a combination of other factors.

The following transactions are not eligible for reactivation:

- Invoiced transactions
- Voided transactions
- Transactions that were copied to history during the transaction modification process

Moving a Transaction Out of History

As you review the workfile history, you can move transactions that you previously assigned as nonbillable out of history. When you move a transaction out of history, you reactivate the transaction. When you reactivate a transaction, the system performs the following actions:

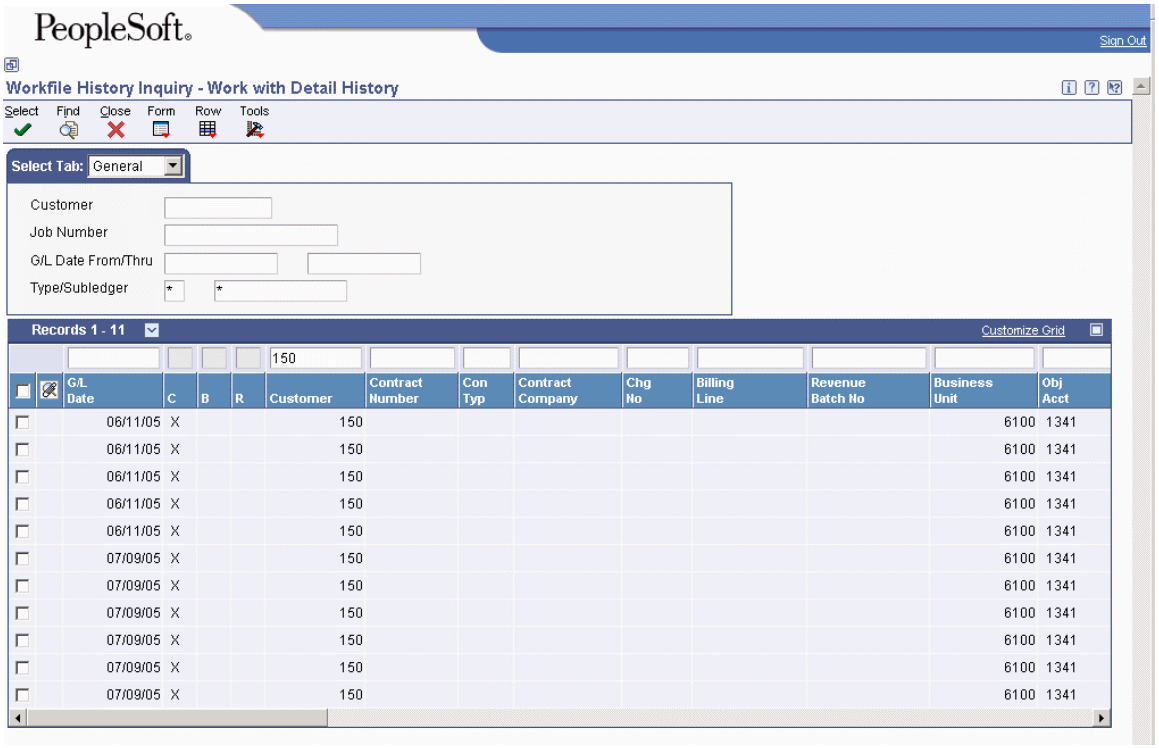
- Makes the transaction and all its associated tax and text eligible for processing
- Marks the historical transaction as reactivated
- Moves a copy of the historical transaction from the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) to the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812)

► To move a transaction out of history

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Daily Processing menu (G48S11), choose Workfile History Inquiry.

From the Workfile Processing menu (G5211), choose Workfile History Inquiry.



1. On Work with Detail History, to locate a transaction, complete any of the following fields to narrow your search and click Find:

   On the General tab:

   - Customer
   - Job Number
   - G/L Date From/Thru
   - Type/Subledger

On the People tab:

- Customer
- Supplier No

On the Account tab:

- Account Number
- Type/Subledger

On the Contract tab:

- Contract Number
- Contract Type

Note

For Service Billing, the options on the Contract tab refer to Service Management contract information.

On the Payroll tab:

- Employee Number
- Job Type
- Job Step

On the Equipment tab:

- Equipment Worked
- Equipment Worked On

On the Internal tab:

- Billing Control ID

On the Display tab:

- Eligible for Reactivation
- Final Records Only

  This option limits the display to only final history records for invoiced transactions.

2. Choose the transaction and then choose Reactivate from the Row menu.

   After you reactivate a transaction, the system displays the transaction on Work with Detail History until you click Find.

Note

Reactivated transactions are nonbillable when they return to the active workfile. You must manually update the eligibility code before you can complete the billing process for the transaction.

Processing Options for Workfile History Inquiry (P4812H)

Display Tab

This processing option lets you specify which detail history records the system displays.

1. Display Records

Use this processing option to specify which detail history records the system displays. Valid values are:

1

Display all detail history records.

2

Display only those records that are eligible for reactivation.

Purging the Billing Workfile History Table

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Advanced Technical Operations menu (G48S31), choose Workfile History Purge.

From the Advanced Technical Operations menu (G5231), choose Workfile History Purge.

You use the Workfile History Purge program (R48S999) to purge inactive records from the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H). Records that do not have associated active records in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) are considered inactive. Associated active records are those with the same G/L date and billing control ID in both table F4812H and table F4812.

Purging table F4812H increases available disk space and potentially reduces processing time for other Service Billing and Contract Billing processes. You should purge table F4812H periodically.

Note

We recommend that you purge table F4812H during off-peak hours.

You can choose whether to purge selected records, print a report of selected records, or both. The report lists information about each purged record, as well as the total number of records purged. You can also run the report without purging the records to verify that the appropriate records are selected before you purge the records.

You can also choose whether to write records that are purged from table F4812H to the Billing Workfile History Purged Save table (F4812HS), and whether to first clear table F4812HS of any previously saved records.

The Workfile History Purge program produces a report that lists purged records.

Processing Options for Workfile History Purge (R48S999)

Default Tab

These processing options specify whether the system purges records, prints a report, and saves backup records.

---

1. Purge/Report Options

Use this processing option to specify whether the system purges records from the Billing Workfile - History table (F4812H) and whether the system prints a report listing the purged records. Valid values are:

Blank

Print the report only.

1

Purge records and print the report.

2

Purge records only.

Complete this option, only if you responded to processing 1 with a value of 1 or 2

2. Save Table Options

Use this processing option to specify whether the system saves purged records to the Billing Workfile History Purged Saved table (F4812HS) and clears previous records. Valid values are:

Blank

Save purged records to the F4812HS table.

1

Save purged records to the F4812HS table and clear previous records.

2

Do not save purged records.

Invoice Processing

When the system initially creates workfile transactions for the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), they are undifferentiated, generic transactions. Although they contain the key information that you need to create invoices, they have not been separated and assigned to a specific invoice number.

After the system creates the workfile transactions that contain the information for creating invoices, you create invoices.

The Service Billing system allows you to create invoices either automatically or manually. When you run Invoice Generation program (R48121) from the Invoice Processing menu, you are creating invoices automatically. When you choose Create Batch from the Form menu on the Work With Batches form (W48221B) and Create Invoice from the Form menu on the Work With Invoices form (W48222B), you are creating invoices manually.

When you run the Invoice Generation program from the Invoice Processing menu, the system automatically summarizes the selected workfile transactions from table F4812 and stores the summarized records in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822). The system uses the sequence and summarization rules that you have defined to control how the workfile transactions are summarized. The system uses the invoice summary entries to create transactions in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) when you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199).

You can manually create an invoice batch, create invoices within a batch, and manage the pay items by merging existing workfile transactions or adding ad hoc workfile transactions directly to the invoice.

Note

When you create invoice information manually, the system does not adhere to any sequence and summarization rules that you have defined for the level-break logic for invoice pay items. You manually control the sequence and summarization logic in the way that you manually create the pay items. You also cannot automatically run the Invoice Generation or Create A/R Entries programs when you create an invoice batch manually. You must call these processes from the Batch Review program (P48221).

After you create invoices either automatically or manually, you can review all invoice batches in the Service Billing system.

Note

The term *invoice* can refer to invoice information that the system generates from the workfile transactions in table F4812 and the summarized invoice information in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822). The term invoice can also refer to a copy of the invoice that you print for customers. The system prints invoices based on the invoice layouts that you define.

The billing system allows you to maintain invoice information at four levels, as outlined in the following table:

Task Level	Action Allowed
Batch	• Create a batch automatically or manually • Revise a batch by resetting batch status or current activity • Delete a batch by removing the batch header and all associated invoice information
Invoice	• Create invoices automatically • Add invoices to an existing batch manually • Delete an invoice from a batch
Pay Item	• Create invoice pay items automatically • Add pay items to an invoice manually • Delete pay items from an invoice • Revise an existing pay item on an invoice
Workfile Transaction	• Summarize workfile transactions for a pay item automatically • Create ad hoc workfile transactions for a pay item • Merge existing workfile transactions for a pay item • Remove workfile transactions from a pay item

For example, if you have an invoice batch with 200 invoices, but your project manager notices that an invoice amount is incorrect, then incorrect charges were made to the customer. To correct this situation, you can use select an invoice batch from the Work With Batches form, select the specific invoice that is in error, choose the pay item that you need to change, and remove the workfile transactions that are being disputed for the particular pay item. The invoice will reflect the new amounts, and the disputed workfile transactions will stay in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) so that you can correct them and create a new invoice at a later date.

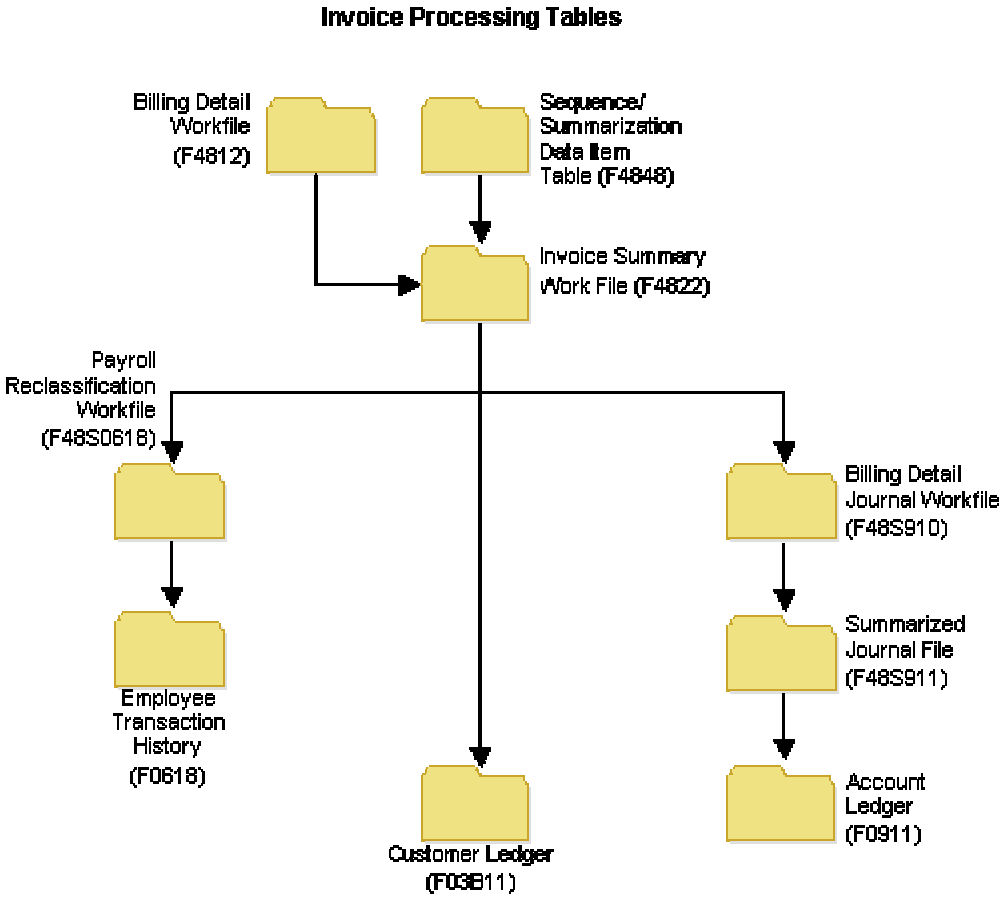
A typical Service Billing invoice process consists of the following steps:

- Generating invoices
- Printing draft invoices
- Maintaining invoice information
- Generating preliminary journal entries
- Creating final journal entries
- Posting invoices to the general ledger
- Printing final invoices

After you create the final invoice journal entries, you complete the overall billing process by reviewing, approving, and posting the final invoice journal entries. You can then use the Invoice Print program (R48506) to print invoices for your customer.

After you create the A/R and G/L entries for your billings, the system moves the workfile transactions that have completed the billing process into the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H).

The following graphic illustrates the relationship among the primary tables for invoice processing.



Sequence and Summarization Rules

When you generate a batch of invoices from the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile (F4812), the system automatically creates a new invoice for each customer. You must further define how you want the system to sequence and summarize the transaction information that appears on the invoices. To do this, you define a sequence and summarization key.

The sequence and summarization key that you define indicates divisions within generated batches of invoices and the individual invoices within a batch. You must define these divisions at the following levels:

Invoice level (I) When the sequence and summarization key that you define changes at the invoice level, the system creates a new invoice with a unique invoice number.

Pay item level (P) When the sequence and summarization key that you define changes at the pay item level, the system creates a new line of billing detail for the invoice. The system assigns the new line of billing detail a unique pay item number.

The system uses the sequence and summarization key that you define to do the following:

- Assign invoice numbers
- Summarize transactions by invoice and pay item
- Control how the transactions appear in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) when you create the A/R entries
- Update the workfile transaction with the applicable key invoice information

  For example, you can define a sequence and summarization key with jobs (business units) at the invoice level and with work orders (subledgers) at the pay item level. During invoice generation, the system uses the key to do the following:

  - Create a new invoice number when the job (business unit) changes
  - Create a new pay item number when the work order (subledger) changes for a job (business unit)

You can have only one customer number per invoice. If the customer number changes, the system creates a new invoice number, regardless of how you set up your sequence and summarization key.

Versions and Modes for Invoice Generation

You must choose the appropriate version of the Invoice Generation program (R48121) to create invoices and, optionally, print the invoices and create journal entries. Choose one of the following versions, based on your process:

Invoice Generation - No Journals Created	Use this version when you need to create draft invoices only. No journal entries for A/R and G/L will be created at this time.
Invoice Generation - Journals in Proof Mode	Use this version when you need to create invoices and create journal entries for A/R and G/L in proof mode.
Invoice Generation - Journals in Final Mode	Use this version when you need to create invoices and create journal entries for A/R and G/L in final mode.

You run the journal entries in proof mode to review any accounting errors while you are reviewing the invoices for accuracy. You run the journal entries in final mode when you do not need to review the accounting entries or invoices.

When you generate invoices, the system uses the Journal Edit Register program (R48300) to perform all validations and updates for A/R and G/L accounting entries in the billing system. You use the processing options for the Journal Generation program (R48131) to specify which version of the Journal Edit Register program to run.

When you run the Invoice Generation program (R48121) or Create A/R Entries (R48199) programs to process the accounting entries, the system uses the versions of the invoice entry and journal entry master business functions that you specify in the processing options of the Journal Edit Register program. If you leave the processing options for the Journal Edit Register program blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 versions of the master business functions.

To review the processing options for the invoice entry and journal entry master business functions, choose Interactive Versions from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), and review the following interactive applications:

- Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options (P03B0011)
- Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049)

Note

If the system detects any errors when you run the program in final mode, it does not update A/R and G/L with the accounting entries.

Journal Reclassification

Depending on whether you set the billing constants to allow journal reclassification and how you set the processing options for the Workfile Revisions program (P4812), you can reclassify, or change, the account information for a workfile transaction.

Journal reclassification is available within the billing system to allow you to move the original cost entry to a different account and let the system automatically create the correcting entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

When you set up your billing constants to allow journal reclassification, the system creates the correcting journal entries in table F0911 during journal creation.

For example, an employee might charge time to two different work orders during a pay period. When entering time for the pay period, the employee makes an error. After the accounting department processes the payroll transactions, you review the costs and discover the employee's data entry error.

You correct the error by changing the work order numbers in the workfile transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). With journal reclassification, when you run the Journal Generation program (R48131), the system creates the correcting journal entries along with the preliminary journal entries for revenue and costing. The system creates the adjusting journal entries in table F0911 to reverse the original account and update the new account.

You can identify the correcting journal entries by their document type (AJ). The system also uses the same pay type (PDBA code) of the workfile transaction for journal reclassification, such as 101 for regular pay, unless you use the PDBA code override in the billing constants.

In addition to creating adjusting entries in table F0911, if you are correcting a workfile transaction that originated from payroll, the system creates an adjusting entry in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) when you run the Create A/R Entries (R48199) or Create G/L Entries (R48198) programs. These preliminary correcting entries are stored in the Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618) until the Create A/R or Create G/L programs complete.

Associated G/L Batch Processing

When you process an invoice batch and need to create G/L journal entries to support cost reallocation and reclassification journal entries, the system creates an associated G/L batch. This associated G/L batch is assigned to the invoice batch and contains the G/L journal entries that are associated with the invoice journal entries.

When you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199), the system writes the associated G/L batch to the Account Ledger table (F0911) when it writes the invoice journal entries to the F0911 table and the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).

Note

When you void an invoice, the system does not also void the journal entries in the associated G/L batch.

Document Types for Invoice Processing

As you complete the invoice process, the system can create the following types of G/L entries. You can identify the origination of journal entries using these document types:

RI - Invoice Entry	The document type that the system assigns during invoice generation. This code is not hard-coded. You can specify a different document type.
RM - Credit Memo	The document type that the system assigns when you create a credit memo.
EU - G/L Journal Entry	A journal entry that is created during associated G/L journal processing for revenue sharing or cost transfers that are associated with invoice information.
AJ - G/L Journal Entry Adjustment	An adjusting journal entry for journal entries that you previously processed, which is used only if revenue recognition is used. The system creates this journal entry during associated G/L journal processing.
BA - Billing Adjustment	A reclassification journal entry that originates from the General Accounting system. The system creates this journal entry during associated G/L journal processing.
T2 - Payroll Labor Distribution	A reclassification journal entry that originates from payroll labor. The system creates this journal entry during associated G/L journal processing.
T4 - Labor Billing Distribution	A reclassification journal entry that originates from labor billing. The system creates this journal entry during associated G/L journal processing.
T5 - Equipment Distribution	A reclassification journal entry that originates from equipment billing in the Payroll system. The system creates this journal entry during associated G/L journal processing.

Retainage

Retainage is a percentage of the invoice amount that your company is paid after work is complete. For example, you can have a 10 percent retainage withheld on the invoices to a customer. You release retainage when the work is complete and the customer authorizes the payment amount of the invoice that was withheld.

When you enter a retainage amount or percentage for an invoice amount, the system calculates the retainage and updates the pay item with the retainage amount. After the customer authorizes payment of the retainage amount, you must release the retainage.

You can change retainage amounts or percents for individual invoices on the Service Billing Invoice Entry form (W4822B). For example, you might need to change a retainage amount if you have changed the retainage rules for the system, but you generated invoices prior to the change.

Generating Invoices Automatically

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Invoice Generation.

When you run the Invoice Generation program (R48121), the system automatically summarizes the selected transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and stores them in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822). The system uses the sequence and summarization rules that you defined to control how the workfile transactions are summarized. The system uses the invoice summary entries to create transactions in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) when you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199).

During invoice generation, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates a record in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011). The current activity field is set to 1, indicating that invoice generation is in progress.
- Uses processing options and data selection criteria to select transactions in table F4812 and summarizes and stores them in table F4822. The workfile transactions are updated with the invoice information (batch number, invoice number, pay item, document type, and invoice date) to indicate that these transactions are included in an invoice.
- Uses the rules from the Sequence/Summarization Data Item Table (F4848) that you have defined to control the invoice and pay item summarization logic.
- Uses the rules from the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128) that you have defined to calculate retainage information for the invoice, if applicable.
- Creates preliminary journal entries or, if a version is entered in the Create A/R Entries Version (R48199) processing option, creates final journal entries.
- Updates table (F48011) with the amount and the number of documents in the batch when the Invoice Generation program completes. The current activity field in the batch header is reset to 0 to allow additional processes to be performed against this batch.

  Note

  When you specify a version to run the Create A/R Entries program automatically from the Invoice Generation program, and the system detects no errors, the system does not perform this action. Instead, it deletes the record in table F48011.

- Produces a report that lists the invoices that it created.

When you generate invoices, the system assigns invoice numbers and summarizes active workfile transactions to create pay items. Pay items are the billing lines that summarize one or more workfile transactions. The pay items for a specific invoice make up the total amount of the invoice. The system stores pay item information in table F4822.

The system stores the current invoice information in the active workfile transaction to prevent workfile transactions from being assigned to more than one invoice at a time.

You can run the Invoice Generation program to generate invoices automatically, or you can create invoices manually. When you run the Invoice Generation program to create invoices automatically, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates a batch of invoices
- Assigns customer and invoice numbers to individual invoices
- Summarizes workfile transactions to create the pay items for invoices
- Assigns A/R information to the invoices, such as the G/L date and offset codes and retainage percentage
- Updates the workfile transactions with invoice information
- Prints invoices (optional)

When you generate invoices automatically, the system assigns values to the following fields for each transaction:

- Payment Terms - G/L Offset
- Retainage Percentage - Retainage Offset

The system determines the correct values for these fields based on the sequence and summarization key that you define for the invoice batch and on the information that you define in the G/L offset rules. For example, if the Invoice Level Summarization field is set up by work order (subledger), then you might locate the correct offset rule by defining rules on the G/L Offset and Retainage Table Revisions form (W48128C) with the key types for work order (subledger) or work order class.

See Also

- *Printing Invoices Automatically* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about printing invoices during invoice generation

Prerequisites

- Generate workfile transactions. See *Generating the Workfile* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define the sequence and summarization of the invoice information. See *Defining Sequence and Summarization Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define the G/L offset and retainage rules. See *Defining G/L Offset and Retainage Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Modify versions if you want to print invoices during generation. See *Setting Up Invoice Formats* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

Processing Options for Invoice Generation (R48121)

Defaults Tab

These processing options let you specify the default document type, G/L date, and invoice date for invoice generation.

1. Document Type

Use this processing option to define the default document type for invoice generation. Enter a document type to use as the default or select it from the Select User Defined Code form. Valid values are:

Blank

Use default document type from Billing Constants UDC 00/DI

2. G/L Date

Blank = Use system date

Use this processing option to enter the G/L Date for invoice generation. The system assigns this date during invoice generation, and it is used when posting the invoices to the general ledger files. If you leave this field blank, the application uses the system date. This date is validated against the current fiscal period identified in the company constants.

3. Invoice Date

Blank = Use system date

Use this processing option to enter the Invoice Date for invoice generation.

The system assigns this date to the invoices during invoice generation. If you leave this field blank, the application uses the system date. This date is validated against the G/L Date. If the Invoice Date is greater than the G/L Date, the system issues a warning.

Select Tab

These processing options let you specify the bill from date and bill through date to use to select billing detail transactions for invoice generation.

1. Bill From Date

Blank = No From Date used

Use this processing option to enter the Bill From Date for invoice generation.

The application uses this date to select billing detail transactions. If this date is left blank, all billing detail transactions with a Table Basis Date less than the Bill Through Date are selected for invoice generation.

2. Bill Through Date

Blank = Use system date

Use this processing option to enter the Bill Through Date for invoice generation. The application uses this date to select billing detail transactions. If this date is left blank, all billing detail transactions with a Table Basis Date greater than or equal to the system date are selected for invoice generation.

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify the invoice and pay item structure key to use to identify level breaks and sequencing, as well as whether to generate journal entries in proof or final mode.

1. Invoice Sequence/Summarization Key (Required)

Use this processing option to enter the Invoice/Pay Item Structure key. You must use this key to identify the level breaks and sequencing when assigning the invoice/pay item information to the billing detail transactions.

2. Invoice Journal Generation Version (R48131)

Use this processing option to control whether the system generates journals in proof mode. Enter the version of the Invoice Journal Generation (R48131) to run. If you leave this field blank, the Invoice Journal Generation will not be run.

NOTE: If you enter a version, the system will ignore any version entered for Create A/R Entries.

3. Create A/R Entries Version (R48199)

Use this processing option to control whether the system generates journals in final mode. Enter the version of the Create A/R Entries (R48199) to run. If you leave this field blank, the Create A/R Entries will not be run.

NOTE: If you enter a version for Invoice Journal Generation, the system will ignore any version entered here.

Print Tab

This processing option lets you specify the version of the Invoice Print program (R48504) to use.

1. Invoice Print Version (R48504)

Use this processing option to control the printing of the invoice. Enter the version of the Invoice Print program (R48504). If you leave this field blank, the system will not print invoices during invoice generation.

Currency Tab

This processing option lets you specify the date that the system uses to retrieve the exchange rate for invoice generation.

1. Exchange Rate Date Basis

Use this processing option to identify the date the system uses to retrieve the exchange rate for invoice generation. Valid values are:

1 Use the Invoice date (default).

2 Use the G/L date.

Data Selection for Invoice Generation (R48121)

If you use the BC Billing Control ID (F4812) (BCI) field to select a payroll transaction that has burden, the burden transactions are not included in the batch because burden records have a different billing control ID. To avoid this problem, set up your data selection to select by batch number, company number, job number, and so on.

Working with Invoice Batches

A batch is a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. The Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011) stores batch information.

You use the Batch Review program (P48221) to select a batch of transactions to prepare for further processing. For example, if you print invoices for review by project managers, you can use the Batch Review program to make any corrections to the invoices.

The system uses the Current Activity field in table F48011 to control the processes for a particular batch. The system updates the Current Activity field while the batch is actively being processed. For example, you select a batch and run the Journal Edit Register program (R48300). The system updates the Current Activity field to 3 (Journal generation in process), indicating that the batch is actively being processed. The current activity status prevents other users from accessing this batch until the Journal Edit Register program has completed, at which time the system resets the Current Activity field to 0 (Available to process). The batch is then available for subsequent processing.

In the following situations, you will need to reset the current activity manually:

- A batch process does not complete successfully, in which case the system does not reset the current activity
- You select a batch for processing and then cancel the batch processing action from the Report Output Destination form.

In some cases, you might need to revise the current activity of a batch. For example, you might need to do this when the Invoice Generation program (R48121) does not complete normally due to a power failure. In this case, the current activity status prevents you from accessing the batch for further processing.

See Also

- *Revising Invoice Batch Header Information* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about resetting the current activity for a batch header record

Reviewing Invoice Information

When you generate invoices, the system creates a batch of invoice transactions. It also updates the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) with the following information:

- Batch number
- Invoice number
- Pay item number
- Invoice date

To verify the invoice information, you can review it at the following levels:

- Batch information, including the batch status description and current activity
- Invoices for a selected batch
- Pay items for a selected invoice
- Individual workfile transactions for a selected pay item, including burden and components

As you review the different levels of an invoice, you can revise specific information. For example, you can decrease an invoice amount or add transactions to an invoice.

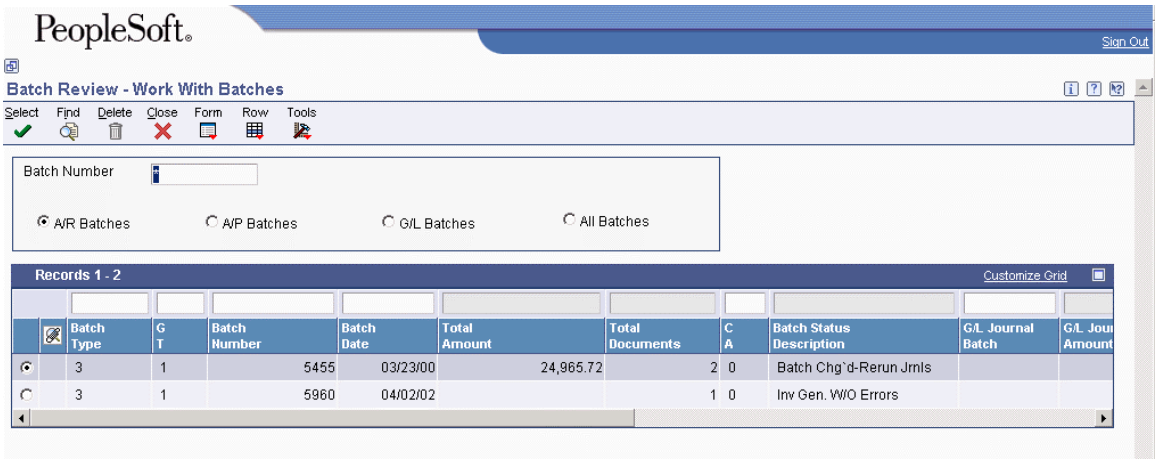
► To review invoice information

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

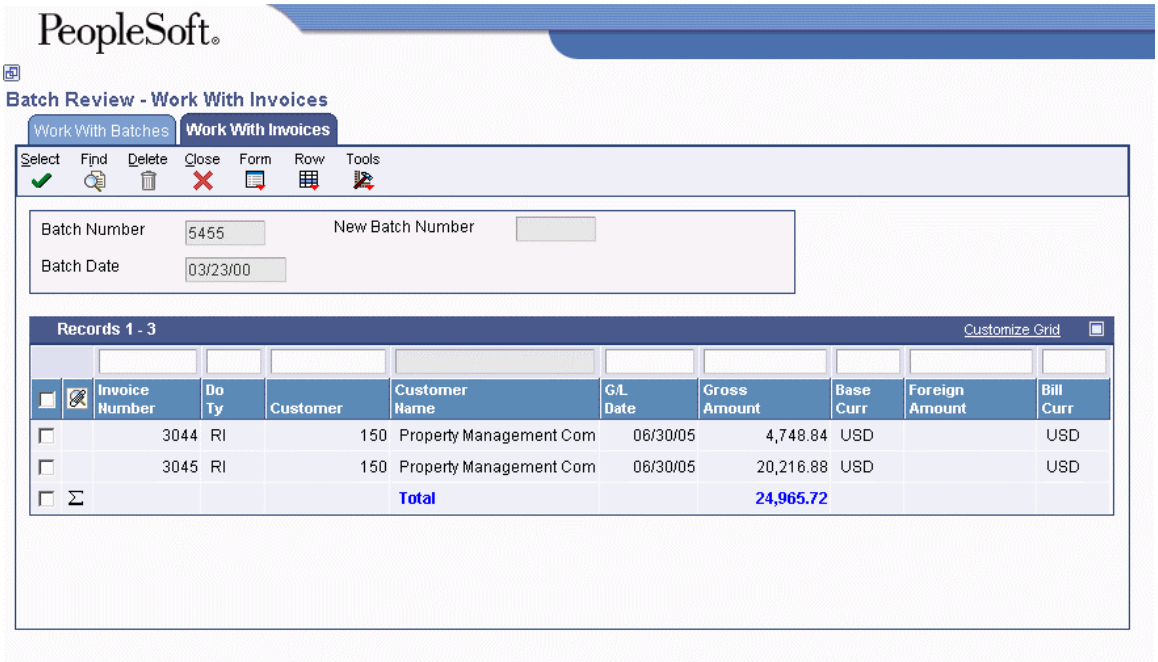
1. On Work With Batches, complete the following field, click a Generation Type option, and click Find to locate a batch:

   - Batch Number

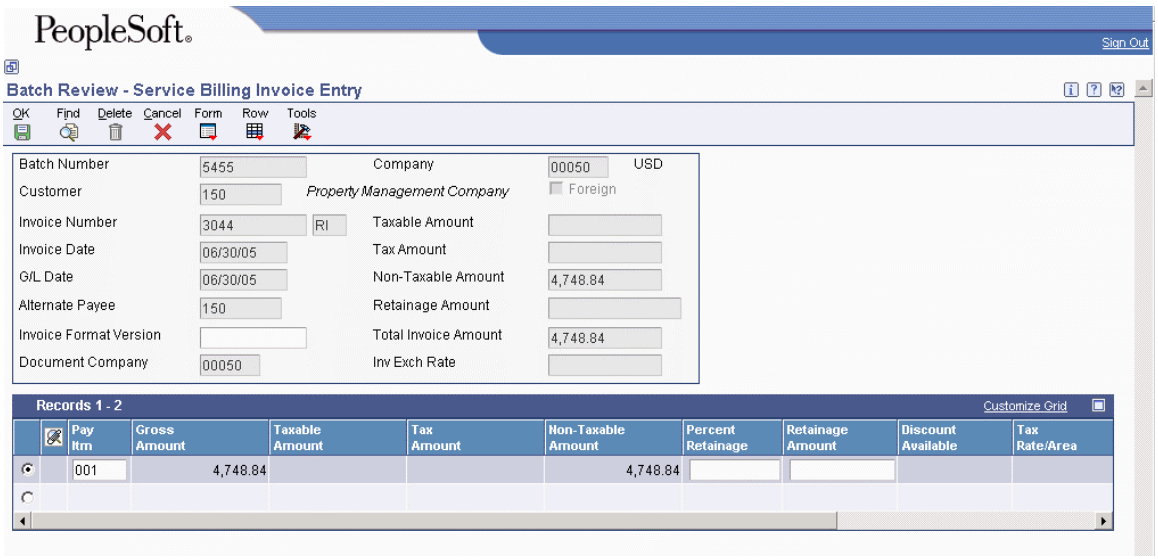
   The system displays the batches in ascending batch number order.



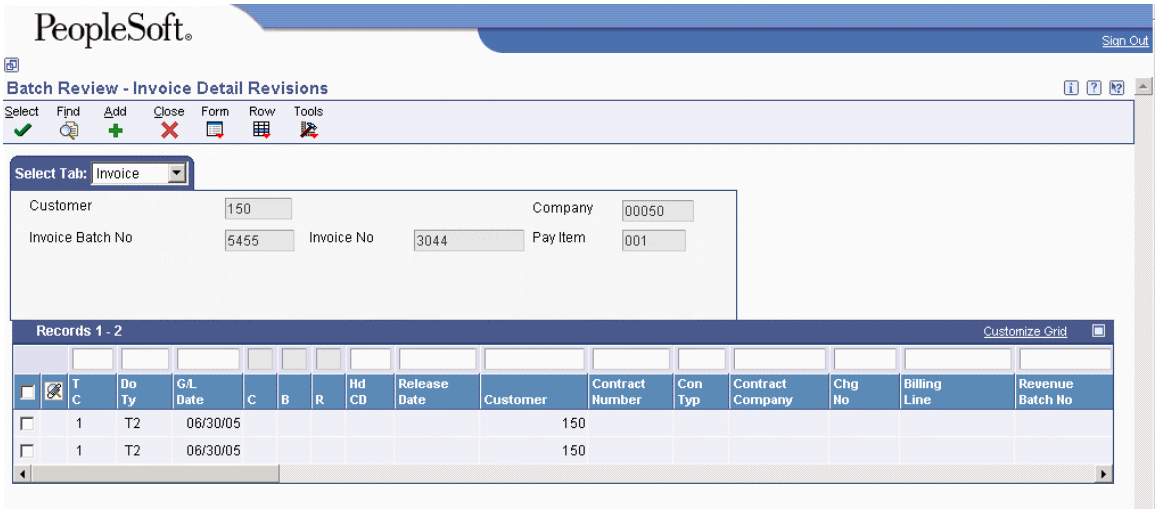
2. To review the invoices for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.



3. On Work With Invoices, review the following fields:
    - Invoice Number
    - G/L Date
    - Gross Amount
4. To review the details for an individual invoice, choose an invoice to review and click Select.



5. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, review the following fields:
    - Pay Itm
    - Gross Amount
    - Taxable Amount
    - Tax Amount
    - Non-Taxable Amount
6. To review the workfile transactions for a specific pay item, choose the pay item and choose Billing Details from the Row menu.



7. On Invoice Detail Revision, review the workfile transactions.

Processing Options for Batch Review (P48221)

Defaults Tab

These processing options let you specify the default batch type and generation type for batch review.

1. Batch Type for Invoice Processing

Note: For Contract Billing Revenue Processing the Batch Type is always a 3.

Use this processing option to specify whether the invoice batch is from the Service Billing system or the Contract Billing system. Valid values are:

3

Service Billing

4

Contract Billing

For Contract Billing revenue processing, the batch type is always 3.

2. Generation Type

Blank = Invoice Processing

1 = Invoice Processing

2 = Revenue Processing

3 = Voucher Processing

Use this processing option to enter the default generation type for batch review. The system assigns this generation type when creating an empty batch and controls the type of entries in the batch. Valid values are:

Blank

Use generation type 1 for invoice processing UDC 48/GT

Versions Tab

These processing options let you specify the versions to use of various programs that you can run from the Batch Review program

1. Invoice Print - R48504 (XJDE0001)

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for the Invoice Print program. If you leave this field blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

2. Journal Generation - R48131 (XJDE0001)

Use this processing option to identify the Journal Generation version. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

3. Journal Edit Register - R48300 (XJDE0001)

Use this processing option to enter the version to use for the Journal Edit Register program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

4. Create A/R Entries - R48199 (XJDE0001)

Use this processing option to enter the version to use for Create A/R Entries.

If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

5. Create G/L Entries - R48198 (XJDE0001)

Use this processing option to enter the version to use for Create G/L Entries.

If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

6. Create A/P Entries - R48197 (XJDE0001)

Use this processing option to specify which Create A/P Entries version to use.

If you do not specify a version, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Process Tab

This processing option lets you specify whether deleted invoices should be updated to the Deleted Invoices Audit Table (F48229).

1. Deleted Invoices Audit Trail Option

Use this processing option to control whether deleted invoices should be updated to the Deleted Invoices Audit table (F48229). Valid values are:

Blank

Do not update the Deleted Invoices Audit table (F48229).

1

Update the Deleted Invoices Audit table (F48229).

Revising Invoice Batch Header Information

You revise invoice batch header information to revise the batch status or current activity of an invoice batch. For example, you might need to do this if the Invoice Generation program (R48121) does not complete normally due to power failure. In this case, the current activity status prevents you from accessing the batch for further processing. A current activity status of 0 allows you to access the invoice batch for further processing.

▶ **To revise invoice batch header information**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review an individual invoice batch header, choose a batch to review or revise, and choose Batch Header from the Row menu.
3. On Batch Header Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Batch Status
   - Current Activity

Deleting Invoice Information

As you review invoice information, you might need to reduce or delete invoice information. You can delete invoice information at four levels: batch, invoice, pay item, or workfile transaction. For example, you might need to delete the entire batch of invoices if the wrong document type was assigned during invoice generation.

When you delete a batch of invoices, the system does the following:

- Deletes the record from the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011)
- Deletes transactions from the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) for the invoice batch
- Removes invoice information from the transactions in Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) for the invoice batch
- Deletes records from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) and the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911) for this invoice batch if invoice journal entries were created

When you delete an invoice from a batch of invoices, the system does the following:

- Reduces the batch total amount stored in table F48011 by the total amount of the invoice.
- Deletes the transactions for the invoice from table F4822
- Removes invoice information from the transactions in table F4812 for the invoice
- Resets the batch status of the record in table F48011 if invoice journal entries have been created. The batch status causes the system to rerun invoice journal entries.
- If you delete the last invoice in a batch, deletes the F48011 record.

When you delete an invoice pay item from an invoice, the system does the following:

- Reduces the batch total amount stored in the F48011 record by the total amount of the invoice pay item.
- Deletes the F4822 transactions for that pay item
- Removes invoice information from the F4812 transactions for that pay item.
- Resets the batch status of the F48011 record if invoice journals have been created. The batch status causes the system to rerun invoice journal entries.
- Deletes the invoice if you delete the last pay item in an invoice.

Considerations for Deleting a Batch of Invoices

You can delete invoice batches interactively, or you can submit the job to the server. The submit to server method is recommended if you are running the system on the Web.

When you use the submit-to-server method, the system calls the Batch Delete program (R48S900). If the deletion is successful, the Batch Delete program generates a report that indicates that the batch was deleted successfully. If the batch was not deleted successfully, the report indicates that the batch deletion failed or that the records being deleted are reserved by another user.

See Also

- *Adding Transactions to an Invoice* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about increasing the amount of an invoice

Removing a Workfile Transaction from an Invoice Pay Item

When you remove a workfile transaction that is attached to an invoice pay item, the system does the following:

- Reduces the batch total amount that is stored in the record in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011) by the total amount of the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).
- Reduces the invoice amount stored in the transaction in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) for that pay item by the total amount of the transactions in table F4812.
- Removes invoice information from the transactions in table F4812.
- Resets the batch status of the F48011 record if invoice journal entries have been created. The batch status causes the system to rerun invoice journal entries.
- Does not delete the pay item if you remove all of the F4812 transactions for a pay item.

► **To remove a workfile transaction from an invoice pay item**

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. Choose the batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose the invoice and click Select.
4. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, to delete a workfile transaction for a specific pay item, choose the pay item and choose Billing Details from the Row menu.
5. On Invoice Detail Revision, choose the workfile transaction to delete and choose Delete From Inv. from the Row menu.

Moving Invoices to a New Batch

In some situations, one or more invoices in a batch might not be approved, while the other invoices in the batch are approved. Waiting for all invoices to be approved might delay the batch. To prevent a delay and allow the approved invoices to be posted, you can remove the unapproved invoices from the batch and add them instead to a new batch that includes only the unapproved invoices.

Moving invoices to a new batch creates a new batch in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011) and updates amounts, the number of documents, and the batch status for both the original batch and the new batch.

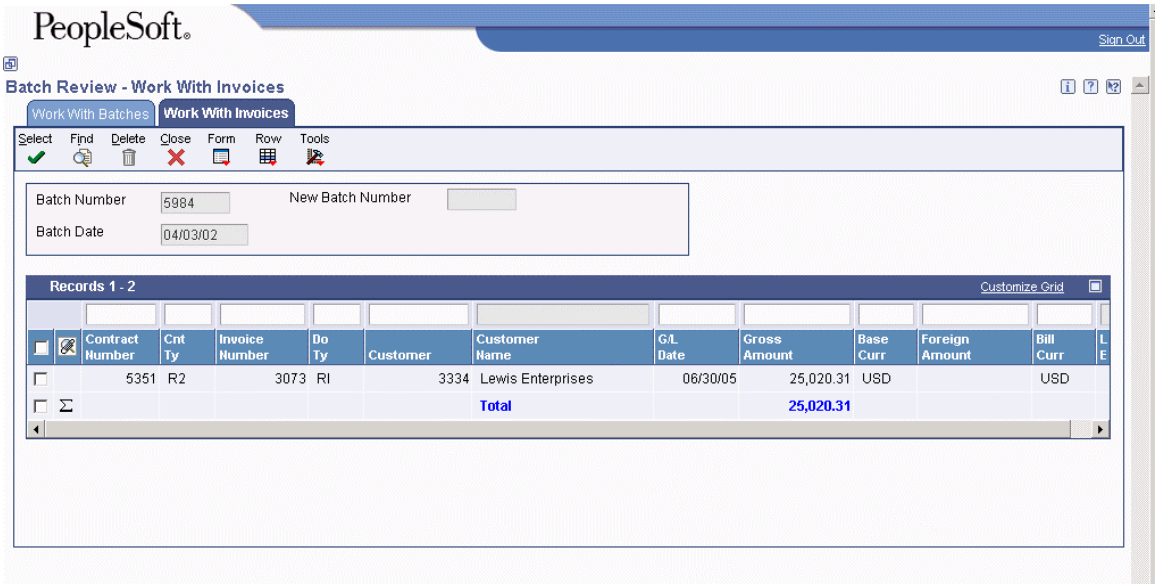
▶ To move invoices to a new batch

Use one of the following navigations:

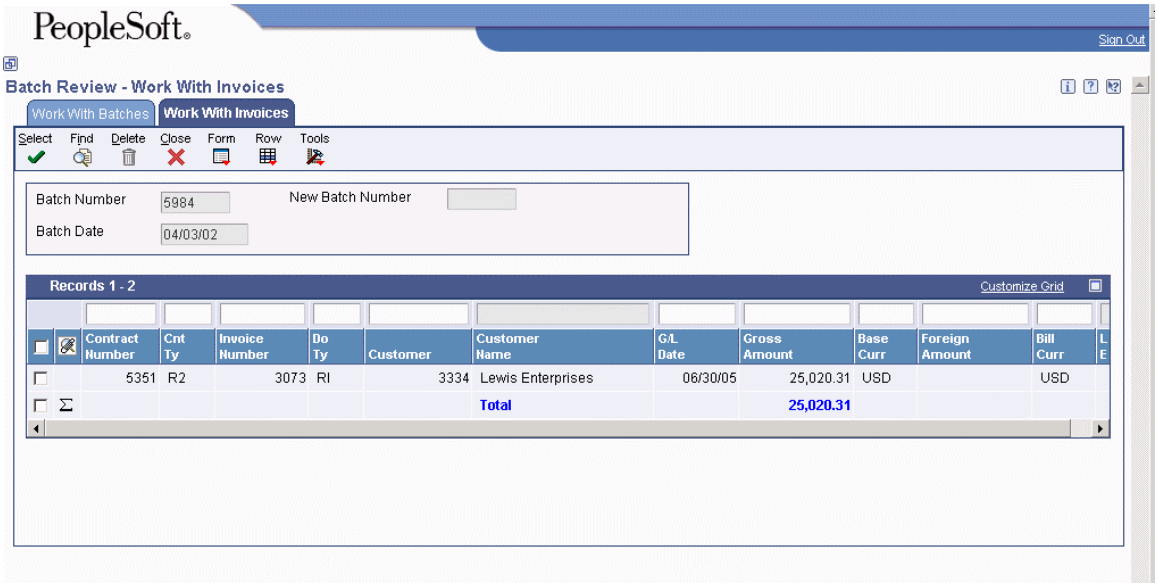
From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch that contains the invoice or invoices that you want to move.
2. Choose the batch and click Select.



3. On Work With Invoices, choose one or more invoices to move and choose Move Invoice from the Row menu.



The system displays the remaining invoices for the existing batch, omitting invoices that were moved. In the New Batch Number field in the header area, the system displays the batch number of the new batch that contains the moved invoices.

Creating Invoice Information Manually

You can manually generate invoices without running the Invoice Generation program (R48121). When you generate invoices manually, you can do the following:

- Create a new batch
- Create invoices that you want to include in a batch
- Add transactions from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) to individual invoices in a batch

For example, you might have an existing batch that includes invoices that you have already reviewed and revised. You can add another invoice to the batch manually without having to delete and regenerate the entire batch.

Note

When you create invoice information manually, the system does not adhere to any sequence and summarization rules that you defined for the invoice pay item level break logic. You manually control the sequence and summarization logic in the way that you manually create the pay items. You also cannot automatically run the Invoice Journal Generation or Create A/R Entries (R48199) programs when you create an invoice batch manually. You must call these processes from the Batch Review program (P48221).

► To create an invoice batch manually

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

On Work With Batches, choose Create Batch from the Form menu.

This step creates an empty batch for invoices.

► To create a new invoice in a batch

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, to create invoices manually for a specific batch, locate a batch, choose the batch and click Select.
2. On Work With Invoices, choose Create Invoice from the Form menu.
3. On Create Manual Invoice, complete the following fields:
   - Customer
   - A/R Company

4. Complete the following optional fields:

   - Bill From Date
   - Bill Through Date
   - G/L Date
   - Invoice Date
   - Document Type
   - Exchange Rate Date Basis

5. Click OK.

   The new invoice appears on the Work With Invoices form without a gross amount. You can then add billing detail workfile transactions to the invoice or release retainage.

Adding Transactions to an Invoice

The Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) might not contain all of the billable amounts that you entered during the accounting cycle. To account for this, you need to do the following:

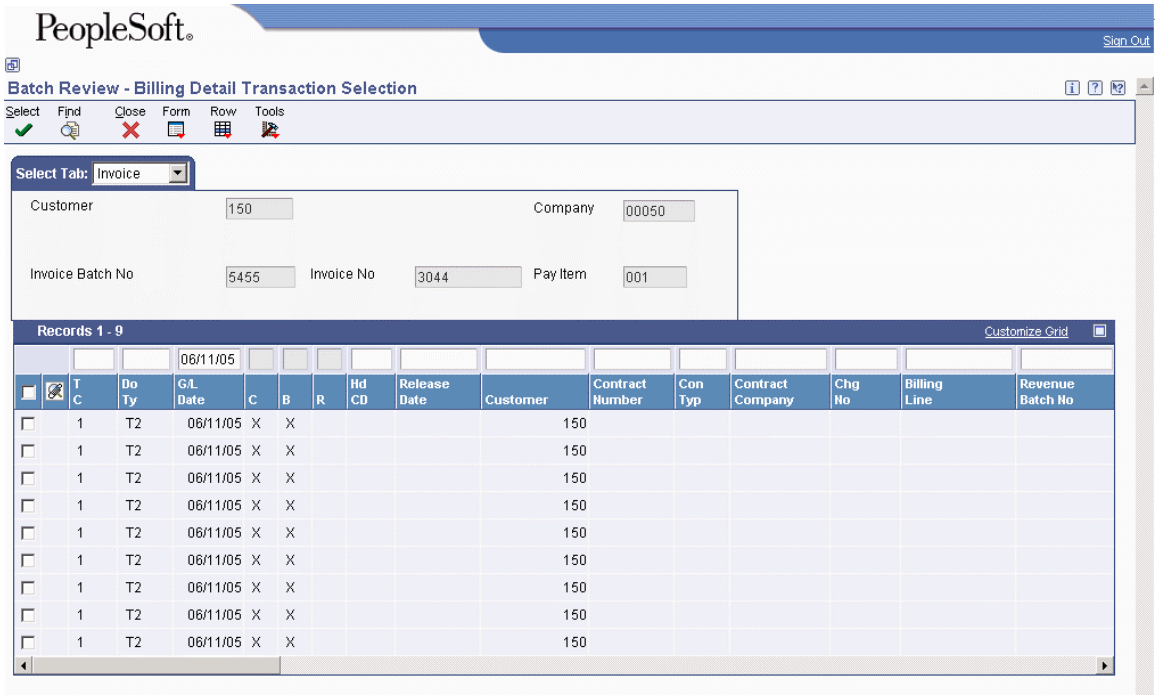
- Review the existing transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) that are not currently in an invoice batch
- Manually add transactions that exist in table F4812
- Manually add costs that exist in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and are not currently in table F4812, if necessary
- Manually add ad hoc costs or credits to the invoice, if necessary

You can add workfile transactions to a new invoice, an existing pay item in an invoice, or a new pay item.

► To add workfile transactions from the workfile

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review the invoices for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose the invoice to revise and click Select.
4. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, choose the pay item to which you want to attach the workfile transactions and choose Workfile Selection from the Row menu.



5. On Billing Detail Transaction Selection, choose one or more workfile transactions.
6. Choose Merge/Update Inv from the Row menu.

   The system merges the workfile transaction information into the invoice pay item.

Caution

The system prevents you from merging taxable and nontaxable workfile transactions into the same invoice pay item. If you merge workfile transactions into an invoice pay item, the workfile transactions must share the same tax explanation code and tax rate area. If you are using Vertex tax information, the workfile transactions must share the same geo code, product category code, and transaction type.

Note

A blank in the Tax Area field is a valid tax code that indicates that the pay item is nontaxable.

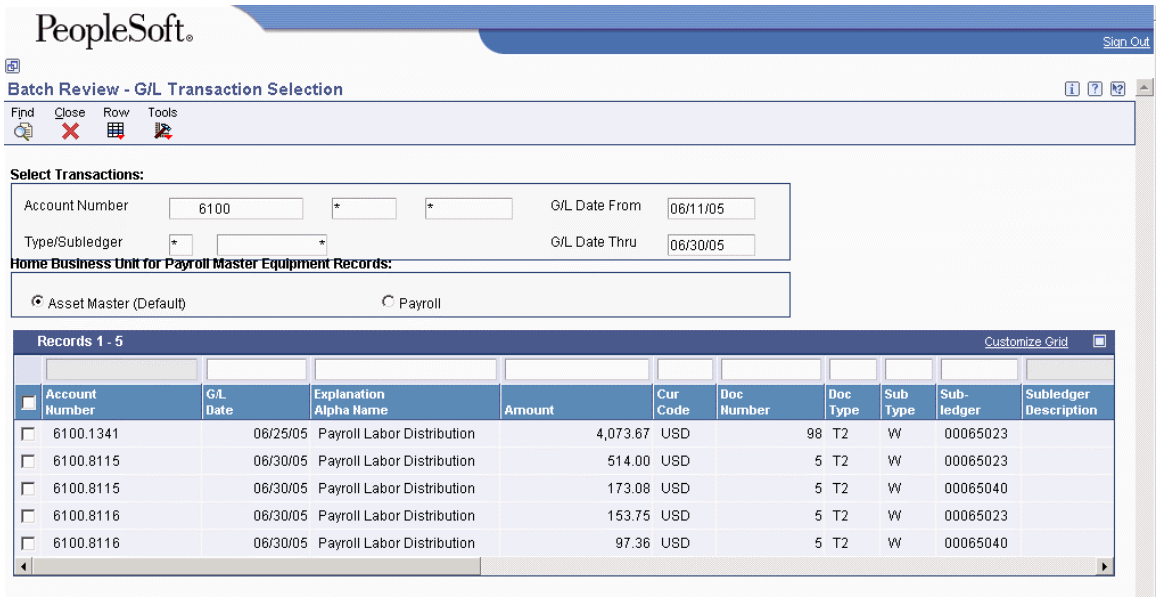
7. Click Close to return to Service Billing Invoice Entry.
8. To review the workfile transactions that you just merged into the invoice pay item, choose the invoice pay item and choose Billing Details from the Row Menu.

► To add existing G/L transactions

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review the invoices for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.

3. On Work With Invoices, choose the invoice to revise and click Select.
4. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, choose the pay item to which you want to add the workfile transactions and then choose Workfile Selection from the Row menu.
5. On Billing Detail Transaction Selection, choose G/L Selection from the Form menu.



6. To limit the list of account ledger transactions that appear on G/L Transaction Selection, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Account Number
   - G/L Date From
   - G/L Date Thru
   - Type/Subledger
7. To specify how to update the home business unit for payroll equipment workfile transactions, click either the Asset Master (Default) option or the Payroll option.
8. Choose the transaction and choose Select from the Row menu.

   The system creates a Billing Detail Workfile record for the G/L transaction.
9. On G/L Transaction Selection, click Close to return to Billing Detail Transaction Selection.
10. If you want to review the detail information for the workfile transaction that you just created, choose the workfile transaction and click Select.
11. On Billing Detail Transaction Selection, click Find, and then choose one or more workfile transactions.
12. Choose Merge/Update Inv from the Row menu.

    The system merges the workfile transaction information into the invoice pay item.

Caution

The system prevents you from merging taxable and nontaxable workfile transactions into the same invoice pay item. If you merge workfile transactions into an invoice pay item, the workfile transactions must share the same tax explanation code and tax rate area. If you are using Vertex tax information, the workfile transactions must share the same geo code, product category code, and transaction type.

Note

A blank in the Tax Area field is a valid tax code that indicates that the pay item is nontaxable.

13. Click Close to return to Service Billing Invoice Entry.
14. To review the workfile transactions that you just merged into the invoice pay item, choose the invoice pay item and choose Billing Details from the Row menu.

► To add ad hoc workfile transactions to an invoice

You can add transactions to an invoice on an as-needed basis. For example, you might want to add a workfile transaction to an invoice for services not represented in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Caution

If you add workfile transactions directly to the workfile, process the original billable source transaction through the normal accounting cycles, and then run the Workfile Generation program (R48120), the system creates a duplicate workfile transaction.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review the invoices for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose the invoice to revise and click Select.
4. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, choose the pay item to which you want to add the workfile transactions and choose Billing Details from the Row menu.
5. On Invoice Detail Revisions, click Add.
6. On Workfile Entry, complete the following fields:
   - G/L Date
   - Account No
7. Complete the following optional fields for the new workfile transaction.
   - Type/Subledger
   - Eligibility Code
   - Currency Code
   - Re-extend Option

8. Enter appropriate amounts in the following fields:
    - Units/Rate
    - Cost Amount
    - Discount %

Note

The system displays invoice fields, revenue fields, or both depending on how you have set the journal generation controls on the Service Billing Constants form (W48091A).

9. Enter appropriate invoice amounts in the following fields, if applicable:
    - Inv Rate Ovr/Cap
    - Mark Up %
    - Mark Up Amount
    - Taxable Amount
    - Total Invoice
10. Enter appropriate revenue amounts in the following fields, if applicable:
    - Rev Rate Ovr/Cap
    - Rev Mark Up %
    - Rev Mark Up Amt
    - Revenue Amount
11. Complete the following optional fields that further define your ad hoc workfile transaction:
    - Home BU
    - Job Type
    - Empl/Supp
    - Job Step
    - Explanation
    - Remark
12. Click OK.

    When you click OK, the system creates the workfile transaction and merges it into the invoice pay item.

13. On Invoice Detail Revision, click Close.
14. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, to review the workfile transactions that you just merged into the invoice pay item, choose the invoice pay item and choose Billing Details from the Row menu.

See Also

- *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about setting the Journal Generation Controls on the Service Billing Constants form

Creating Credit Memos

When a customer is overcharged and you want the customer's account to reflect the correction, you create a credit memo. Generally, a credit memo is assigned a document type RM. You manually create credit memos using the same steps that you use to manually create an invoice.

The system creates a credit memo automatically when a negative transaction is processed from the Account Ledger table (F0911).

You can add the credit memo to an existing batch or to a new batch header. You can also add existing workfile transactions or enter ad hoc workfile transactions to a credit memo. The workfile transactions must have negative amounts to correct the customer's account balance.

► To create a credit memo

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To create credit memos for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose Create Invoice from the Form menu.
4. On Create Manual Invoice, complete the following fields:
   - Customer
   - A/R Company
   - Document Type

   Note

   Enter RM as the document type. This value identifies this transaction as a credit memo in the Accounts Receivable ledger.

5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Bill From Date
   - Bill Through Date
   - G/L Date
   - Invoice Date
   - Exchange Rate Date Basis
6. Click OK.

   The new credit memo appears on the Work With Invoices form without a gross amount. You can then add existing workfile transactions or ad hoc workfile transactions. Process these workfile transactions with negative amounts.

See Also

- *Adding Transactions to an Invoice* in the *Service Billing Guide* for additional information about workfile and ad hoc transactions

Creating Preliminary Invoice Journal Entries

You complete the billing process by creating journal entries. You first create preliminary invoice journal entries by running the Journal Generation program (R48131). When you create the preliminary entries, the system produces the Journal Edit Register (R48300). You should carefully review this report to ensure that you do not create final invoice journal entries that create out-of-balance records in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

The system creates proof invoice journal entries for a selected invoice batch, and then summarizes the journal entries. When you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199), the system uses the summarized journal entries to create the transactions in table F0911 for invoice journal entries.

The system uses the A/R and G/L functional servers to edit the summarized journal entries. The invoice summary transactions are temporarily added to the summarized journal entries in the Summarized Journal Workfile table F48S911 to ensure balanced accounting entries.

Caution

The Journal Generation program is a batch program. The invoice batch is processed as a unit. When the system detects one or more errors, it sets the invoice batch to an error status. You must correct the error condition and rerun the Journal Generation program. You can run the Journal Generation program as many times as necessary until all errors are corrected.

When you create journal entries for invoices, the system performs the following actions:

- Updates the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011). The current activity field is set to 3, which indicates that journal generation is in progress.
- Clears the entries from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) and the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911) for this invoice batch, including any previously created revenue transactions. This step allows you to rerun the Journal Generation program as many times as necessary without performing a batch delete.
- Uses the invoice batch number to select data. The workfile transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) are processed using the billing AAIs to create detail journal entries in table F48S910.
- Summarizes the entries in table F48S910 and stores them in table F48S911. The system uses these entries to create entries in table F0911 when you run the Create A/R Entries program.
- Updates the table F48S911 with invoice information from the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822). These entries are temporary and stay in table F48S911 only long enough to be edited and to print balanced accounting entries on the Journal Edit Register. The entries from table F4822 are used to create entries in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) when you run the Create A/R Entries program.
- Creates an associated G/L batch to store general journal entries for any revenue or cost reallocations that might be associated with the invoice journal entries.
- Edits the accounting entries that are stored in table F48S911, using the interactive versions for the A/R and G/L master business functions.
- Prints the Journal Edit Register so that you can review the accounting entries for this batch.

Note

If you are using draft and final invoice numbering, the system uses the draft document types and draft invoice numbers to create preliminary invoice journal entries. The draft document types and draft invoice numbers are listed on the Journal Edit Register.

- Removes the temporary invoice entries from table F48S911.
- Updates table F48011 with the amount and number of documents. It also updates the batch status and sets the current activity to 0 to allow additional processes to be performed for this batch.
- Prints a report that lists any errors that occurred during processing.

See Also

- *Working with Billing AAIs* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about how workfile transactions are processed using the billing AAIs to create detail journal entries
- *Generating Preliminary G/L Journal Entries* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about how the system creates journal entries during revenue recognition

► To create preliminary invoice journal entries

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To create preliminary invoice journal entries for a specific batch, choose the batch and then choose Journal Generation from the Row menu.

   If you have set up the billing constants to automatically display the Date Override Window, then enter the override G/L date and invoice date to assign to the invoices and the invoice journal entries.
3. Click OK.

Processing Options for Journal Generation (R48131)

Defaults Tab

This processing option lets you specify the source of the description that is assigned to the journal entry.

1. Journal Description

Use this processing option to specify the description assigned to the journal entry. Valid values are:

Blank

Use the description from the Account Master file.

1

Use the description from the AAI table description.

2

Use the description associated with the subledger value.

Versions Tab

These processing options let you specify the versions of various programs that are called by the Journal Generation program (R48131).

1. Journal Edit Register (R48300)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the Journal Edit Register for journal batch processing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

2. G/L Journal Generation Version (R48132)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the Revenue Journal Generation for general journal batch processing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Revising Override Dates

The system allows you to generate invoices independently of creating final journal entries. You assign the invoice and G/L date at the time that you generate invoices. You can revise the G/L date, the invoice date, or both prior to creating final journal entries.

You use this function when the amount of time between the original date assignments during invoice generation and the creation of final journal entries could cause a misrepresentation of aging information in the accounts receivable ledger.

Note

You can revise override dates only for invoice batches, not for revenue batches.

You use a billing constant to specify when the system displays the Date Override Window when you run the Journal Generation program (R48131). You can set the constant so that the system does one of the following:

- Always displays the window
- Displays the window only when you choose Override Date
- Never displays the window

  The date that the system displays in the Date Override Window is always the current system date.

► **To revise override dates**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To revise the invoice or G/L date that was originally assigned to the invoices in a batch, choose the batch and then choose Date Override from the Row menu.
3. On Date Override Window, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Invoice/Voucher Date Override
   - G/L Date Override

Reviewing Preliminary Invoice Journal Entries

When the system creates preliminary accounts receivable and general ledger entries, you can review the batch status to determine whether the entries were generated with errors. To verify the information for the general ledger journal before you create the final accounts receivable and general ledger entries, you can review the Journal Edit Register report (R48300). This report shows journal entries summarized by general ledger date, document type, document number, business unit, object, subsidiary, and subledger.

You can also run the Journal Edit Register report to print additional copies of the journal register after you have created preliminary general ledger entries.

When you find errors on the reports, you do not always need to delete the batch and regenerate the invoices. After you identify the errors, you can correct them and run the Journal Generation program (R48131) again. Common errors include the following:

- Incorrect dates or invalid accounts related to the general ledger

  Note

  When the company number is blank on the Journal Edit Register report (R48300), the account is not set up in the Account Master table (F0901). When a # sign precedes the account number, the account number is not set up in the model chart of accounts.

- Incorrect major or minor keys or invalid accounts related to the rules that you define in billing AAIs

See Also

- *Creating a Model Chart of Accounts* in the *General Accounting Guide*

► To review preliminary invoice journal entries

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To print the Journal Edit Register for the invoices in a specific batch, choose the batch and then choose Journal Edit Reg from the Row menu.

Processing Options for Journal Edit Register (R48300)

Versions Tab

These processing options let you specify the versions of the master business functions to use.

1. A/R Master Business Function (P03B0011)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the A/R Master Business Function for A/R processing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. G/L Master Business Function (P0900049)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the G/L Master Business Function for G/L processing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. A/P Master Business Function (P0400047)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the A/P Master Business Function for A/P processing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Creating Final Invoice Journal Entries

The system creates final invoice journal entries when you run Create A/R Entries (R48199) to process your invoice information and transfer it from the Service Billing system to the Accounts Receivable and General Accounting systems. The system creates the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) and Account Ledger table (F0911) transactions from the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) and Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911), respectively. The billing system uses the A/R functional server and G/L functional server to validate all accounting information.

Cautions

1. Create A/R Entries is a batch program. The invoice batch is processed as a unit. If one or more errors are detected, no invoices are created in the Accounts Receivable and General Accounting systems, and the billing system sets the invoice batch to an error status. You must correct the error conditions and then rerun the Create A/R Entries program. Depending on the error, you might need to rerun the Journal Generation program (R48131) before you rerun Create A/R Entries. You can run Create A/R Entries as many times as necessary to correct all errors so that invoice information can be transferred to the Accounts Receivable and General Accounting systems.

2. Create A/R Entries writes the invoice information to the A/R and G/L systems. You must run the Post Invoices to G/L program (R09801) to post the transactions, create automatic offsets, and update the posted codes and batch status. You post the transactions automatically by specifying a version of the Post Invoices to G/L program in the processing options of the Create A/R Entries program, or you can post the transactions manually.

You can post invoice batches, G/L batches, or both, by specifying a version of the Post Invoices to G/L program and a batch status for each type of batch in the processing options of the Create A/R Entries program.

During the Create A/R process, the system runs the Journal Generation program if the batch is in error or if the proof journals have not been created.

If no errors are detected, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates a record in the Batch Control Records table (F0011) in the General Accounting system, using the batch number assigned in the billing system. The amount of the batch and the number of documents are also passed to the new record in table F0011.
- Writes transactions in table F0911 using entries from table F48S911.
- Writes the transactions in table F03B11 using entries in table F4822.

Note

If you are using draft and final invoice numbering, the system assigns the final document types and final invoice numbers to the invoices and journal entries in table F0911 and table F03B11.

- For Contract Billing only, updates revenue records to the Contract Revenue Summary table (F5280) using the Contract Revenue Summary Work File table (F5280W).
- Writes records in the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) using the transactions from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) for this invoice batch.
- Deletes transactions from table F4812 for this invoice batch.
- Updates table F4822 to indicate that the invoice has been transferred to the Accounts Receivable system.
- Writes invoice information to the Invoice Summary Access table (F48520) if the Invoice Summary Access Control option in the billing constants is turned on.
- Writes transactions in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) using the Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618) if the Journal Reclassification Control option in the billing constants is turned on and a payroll reclassification was detected during invoice journal generation.

Note

The Create A/R Entries program supports multicurrency time accounting.

- Uses journal entries from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) to write a record in the G/L Link table (F48S912).
- Deletes the transactions for this invoice batch in table F48S910.
- Deletes the transactions for this invoice batch in the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911).
- Deletes the transactions for this invoice batch in table F48S0618.
- For Contract Billing only, deletes the revenue summary information for this invoice batch in the Contract Revenue Summary Work File table (F5280W).
- Deletes this invoice batch from the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011).

  If errors are detected, the system deletes the record created in the Batch Control Records table (F0011) and sets the batch header record in table F48011 to an error status.

- Produces a report that includes only headings. No errors are printed on the report. Refer to the Journal Edit Register report (R48300) or the Work Center for detailed information.

See Also

- *Creating Preliminary Invoice Journal Entries* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about the Journal Generation program (R48131)

► To create final invoice journal entries

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To create final invoice journal entries for a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Create A/R from the Row menu.

   If you have set the billing constants to automatically display the Date Override Window, then enter the override G/L date and invoice date to assign to the invoices and the invoice journal entries.

3. Click OK.

Processing Options for Create A/R Entries (R48199)

Default Tab

These processing options let you specify the pay status and due date for retainage records.

1. Retainage Pay Status

Use this processing to assign a pay status to retainage records. Valid values are stored in UDC 00/PS. Leave this processing option blank to use status H (Held/Pending Approval) to hold the retainage.

2. Retainage Due Date

Use this processing to assign a due date for retainage records. Leave this processing option blank to use the last day of the century to derive the due date. The century year is identified as the allowed value in the data item Century Cutoff Year (DCYR).

Versions Tab

These processing options let you specify the versions of programs that are called by the Create A/R Entries program (R48199).

1. Invoice Journal Generation Version (R48131)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Journal Generation program (R48131) for journal batch processing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

2. A/R Batch Draft Version (R03B671)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the A/R Batch Draft Creation program (R03B671) for prepayment processing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system use version XJDE0007.

3. Journal Edit Register Version (R48300)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Journal Edit Register program (R48300) to run. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

4. Automatic G/L Post Version - Invoice Batch (R09801)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801) to use for automatic posting of the invoice batch. If you leave this processing option blank, the invoice batch is not automatically posted to the general ledger. You can post it later using the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801).

5. Automatic G/L Post Version - G/L Batch (R09801)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801) to use for automatic posting of the G/L Batch. If you leave this processing option blank, the G/L batch is not automatically posted to the general ledger. You can post it later using the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801).

Batch Approval Tab

These processing options let you override the Manager Approval of Input setting in the Accounts Receivable Constants and General Accounting Constants so that the Create A/R Entries program (R48199) can automatically approve and post A/R entries.

1. Invoice Batch Approval

Use this processing option to specify the batch status to apply to invoice batches that are created through this batch process. Valid values are:

Blank

Set the batch status according to the Accounts Receivable constant.

1

Set the batch status to approved, regardless of the Accounts Receivable constant.

2. G/L Batch Approval

Use this processing option to specify the batch status to apply to G/L batches that are created through this batch process. Valid values are:

Blank

Set the batch status according to the General Accounting constant.

1

Set the batch status to approved, regardless of the General Accounting constant.

Posting Invoice Batches and Associated G/L Batches

After you create the final invoice journal entries, you complete the overall billing process by reviewing, approving, and posting the final invoice journal entries to the Account Ledger table (F0911).

The system performs the following tasks during the post process:

- Selects the data to post
- Validates information and processes errors
- Creates automatic offsets
- Posts transactions
- Updates the posted codes and batch status

When you post a batch of invoices, the system creates the automatic entries for offsets to the general ledger for the receivables account. The system typically debits an A/R trade account and credits a revenue account.

If the system created an associated G/L batch when it creates the final invoice journal entries, you also need to post the associated G/L batch.

When you post an associated batch of journal entries, the system creates the automatic offsetting entries and updates the entries in table F0911 to indicate that they are posted.

You use the Invoice Journal Review (P0011) and the Post Invoices to G/L (R09801) programs to review and post invoice journal entries. These are the same programs that you use in the General Accounting system.

You can run the post program either by choosing Post Invoices to G/L from the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21) or by choosing Invoice Journal Review from the Invoice Processing menu and then choosing Post by Batch from the Row menu on the Work with Batches form.

The method that you choose depends on the method of posting that you want to use. If you post using the Post Invoices to G/L program, you can accomplish the following:

- Post all approved batches
- Post using manual data selection

If you post from the Invoice Journal Review program, you can accomplish the following:

- Post using automated data selection
- Post using automated data selection and a subsystem

  These features are available from the Invoice Journal Review program only.

See Also

- *The Financial Post Process* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for additional information
- *Journal Entry Processing* in the *General Accounting Guide* for additional information about reviewing and posting journal entries

Printing Invoices

You use the Invoice Print program (R48504) to print invoices for your customer. You use this program to print draft or final invoices. When these invoices are printed determines the draft or final status. Invoices printed before you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199) are considered draft invoices. Invoices printed after you run the Create A/R Entries program are considered final invoices.

You print draft invoices to allow your project or account manager to verify the accuracy of invoice information prior to mailing it to a customer. This draft invoice information is retrieved from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). If errors are detected, you can make corrections to the invoice, usually without having to delete the entire batch of invoices.

You print final invoices to send to a customer for goods or services rendered. Printing final invoices retrieves invoice information from the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H). You can also use this process to reprint invoices, as necessary.

We recommend that you print your final invoices after you create the A/R journal entries and post the invoice batch to the general ledger. Printing invoices after A/R information has been processed ensures that the information that appears on the invoice matches the invoice information that appears in the A/R ledger.

Caution

If you print final invoices before you create the A/R journal entries and post the invoice batch to the general ledger, you might inadvertently modify the invoice information after you print it and mail it to the customer.

You can use the following processes to print invoices for your customers:

Automatically You can print invoices for your customers as you generate invoices. Use this method to print invoices in a batch during invoice generation.

Manually You can print invoices after you generate them. When you use this method, you can perform the following tasks:

- Print invoices from any existing batch
- Reprint batches that include revised invoices
- Print invoices that have completed the billing process and have workfile transactions in history

Printing Invoices Automatically

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Invoice Generation.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Invoice Generation.

You can print invoices as you generate them. For example, you might want to print draft invoices for review by project managers. All invoices in the batch are printed using the version of the Invoice Print program (R48504) that you specify in the processing options.

Prerequisites

- Generate workfile transactions. See *Generating the Workfile* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define G/L offset and retainage information. See *Defining G/L Offset and Retainage Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define the sequence and summarization for the invoice information. See *Defining Sequence and Summarization Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define invoice versions if you want to print the invoices during the workfile generation. See *Setting Up the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Complete the Invoice Print Version (R48504) processing option of the Invoice Generation program (R48121). See *Processing Options for Invoice Generation (R48121)* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

Printing Invoices Manually

After you generate invoice batches, you can print the invoices. You can use the following methods to control the invoice version that the system uses to print the invoices:

- Processing options for the Invoice Print program (R48504)
- The Invoice Format Version field on the Service Billing Invoice Entry form
- The Key Type and Table Key fields on the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference table (F48S58)

For the Invoice Print program, you can complete either the Invoice Format Name processing option or all of the following three processing options:

- Invoice Version UBE
- Invoice Version
- Invoice Workfile Detail Selection

If you complete either processing option combination, the system uses the values that you enter in the processing options to retrieve the format and format code from table F48S58.

If you do not complete either processing option combination, the system uses the value in the Invoice Format Code field on the Service Billing Invoice Entry form to retrieve the format and format code from table F48S58.

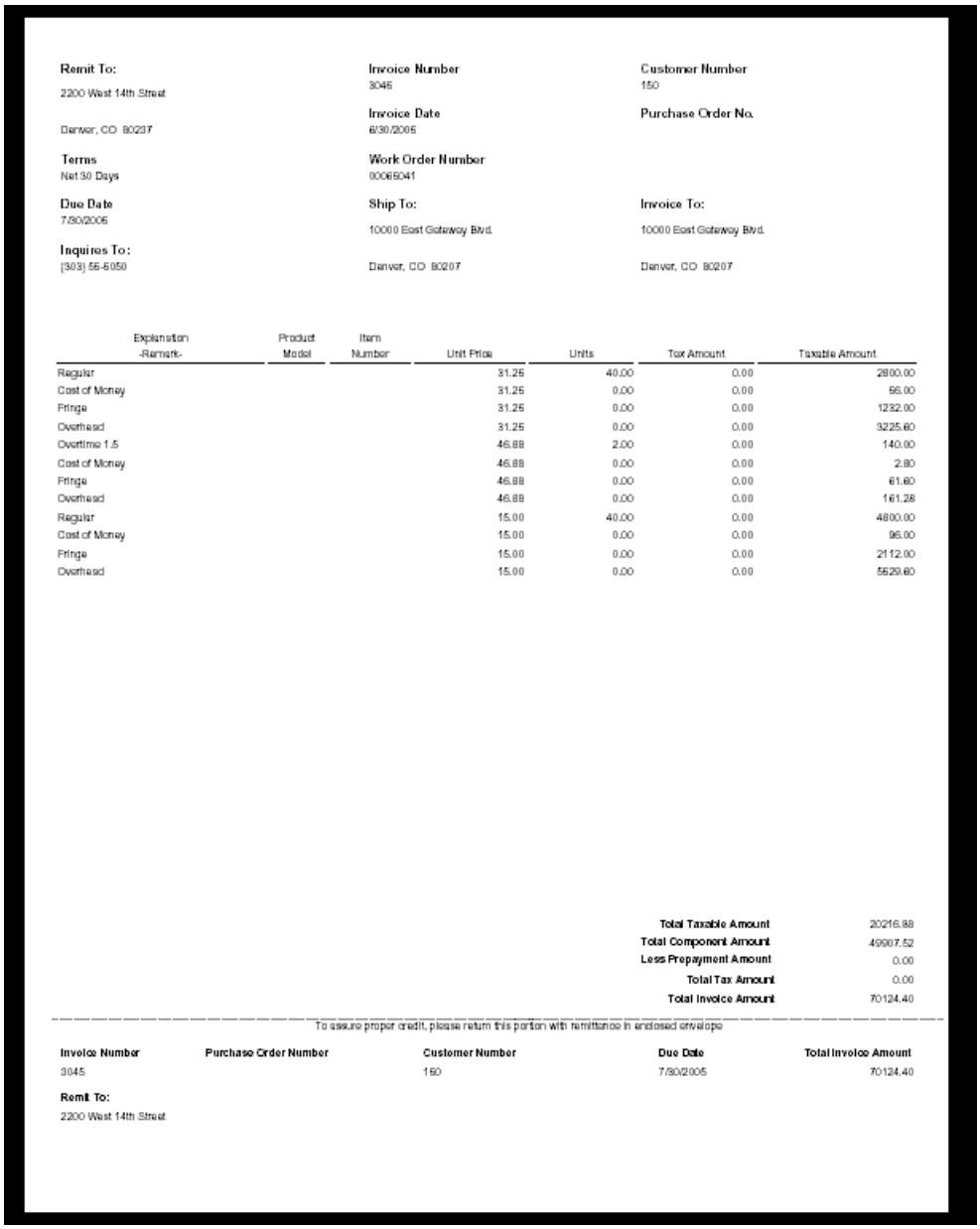
If you do not complete either processing option combination, and you leave the Invoice Format Code field blank, the system uses the key type and table key combination that you set up using the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference program (P48S58). The system uses the following hierarchy of fields from the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) to search for versions:

- Work order number
- Work order class
- Contract number
- Parent contract number
- Customer

- Job or business unit
- Job class
- Company number

You can print selected invoices rather than an entire batch. To do this, use the data selection for the version of the Invoice Print program that you specify during the printing process. For example, you can limit the print selection to a business unit or an invoice number.

The following example shows an invoice printed with version XJDE0002 of the Invoice Print with Smart Fields program (R48507):



Remit To:
2200 West 14th Street

Denver, CO 80237

Terms
Net 30 Days

Due Date
7/30/2005

Inquires To:
(303) 55-5050

Invoice Number
3045

Invoice Date
6/30/2005

Work Order Number
00065041

Ship To:
10000 East Gateway Blvd.

Denver, CO 80207

Customer Number
150

Purchase Order No.

Invoice To:
10000 East Gateway Blvd.

Denver, CO 80207

Explanation -Remark-	Product Model	Item Number	Unit Price	Units	Tax Amount	Taxable Amount
Regular			31.25	40.00	0.00	2800.00
Cost of Money			31.25	0.00	0.00	56.00
Fringe			31.25	0.00	0.00	1232.00
Overhead			31.25	0.00	0.00	3225.60
Overtime 1.5			46.88	2.00	0.00	140.00
Cost of Money			46.88	0.00	0.00	2.80
Fringe			46.88	0.00	0.00	61.60
Overhead			46.88	0.00	0.00	161.28
Regular			15.00	40.00	0.00	4800.00
Cost of Money			15.00	0.00	0.00	96.00
Fringe			15.00	0.00	0.00	2112.00
Overhead			15.00	0.00	0.00	5529.60

Total Taxable Amount	20216.88
Total Component Amount	49907.52
Less Prepayment Amount	0.00
Total Tax Amount	0.00
Total Invoice Amount	70124.40

To assure proper credit, please return this portion with remittance in enclosed envelope

Invoice Number	Purchase Order Number	Customer Number	Due Date	Total Invoice Amount
3045		150	7/30/2005	70124.40

Remit To:
2200 West 14th Street

Prerequisites

- Generate workfile transactions. See *Generating the Workfile* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Define invoice versions. See *Setting Up the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

► To assign an override invoice print version

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review the invoices for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose the invoice to revise and click Select.
4. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, complete the following field to define an invoice print version:
   - Invoice Format Version
5. Click OK.

► To print a batch of invoices

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To print the invoices for a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Invoice Print from the Row menu.

Processing Options for Invoice Print (R48504)

Select Tab

These processing options let you specify whether to print invoices in draft or final format and whether to include specific types of billing line items.

1. Invoice Format Type (Required)

Use this processing option to specify the invoice format type that the system uses to retrieve the invoice version UBE and the invoice version.

2. Include zero amount billing line items

Use this processing option to specify whether billing line items with zero amounts are included on the printed invoice. Valid values are:

Blank or 0

Zero amount billing line items are included.

1

Zero amount billing line items are not included.

3. Include retainage release line items

Use this processing option to specify whether billing line items for which retainage has been released are included on the printed invoice. Valid values are:

Blank

Retainage release line items are not included.

1

Retainage release line items are included.

Print Tab

These processing options let you specify the program number and version of the invoice print program to use. You can also override the invoice format name.

Note

The Invoice Version UBE, Invoice Version, and Invoice Workfile Detail Selection processing options are used in combination with each other. If you complete one of these processing options, you must complete all three. Alternatively, you can complete only the Invoice Format Name processing option.

1. Invoice Version UBE

Use this processing option to specify an invoice print UBE to be used instead of the invoice version set up in the Invoice Print Cross Reference Table (F48S58). Valid values are:

R48506

Invoice Print UBE

R48507

Invoice Print with Smart Field

Note: If you specify an invoice print UBE in this processing option, you must also enter a valid version for that UBE in the Invoice Version processing option.

2. Invoice Version

Use this processing option to specify the version of the invoice print UBE specified in the Invoice Version UBE processing option to be used instead of the invoice version set up in the Invoice Print Cross-Reference table (P4858). Complete this processing option only if you also complete the Invoice Version UBE processing option.

AND

3. Invoice Workfile Detail Selection

Use this processing option to specify which workfile or workfile history records are processed as individual line items during invoice printing. Valid values are:

Blank

Include base, burden, and component records

1

Include base records only

2

Include base and burden records only

3

Include base and component records only

OR

4. Invoice Format Name

Use this processing option to override the invoice format name set up in the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference table (F48S58) or retrieved from the Contract Master table (F5201).

Currency Tab

This processing option lets you specify which currency the system uses to print the monetary amounts on an invoice.

1. Currency

Use this processing option to control in which currency the system prints the monetary amounts on an invoice. Valid values are:

Blank

Use the currency of the invoice to determine in which currency to print monetary amounts.

0

Print the monetary amounts in the domestic currency.

1

Print the monetary amounts in the foreign currency.

Note: This value affects only monetary amounts printed using the 'Retrieve Amounts' Smart Field.

Working with Invoice History

After you create the A/R and G/L entries for your billings, the system moves the workfile transactions that have completed the billing process into the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H). You can work with final invoices to access these transactions.

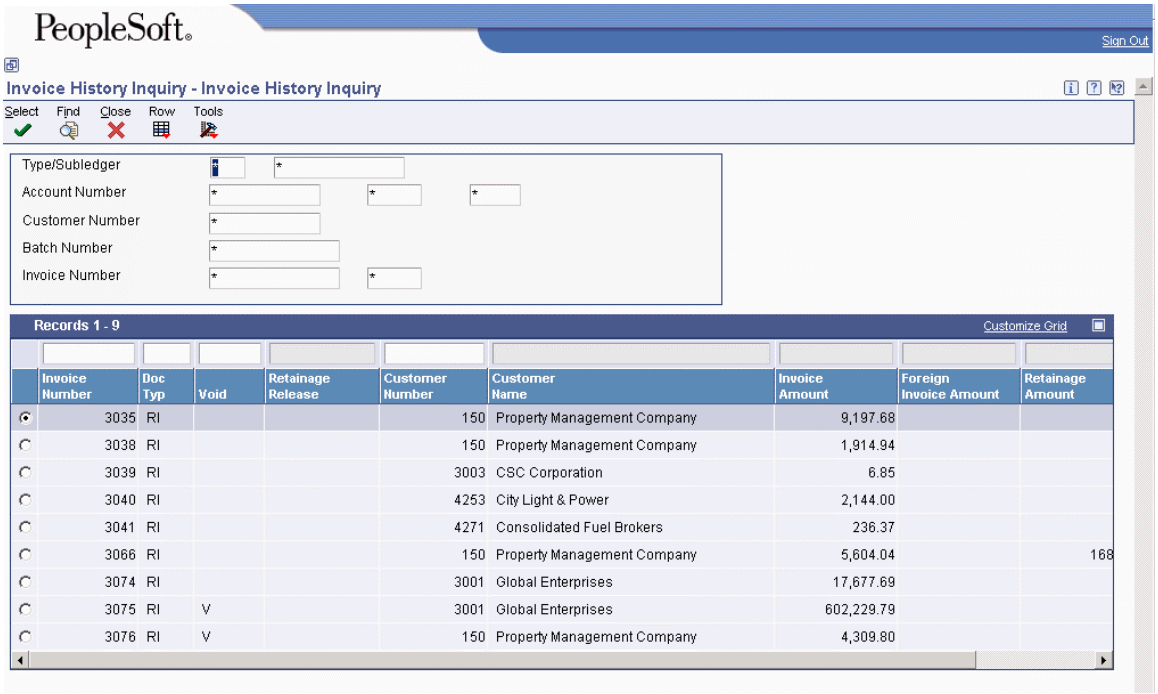
When you work with final invoices, you can review the invoices as needed. You can reprint invoices using the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). You can also void final invoices. When you void a final invoice, the billing transactions that were included on the invoice return to the active table F4812 with a status of not billed. You can then either reprocess these unbilled transactions or change them to a status of nonbillable if revenue has not been recognized.

Reviewing the Billing History for Transactions

When you access the invoice history, the system displays the invoice number first. This is particularly helpful when you need to review the billing information for a specific customer. When the associated invoice has not been voided, you can also review the billing detail history for transactions.

► To review the billing history for transactions

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Invoice History Inquiry.



1. On Invoice History Inquiry, to locate invoices, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Subledger
   - Account Number
   - Customer Number
   - Batch Number
   - Invoice Number
2. Choose the invoice and click Select.

Note

Invoices that appear on the Invoice History Inquiry form with R in the Retainage Release Only field do not have amounts or billing detail history.

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3. On Work with Detail History, review the information.

Printing Invoices from History

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Invoice Print.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G5221), choose Invoice Print.

The system moves the workfile transactions that have completed the billing process into the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H). You can access these transactions from history and reprint invoices using the Invoice Print report (R48504). For example, if an invoice gets lost in the mail, but you have already completed the billing process, you can print the invoice from history.

Caution

The system does not store a copy of the printed invoice. If you change the version that is associated with the invoice, the reprinted invoice will not look the same as the invoice that you previously printed.

See Also

- *Reviewing the Billing History for Transactions* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about reviewing the billing information for a specific customer

Voiding a Final Invoice

After you create final invoice journal entries, you can void invoices. When you void an invoice, the workfile transactions that were included on the invoice return to the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) with a status of not billed. You can then reprocess these transactions or change them to a nonbillable status.

Note

Non-T&M workfile transactions are not reset.

Caution

If you have applied unposted cash receipts to a posted invoice, you must void or reverse the receipts before you void the posted invoice. If you have applied posted cash receipts to a posted invoice, you must void the cash receipts and post the voids to the general ledger before you void the posted invoice.

When you void an invoice, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates credit information in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11)
- Creates credit information in the Account Ledger table (F0911)
- Updates batch header information in the Batch Control Records table (F0011)
- Updates void invoice information in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822)
- Updates void invoice information in the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H)
- Copies the voided workfile transactions in table F4812H tale to table F4812 for further processing.

  Note

  For Contract Billing only, if the Journal Generation Control option in the billing constants is set to Inv/Rev with Reconciliation (4), the system copies nontime and material revenue records, as well as time and material records, to table F4812.

- For Service Billing only, resets retainage amounts that were withheld for the invoice.

Caution

You must use the void process in the billing system if you created the invoice in that system. If you void the invoice in the Accounts Receivable system, the system does not update the applicable billing tables.

When you void an unposted invoice, the system deletes the accounts receivable and general ledger records without creating an audit trail for the accounts receivable and general ledger transactions and the invoice number.

When you void a posted invoice, the system creates adjusting accounts receivable and general ledger entries to reverse the original entries and changes the accounts receivable batch status to Pending or Approved. You must post these adjusting entries for the batch number that the system displays in the Invoice Void Window.

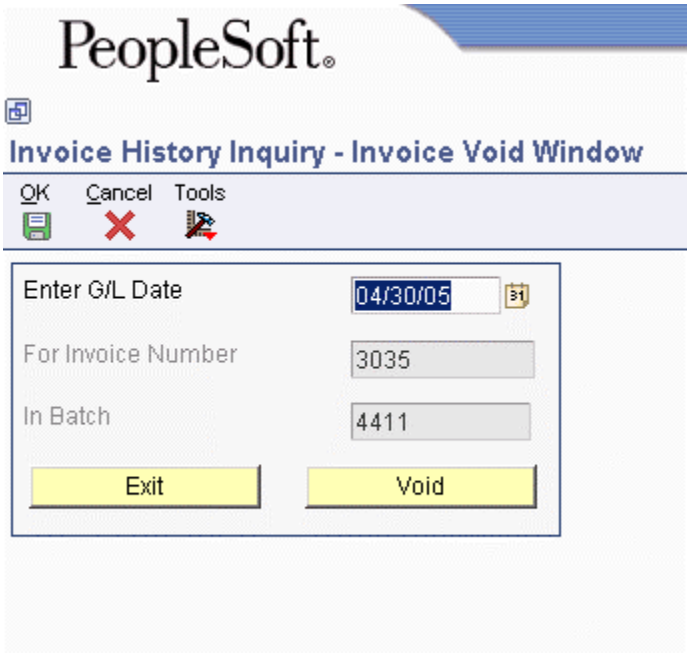
See Also

- *Batch Maintenance* in the *General Accounting Guide* for more information about deleting batch headers

▶ To void a final invoice without retainage

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Invoice History Inquiry.

1. On Invoice History Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate an invoice.
2. Choose the invoice to void and choose Void from the Row menu.



3. On Invoice Void Window, complete the following optional field:
    - Enter G/L Date
4. Click the Void button.

On the Invoice History Inquiry form, the system places a V in the Void field for the invoice.

► To void a final invoice with released retainage

When you void a final invoice with released retainage, you must also void the retainage release invoice that you created to release the retainage.

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Invoice History Inquiry.

1. On Invoice History Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate an invoice.
2. Choose the invoice with the retainage that you want to void, and then choose Void from the Row menu.
3. On Invoice Void Window, complete the following optional field:
    - Enter G/L Date
4. Click the Void button.

    The system enters a V in the Void field on the Invoice History Inquiry form for the invoice with retainage.

5. Choose the retainage release invoice that you want to void, and then choose Void from the Row menu.

    The system displays an R in the Retainage Release field on the Invoice History Inquiry form for the retainage release invoice.

6. On Invoice Void Window, complete the following optional field:
    - Enter G/L Date
7. Click the Void button.

    The system enters a V in the Void field on the Invoice History Inquiry form for the retainage release invoice.

Note

Invoices that appear on the Invoice History Inquiry form with R in the Retainage Release Only field do not have amounts or billing detail history.

If you create only one retainage release invoice that releases the retainage for multiple invoices, and then void one of those invoices, you must also void the retainage release invoice. Then, you must release the retainage again for the invoices that you did not void.

Processing Retainage

Retainage is a percentage of the invoice amount that your company is paid after work is complete. For example, you can have a 10 percent retainage withheld on the invoices to a customer. You release retainage when the work is completed and the customer authorizes the payment of the amount of the invoice that was withheld.

You define the retainage calculation and accounting rules on the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128). When you run the Invoice Generation program (R48121), the system uses these rules to calculate retainage and assign the retainage offset. You can review and revise the system-calculated retainage and the retainage offset using the Service Billing Invoice Entry form.

Recalculating Retainage

When you enter a retainage amount or percentage for an invoice amount, the system calculates the retainage and updates the pay item with the retainage amount. You might need to recalculate retainage for any of the following reasons:

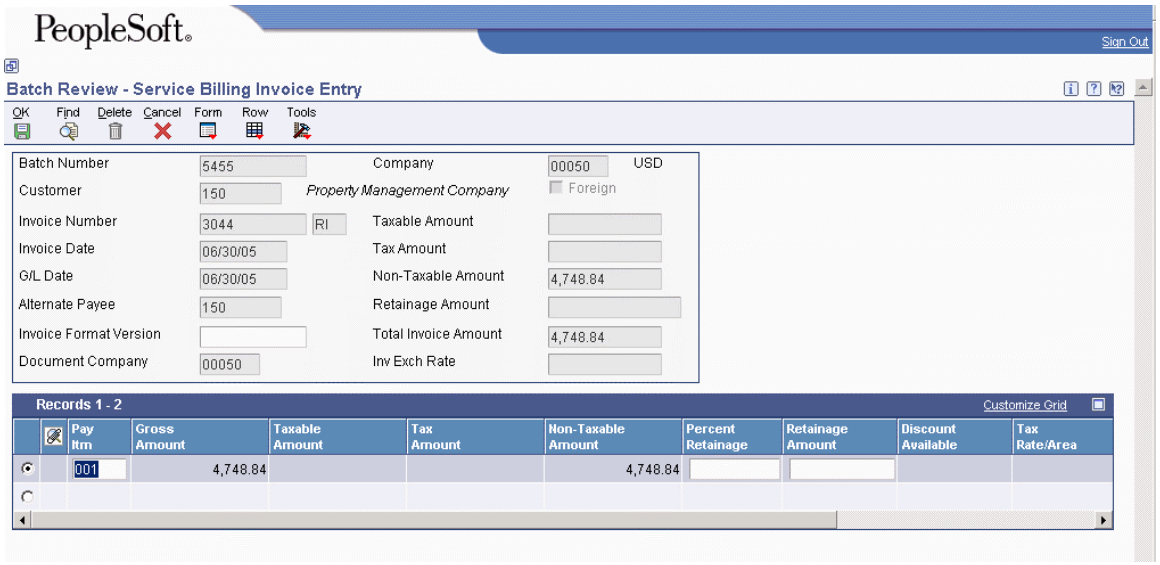
- You manually change the retainage amounts or percentages for an invoice.
- You add records to an invoice.
- You change the retainage rules for the system after you have generated invoices with retainage.

The rules governing the retainage calculation are set up in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128). The system uses these rules during invoice generation to calculate the retainage amount and assign an offset.

► To recalculate retainage

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review the invoice information for a specific batch, choose a batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose an invoice and click Select.



4. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, to revise the retainage amount, complete one of the following fields in the detail area:

   - Percent Retainage
   - Retainage Amount

5. To change the accounting rule that is associated with the journal entries for the retainage, complete the following field:

   - Ret Offset

   Note

   If you do not complete the Ret Offset field to direct the system to a specific retainage account, the system uses the AAI for the Trade Accounts Receivable account.

6. Click OK.

Releasing Retainage

You release retainage when work is completed and the customer authorizes payment for the retained invoice amounts. When you release retainage, you manually create a pay item for the retained amount. You can add the pay item for retainage to an existing invoice, or you can create an additional invoice. This retainage release invoice shows a negative amount that represents the retained amounts from prior billings for your customer. You cannot release partial retained amounts.

We recommend that you maintain a one-to-one relationship between your invoices and retainage release invoices. If you combine the retainage for multiple invoices on a single retainage release invoice, and you need to void one of the invoices and its retainage, you will have to void the retainage release invoice for all the invoices. Then, you must rerelease retainage on the remaining invoices.

If you generate a batch of invoices that includes invoices that were created to release retainage, the total amount for the batch is reduced by the total amount of the released retainage.

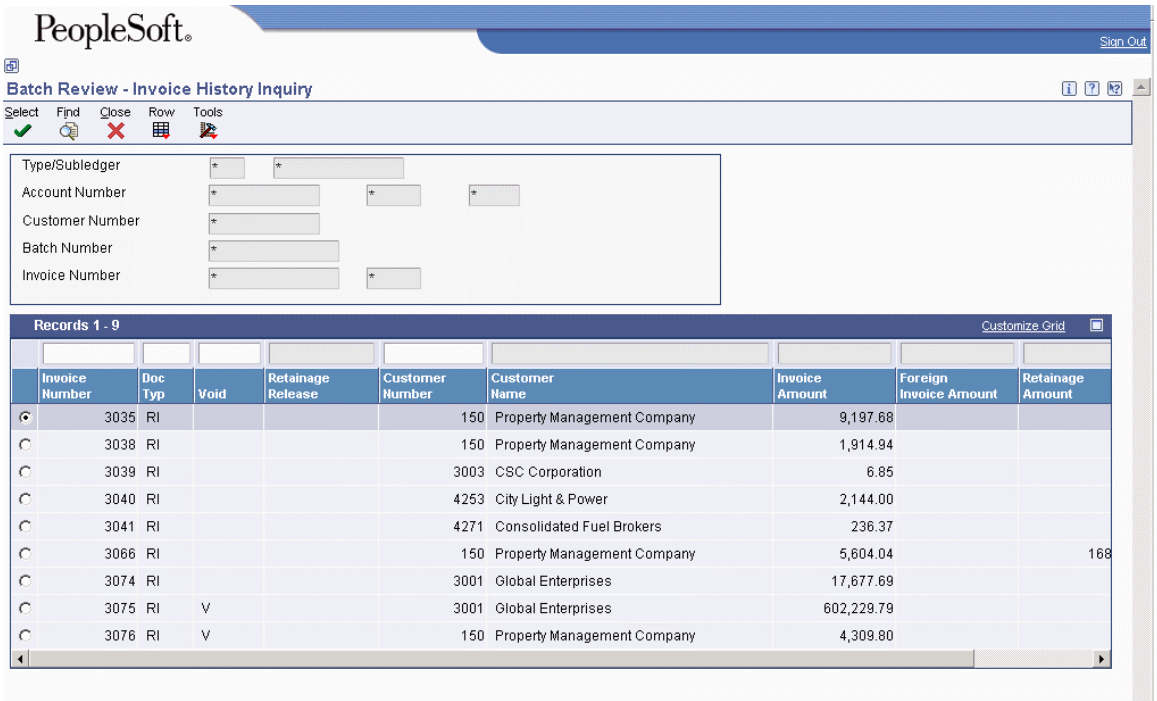
► To release retainage

From the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21), choose Batch Review.

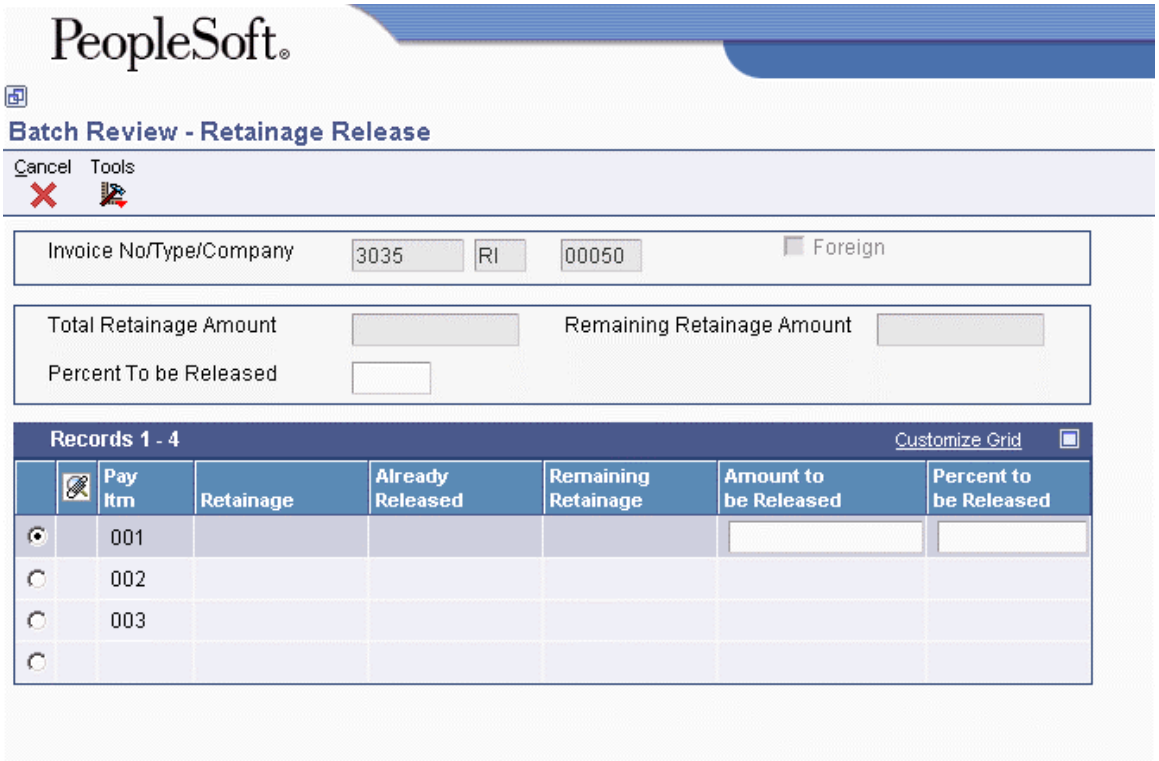
1. On Work With Batches, choose Create Batch from the Form menu.
2. Choose the new batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Invoices, choose Create Invoice from the Form menu.
4. On Create Manual Invoice, complete the following fields:
   - Customer
   - A/R Company
   - Bill From Date
   - Bill Through Date
   - G/L Date
   - Invoice Date
5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Document Type
   - Exchange Rate Date Basis
6. Click OK.

   The new invoice appears on the Service Billing Invoice Entry form without a gross amount. You can then enter information to release retainage.

7. On Work with Invoices, choose the new invoice and choose Release Retainage from the Row menu.



8. On Invoice History Inquiry, choose the invoice for which you want to release retainage and choose Release Retainage from the Row menu.



9. On Retainage Release, to release a percentage of the retainage for the entire invoice, complete the following field in the header area:

    - Percent To be Released

10. To release retainage for a specific pay item, complete either of the following fields in the detail area:

    - Amount to be Released
    - Percent to be Released

11. Click OK.

The system marks each invoice with an I in the Retainage Release field on the Invoice History Inquiry form.

See Also

- *Voiding a Final Invoice* in the *Service Billing Guide* for more information about voiding invoices with retainage

Revenue Recognition

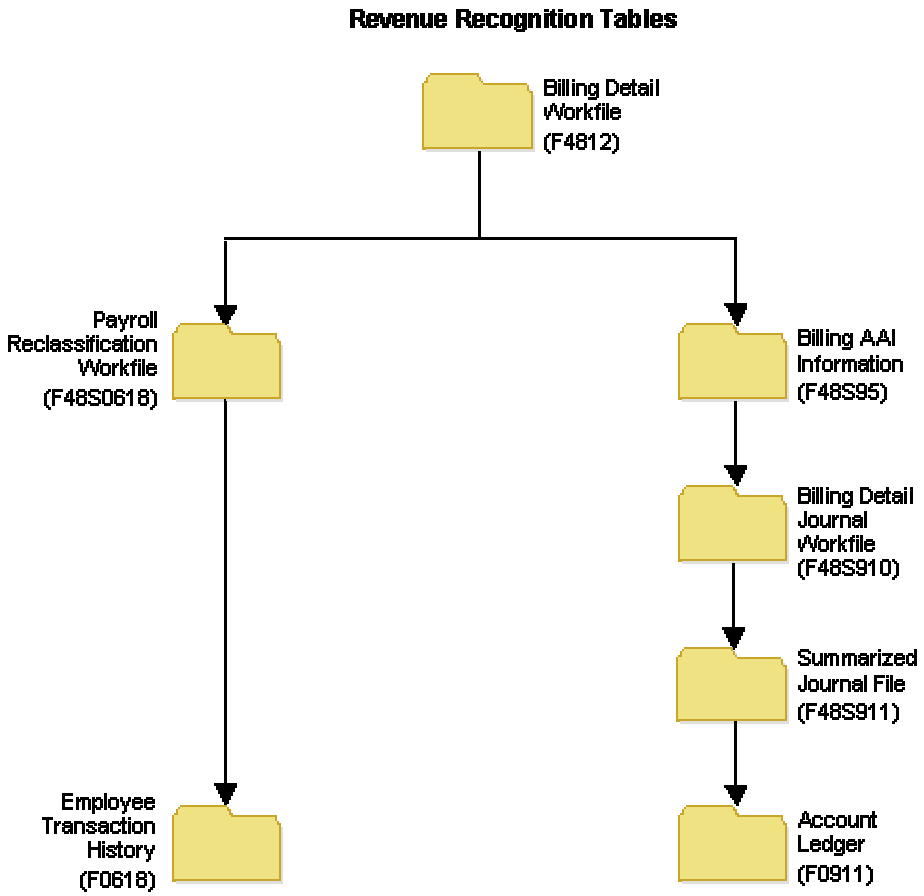
Revenue recognition is the accounting rule that defines revenue as an inflow of assets, not necessarily cash, in exchange for goods or services. It requires the revenue to be recognized at the time, but not before, it is earned. You use revenue recognition to create G/L entries for income without generating invoices.

Generally, you use revenue recognition in the following situations:

- You finished the work and you have earned the income, but you do not need to bill a customer yet.
- You want income statements and balance sheets to reflect the amounts earned for a realistic picture of the company's financial status.
- You need to reallocate internal costs.

To calculate revenue (actual or accrued) for the current period, you must create G/L journal entries. The amounts related to these entries appear on your income statements and balance sheets when you complete the revenue recognition process. You can use the recognized revenue amounts for projections and to review the profitability or liability of specific departments in your organization.

The following graphic illustrates the relationships among the primary tables for revenue recognition.



When you process revenue recognition, the system creates G/L journal entries to update the Account Ledger table (F0911) with revenue, cost, and margins. You can also create correcting reclassification G/L journal entries, depending on how you define the Journal Reclassification option in the Billing Constants program (P48091).

The billing system offers a range of journal entry processes that allow you to select the mode that best suits your organization's accounting needs. These modes, controlled by the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program, are as follows:

Invoice Processing Only

Choose this mode if your organization does not require revenue to be recognized independently of the billing cycle.

Actual revenue is credited at the time during which the system writes final invoice journal entries to table F0911 and you post them using the Post General Journal program (R09801).

Revenue Processing Only

Choose this mode if your organization bills interdepartmentally only and does not require customer receivables updates in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).

The actual revenue account is credited and interdepartmental offset accounts are credited at the time during which the system writes final G/L journal entries to table F03B11and you post them using the Post General Journal program.

Invoicing with Revenue

Choose this mode to allow revenue to be recognized independently of the billing process.

Actual revenue is credited and accrued receivables (unbilled A/R) is debited at the time during which the system writes final G/L journal entries to table F03B11 and you post them using the Post General Journal program.

The accrued receivables account is credited and the trade A/R account is debited at the time during which the system writes the final invoice journal entries to table F03B11 and you post them using the Post General Journal program.

Invoicing with Revenue Reconciliation

Choose this mode to allow accrued revenue to be recognized independently of the billing cycle, or to mark up the revenue amount independently of the invoice amount and clear the variance from accrued receivables at the end of the billing cycle.

The accrued revenue (unbilled) account is credited and the accrued receivables (unbilled) account is debited when the system writes the final G/L entries to table F03B11 and you post them using the Post General Journal program.

The actual revenue account is credited, the accrued revenue account is debited, the accrued receivables account is credited, and the trade A/R account is debited when the system writes the final invoice journal entries to table F03B11 and you post them using the Post General Ledger program.

Selecting Versions and Modes for G/L Journal Generation

When you run the G/L Journal Generation program (R48132), the system creates preliminary G/L journal entries. If you specify a version of the Create G/L Entries program (R48198) in the processing options of the G/L Journal Generation program, the system also creates final G/L journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911). If you leave that processing option blank, the system does not create final journal entries in table F0911.

Running the G/L Journal Generation program *without* specifying a version of the Create G/L Entries program is considered running in proof mode, because the system does not create the journal entries in table F0911. Similarly, running the G/L Journal Generation program with a version of the Create G/L Entries program specified in the processing options is considered running in final mode.

You run the G/L Journal Generation program in proof mode to review any accounting errors prior to writing the final journal entries to table F0911. You run the Journal Generation program in final mode if you do not need to review the accounting entries.

Note

If the system detects any errors when you run the program in final mode, it sets the batch status to an error status and does not create the final journal entries in table F0911.

Using Interactive Versions in G/L Journal Generation

The Journal Generation program (R48132) calls the Journal Edit Register program (R48300). The Journal Edit Register program performs all validations and updates for G/L journal entries in the billing system. You specify which version of the Journal Edit Register to use in the processing options for the Journal Generation program.

When you run the Journal Generation program to process journal entries, the system uses the versions of the journal entry master business function that you specified in the processing options of the Journal Edit Register program. If you leave the processing options for the Journal Edit Register program blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 versions of the master business functions.

To review the processing options for the journal entry master business function, choose Interactive Versions from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), and review the interactive application Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049).

Types of Journal Entries

The billing system processes the following two types of journal entries:

- Preliminary journal entries, which are review-level journal entries that the system stores in the following tables:
  - Billing Detail Journal Workfile (F48S910)
  - Summarized Journal Workfile (F48S911)
  - Payroll Reclassification Workfile (F48S0618)
- Final journal entries, which are journal entries that the billing system writes to the Account Ledger table (F0911). You must run the Post General Journal program (R09801) to post these entries.

Document Types For Revenue Recognition

As you complete the revenue recognition process, the system can create the following types of G/L entries. You can use these document types to identify the origination of journal entries.

EU-G/L Journal Entry	Journal entry that the system creates when you run the Journal Generation program (R48132)
AJ-G/L Journal Entry Adjustment	Adjusting journal entry that the system creates when you run the Journal Generation program for journal entries that have been processed previously
BA-Billing Adjustment	Reclassification journal entry for a source transaction that originated from general accounting
T2 - Payroll Labor Distribution	Reclassification journal entry that originated from payroll labor
T4-Labor Billing Distribution	Reclassification journal entry that originated from labor billing
T5-Equipment Distribution	Reclassification journal entry that originated from equipment billing in the Payroll system

Journal Reclassification

Depending on whether you set the billing constants to allow journal reclassification and how you set the processing options for the Workfile Revisions program (P4812), you can reclassify, or change the account information, for a workfile transaction.

Journal reclassification exists within the billing system to allow you to transfer the original cost entry to a different account and let the system automatically create the correcting entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

When you set up your billing constants to allow journal reclassification, the system creates the correcting journal entries in table F0911 during journal creation.

For example, an employee might charge time to two different work orders during a pay period. When entering time for the pay period, the employee makes an error. After the accounting department processes payroll transactions, you review the costs and discover the employee's data entry error.

You correct the error by changing the work order numbers in the workfile transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). With journal reclassification, when you run the Journal Generation program (R48132), the system creates correcting journal entries along with the preliminary journal entries for revenue and costing. The system creates adjusting journal entries in table F0911 to reverse the original account and update the new account.

You can identify the correcting journal entries by their document type (AJ). The system also uses the same pay type (PDBA code) of the workfile transaction for journal reclassification, such as 101 for regular pay, unless you use the PDBA code override in the billing constants.

In addition to creating adjusting entries in the account ledger, if you are correcting a workfile transaction that originated from the Payroll system, the system creates an adjusting entry in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) when you run the Create G/L Entries program (R48198). These preliminary correcting entries are stored in the Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618) until the Create G/L Entries program completes.

Associated G/L Batch Processing

You can complete the revenue recognition and billing processes either separately or together as a combined process. When you combine the processes, the system assigns an associated general ledger batch to the invoice batch to contain the general ledger journal entries that are associated with the invoice journal entries for T&M billing lines. You must run the Revenue Workfile Generation program (R52120) for non-T&M billing lines.

When you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199), the system writes the associated general ledger batch to the Account Ledger table (F0911) and writes the invoice journal entries to the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) and the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Revenue Reconciliation

You can manage the revenue recognition and billing process with or without revenue reconciliation. You use revenue reconciliation to ensure that no variances exist between recognized revenue and billing amounts. Variances between recognized revenue and billing amounts might exist in the following situations:

- You recognize revenue and generate invoices at different times.
- You mark up revenue and billing amounts independently.

Reconciliation for Timing Differences

If you do not recognize revenue and generate invoices at the same time, the timing difference creates a variance in accrued accounts receivable.

For example, suppose that you plan to create an invoice for a project only after the customer approves and accepts the completed project. The project takes three months to complete, and you recognize revenue for the project each month. Because of the difference between when you recognize revenue (each month) and generate invoices (after completion) for the project, an unreconciled balance exists in accrued accounts receivable.

Three months later, when you bill for the project, the following occur:

- Trade accounts receivable and total revenue amounts for the project are the same.
- The net variance in accrued (unbilled) accounts receivable is zero.

In the case of a timing difference, over time, all variances are reconciled and equal zero for accrued accounts receivable.

Reconciliation for Independent Revenue and Invoice Markup

If you use the same markup rules for revenue and billing, no variance generally exists between the recognized revenue and billing amounts. However, if you mark up revenue and invoice amounts independently, a permanent variance between recognized revenue and billing amounts can exist.

If you do not want variance balances to exist when you mark up revenue and invoice amounts independently, you can use revenue reconciliation to ensure the following:

- No variances exist between recognized revenue and billing amounts
- Balances for accrued accounts receivable and accrued revenue are zero

For example, your company might renegotiate an hourly rate for rental equipment. Although the new rate is 75.00 USD per hour, your company continues to bill 70.00 USD per hour until the negotiations are complete.

For two hours of equipment use, the invoiced amount is 140.00 USD. If revenue is recognized at the new rate, the revenue amount is 150.00 USD. Without reconciliation, a variance of 10.00 USD remains in accrued (unbilled) accounts receivable.

Without revenue reconciliation, the system creates debits and credits, respectively, for the following journal entries:

Revenue recognition	150.00 USD for accrued accounts receivable and accrued revenue
Billing	140.00 USD for actual accounts receivable and accrued accounts receivable

With revenue reconciliation, the system tracks, reverses, and reconciles recognized and actual revenue amounts. In the previous example, the system would create debits and credits, respectively, for the following journal entries:

Revenue recognition	140.00 USD for accounts receivable and accrued revenue
Revenue reconciliation	140.00 USD for accrued revenue and accrued accounts receivable
	150.00 USD for accrued accounts receivable and actual revenue
Billing	150.00 USD for actual accounts receivable and accrued accounts receivable

Revenue Reversal

In some situations, you might need to reverse a revenue entry. For example, you might have recognized revenue when the transaction should have been for cost only.

If the Journal Generation Control option in the billing constants is set to Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation, and a workfile transaction has an eligibility code of 0 (available for invoice and revenue processing), you can reverse the original revenue entry.

To reverse the original revenue entry, perform the following steps:

1. Using the Workfile Revisions program (P4812), change the eligibility code of the transaction from 0 (available for invoice and revenue processing) to 4 (cost only).
2. Process G/L entries in proof or final mode by running the Journal Generation program (R48132) to create a new revenue batch that contains the changed workfile transaction.

The system creates AJ (billing adjustment) documents that reverse the previously created G/L entries for that transaction. You can review these entries on the Journal Edit Register report (R48300).

Example: Reversing Revenue Entries

The following example shows the original G/L entries and the adjusting entries.

The following are the original G/L entries (EU document type):

EU	Revenue	2,222.00–
EU	Unbilled A/R	2,222.00
EU	Work in Progress	2,222.00–
EU	Cost of Goods Sold	2,222.00

The following are the reversing entries that the system creates after the eligibility code in the workfile has been changed (AJ document type):

AJ	Revenue	2,222.00
AJ	Unbilled A/R	2,222.00–
AJ	Work in Progress	2,222.00
AJ	Cost of Goods Sold	2,222.00–

EU	Work in Progress	2,222.00–
EU	Cost of Goods Sold	2,222.00

Caution

The previous entries are created when the cost AAIs 4841 (Work in Process – Credit) and 4842 (Cost of Goods Sold – Debit) are set up at the time that you first ran the Journal Generation program (R48132). If the costing AAIs are set up after the workfile transaction has been processed to the G/L for the first time, the correcting AJ entries are still created for the 4841 and 4842 accounts even though no original EU entries exist for the 4841 and 4842 accounts.

Generating Preliminary G/L Journal Entries

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G48S22), choose Journal Generation.

When you run the Journal Generation program (R48132) to create journal entries, the system performs the following actions:

- Uses data selection and processing options to select workfile transactions to process.
- If the Journal Reclassification Control option is turned on in the billing constants, uses the original record in the Benefit/Accrual Detail File table (F0619) and information from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) to create journal reclassification entries in the Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618).

  Note

  The Journal Generation program (R48132) supports multicurrency time accounting.

- Processes these workfile transactions using the billing AAIs to retrieve accounting rules.
- Uses the accounting rules from billing AAIs to create the detail journal entries that are stored in the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910).
- Summarizes the journal entries stored in table F48S910 and stores the summarized records in the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911).
- Runs the Journal Edit Register program (R48300), which also edits the summarized preliminary journal entries.
- Produces a report that lists any errors that occurred during processing.

Note

You can delete a batch of preliminary journal entries and rerun the Journal Generation program as often as needed.

See Also

- *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about the Journal Reclassification Control options

Prerequisites

- Define billing AAIs. See *Working with Billing AAIs* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Specify the appropriate versions of the master business functions for G/L processing in the processing options for the Journal Edit Register program (R48300). See *Using Interactive Versions in G/L Journal Generation* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

Processing Options for G/L Journal Generation (R48132)

Defaults Tab

These processing options let you specify the G/L date for revenue journal generation and the description to assign to the journal entry.

1. G/L Date

Use this processing option to specify the G/L date for revenue journal generation. This date is assigned during revenue journal generation and is used when posting the journals to the general ledger files. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the G/L date of the source transaction. This date is validated against the current fiscal period identified in the company constants.

OR

2. Override G/L Date

Blank = No override

1 = Use the system date (This will override the G/L date from option 1)

Use this processing option to specify the system date as the G/L date for revenue journal generation. This date is assigned during revenue journal generation and is used when you are posting the journals to the general ledger files. This date is validated against the current fiscal period identified in the company constants.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the G/L date from processing option 1.

3. Journal Description

Use this processing option to specify the description to assign to the journal entry. Valid values are:

1

Use the description from the AAI table.

2

Use the description associated with the subledger value.

Blank

Use the description from the Account Master table (F0901).

Select Tab

This processing option lets you specify the cut-off date that the system should use to select billing detail transactions for revenue journal generation.

1. Cut-off Date

Use this processing option to specify the cutoff date for selecting billing detail transactions for revenue journal generation. The systems selects the billing detail transactions if the Table Basis Date is less than or equal to this cutoff date. If you leave this processing option blank, the program uses the system date.

Versions Tab

This processing option lets you specify the versions of the Journal Edit Register (R48300) to use.

1. Journal Edit Register Version (R48300)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Journal Edit Register (R48300) to use for journal batch processing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Process Tab

This processing option lets you specify whether to generate journal entries.

Create G/L Entries Version (R48198)

Use this processing option to determine whether the system generates journal entries in final mode. Enter the version of the Create G/L Entries program (R48198) to run. If you leave this processing option blank, the Create G/L Entries program does not run.

Data Selection for G/L Journal Generation (R48132)

If you use the BC Billing Control ID (F4812) (BCI) field to select a payroll transaction that has burden, the burden transactions are not included in the batch because burden records have a different billing control ID. To avoid this situation, set up your data selection to select by batch number, company number, job number, and so on.

Working with G/L Batches

You use the Batch Review program (P48221) to access all batches in the billing system. You select the batch of transactions to prepare it for further processing. Processing options are available to allow you to set up default versions for the batch processing.

Note

If you delete a batch, the system does not keep an audit trail for the batch number, which comes from the Foundation Environment (system 00).

To maintain the integrity of batch processing in the billing system, the system updates the current activity of the batch header record while the batch is actively being processed. For example, when you choose a batch and run the Journal Edit Register program (R48300), the system updates the current activity to indicate that the batch is actively being processed. This prevents other users from accessing this batch until the Journal Edit Register program has finished processing, at which time the system resets the current activity to 0. The batch is then available for subsequent processing.

In the following situations, you must reset the current activity setting manually:

- A batch process does not complete successfully, in which case the system does not reset the current activity
- You select a batch for processing and then cancel the batch processing action from the Report Output Destination form.

You can access the Batch Header Revisions form from the Row menu of the Work with Batches form to revise the current activity of a batch. For example, you might need to do this when the Journal Generation program (R48132) does not complete normally due to power failure. In this case, the current activity status prevents you from accessing the batch for further processing.

See Also

- *Revising Invoice Batch Header Information* in the *Service Billing Guide* for additional information about resetting the current activity for a batch header record

Reviewing Preliminary G/L Journal Entries

When you run the Journal Edit Register program (R48300), the system prints a report that you can use to review the preliminary summarized journal entries. You can also use this report to verify your accounting entries. Use the Employee Work Center program (P012501) to review any error messages that appear on the report.

► To review preliminary G/L journal entries

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G48S22), choose Batch Review.

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G5222), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To run the Journal Edit Register program (R48300) for a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Journal Edit Reg from the Row menu.

See Also

- *Processing Options for Journal Edit Register (R48300)* in the *Service Billing Guide*

Revising Preliminary G/L Journal Entries

Due to the complexity and volume of the preliminary journal entries in a batch, you cannot revise preliminary detail journal entries. However, you can correct errors and reset the error status of a batch. To understand how to correct batches that are in error, you need to understand the types of errors that the system detects.

When you create a batch of preliminary journal entries, the system validates these entries. Any resulting errors are of the following two types:

- General Accounting setup errors
- Billing system setup errors

General Accounting Setup Errors

These errors are caused by incorrect setup information in the General Accounting system. You can usually correct these errors without deleting the preliminary journal entries. You can make the necessary corrections in the General Accounting system and rerun the Journal Edit Register report (R48300). The system edits the preliminary journal entries again, and, if it detects no errors, it updates the batch status to indicate no errors. You can then create final journal entries.

Billing System Setup Errors

Billing system setup errors are caused by incorrect setup information in the billing system. These errors require that you delete the batch of preliminary journal entries and make the necessary corrections to setup information in the billing system. You must then rerun the Journal Generation program (R48132) to create the preliminary journal entries.

Note

Each time that you run the Journal Generation program, the system assigns a new batch number. When the system detects no errors, the batch status indicates that no errors exist, and you can continue processing final journal entries.

Deleting Revenue Information

As you review revenue information, you might need to delete revenue information. You can delete revenue information at the batch level only. For example, you might need to delete the revenue batch if you used the wrong data selection during journal generation.

Note

After you create final general ledger journal entries, you cannot delete the batch.

When you delete a revenue batch, the system performs the following actions:

- Deletes the record in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011).
- Removes revenue information from transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and deletes fee transactions.
- Deletes records from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) and the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911) for the revenue batch.
- Deletes reclassification transactions from the Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618).

Considerations for Deleting a Revenue Batch

You can delete revenue batches interactively, or you can submit the job to the server. The submit to server method is recommended if you are running the system on the Web.

When you use the submit to server method, the system calls the Batch Delete program (R48S900). If the deletion is successful, the Batch Delete program generates a report that indicates that the batch was deleted successfully. If the batch was not deleted successfully, the report indicates that the batch deletion failed or that the records being deleted are reserved by another user.

Creating Final G/L Journal Entries

You complete the revenue recognition process in the billing system by creating final journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911). The system uses the Create G/L Entries program (R48198) to create these final journal entries. After you create the final G/L journal entries, you must post these journal entries using the Post General Journal program (R09801). You post the entries automatically by specifying a version of the Post General Journal program in the processing options of the Create G/L Entries program, or you can post the entries manually.

When you create final G/L entries, the system performs the following actions:

- Uses information from the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011) to create a batch header record in the Batch Control Records table (F0011) in the General Accounting system
- Uses journal entries from the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911) to write the final journal entries to table F0911
- Uses journal entries from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) to write to the G/L Link table (F48S912)
- Updates the journal status for the related workfile transactions to indicate that they have been processed for G/L journal entries
- Moves the workfile transactions from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) if the eligibility code is 2 (revenue /costing only) or 4 (costing only)
- Writes transactions in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) using the Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618) if the Journal Reclassification Control option in the Service Billing constants is turned on and a payroll reclassification was detected during journal generation

Note

The Create G/L Entries program (R48198) supports multicurrency time accounting.

- Deletes the transactions from table F48S910, table F48S911, and table F48S0618
- Removes the batch header record from the table F48011
- Produces a report that includes only headings. No errors appear on the report. Refer to the Journal Edit Register report (R48300) or the Employee Work Center program (P012501) for detailed information.

► To create final G/L Journal Entries

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G48S22), choose Batch Review.

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G5222), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.

2. To create final G/L journal entries for a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Create G/L from the Row menu.

Processing Options for Create G/L Entries (R48198)

Versions Tab

These processing options let you specify the versions of programs that are called by the Create G/L Entries program (R48198).

1. Journal Edit Register Version (R48300)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the Journal Edit Register (R48300) for journal processing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

2. Automatic G/L Post Version (R09801)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801) to use for automatic posting of the G/L batch. If you leave this processing option blank, the G/L batch is not automatically posted to the general ledger. You can then post it later by using the standard General Ledger Post Report program (R09801).

Batch Approval Tab

This processing option lets you override the Manager Approval of Input setting in the general accounting constants so that the Create G/L Entries program (R48198) can automatically approve and post G/L entries.

1. Batch Approval

Use this processing option to specify the batch status to apply to G/L batches that are created through this batch process. Valid values are:

Blank

Set the batch status according to the General Accounting constant.

1

Set the batch status to approved, regardless of the General Accounting constant.

Posting G/L Batches

Choose one of the following navigations:

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G48S22), choose Post General Journal.

From the Revenue Recognition menu (G5222), choose Post General Journal.

After you create the final G/L entries, you complete the overall revenue recognition process by reviewing, approving, and posting the final journal entries to the Account Ledger table (F0911).

When you post a batch of journal entries, the system creates the automatic offsetting entries and updates the entries in table F0911 as being posted.

The journal review and post programs are the same programs that you use in the General Accounting system.

You can choose either of the following methods to run the Post General Journal program (R09801):

- Choose Post General Journal directly from the Revenue Recognition menu.
- Choose General Journal Review from the Revenue Recognition menu, and then choose Post by Batch from the Row menu on the Work With Batches form. This method allows you to review the batch before you post it.

The navigation that you choose depends on the method of posting that you want to use. If you post from the Post General Journal menu option, you can do the following:

- Post all approved batches
- Post using manual data selection

If you post from the General Journal Review program, you can do the following:

- Post using automated data selection
- Post using automated data selection and a subsystem

  These features are available from the General Journal Review program only.

See Also

- *Working with Basic Journal Entries* in the *General Accounting Guide* for additional information about reviewing and posting journal entries

Voucher Processing for Service Billing

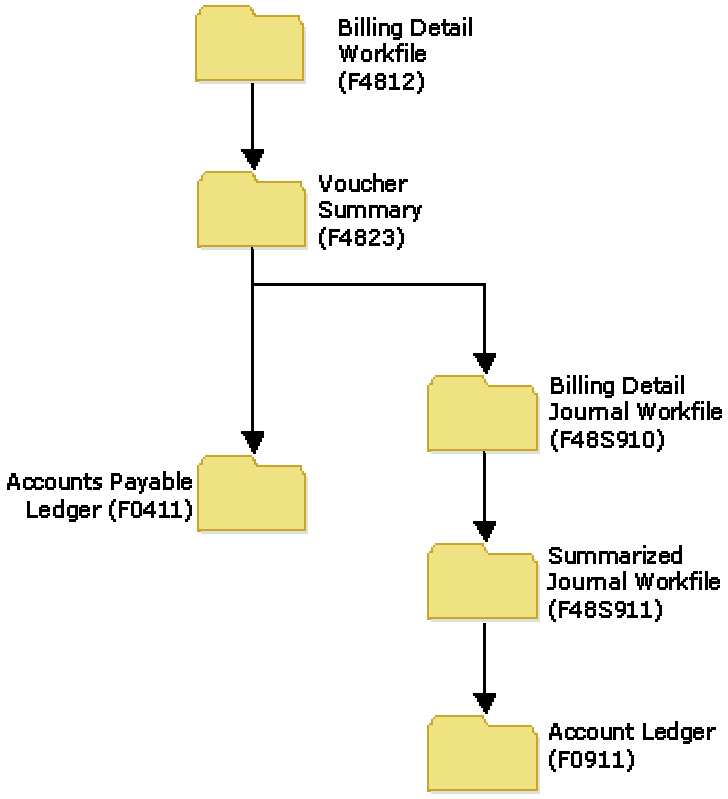
When the Service Management system initially creates workfile transactions for the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), they are undifferentiated, generic transactions. Although they contain the key information that you need to create vouchers, they have not been separated and assigned a specific voucher number.

The Service Billing system allows you to create vouchers automatically for the Service Management system. When you run the Voucher Generation program (R48122) from the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu, you are creating vouchers automatically.

After the Service Management system creates the workfile transactions that contain the information for creating vouchers, the next step is to generate vouchers.

The following graphic illustrates the relationships among the primary tables for voucher processing.

Voucher Processing Tables



A typical Service Billing voucher process consists of the following:

- Voucher generation
- Voucher journal generation
- Final journal entry generation
- Voucher post

Generating Vouchers Automatically

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Voucher Generation.

When you run the Voucher Generation program (R48122) from the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu, the system automatically summarizes the selected transactions from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and writes the summarized records to the Voucher Summary table (F4823). When you run the Create A/P Entries program (R48197), the system uses the entries in the Voucher Summary table to create transactions in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

During Voucher Generation, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates a record in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011). The system sets the Current Activity field to 1 to indicate that voucher generation is in progress.
- Uses processing options and data selection criteria to select transactions from table F4812 to summarize and write to table F4823. The system updates the workfile transactions with the voucher information (batch number, voucher number, pay item, document type, voucher date) to indicate that these transactions are included in a voucher.
- Updates the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011) with the currency amount and the number of documents in the batch when voucher generation completes. The system resets the Current Activity field in the batch to 0 to allow additional processes to be performed for this batch.
- Produces a report that lists the vouchers that were created.

Using Interactive Versions in Voucher Generation

The Journal Generation program (R48131) calls the Journal Edit Register program (R48300). The Journal Edit Register program performs all validations and updates for G/L journal entries in the Service Billing system. You specify which version of the Journal Edit Register to use in the processing options for Journal Generation.

When you run Journal Generation program to process the accounting entries, the system uses the versions of the voucher entry and journal entry master business functions that you specified in the processing options of the Journal Edit Register program. If you leave the processing options for the Journal Edit Register program blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 versions of the master business functions.

To review the processing options for the voucher entry and journal entry master business functions, choose Interactive Versions from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), and review the following interactive applications:

- Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options (P0400047)
- Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049)

Prerequisites

- Define the billing constants. See *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Generate workfile transactions in Service Management. See *Generating the Voucher Workfile* in the *Service Management Guide*.

Processing Options for Voucher Generation (R48122)

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify various dates, as well as the company to be used for data selection and processing.

---

1. Date: Pay From (Required)

Use this processing option to specify the Bill From date. The system requires this date and uses it in the data selection.

2. Date: Pay Through (Required)

Use this processing option to specify the Bill Through date. The system requires this date and uses it in the data selection.

3. Date: G/L

Use this processing option to specify the G/L date to be used for this application.

4. Date: Voucher

Use this processing option to enter the invoice date to be used for this application.

5. Company

Use this processing option to specify the company that is to be used in this application.

Currency Tab

This processing option lets you specify which date to use as the basis for any exchange rate transactions.

---

1. Exchange Rate Date Basis (Currency Processing Only)

Use this processing option to specify which date to use as the basis for any exchange rate transactions. This processing option is used in currency processing only. Valid values are:

1

Use the invoice date.

2

Use the G/L date of the invoice.

Working with Voucher Batches

You use the Batch Review program (P48221) to access all batches in the Service Billing system. A batch is a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you select Voucher Generation from the Voucher Processing menu, the system creates a batch of vouchers. Batch information is stored in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011).

You can choose a batch of transactions to prepare it for further processing. For example, if you print vouchers for review by project managers, you can review the batch and make any corrections.

The system uses the current activity indicator in the batch to control the processes for a particular batch. The system updates the current activity while the batch is actively being processed. For example, when you choose a batch and run the Journal Edit Register program (R48300), the system updates the current activity to indicate that the batch is actively being processed. This setting prevents other users from accessing this batch until the Journal Edit Register program completes, at which time the system resets the current activity to 0. The batch is then available for subsequent processing.

In the following situations, you must reset the current activity setting manually:

- A batch process does not complete successfully, in which case the system does not reset the current activity.
- You select a batch for processing and then cancel the batch processing action from the Report Output Destination form.

You can access the Batch Header Revisions form from the Row menu of the Work with Batches form to revise the current activity of a batch. For example, you might need to do this when the Journal Generation program (R48132) does not complete normally due to power failure. In this case, the current activity status prevents you from accessing the batch for further processing.

Note

When you delete a batch, the system does not keep an audit trail for the batch number, which comes from the Next Number Revisions program (P0002) in the Foundation Environment (system 00).

Reviewing Voucher Information

When you generate vouchers, the system creates a batch of voucher transactions. It also updates the workfile transaction with the following information:

- Batch number
- Voucher number
- Pay item number
- Voucher date

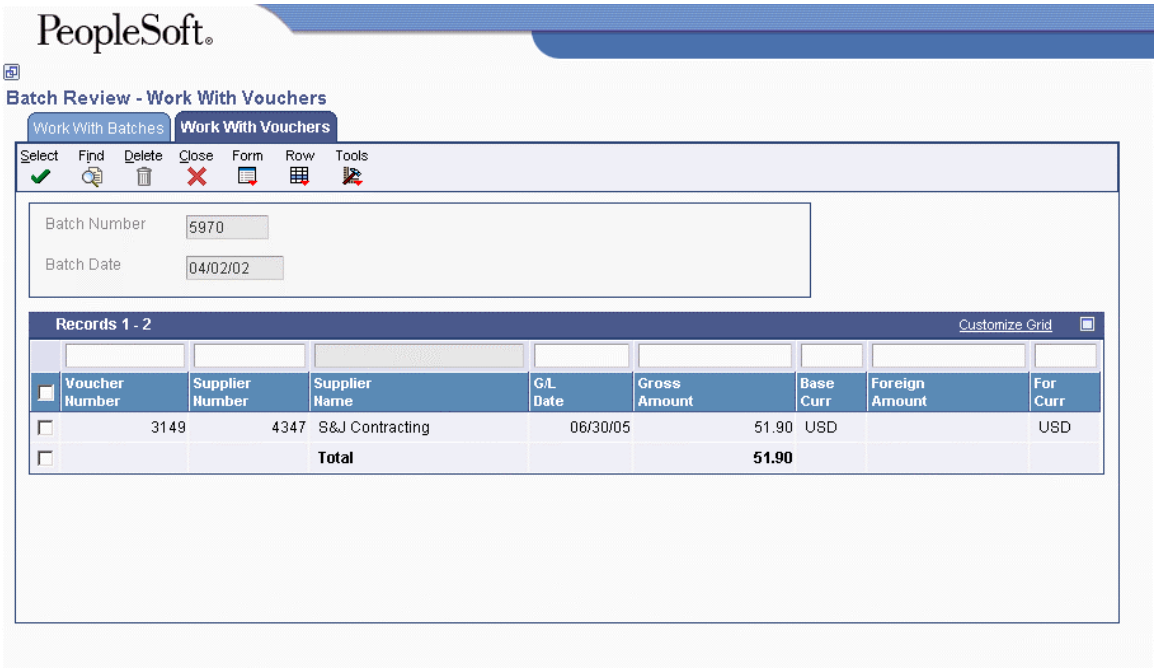
To verify the voucher information, you can review it at the following levels:

- Batch information, including the batch status description and current activity
- Vouchers for a selected batch
- Pay items for a selected voucher
- Workfile transactions for a selected pay item

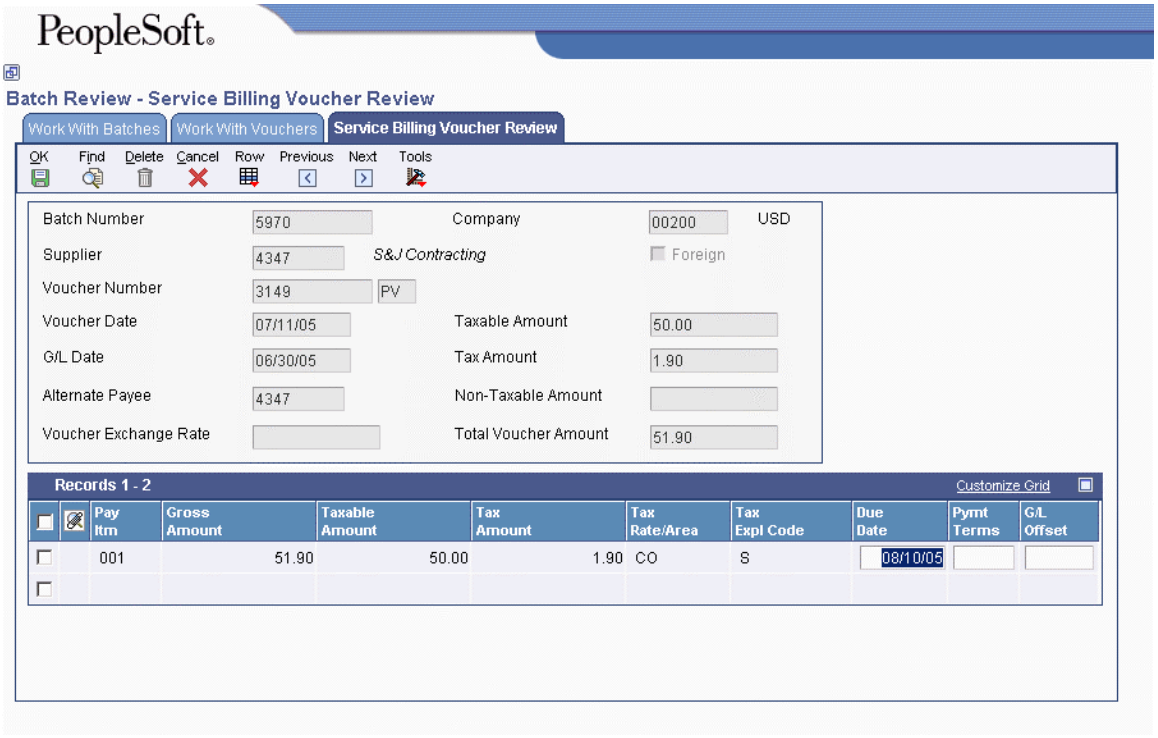
► To review vouchers

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To review the vouchers for a specific batch, choose the batch and click Select.



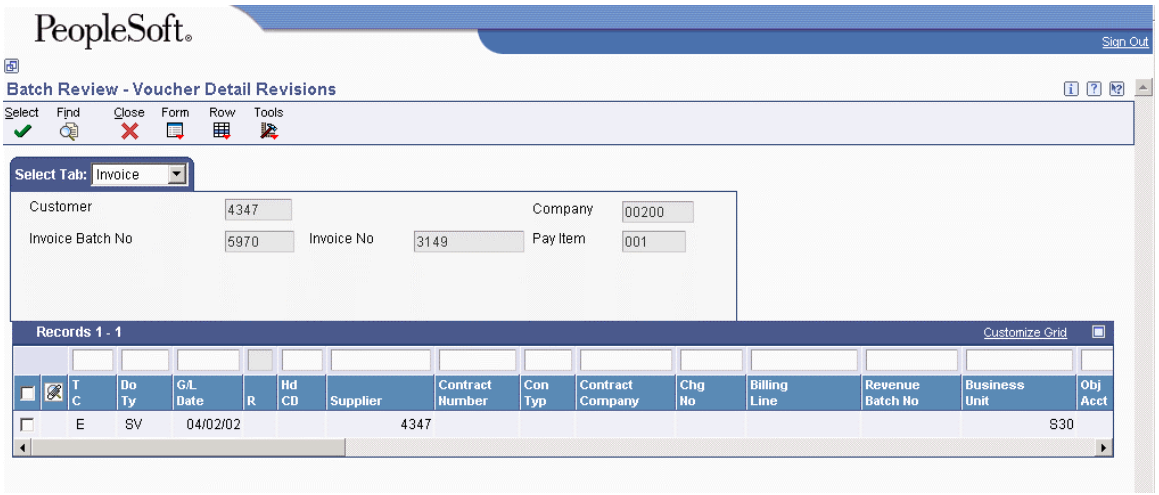
3. On Work With Vouchers, review the following fields:
   - Voucher Number
   - Supplier Number
   - G/L Date
   - Gross Amount
4. To review the details for an individual voucher, choose a voucher to revise or review, and click Select.



5. On Service Billing Voucher Review, review the following fields:

   - Pay Itm
   - Gross Amount
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount
   - Non-Taxable Amount

6. To review the workfile transactions for a specific pay item, choose the pay item and choose Billing Detail from the Row menu.



7. On Voucher Detail Revisions, review the workfile transactions.

Related Task

Revising the Batch Status or Current Activity of a Voucher Batch	When the generation program does not complete normally due to power failure, you might need to revise the batch status or current activity of a voucher batch. In this case, the current activity status would prevent you from accessing the batch for further processing. A current activity status of 0 allows you to access the voucher batch for further processing. To revise the batch status or current activity of a voucher batch, on Work With Batches, choose Batch Header from the Row menu, and then complete the Batch Status and Current Activity fields on the Batch Header Revisions form.

Deleting Voucher Information

As you review voucher information, you might need to decrease or delete voucher information. You can delete voucher information at four levels: batch, voucher, pay item, or workfile transaction. For example, you might need to delete the entire batch of vouchers if the wrong document type was assigned during voucher generation. Or you might need to remove a workfile transaction from a particular voucher pay item.

When you delete a batch of vouchers, the system performs the following actions:

- Deletes the record in the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011).
- Deletes the transactions in the Voucher Summary table (F4823) for the voucher batch.
- Removes voucher information from transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) for the voucher batch.
- Deletes records from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) and the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911) for this voucher batch if preliminary voucher journal entries have been created.

When you delete a voucher from a batch of vouchers, the system performs the following actions:

- Reduces the batch total amount stored in the F48011 record l by the total amount of the voucher.
- Deletes transactions from table F4823 for the voucher.
- Removes voucher information from transactions in table F4812 for the voucher.
- Resets the batch status of the batch if voucher journals have been created. The batch status causes the system to rerun voucher journal entries.
- Deletes the batch if you delete the last voucher in a batch.

When you delete a voucher pay item from a voucher, the system performs the following actions:

- Reduces the batch total amount stored in the batch record by the total amount of the voucher pay item.
- Deletes the transactions in the F4823 table for that pay item
- Removes voucher information from transactions in table F4812 for that pay item.
- Resets the batch status of the batch if voucher journal entries have been created. The batch status causes the system to rerun voucher journal entries.

Considerations for Deleting a Batch of Vouchers

You can delete voucher batches interactively, or you can submit the job to the server. The submit to server method is recommended if you are running the software on the Web.

When you use the submit to server method, the system calls the Batch Delete program (R48S900). If the deletion is successful, the Batch Delete program generates a report that indicates that the batch was deleted successfully. If the batch was not deleted successfully, the report indicates that the batch deletion failed or that the records being deleted are reserved by another user.

Removing a Workfile Transaction from a Voucher Pay Item

When you remove workfile transactions that are attached to a voucher pay item, the system performs the following actions:

- Reduces the batch total amount stored in the batch record by the total amount of the workfile transactions.
- Reduces the voucher amount stored in the Voucher Summary table (F4823) for that pay item by the total amount of the workfile transactions.
- Removes voucher information from transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).
- Resets the batch status of the batch if voucher journal entries have been created. The batch status causes the system to rerun voucher journal entries.

► To remove a workfile transaction from a voucher pay item

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. Choose the batch and click Select.
3. On Work With Vouchers, choose a voucher and click Select.
4. On Service Billing Voucher Review, to delete a workfile transaction for a specific pay item, choose the pay item and choose Billing Details from the Row menu.
5. On Voucher Detail Revisions, choose the workfile transaction to delete and choose Delete From Vouch from the Row menu.

Generating Preliminary Voucher Journal Entries

You complete the voucher process by creating journal entries. You first create preliminary voucher journal entries. When you create the entries, the system prints the Journal Edit Register report (R48300). You should carefully review this report to ensure that you do not create final voucher journal entries that create out-of-balance records in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

The system creates proof voucher journals for a selected voucher batch. The workfile transactions use the accounting information that the system assigns when you run the Service Contract Workfile Generation program (R1732) to create detail journal entries in the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910). These detail journal entries are then compressed into summarized journal entries in the Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911). When you run the Create A/P Entries program (R48197), the system uses the summarized journal entries to create transaction in table F0911 for voucher journal entries.

The system uses the A/P and G/L functional servers to edit the summarized journal entries. The voucher summary transactions are temporarily added to the summarized journal entries in table F48S911 to ensure balanced accounting entries.

Note

The workfile transactions created by the Service Contract Workfile Generation program for voucher processing do not use the Billing AAIs to retrieve accounting rules. The accounting rules are assigned within the Service Contract Workfile Generation program.

The Journal Generation program (R48131) is a batch program. The voucher batch is processed as a unit. If the system detects one or more errors, it sets the voucher batch to an error status. You must correct the error condition and rerun the Journal Generation program. You can run the Journal Generation program as many times as necessary to correct all errors.

When you run the Journal Generation program, the system performs the following actions:

- Updates the batch by setting the Current Activity field to 3, which indicates that journal generation is in progress.
- Deletes the table F48S910 and table F48S911 entries for the voucher batch. This step allows you to run the Journal Generation program as many times as necessary without deleting a batch.
- Uses the voucher batch number to select data. The accounting information assigned to the transactions during Service Contract Workfile Generation is used to create detail journal entries in table F48S910.
- Summarizes the table F48S910 transactions and writes the summarized entries to table F48S911. When you run the Create A/P Entries program, the system uses these entries to create entries in table F0911.
- Updates table F48S911 with information from the Voucher Summary table (F4823). These entries are temporary and stay in table F48S911 only long enough to be edited and to print balanced accounting entries on the Journal Edit Register report. When you run the Create A/P Entries program, the system uses the entries from table F4823 to create entries in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411)
- Edits the accounting entries stored in table F48S911 using the interactive versions for the A/P and G/L master business functions.
- Prints the Journal Edit Register report so that you can review the accounting entries for this batch.
- Removes the temporary voucher entries from table F48S911.

- Updates the batch with the amount and number of documents. The system also updates the batch status and sets the current activity to 0 to allow you to perform additional processes for this batch.

► To generate preliminary voucher journal entries

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, locate a batch.
2. To generate preliminary journal entries for a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Journal Generation from the Row menu.

Reviewing Preliminary Voucher Journal Entries

When the system creates preliminary A/P and G/L entries, you can review the batch status to determine whether the entries were generated with errors. To verify the information for the general ledger journal before you create the final A/P and G/L entries, you can review the Journal Edit Register report (R48300). This report shows journal entries summarized by G/L date, document type, document number, business unit, object, subsidiary, and subledger.

You can also run the Journal Edit Register to print additional copies of the journal register after you have created preliminary voucher journal entries.

If you find errors on the reports, you do not always need to delete the batch and regenerate the vouchers. After you identify the errors, you can correct them and run Journal Generation program (R48131) again. The following are common errors:

- Incorrect dates or invalid accounts that are related to the general ledger
- Invalid accounts that are related to the rules that you define in the automatic accounting instructions

► To review preliminary voucher journal entries

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To print the Journal Edit Register for the vouchers in a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Journal Edit Reg from the Row menu.

See Also

- *Processing Options for Journal Edit Register (R48300)* in the *Service Billing Guide*

Generating Final Voucher Journal Entries

The system creates final voucher journal entries when you run Create A/P Entries program (R48197) to transfer your voucher information from the Service Billing system to the Accounts Payable and General Accounting systems. The system updates transactions in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) and the Account Ledger table (F0911) from the Voucher Summary table (F4823) and Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911), respectively. The Billing system uses the A/P functional server and G/L functional server to validate all accounting information.

The Create A/P Entries program is a batch program. The voucher batch is processed as a unit. If the system detects one or more errors, it does not transfer vouchers to the A/P and G/L systems, and it sets the voucher batch to an error status. You must correct the error conditions and then rerun the Create A/P Entries program. You can run the Create A/P Entries program as many times as necessary to correct all errors and transfer voucher information to the Accounts Payable and General Accounting systems.

Note

The Create A/P Entries program writes the voucher information to the Accounts Payable and General Accounting systems. You must run the Post Vouchers to G/L program (R09801) to post the transactions, create automatic offsets, and update the posted codes and batch status.

When you run the Create A/P Entries program, the system calls the Journal Generation program (R48131) if the batch is in error or if the proof journals have not been created.

When the system detects no errors, it performs the following actions:

- Creates a batch in the Batch Control Records table (F0011) in the General Accounting system, using the same batch number that it assigned in the Service Billing system. The amount of the batch and the number of documents are also passed to the new financials batch.
- Writes the transactions in table F0911, using entries from table F48S911.
- Writes the transactions in table F0411, using entries from table F4823.
- Updates the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) with transactions from table F4812 for this voucher batch.
- Deletes the transactions from table F4812 for this voucher batch.
- Updates table F4823 to indicate that the voucher has been transferred to the Accounts Payable system.
- Deletes records from the Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910) for this voucher batch.
- Deletes records from table F48S911 for this voucher batch.
- Deletes the record from the Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011) for this voucher batch.
- Produces a report that includes only headings.

When the system detects errors, it performs the following actions:

- Deletes the batch from table F0011 and sets the record in table F48011 to an error status.
- Makes no further changes to any Service Billing tables.
- Produces a report that includes only headings. No errors appear on the report. Refer to the Journal Edit Register report (R48300) or the Employee Work Center program (P012501) for detailed information about errors.

▶ **To generate final voucher journal entries**

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Batch Review.

1. On Work With Batches, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate a batch.
2. To generate final voucher journal entries for a specific batch, choose the batch and choose Create A/P from the Row menu.

Processing Options for Create A/P Entries (R48197)

Versions Tab

These processing options let you specify the versions of the Journal Generation program (R48131) and the Journal Edit Register report (R48300) to submit.

1. Journal Generation Version (R48131)

Blank = XJDE0001

Use this processing option to determine the version of the Journal Generation report to submit.

2. Journal Edit Register Version (R48300)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Journal Edit Register program (R48300) to run. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Posting Voucher Batches

From the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu (G48S23), choose Post Vouchers to G/L.

After you create the final voucher journal entries, you complete the overall billing process by reviewing, approving, and posting the final voucher journal entries to the Account Ledger table (F0911).

When you post a batch of vouchers, the system performs the following actions:

- Selects the data to post
- Validates information and processes errors
- Creates the automatic entries for offsets to the general ledger for the payables account
- Posts transactions
- Updates the posted codes and batch status

The journal review and post programs are the same programs that you use in the General Accounting system.

You can choose either of the following methods to run the Post Vouchers to G/L program (R09801):

- Choose Post Vouchers to G/L to start posting directly from the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu.
- Choose Voucher Journal Review from the Voucher Processing-S&WM Only menu, and then choose Post by Batch from the Row menu on the Work With Batches form. This method allows you to review the batch before you post it.

The navigation that you choose depends on the method of posting that you want to use. If you post from the Post Vouchers to G/L program, you can do the following:

- Post all approved batches
- Post using manual data selection

If you post from the Voucher Journal Review program, you can do the following:

- Post using automated data selection
- Post using automated data selection and a subsystem

  These features are available from the Voucher Journal Review program only.

See Also

- *The Financial Post Process* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for additional information about reviewing and posting vouchers

Control Reports

You use control reports to help you ensure the reliability of your accounting data.

For the Contract Billing and Service Billing systems, it is important that the amounts billed in the Billing Workfile Detail table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) reconcile with corresponding amounts in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Note

If you run the Workfile History Purge program (R48S999) prior to running any of the control reports, your results might be inaccurate. Specify a date range in the data selection of the control reports to exclude records that have been purged.

Reviewing the Workfile Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Workfile Control Report.

You use the Workfile Control Report (R48S710) to identify records in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) that are not correct based on other information within table F4812.

You use data selection on this report to specify which records to evaluate.

Records that the system identifies as having integrity issues are listed with the appropriate error message on the report.

The Workfile Control Report examines records for the following integrity issues:

- Records with Process Complete Flag

  When the last record for a transaction is moved to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H), the Process Complete field (LSSQ) is set to 1. The report displays an error when table F4812 contains any records with a value of 1 in the Process Complete field.

- Records with Void Flag

  When you void an invoice, the workfile transactions that were included on the invoice return to table F4812 with a status of not billed. Table F4812 should not contain workfile transactions with a V in the Void field (VOID). The report displays an error when table F4812 contains any records with a value of V in the Void field.

- Records Recognized for Revenue without a Revenue Batch Number

  When you run the Journal Generation program (R48132) to create journal entries for revenue recognition, the system enters 1 in the Revenue Completed field (LSPM) and enters a batch number in the Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ). The report displays an error if the value in the Revenue Completed field (LSPM) is 1, but the Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ) is equal to 0.

- Records where Journals have been Generated without an Active Batch Number

  When you run the Journal Generation program to create journal entries for revenue recognition, the system enters 1 in the Journal Status Code field (JRST) and a batch number in the Batch Number – Active field (ICUA). The Batch Number – Active field contains a batch number only when journals have been generated but not yet posted.

  The report displays an error when the value in the Journal Status Code field (JRST) is 1, but the Batch Number – Active field (ICUA) is equal to 0.

- Currency Errors

  When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Accounting Constants form is set to Y (Use multi-currency acct-multi.) or Z (Use multi-currency acct-divis.), the report displays an error when any of the following fields is blank:

  - Currency Code From (CRCD)
  - Currency Code Origin (CRCF)
  - Currency Mode (CRRM)

  When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Accounting Constants form is set to N (Do not use multi-currency acct), the report displays an error when any of these fields is *not* blank.

- Historical Amounts Equal to Zero

  When you generate invoices, the system updates the Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor field (CRRD) with the exchange rate that is used for invoice generation only if it is different from the exchange rate that was used during workfile generation. In this situation, the system saves the values in the following fields because the different exchange rate would cause the amounts to be different:

  - Amount – Revenue – Historical (HBTL)
  - Amount – Invoice – Historical (HITL)
  - Amount – Invoice Taxable – Historical (HITX)

  When the two exchange rates are the same, the system resets the values in these historical amount fields to 0.

  The report displays an error when the exchange rate used during invoice generation is different from the exchange rate used during workfile generation and any of the historical amounts fields contains a value of 0.

- Components Do Not Exist for Base Record

  Under normal circumstances, the system attaches component records to the corresponding base record by updating the Component Link field (CLNK) for these records with the same number. The Component Code field (CCOD) is blank on the base record and is updated on the component records.

  The report displays an error when a base record exists, but no corresponding component records exist, or if one or more component records exist, but no corresponding base record exists.

- Component Values Not Consistent with Base Record

  The following fields should contain identical values on a base record and its corresponding component records:

  - Eligibility Code (ELGC)
  - Job Type (Craft) Code (JBCD)
  - Job Step (JBST)
  - Business Unit – Home (HMCU)
  - Business Unit – Host (JMCU)
  - Suspend Aging (AGS)
  - Date – Age Override (DAGO)
  - Hold Code – Service Billing Transaction (HLD)
  - Date – Released (Julian) (RDJ)

  The report displays an error when any of these fields have different values on a base record and its component records.

- Inconsistent Invoice Information on Component Records

  The report displays an error when the following situations occur:

  - The base record and component records have different invoice numbers in the Document (Order #, Invoice, etc.) field (DOCZ).
  - The base record has a value of 0 in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has not been included in an invoice, but one or more associated component records have an invoice number in the DOCZ field.
  - The base record has an invoice number in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has been included in an invoice, but one or more associated component records have a value of 0 in the DOCZ field.

- Inconsistent Invoice Information on Burden Records

  The report displays an error when the following situations occur:

  - The base record and burden records have different invoice numbers in the Document (Order #, Invoice, etc.) field (DOCZ).
  - The base record has a value of 0 in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has not been included in an invoice, but one or more associated burden records have an invoice number in the DOCZ field.
  - The base record has an invoice number in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has been included in an invoice, but one or more associated burden records have a value of 0 in the DOCZ field.

- Tax Code Errors

  The report displays an error when any of the following situations occur:

- The Tax Expl Code 1 field (EXR1) is not blank, but the Tax Rate/Area field (TXA1) is blank.
- The Tax Rate/Area field (TXA1) is not blank, but the Tax Expl Code 1 field (EXR1) is blank.
- The Tax Expl Code 1 field (EXR1) is equal to S (Sales or VAT (output) Tax), C (Value Added + Sales Tax), V (Value Added (input) Tax), or V+ (Value Added Tax, Tax on Tax), and the Amount – Invoice Tax field (ITAM) is blank.

- Duplicate Records Exist

  The report displays an error when identical records exist in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H).

- Missing Invoice Summary (F4822) Record

  The report displays an error when the Document (Order #, Invoice, etc.) field (DOCZ) contains an invoice number, indicating that the workfile record has been included in an invoice, but no corresponding invoice records appear in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822).

R48S710 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 8:56:54

F4812 Workfile Control Report Page - 1

G/L Date	Billing ID	Par Seq	Seq	Sec Seq	Comp Link	Comp Code	Invoice No	Inv Ty	Inv Co	Pay Item	Error message
6/11/2005	15126	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15127	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15128	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15129	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15130	0	1	1	3007						Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15131	0	1	1	3008						Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15133	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15134	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15135	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15136	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15137	0	1	1	3010						Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15138	0	1	1	3011						Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15160	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15161	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15162	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15163	0	1	1							Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15164	0	1	1	3022						Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
6/11/2005	15165	0	1	1	3023						Burden invoice number is zero, base record is on an invoice
7/31/2005	15186	0	1	1	3031						Components do not exist for base record
6/11/2005	15211	0	1	1							Duplicate record exists in Workfile History (F4812H)
6/25/2005	15254	0	1	1							Duplicate record exists in Workfile History (F4812H)
6/27/2000	15292	0	1	1							Tax Amount is zero
4/2/2002	15336	0	1	1			3149	PV	00200	001	Missing Invoice Summary (F4822) record
6/15/2005	15388	0	1	3	3086	SUR					Tax Amount is zero
6/15/2005	15389	0	1	3	3088	SUR					Tax Amount is zero
6/15/2005	15395	0	1	4	3079	SUR					Tax Amount is zero
6/15/2005	15396	0	1	4	3081	SUR					Tax Amount is zero
6/15/2005	15402	0	1	2	3093	SUR					Tax Amount is zero
6/15/2005	15403	0	1	2	3095	SUR					Tax Amount is zero

Reviewing the Workfile History Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Workfile History Control Report.

You use the Workfile History Control Report (R48S711) to identify records in the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) that are not correct based on other information within table F4812H.

You use data selection to specify which records to evaluate.

Records that the system identifies as having integrity issues are listed with the appropriate error message on the report.

The Workfile History Control Report examines records for the following integrity issues:

- Journal Status is Generated, Not Posted

  When you generate preliminary journal entries, the system changes the value in the Journal Status Code field (JRST) in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) to 1 (Journaled). When you generate final journal entries, the system moves the record to the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) and updates the Journal Status Code field in table F4812H to a value other than 1. Therefore, table F4812H should not contain any records with a value of 1 in the Journal Status Code field. The report displays an error when table F4812H contains any records with a value of 1 in the Journal Status Code field.

- Journal Status Code Inconsistent

  The report displays an error when the value in the Journal Status Code field (JRST) is 0, indicating that journals have not been generated, and any of the following conditions, which occur when journals are generated or even later in the process, also exist:

  - The Journal Status Code – Previous field (JRSP) has a value other than null or 0.
  - The Revenue Completed field (LSPM) has a value of 1.
  - The Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ) has a value other than 0.
  - The Batch Number – Active field (ICUA) has a value other than 0.

- Records Recognized for Revenue without a Revenue Batch Number

  When you run the Create G/L Entries program (R48198) to create journal entries for revenue recognition, the system enters 1 in the Revenue Completed field (LSPM) and enters a batch number in the Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ). The report displays an error when the value in the Revenue Completed field (LSPM) is 1, but the Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ) is equal to 0.

- Revenue Not Processed, but Revenue Batch Exists

  When the Revenue Completed field (LSPM) contains a value of 0, indicating that the revenue recognition process is not complete, and the Journal Status Code field (JRST) contains a value of 3, indicating that the billing detail transaction has changed, the report displays an error when either of the following conditions exists:

- The Journal Status Code – Previous field contains a value other than 0, indicating that journals have been created for the batch.
- The Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ) contains a value other than 0, indicating that a revenue batch exists.

- Revenue is Processed, Revenue Batch is Zero

  When the value in the Process Complete field (LSSQ) is 1, indicating that the record is the last in a series, and the Journal Status Code field (JRST) contains a value of 4, indicating that the billing cycle is complete, the report displays an error when the Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ) is equal to zero.

- Active Batch is Zero

  The report displays an error when the Batch Number – Active field (ICUA) is zero and the following conditions are met:

  - The Eligibility Code field (ELGC) is not equal to 1 (the record is not set up for invoicing only).
  - The Process Complete field (LSSQ) contains a value of 0.
  - The Secondary Sequence Number field (SCSQ) contains a value of 1, indicating that this is the first sequence for the record.
  - The Journal Status Code field (JRST) contains a value of 4, indicating that the billing cycle is complete.

- Revenue Batch is Zero

  The report displays an error when the Batch Number – Revenue field (ICUJ) is zero and the following conditions are met:

  - The Eligibility Code field (ELGC) is not equal to 1 (the record is not set up for invoicing only).
  - The Process Complete field (LSSQ) contains a value of 1.
  - The Secondary Sequence Number field (SCSQ) contains a value greater than 1, indicating that the record has been modified.
  - The Journal Status Code field (JRST) contains a value of 4, indicating that the billing cycle is complete.

- Currency Errors

  When the Currency Mode field (CRRM) contains a value of D (domestic) or F (foreign), the report displays an error when either of the following fields is blank:

  - Currency Code – From (CRCD)
  - Currency Code – Origin (CRCF)

  When the Currency Mode field (CRRM) is blank, the report displays an error when either of these fields is *not* blank.

- Historical Amounts Equal to Zero

  When you generate invoices, the system updates the Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor field (CRRD) with the exchange rate that is used for invoice generation only if it is different from the exchange rate that was used during workfile generation. In this situation, the system saves the values in the following fields because the different exchange rate would cause the amounts to be different:

  - Amount – Revenue – Historical (HBTL)
  - Amount – Invoice – Historical (HITL)
  - Amount – Invoice Taxable – Historical (HITX)

  The report displays an error when the exchange rate used during invoice generation is different from the exchange rate used during workfile generation and any of the historical amounts field has a value of 0.

- Components Do Not Exist for Base Record

  Under normal circumstances, the system attaches component records to the corresponding base record by updating the Component Link field (CLNK) for these records with the same number. The Component Code field (CCOD) is blank on the base record and is updated on the component records.

  The report displays an error when a base record exists, but no corresponding component records exist, or when one or more component records exist, but no corresponding base record exists.

- Component Values Not Consistent with Base Record

  The following fields should have identical values in a base record and its corresponding component records:

  - Eligibility Code (ELGC)
  - Job Type (Craft) Code (JBCD)
  - Job Step (JBST)
  - Business Unit – Home (HMCU)
  - Business Unit – Host (JMCU)
  - Suspend Aging (AGS)
  - Date – Age Override (DAGO)
  - Hold Code – Service Billing Transaction (HLD)
  - Date – Released (Julian) (RDJ)

  The report displays an error when any of these fields have different values in a base record and its component records.

- Inconsistent Invoice Information on Component Records

  The report displays an error when one of the following situations occurs:

  - The base record and component records have different invoice numbers in the Document (Order #, Invoice, etc.) field (DOCZ).
  - The base record has a value of 0 in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has not been included in an invoice, but one or more associated component records have an invoice number in the DOCZ field.
  - The base record has an invoice number in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has been included in an invoice, but one or more associated component records have a value of 0 in the DOCZ field.

- Tax Code Errors

  The report displays an error when any of the following situations exists:

  - The Tax Expl Code 1 field (EXR1) is not blank, but the Tax Rate/Area field (TXA1) is blank.
  - The Tax Rate/Area field (TXA1) is not blank, but the Tax Expl Code 1 field (EXR1) is blank.
  - The Tax Expl Code 1 field (EXR1) is equal to S (Sales or VAT (output) Tax), C (Value Added + Sales Tax), V (Value Added (input) Tax), or V+ (Value Added Tax, Tax on Tax), and the Amount – Invoice Tax field (ITAM) is blank.

- Records Out of Sequence

  The report displays an error when the records in the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H) are out of sequence, based on the information in the following primary key fields:

  - Billing Control ID (BCI)
  - Date – For G/L (and Voucher) (DGL)
  - Sequence Number (SBSQ)
  - Parent Sequence Number (PRSQ)
  - Secondary Sequence Number (SCSQ)
  - Split Link (SLNK)
  - Component Link (CLNK)
  - Component Code (CCOD)

- Split Record Out of Sequence

  The program checks all records for which the Parent Sequence Number field (PRSQ) has a value greater than 0. The report displays an error when a record does *not* exist with the same primary field values as the first record and a value in the Sequence Number field (SBSQ) equal to the value in the Parent Sequence Number field from the first record.

- Duplicate Records Exist

  The report displays an error when identical records exist in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H).

- Missing Invoice Summary (F4822) Record

  The report displays an error when the Document (Order #, Invoice, etc.) field (DOCZ) contains an invoice number, indicating that the workfile record has been included in an invoice, but no corresponding invoice records exist in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822).

- Inconsistent Invoice Information on Burden Records

  The report displays an error when one of the following situations occurs:

  - The base record and burden records have different invoice numbers in the Document (Order #, Invoice, etc.) field (DOCZ).
  - The base record contains a value of 0 in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has not been included in an invoice, but one or more associated burden records have an invoice number in the DOCZ field.
  - The base record has an invoice number in the DOCZ field, indicating that the base record has been included in an invoice, but one or more associated burden records have a value of 0 in the DOCZ field.

R48S711 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:00:59

F4812H Workfile History Page - 1

Control Report

G/L Date	Billing ID	Par Seq	Seq	Sec Seq	Comp Link	Comp Code	Invoice No	Inv Ty	Inv Co	Pay Item	Error Message
6/30/2005	15032	0	1	2	3050	COM					Components exist without a base record
6/30/2005	15032	0	1	2	3050	FRG					Components exist without a base record
6/30/2005	15032	0	1	2	3050	OVH					Components exist without a base record
6/11/2005	15125	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15125	0	1	2	0	COM					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15125	0	1	2	0	FRG					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15125	0	1	2	0	FRG					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15125	0	1	2	0	OVH					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15125	0	1	2	0	OVH					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15132	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15132	0	1	2	0	COM					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15132	0	1	2	0	FRG					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15132	0	1	2	0	FRG					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15132	0	1	2	0	OVH					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15132	0	1	2	0	OVH					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15139	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15139	0	1	2	0	COM					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15139	0	1	2	0	FRG					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15139	0	1	2	0	FRG					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15139	0	1	2	0	OVH					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15139	0	1	2	0	OVH					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15146	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15146	0	1	2	0	COM					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15146	0	1	2	0	FRG					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15146	0	1	2	0	FRG					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15146	0	1	2	0	OVH					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15146	0	1	2	0	OVH					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15153	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15153	0	1	2	0	COM					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15153	0	1	2	0	FRG					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15153	0	1	2	0	FRG					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15153	0	1	2	0	OVH					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15153	0	1	2	0	OVH					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15159	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15159	0	1	2	0	COM					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15159	0	1	2	0	FRG					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15159	0	1	2	0	FRG					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15159	0	1	2	0	OVH					Base currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15159	0	1	2	0	OVH					Billing currency code is blank
6/11/2005	15194	0	1	2	0	COM					Base currency code is blank

Reviewing the G/L Link to Account Ledger Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose G/L Link to Acct Ledger Control Report.

You use the G/L Link to Acct Ledger Control Report (R48S720) to verify that the information contained in the G/L Link table (F48S912) accurately represents the information that has been written to the Account Ledger table (F0911).

The report analyzes records in table F48S912 that are grouped by billing control ID. The report compares all of the records in the group to the first record in the group and prints an error when the accounting information for any record in the group does not match the accounting information for the first record in the group. The accounting information is stored in the following fields:

- Account ID (AID)
- Business Unit (MCU)
- Object Account (OBJ)
- Subsidiary (SUB)
- Subledger – G/L (SBL)
- Subledger Type (SBLT)
- Batch Number (ICU)

As the report analyzes each F48S912 record, it adds the values in the Amount field (AA) and the Units field (U) and calculates the total amount and units for the group.

The report verifies that every record in the table F48S912 has a corresponding record in table F0911 and verifies that the total amount and units for each F48S912 group equals the values stored in the Amount field (AA) and Units field (U) for the corresponding F0911 record. When the total amount and units are not equal, the report displays an error and displays the difference between the totals amount and units from table F48S912 and the amount and units from table F0911.

The report also displays an error when the accounting information for the F48S912 group does not match the accounting information for the F0911 record.

You use data selection to specify which records to evaluate. However, including some records from a certain batch number and excluding other records from the same batch might produce false errors on the report. We recommend that you limit your data selection to the batch number or batch date.

Note

The data sequencing for the G/L Link to Acct Ledger Control Report is hard-coded. Do not change it.

R48S720 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:25:30

G/L Link to Account Ledger Page - 1

Control Report

Document Company 00050 G/L Date 6/30/2005
Document Number 5602 Ledger Type AA
Document Type EU Journal Entry Line Number 1.0

G/L Link Table (F48S912) Information:

Billing ID	Par Seq	Seq Num	Sec Seq	Comp Link	Comp Code	Batch Number	Account ID	Account Number	Sub-ledger	Sub Type	Amount	Units	Error Description
15747		1	1	0		14179	00164988	6100.1280			3,600.00		
											3,600.00		G/L Link Total <> Account Ledger Total

Account Ledger Table (F0911) Information:

						14179	00140409	6100.5585			3,600.00-		Accounting Information is not Consistient
										Difference (F0911 - F48S912):	7,200.00-		Account Ledger Total <> G/L Link Total

Document Company 00050 G/L Date 6/30/2005
Document Number 5602 Ledger Type AA
Document Type EU Journal Entry Line Number 2.0

G/L Link Table (F48S912) Information:

Billing ID	Par Seq	Seq Num	Sec Seq	Comp Link	Comp Code	Batch Number	Account ID	Account Number	Sub-ledger	Sub Type	Amount	Units	Error Description
15747		1	1	0		14179	00140409	6100.5585			3,600.00-		
											3,600.00-		G/L Link Total <> Account Ledger Total

Account Ledger Table (F0911) Information:

						14179	00164988	6100.1280			3,600.00		Accounting Information is not Consistient
										Difference (F0911 - F48S912):	7,200.00		Account Ledger Total <> G/L Link Total

Document Company 00050 G/L Date 6/30/2005
Document Number 5916 Ledger Type AA
Document Type EU Journal Entry Line Number 1.0

G/L Link Table (F48S912) Information:

Billing ID	Par Seq	Seq Num	Sec Seq	Comp Link	Comp Code	Batch Number	Account ID	Account Number	Sub-ledger	Sub Type	Amount	Units	Error Description
15036		1	2	3137		15654	00164988	6100.1280			4,800.00		
15036		1	2	3137	COM	15654	00164988	6100.1280			96.00		
15036		1	2	3137	FRG	15654	00164988	6100.1280			2,112.00		
15036		1	2	3137	OVH	15654	00164988	6100.1280			5,529.60		
											12,537.60		G/L Link Total <> Account Ledger Total

Account Ledger Table (F0911) Information:

						15654	00140409	6100.5585			12,537.60-		Accounting Information is not Consistient
										Difference (F0911 - F48S912):	25,075.20-		Account Ledger Total <> G/L Link Total

Document Company 00050 G/L Date 6/30/2005
Document Number 5916 Ledger Type AA

Reviewing the Account Ledger to G/L Link Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Acct Ledger to G/L Link Control Report.

You use the Acct Ledger to G/L Link Control Report (R48S721) to verify that each record in the Account Ledger table (F0911) that was created by the revenue process in the Service Billing or Contract Billing system has at least one corresponding record in the G/L Link table (F48S912).

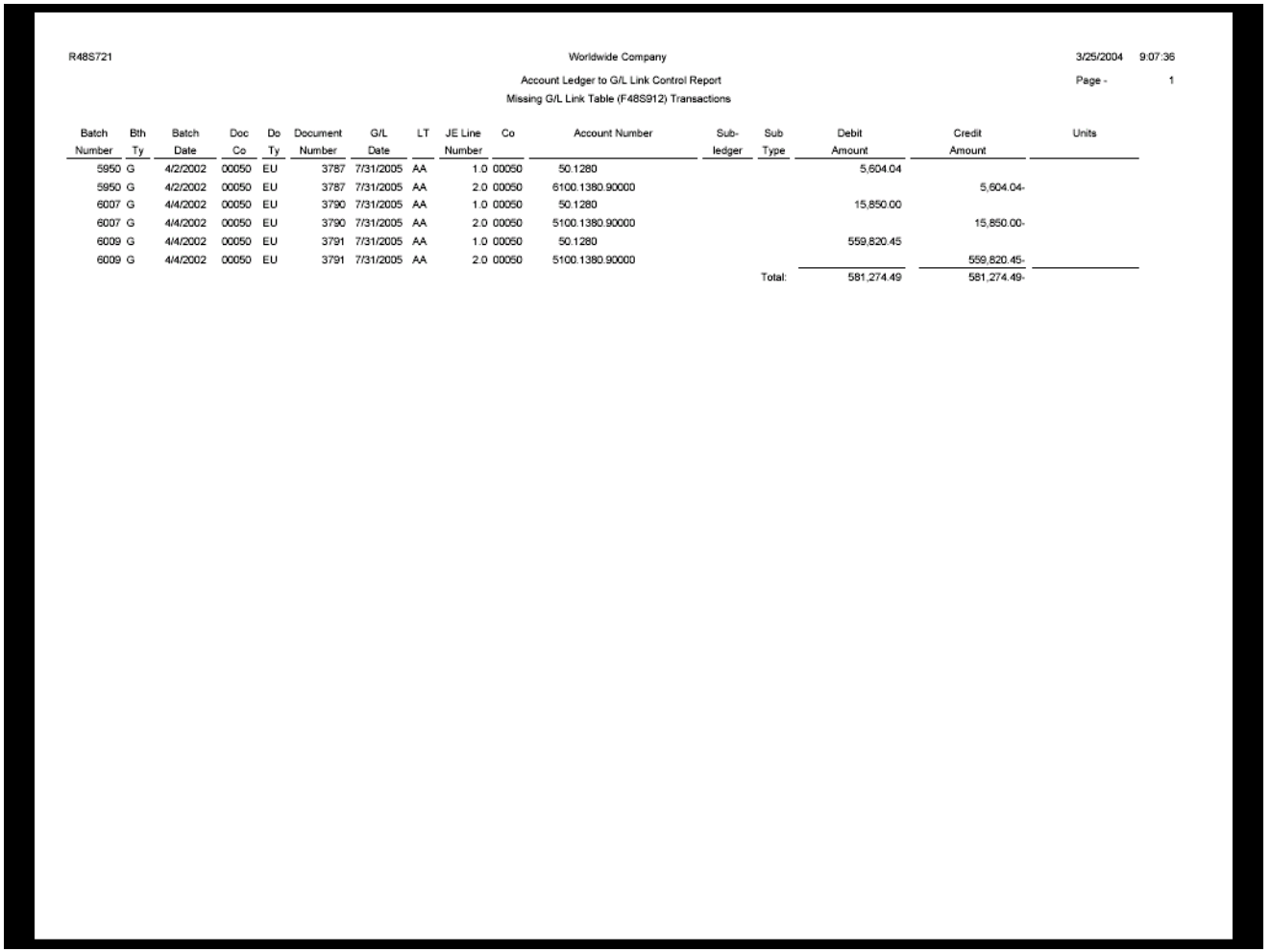
The report selects only the rows in table F0911 that contain one of the following document types:

- EU (Service Billing Revenue)
- AJ (Service Billing Adjustments)
- BA (Billing Adjustments)

The report lists any F0911 records that has one of these document types but does not have at least one corresponding record in table F48S912.

Note

The data selection for the Acct Ledger to G/L Link Control Report allows you to specify some columns from table F48S912. However, because the report selects only records from table F0911 that do not have corresponding records in table F48S912, using columns from table F48S912 in the data selection has no effect.



R48S721 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:07:36

Account Ledger to G/L Link Control Report Page - 1

Missing G/L Link Table (F48S912) Transactions

Batch Number	Bth Ty	Batch Date	Doc Co	Do Ty	Document Number	G/L Date	LT	JE Line Number	Co	Account Number	Sub-ledger	Sub Type	Debit Amount	Credit Amount	Units
5950	G	4/2/2002	00050	EU	3787	7/31/2005	AA	1.0	00050	50.1280			5,604.04		
5950	G	4/2/2002	00050	EU	3787	7/31/2005	AA	2.0	00050	6100.1380.90000				5,604.04-	
6007	G	4/4/2002	00050	EU	3790	7/31/2005	AA	1.0	00050	50.1280			15,850.00		
6007	G	4/4/2002	00050	EU	3790	7/31/2005	AA	2.0	00050	5100.1380.90000				15,850.00-	
6009	G	4/4/2002	00050	EU	3791	7/31/2005	AA	1.0	00050	50.1280			559,820.45		
6009	G	4/4/2002	00050	EU	3791	7/31/2005	AA	2.0	00050	5100.1380.90000				559,820.45-	
												Total:	581,274.49	581,274.49-	

Reviewing the Workfile to G/L Link Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Workfile to G/L Link Control Report.

You use the Workfile to G/L Link Control Report (R48S730) to identify integrity issues between the Billing Detail Workfile and Billing Workfile History tables (F4812 and F4812H) and the G/L Link table (F48S912).

Notes

Table F48S912 stores key information from workfile transactions and the subsequent journal entry created in the Account Ledger table (F0911). This table is used for reporting and audit purposes.

You use data selection to specify which records to evaluate.

You should run this report after you have run the Create G/L Entries program (R48198). Any G/L batches that have been created in the Contract Billing system or the Service Billing system that have not been through the Create G/L process might cause discrepancies on the report.

The Workfile to G/L Link Control Report views table F4812 and table F4812H as if they were a single table.

Only revenue-related transactions are processed.

The report groups records in tables F4812 and F4812H by billing control ID (BCI). The report selects all of the transactions in table F48S912 that have the same billing control ID and accumulates the amounts from the F48S912 records.

Records that the report identifies as having integrity issues are listed with the appropriate error message on the report.

First-Line Errors

In some situations, the accumulated amount from table F48S912 should equal the amounts from tables F4812 and F4812H. In other situations, the accumulated amount from table F48S912 should be zero. In either of these situations, when the amount from table F48S912 is incorrect, the report prints an error message on the first line of the error report.

When the selected F4812 or F4812H record has a value of 4 (Costing Only) or 1 (Invoicing Only) in the Eligibility Code field (ELGC), or is a prior split or prior component transaction, and when the accumulated amount from table F48S912 does not equal zero, the report displays one of the following errors:

- Accumulated G/L Link Amount Should be 0 – Elg Code=1
- Accumulated G/L Link Amount Should be 0 – Elg Code=4
- Accumulated G/L Link Amount Should be 0 – Earlier Split
- Accumulated G/L Link Amount Should be 0 – Earlier Component

Note

A billing control ID group is a group of records from tables F4812 and F4812H that belong to the same transaction. Each record in the group has the same values in the following fields:

- Date – For G/L (and Voucher) (WDDGL)
- Billing Control ID (WDBCI)
- Parent Sequence Number (WDPRSQ)
- Sequence Number (SBSQ)
- Component Code (CCOD)

A prior split transaction is a billing control ID group that has been split into new transactions. The G/L Link revenue transactions that are associated with earlier split groups should net to zero.

A prior component transaction is a billing control ID group that had a component code, but had the component code removed through a transaction re-extension. The G/L link revenue transactions that are associated with earlier component groups should net to zero.

When the selected F4812 or F4812H record is *not* designated as Cost Only or Invoicing Only and is *not* a prior split or prior component transaction, the report lists one of the following errors when the value in the Amount – Revenue field (BTOL) from the selected F4812 or F4812H record does not equal the accumulated amount from table F48S912:

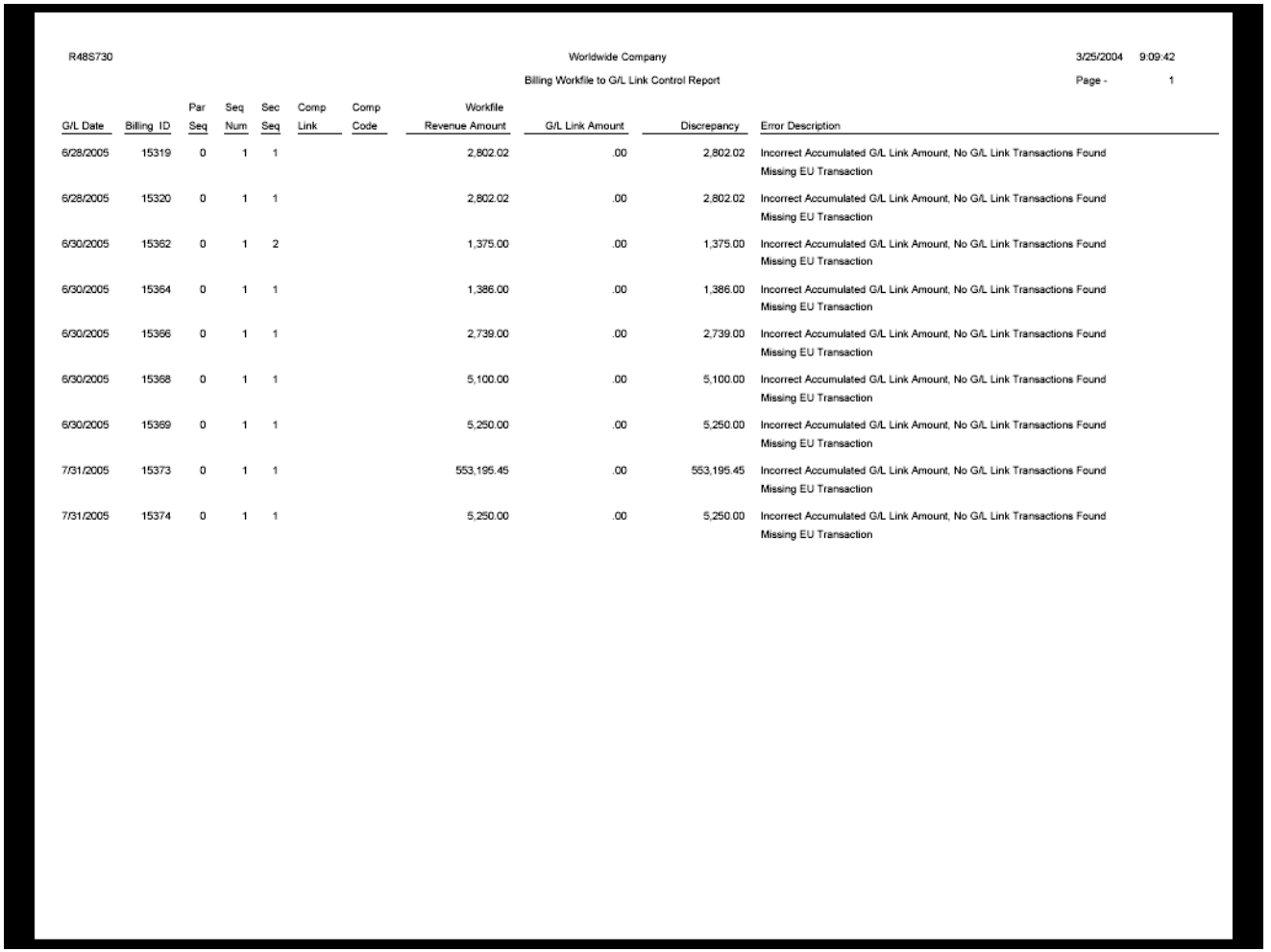
- Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found
- Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, Wrong Number of G/L Link Transactions
- Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, Correct Number of G/L Link Transactions

Second-Line Errors

When the system encounters any of the first-line errors, the report checks the F4812 and F4812H records that belong to the BCI group. The report compares the amounts from the F48S912 records with the amounts in the Amount – Revenue field from the F4812 and F4812H records, along with the number of document type AJ (Service Billing Adjustments) and document type EU (Service Billing Revenue) entries, and displays one of the following errors on the second line:

- Missing EU transaction
- Missing AJ transaction
- Extra EU transaction
- Extra AJ transaction
- EU entry has wrong amount
- AJ entry has wrong amount

The report displays the primary key fields from the F4812 and F4812H tables, the revenue amount, the G/L link amount, the discrepancy between these values, and the two error messages describing the problem.



R48S730 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:09:42

Billing Workfile to G/L Link Control Report Page - 1

G/L Date	Billing ID	Par Seq	Seq Num	Sec Seq	Comp Link	Comp Code	Workfile Revenue Amount	G/L Link Amount	Discrepancy	Error Description
6/28/2005	15319	0	1	1			2,802.02	.00	2,802.02	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
6/28/2005	15320	0	1	1			2,802.02	.00	2,802.02	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
6/30/2005	15362	0	1	2			1,375.00	.00	1,375.00	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
6/30/2005	15364	0	1	1			1,386.00	.00	1,386.00	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
6/30/2005	15366	0	1	1			2,739.00	.00	2,739.00	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
6/30/2005	15368	0	1	1			5,100.00	.00	5,100.00	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
6/30/2005	15369	0	1	1			5,250.00	.00	5,250.00	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
7/31/2005	15373	0	1	1			553,195.45	.00	553,195.45	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction
7/31/2005	15374	0	1	1			5,250.00	.00	5,250.00	Incorrect Accumulated G/L Link Amount, No G/L Link Transactions Found Missing EU Transaction

Reviewing the G/L Link to Workfile Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose G/L Link to Workfile Control Report.

You use the G/L Link to Workfile Control Report (R48S731) to identify records that are missing from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H), based on data contained within the G/L Link table (F48S912).

Notes

Table F48S912 stores key information from workfile transactions and the subsequent journal entry created in the Account Ledger table (F0911). This table is used for reporting and audit purposes.

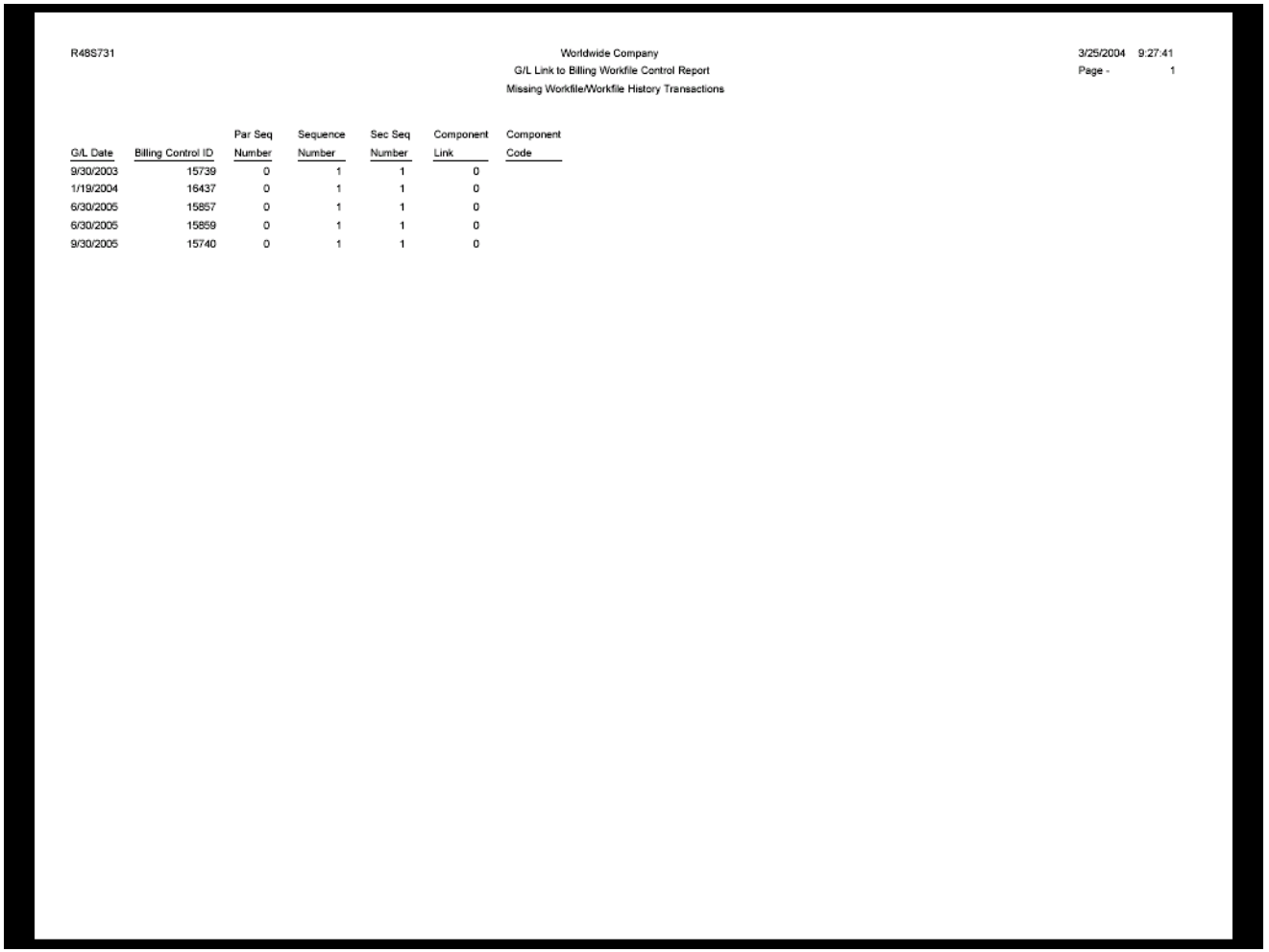
You use data selection to specify which records to evaluate.

You should run this report after you have run the Create G/L Entries program (R48198). Any general ledger batches that have been created in the Contract Billing system or the Service Billing system that have not been processed through the Create G/L Entries program might cause discrepancies on the report.

The G/L Link to Workfile Control Report views table F4812 and table F4812H as if they were a single table.

Only revenue-related transactions are processed.

The report reads through records in table F48S912 and attempts to locate the corresponding F4812 or F4812H record. If no corresponding record is found, the report displays an error.



R48S731

Worldwide Company
G/L Link to Billing Workfile Control Report
Missing Workfile/Workfile History Transactions

3/25/2004 9:27:41
Page - 1

G/L Date	Billing Control ID	Par Seq Number	Sequence Number	Sec Seq Number	Component Link	Component Code
9/30/2003	15739	0	1	1	0	
1/19/2004	16437	0	1	1	0	
6/30/2005	15857	0	1	1	0	
6/30/2005	15859	0	1	1	0	
9/30/2005	15740	0	1	1	0	

Reviewing the Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report.

You use the Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report (R48S751) to verify that the amounts in the Billing Detail Workfile and Billing Workfile History tables (F4812 and F4812H) match the amounts in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822).

The system uses either table F4812 or table F4812H, depending on the current status of the invoice in table F4822. For invoices that have *not* been processed by the Create A/R Entries program (R48199), the system uses table F4812. The system uses table F4812H for invoices that have been processed by the Create A/R Entries program.

For each record in table F4822, the report selects the corresponding F4812 or F4812H records and totals the amounts. Any discrepancies between the totals of the F4812 or F4812H records and the F4822 record are listed on the error report.

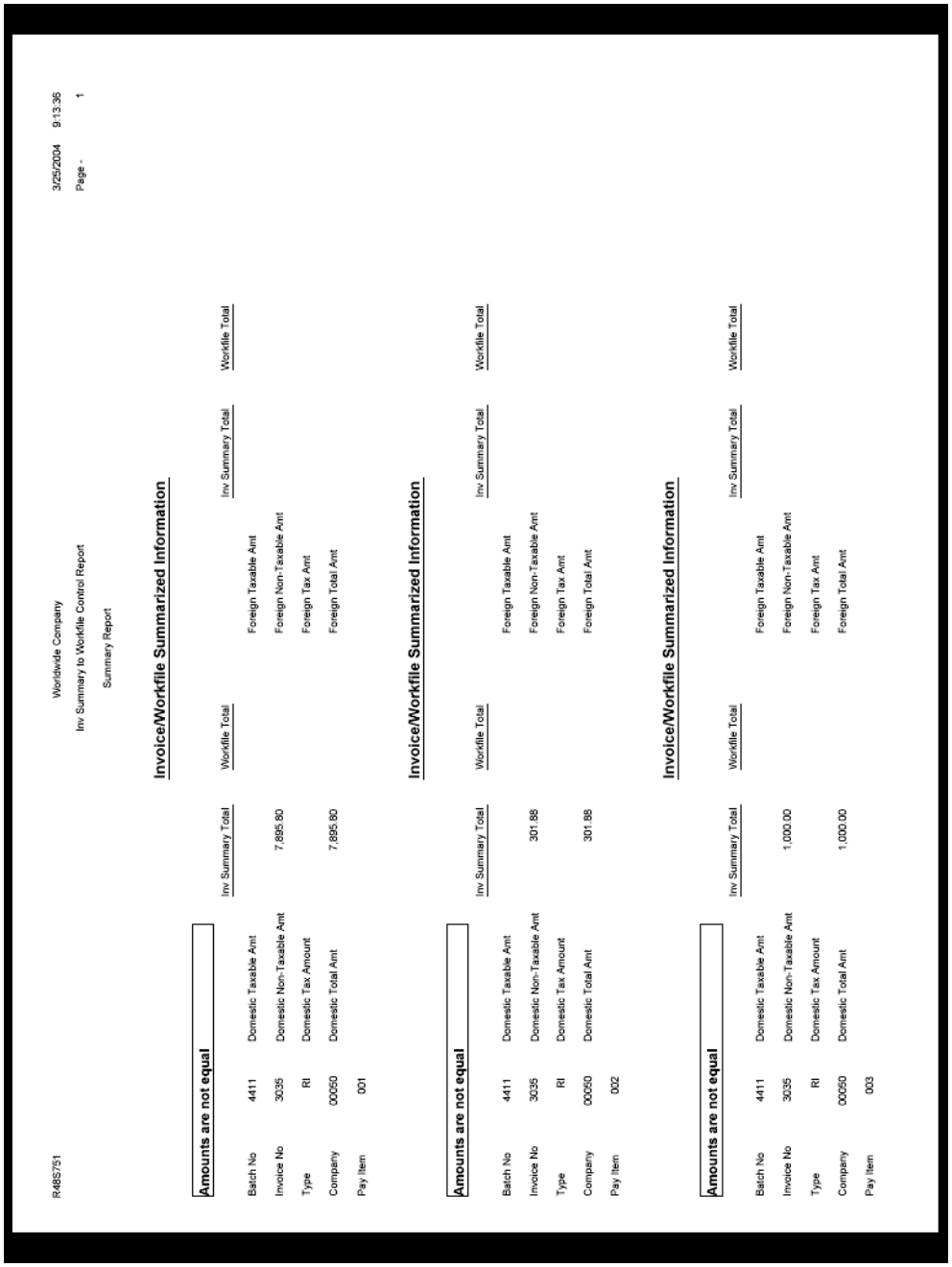
The report compares amounts from the following fields:

Fields from table F4812 or F4812H	Comparison	Fields from table F4822
Amount – Invoice (ITOL)	should equal	This Period (THPD)
Amount – Foreign Invoiced (CITL)	should equal	This Period – Foreign (FHPD)
Amount – Invoice Tax (ITAM)	should equal	Amount – Tax (STAM)
Amount – Foreign Invoice Tax (CITX)	should equal	Amount – Foreign Tax (CTAM)

In addition, when the Tax Explanation code for the F4822 record is E (Value Added Tax Exempt) or blank, the report compares the amounts from the following fields:

Fields from table F4812 or F4812H	Comparison	Fields from table F4822
Amount – Invoice Taxable (ITXA)	should equal	Amount – Non-Taxable (ATXN) or Amount – Taxable (ATXA)
Amount – Foreign Invoice Taxable (CITA)	should equal	Amount – Foreign Non-Taxable (CTXN) or Amount – Foreign Taxable (CTXA)

You can print the report in summary or detail mode. The summary report includes invoice information from table F4822. The detail report includes both invoice information from table F4822 and the corresponding information from table F4812 or table F4812H. You use the processing options to specify whether to print the summary or detail report.



R48S751 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:13:36
Inv Summary to Workfile Control Report Page - 1
Summary Report

Invoice/Workfile Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal			Inv Summary Total	Workfile Total		Inv Summary Total	Workfile Total
Batch No	4411	Domestic Taxable Amt			Foreign Taxable Amt		
Invoice No	3035	Domestic Non-Taxable Amt	7,895.80		Foreign Non-Taxable Amt		
Type	RI	Domestic Tax Amount			Foreign Tax Amt		
Company	00050	Domestic Total Amt	7,895.80		Foreign Total Amt		
Pay Item	001						

Invoice/Workfile Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal			Inv Summary Total	Workfile Total		Inv Summary Total	Workfile Total
Batch No	4411	Domestic Taxable Amt			Foreign Taxable Amt		
Invoice No	3035	Domestic Non-Taxable Amt	301.88		Foreign Non-Taxable Amt		
Type	RI	Domestic Tax Amount			Foreign Tax Amt		
Company	00050	Domestic Total Amt	301.88		Foreign Total Amt		
Pay Item	002						

Invoice/Workfile Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal			Inv Summary Total	Workfile Total		Inv Summary Total	Workfile Total
Batch No	4411	Domestic Taxable Amt			Foreign Taxable Amt		
Invoice No	3035	Domestic Non-Taxable Amt	1,000.00		Foreign Non-Taxable Amt		
Type	RI	Domestic Tax Amount			Foreign Tax Amt		
Company	00050	Domestic Total Amt	1,000.00		Foreign Total Amt		
Pay Item	003						

Processing Options for Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report (R48S751)

Print Tab

This processing specifies whether to print a summary or detail report.

1. Summary or Detail

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the error report in summary or detail format. In summary format, only invoice information appears on the error report. In detail format, the system prints workfile information as well as the summary information. Valid values are:

Blank

Summary

1

Detail

Reviewing the Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report.

You use the Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report (R48S761) to verify that the amounts in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) match the amounts in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).

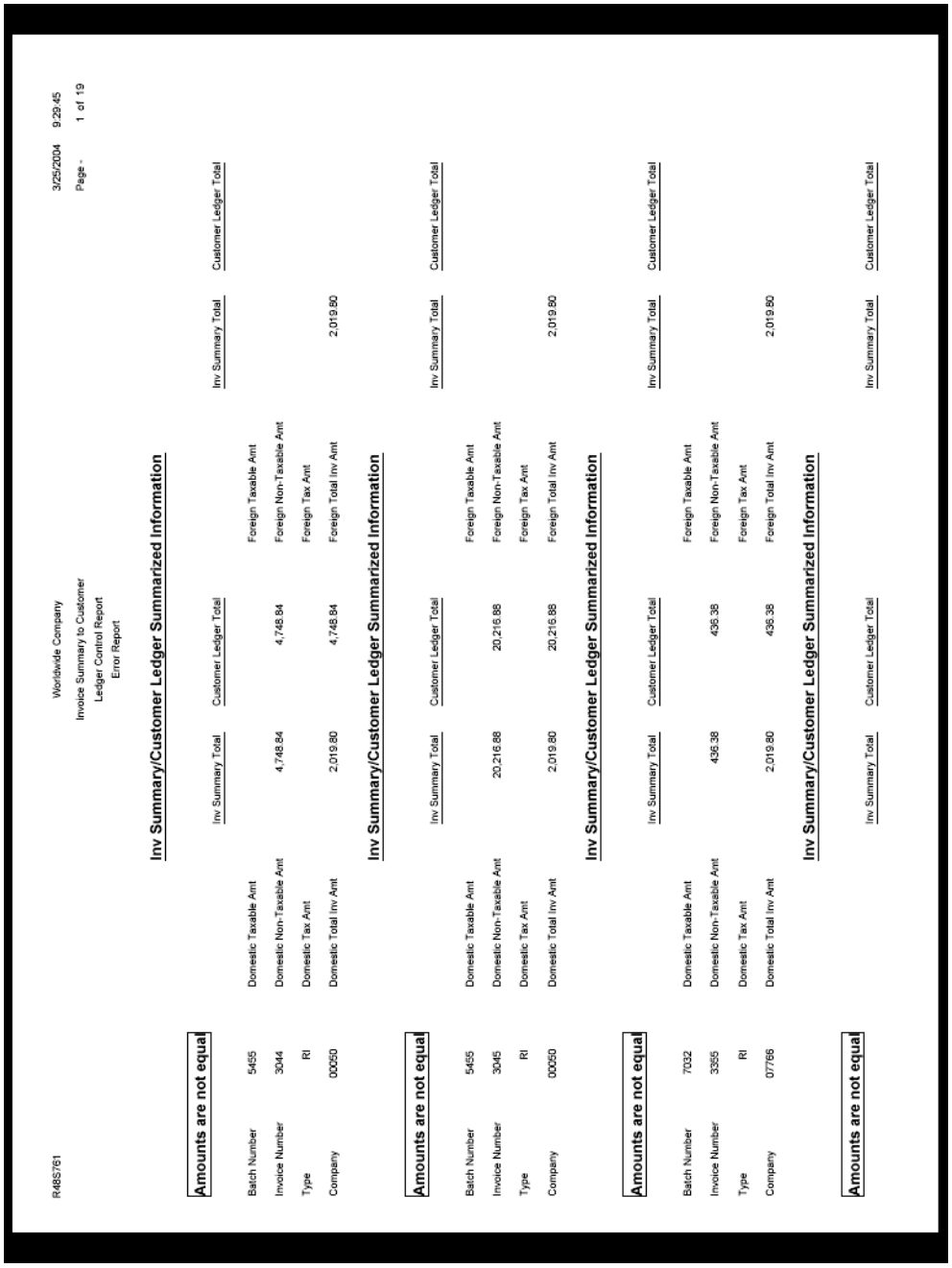
The system compares the amounts for each invoice in table F4822 to the amounts for the same invoice in table F03B11, as follows:

F4822 Fields	F03B11 Fields
This Period (THPD)	Amount – Gross (AG)
This Period – Foreign (FHPD)	Amount – Currency (ACR)
Amount – Taxable (ATXA)	Amount – Taxable (ATXA)
Amount – Foreign Taxable (CTXA)	Amount – Foreign Taxable (CTXA)
Amount – Tax (STAM)	Amount – Tax (STAM)
Amount – Foreign Tax (CTAM)	Amount – Foreign Tax (CTAM)
Amount – Non-Taxable (ATXN)	Amount – Non-Taxable (ATXN)
Amount – Foreign Non-Taxable (CTXN)	Amount – Foreign Non-Taxable (CTXN)

The system prints an error on the report if any of the amounts are not equal.

Note

The system processes posted records only.



R48S761

Worldwide Company
Invoice Summary to Customer
Ledger Control Report
Error Report

3/25/2004 9:29:45
Page - 1 of 19

Inv Summary/Customer Ledger Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal

		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total
Batch Number	5455			Foreign Taxable Amt		
Invoice Number	3044		4,748.84	Foreign Non-Taxable Amt		
Type	RI			Foreign Tax Amt		
Company	00050		4,748.84	Foreign Total Inv Amt	2,019.80	
		2,019.80				
Domestic Taxable Amt						
Domestic Non-Taxable Amt		4,748.84				
Domestic Tax Amt						
Domestic Total Inv Amt		2,019.80				

Inv Summary/Customer Ledger Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal

		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total
Batch Number	5455			Foreign Taxable Amt		
Invoice Number	3045		20,216.88	Foreign Non-Taxable Amt		
Type	RI			Foreign Tax Amt		
Company	00050		20,216.88	Foreign Total Inv Amt	2,019.80	
		2,019.80				
Domestic Taxable Amt						
Domestic Non-Taxable Amt		20,216.88				
Domestic Tax Amt						
Domestic Total Inv Amt		2,019.80				

Inv Summary/Customer Ledger Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal

		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total
Batch Number	7032			Foreign Taxable Amt		
Invoice Number	33S5		436.38	Foreign Non-Taxable Amt		
Type	RI			Foreign Tax Amt		
Company	07766		436.38	Foreign Total Inv Amt	2,019.80	
		2,019.80				
Domestic Taxable Amt						
Domestic Non-Taxable Amt		436.38				
Domestic Tax Amt						
Domestic Total Inv Amt		2,019.80				

Inv Summary/Customer Ledger Summarized Information

Amounts are not equal

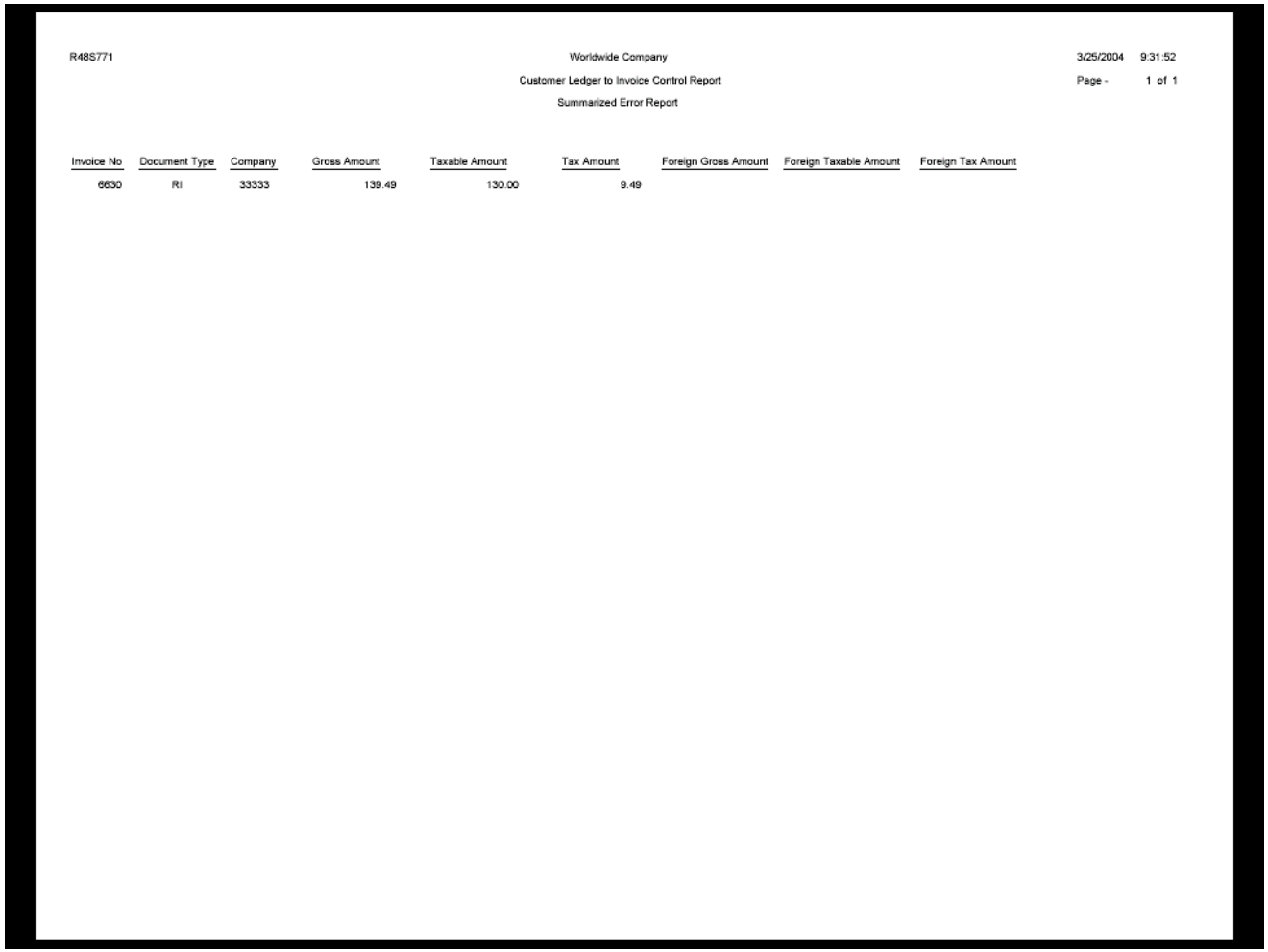
		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total		Inv Summary Total	Customer Ledger Total

Reviewing the Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report

From the Billing Control Reports menu (G48S33), choose Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report.

You use the Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report (R48S771) to verify that each invoice transaction in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) that originated in the Contract Billing or Service Billing system has at least one corresponding source transaction in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822).

The system prints an error on the report if table F4822 does not contain a corresponding source transaction.



R48S771 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:31:52
Customer Ledger to Invoice Control Report Page - 1 of 1
Summarized Error Report

Invoice No	Document Type	Company	Gross Amount	Taxable Amount	Tax Amount	Foreign Gross Amount	Foreign Taxable Amount	Foreign Tax Amount
6630	RI	33333	139.49	130.00	9.49			

System Setup

Before you can use the billing system, you must define the constants and rules that you want the system to use during billing processes. The information that you define in the system constants and rules specifies the following:

- How the system uses dates (such as service and tax dates, G/L dates, and various effective dates) in combination with billing AAIs, markup rules, and tax derivation rules to process source transactions
- How the system uses billing AAIs to create journal entries
- How the system processes billable transactions from the EnterpriseOne Payroll and Time Accounting systems

Setup Features

The Service Billing system includes the following setup features:

Billing Constants

Control the global processing of the following:

- Billable costs
- Customer information
- Dates
- Invoices
- Journals
- Default markup

Markup Rules

Define the calculation for the amount that you add to costs to account for overhead and profit.

Billing AAIs

Define the accounting rules that the system uses to process journal transactions for billing, revenue recognition, and reallocations.

Component Rules

Define an additional markup that is based on amounts and units. The markup rules and billing AAIs also use this information to define additional markup.

G/L Offset and Retainage Rules

Identify the following:

- Accounts for which the system creates the offsetting entries during the posting of A/R information
- The percentage of payment for the invoice that your company is paid after the work is complete

Tax Derivation Rules	Define the following: • The source transactions that are subject to tax • The tax rate or geographic area with common tax rates
Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)	Define accounting information and general ledger relationships.
User Defined Codes	Define custom codes for the system, such as component codes and adjustment reasons.

Setting Up Billing Constants

The billing constants represent your company's decisions about how source transactions and related billings are processed. The constants control how the system processes the following information:

- Billable costs
- Customer information
- Dates
- Invoices
- Journal entries
- Default markup percentage
- Multicurrency transactions
- Draft and final invoice numbering
- Revenue recognition on non-T&M transactions (Contract Billing only)

After you set up the constants, you should not change them. The system stores the constants in the Billing System Constants table (F48091).

Considerations for Independent Revenue and Invoice Amounts

When the invoice and revenue amounts are marked up independently, the journal generation control options for revenue recognition, with or without reconciliation, affect the variance balance that the system maintains in the Accrued Accounts Receivable and Accrued Revenue accounts. (The journal generation control options appear on the Journaling Controls tab of the Billing Constants form.)

The Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts option on the Service Billing Constants form specifies whether the markup amounts that the system calculates for the workfile transactions must use the same rules for the invoice and revenue amounts. If this option is set to allow different markup rules for the invoice and revenue amounts, processing invoices and revenue recognition *without* reconciliation creates a permanent variance between accrued accounts receivable and actual accounts receivable amounts. Invoice and revenue amounts are always different.

If the Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts option is set to allow different markup rules for the invoice and revenue amounts, processing invoices and revenue recognition *with* reconciliation forces the accrued accounts to reconcile, but allows the invoice and revenue amounts to be different.

The following results occur, based on the relationships between the system constants and the revenue recognition process:

System Constants		Revenue Recognition Results		
Journal Generation Control	Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts	Revenue Amount	Invoice Amount	Accrued Accounts Receivable
Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	Off	Same	Same	No Variance
Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	On	Different	Different	Variance
Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	Off	Same	Same	No Variance
Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	On	Different	Different	No Variance

Note

When the Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts option is turned off, the invoice amount always equals the revenue amount. When the Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts option is turned on, the invoice and revenue amounts can differ.

Prerequisite

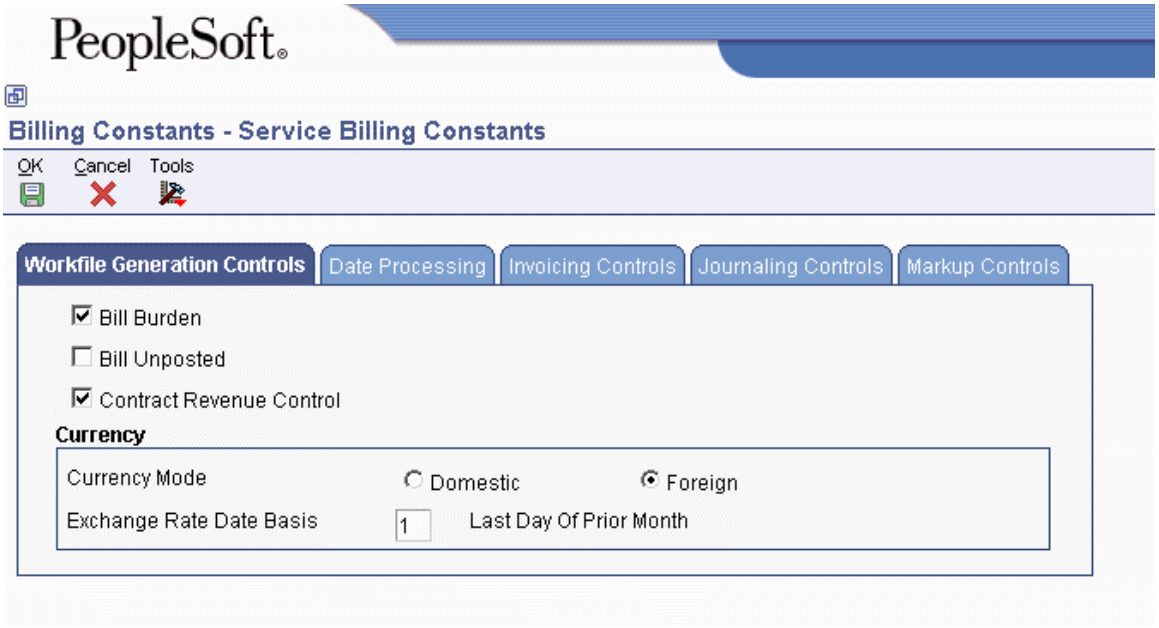
- Verify that the default document type for invoices is set up in UDC 00/DT (Document Type - All Documents) and 00/DI (Document Type - Invoices Only).

► To set up billing constants

Use one of the following navigations:

From the System Setup menu (G48S40), choose Billing Constants.

From the System Setup menu (G5240), choose Billing Constants.



1. On Service Billing Constants, choose the Workfile Generation Controls tab and click either of the following options:

   - Bill Burden
   - Bill Unposted

2. To recognize revenue for contract billing lines that are not related to time and materials, click the following option:

   - Contract Revenue Control

   This option is used only for Contract Billing.

3. Click one of the following Currency Mode options:

   - Foreign
   - Domestic

4. Complete the following field:

   - Exchange Rate Date Basis

5. Choose the Date Processing tab, and click an option in each of the following areas:

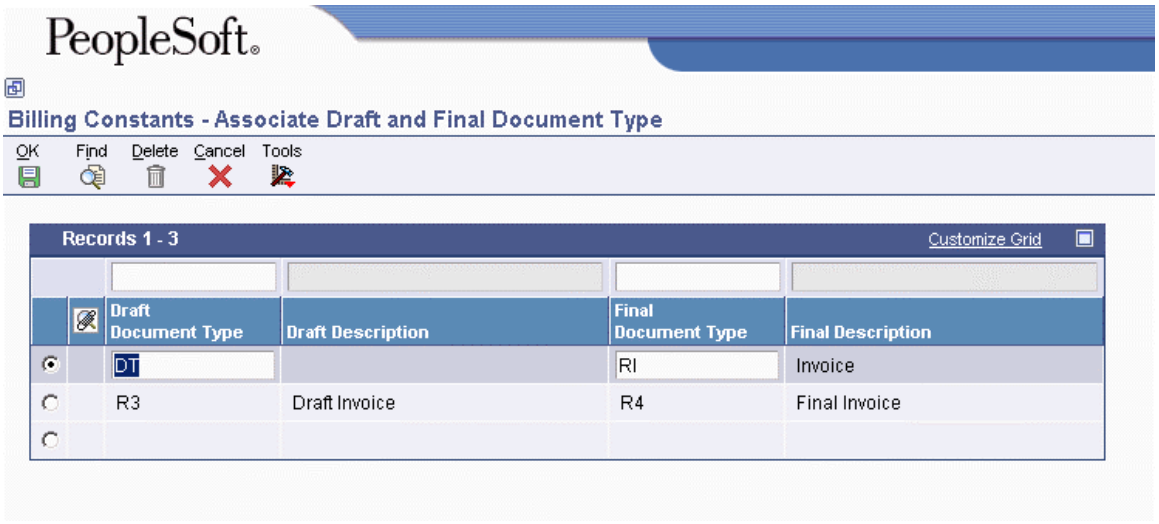
   - Effective Date Basis
   - Labor Effective Basis
   - Service/Tax Date Basis

6. Choose the Invoicing Controls tab, and click an option in each of the following areas:

   - Customer No Basis
   - Invoice Date Override

7. To build and maintain the Invoice Summary Access table (F48520), click the Invoice Summary Access Control option.

8. To use draft and final invoice numbering, click the Invoice Numbering Control option and then click the Associate Doc Type button.



9. On Associate Draft and Final Document Type, complete the following fields, and then click OK:

   - Draft Document Type
   - Final Document Type

10. On Service Billing Constants, complete the following field:

    - Default Invoice Document Type

11. Choose the Journaling Controls tab, and click one of the following Journal Generation Control options:

    - Invoice Only
    - Revenue Only
    - Inv/Rev w/o Reconcilation
    - Inv/Rev with Reconcilation

12. To activate journal reclassification, click the Journal Reclassification Control option.

13. For Contract Billing only, to activate not-to-exceed processing, click the Not To Exceed Control option.

14. Complete the following field:

    - PDBA Code Override

15. Choose the Markup Controls tab, and complete the following field:

    - Default Markup Percentage

Note

Markup is used only for time and material transactions.

16. To mark up invoice and revenue amounts independent of one another other, click the following option.

    - Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts

17. Click OK.

See Also

- *Setting Up Draft and Final Invoice Numbering* in the *Service Billing Guide* for more information about the Invoice Numbering Control option

Defining Billing Rate and Markup Rules

Before you generate or revise a workfile transaction, you must define markup rules in billing rate and markup tables. The billing rate is defined as the rate multiplied by the number of units worked to calculate the amount that you invoice your customer for goods or services rendered. The markup is defined as a percent or an amount that you add to costs for overhead and profit.

The system calculates markup amounts when you generate or revise workfile transactions that are based on the billing rate and markup rules that you define when you set up the billing system.

You define billing rate and markup rules by specifying major and minor key values. The system uses these values in combination to identify the specific billing rate and markup rules that apply to individual source transactions.

When you generate or revise workfile transactions, the system marks up costs as follows:

- Accesses the billing rate and markup rules
- Locates and selects rules that match the values for specific source transactions for the major key
- Continues the search, narrowing the selection of rules based on the value for source transactions for the minor key
- Calculates the markup amount for individual transactions based on the applicable markup calculation rules
- Updates the workfile transactions with the applicable markup amount

The system stores markup information in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096).

When you generate or revise workfile transactions, the system matches key values in the markup rules with the same values in the workfile transactions. The system uses the most specific rule that it can locate to calculate the markup for a workfile transaction.

Typically, you define general markup rules that apply to most of the workfile transactions that you process in the billing system. You can also define additional markup rules for the workfile transactions that are exceptions. For example, you can define rules that specify alternative markup rules for an individual customer or work order.

If you do not want to mark up a source transaction, the system processes it at cost. To include a source transaction at cost in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), you must include the following for the billing rate and markup rules:

- An account range that includes the account associated with the transaction
- Blank fields for the markup calculations

If you do not include these, the system marks up the transaction using a default markup rule or the default percentage in the system constants.

The system uses default billing rate and markup rules to calculate the markup amounts for transactions that do not match the key values for any specific billing rate and markup rules. You can define the following two types of default billing rate and markup rules:

- Major key
- Minor key

For a major key default markup rule, specify 9 as the key type and *ALL as the table key. For a minor key default markup rule, leave the account range blank and specify a markup calculation.

If you do not specify markup calculations for the minor key, the system processes the transactions at cost. If the transaction does not match the major or minor key values for any of the markup rules that you have defined, the system uses the default markup percentage that you have defined in the Billing Constants program (P48091).

Billing rate and markup rules are effective for the dates that you specify when you set them up. You cannot change the effective dates. However, you can create new billing rate and markup rules based on existing billing rate and markup rules by copying the rules and specifying new effective dates.

The system accesses billing rate and markup tables when you run the Workfile Generation (R48120) and the Workfile Re-extension (R481202) to apply markup information to workfile transactions.

See Also

- *Searches for Billing Rate/Markup Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide* for additional information about how the system matches key values in the markup rules with the same values in the workfile transactions

Major Keys for Billing Rate and Markup Tables

You must specify a major key for each billing rate and markup table that you define. The major key includes the following information:

Generation Type

The generation type key specifies whether the markup rule applies to calculating the invoice amount, revenue amounts, or component amounts. Depending on how you set your billing system constants, you might want different markup rules to apply to different amounts.

Generation Types of Billing Rate and Markup Tables

The generation type of a billing rate and markup table is used to control how the markups are applied to the workfile transaction. Generation types include the following:

Generation type 1	Invoice, revenue, and component amounts. You set up a billing rate and markup table with this generation type when both the invoice and revenue amounts are calculated in the same way.
Generation type 2	Revenue and component amounts. You set up a billing rate and markup table with this generation type when you need to calculate the revenue amount differently from the invoice amount. You set up the markup rules for the invoice amount using generation type 1 and the markup rules for the revenue amount using generation type 2. If no generation type 2 markup table is found, the calculations for generation type 1 will be used for the revenue amount. For a generation type 2 billing rate and markup table to be valid, the Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts option in the Billing Constants program (P48091) must be set to 1.
Generation type 3	Component Amounts. You set up a billing rate and markup table with a generation type 3 when you need to create components.
Generation type P	Recharge rate. You set up a billing rate and markup table with a generation type P when you need to process multicurrency time accounting.

Key Type

The key type defines the type of major key value for the markup table. The system recognizes nine hard-coded values.

Table Key

The table key defines the major key value, based on the key type.

Key Types and Table Keys

You use the following key types in combination with the table key to define a markup table:

1 Work Order

2 Work Order Class (category code 07 in Work Order Master)

3 Contract Number

4 Parent Contract Number

5 Customer Number

6 Business Unit Number

7 Business Unit Class [category code 11 in the Business Unit Master table (F0006)]

8 Company Number

9 Default

For example, if you need to define markup rules by work order, you use a key type 1 with the table key of the specific work order. If you have three work orders that require different markup rules, you must set up three different rules.

Currency Code

The currency code key controls the currency decimals of the markup amount that is defined in the billing rate and markup table.

Effective Dates

The effective dates key specifies when the markup table is effective. The system compares the table basis date of the workfile transaction to these dates when it searches the billing rate and markup table.

How the Currency Code Is Used in Searches

The currency code of the billing rate and markup table identifies the currency of the billing rates and markup amounts that comprise the markup rules for that table.

The system stores the domestic currency, the foreign currency, and the currency mode on each workfile transaction. The domestic currency represents the currency of the company. The foreign currency represents the currency of the customer. The currency mode indicates which currency is used to access the correct billing rate and markup table.

For example, a workfile transaction with a domestic currency of US dollars (USD) and a foreign currency of French francs (FRF), with the currency mode of F searches for a billing rate and markup table that is set up for French francs (FRF). All markup calculations are made in French francs and use the exchange rate to calculate the US dollars.

The following table displays the workfile transaction before markups are applied:

Business Unit (USD)	Dom Curr	For Curr	Curr Mode	Exch Rate	Dom Cost	Units	For Cost	Dom Invoice	For Invoice
501	USD	FRF	F	5.68	50.00	10	284.00	0.00	0.00

The following table represents the billing rate and markup table:

Business Unit (USD)	Curr Code	Markup Override Rate	Markup Percent	Markup Amount
501	FRF	284.00	10	142.00

The following table displays the workfile transaction after markups are applied:

Business Unit (USD)	Dom Curr	For Curr	Curr Mode	Exch Rate	Dom Cost	Units	For Cost	Dom Invoice	For Invoice
501	USD	FRF	F	5.68	50.00	10	284.00	575.00	3266.00

Minor Keys for Billing Rate and Markup Tables

You must specify a minor key for each markup rule that you define in a billing rate and markup table. The minor key includes the following information:

Account Range

The account range key specifies the range of objects and subsidiaries that you use to apply markup rules. The object and subsidiary of the workfile transaction must be within the specified range to use this markup rule. When the subsidiary fields are blank, all subsidiaries are included in the account range.

Payroll Information

The payroll information key specifies the payroll information that you use to apply markup rules. To use this markup rule, the payroll information of the workfile transaction must match. Payroll information includes job type, job step, cost pool, home business unit, employee, and pay type.

Equipment Information

The equipment information key specifies the equipment information that you use to apply markup rules. To use this markup rule, the equipment information on the workfile transaction must match. Equipment information includes equipment number, rate group, and rate code.

You can specify a combination of payroll *or* equipment information. You cannot enter both labor-related fields (job type, job code, pay type, employee number, and so on) and equipment-related fields (equipment number, rate code, rate group, and so on) on a single markup entry.

Markup Calculations

You can associate three markup calculations with a minor key. To mark up workfile transactions, the system applies the following calculations for a minor key in the order shown.

Rate Override Calculation

This rate override is multiplied by the number of units from the workfile transaction to calculate the invoice or revenue amount. This calculation is *not* performed if the number of units is equal to zero.

Percentage Markup Calculation

This percent is multiplied by the cost amount from the workfile transaction to calculate the invoice or revenue amount.

Amount Markup Calculation

This amount is added to the cost amount from the workfile transaction to calculate the invoice or revenue amount.

Compound Markup

A compound markup results when you define more than one markup calculation on a minor key.

For example, a workfile transaction with 10 units might use a minor key with the following markup calculations:

- Rate Override of 50 USD per unit
- Percentage markup of 10 percent
- Amount markup of 25 USD

The system calculates the compounded markup as follows:

- 10 units X 50 USD = 500 USD
- (500 USD X 10 percent) + 500 USD = 550 USD
- 550 USD + 25 USD = 575 USD

Using the same compounded markup rule, a workfile transaction with zero units but 200 USD cost would be calculated by the system as follows:

- No rate calculation because units equal zero
- 200 USD X 10 percent + 200 USD = 220 USD
- 220 USD + 25 USD = 245 USD

Component Information

The system processes the component information as an additional markup for the workfile transactions. As part of system setup, you define component rules within a component table. You then assign the component table to a markup rule on a billing rate and markup table.

The system creates separate component workfile transactions for each component rule that is defined on a component table.

Prerequisites

- Verify the following billing constants settings:
  - Independent Revenue/Invoice Amounts. This option controls whether you can mark up the invoice and revenue amounts independent of one another.
  - Currency Mode. This option controls whether the domestic or foreign currency of a workfile transaction is used to search the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096).
  - Effective Date Basis. These options identify which date from nonpayroll billable cost entries is used to search the Billing Rate / Mark up Table.
  - Labor Effective Date. These options identify which date from payroll-based billable cost entries is used to search the Billing Rate / Mark up Table.

  See *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Determine the major and minor key values that are used to define markup tables. These values are edited for validity when you create or update a Billing Rate / Mark up Table.
- Define the billing rates and markup calculations to apply to workfile transactions.
- Determine component rules used in the calculation of component workfile transaction. See *Defining Component Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

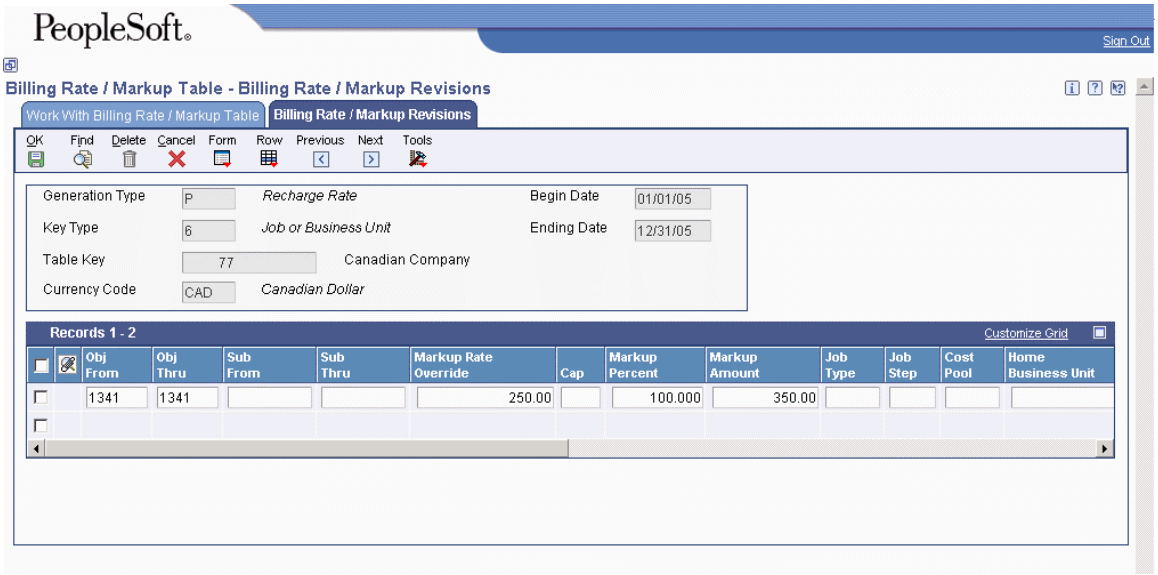
▶ To define billing rate and markup rules

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing Rate/Markup Table.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing Rate/Markup Table.

1. On Work With Billing Rate / Markup Table, click Add.



2. On Billing Rate/Markup Revisions, to identify the major key for a billing rate and markup table, complete the following fields.

   - Generation Type
   - Key Type
   - Table Key
   - Currency Code
   - Begin Date
   - Ending Date

3. To specify the account range for each markup rule, complete the following fields:

   - Obj From
   - Obj Thru
   - Sub From
   - Sub Thru

   If you leave the account ranges blank, the system applies the markup rule to all account ranges within the major key. You can use an asterisk (*) as a positional wildcard in a markup definition that relates to the source transaction. For example, suppose that the object from the source transaction is 1340. If you define the object account for marking up the transaction as 1***, the workfile transaction is marked up.

4. To define markup calculations for each markup rule, complete the following fields:

   - Markup Rate Override
   - Cap
   - Markup Percent
   - Markup Amount

5. To define a markup rule that is specific to payroll, complete any of the following fields:

   - Job Type
   - Job Step
   - Cost Pool
   - Home Business Unit
   - Employee Number
   - Pay Type

6. To define a markup rule that is specific to equipment, complete any of the following fields:

   - Equip Number
   - Rate Code
   - Rate Group

   Payroll and equipment information are mutually exclusive.

7. To associate component calculations with this markup rule, complete the following fields:

   - Cost Comp Tbl
   - Inv/Rev Comp Tbl

8. Complete the following optional field to override the descriptions from the related source transactions:

    - Override Description

9. Click OK.

► To copy billing rate and markup rules

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing Rate/Markup Table.

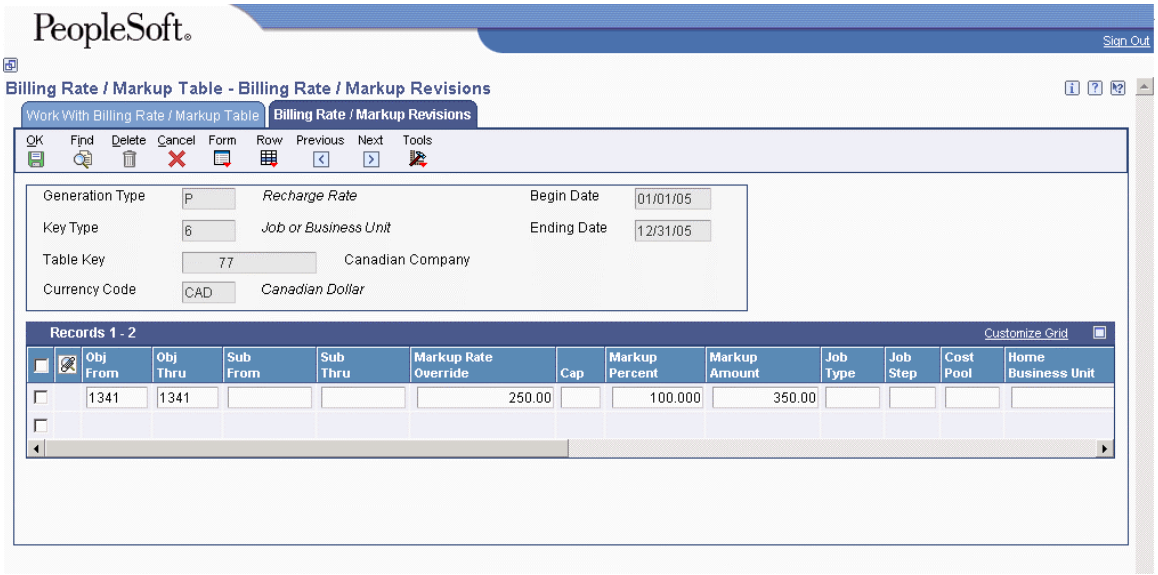
From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing Rate/Markup Table.

1. On Work With Billing Rate / Markup Table, complete the following fields to narrow your search and click Find:

    - Key Type
    - Table Key

2. Choose the rules that you want to copy and click Copy.

    The system displays a copy of the rules that you chose.



3. On Billing Rate / Markup Revisions, enter the new effective dates for the rules in the following fields:

    - Begin Date
    - Ending Date

4. Change the information in the following fields if necessary:

    - Key Type
    - Table Key
    - Currency Code

5. Click OK.

Processing Options for Billing Rate/Markup Table (P48096)

Security Tab

The key type processing options define the table key types to which the user will have access. The table generation type processing options define the table generation types to which the user will have access.

1. Key Type 1 (Work Order No.)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user will be allowed access to Work Order Number Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access

1

Do not allow access

2. Key Type 2 (Work Order Class)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user will be allowed access to Work Order Class Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access

1

Do not allow access

3. Key Type 3 (Contract No.)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access Contract Number Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access

1

Do not allow access

4. Key Type 4 (Parent Contract No.)

Use this processing option to indicate whether the user will be allowed access to Parent Contract Number Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access

1

Disallow access

5. Key Type 5 (Customer No.)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access Customer Number Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access.

6. Key Type 6 (Job/Business Unit)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access Job/Business Unit

Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access

7. Key Type 7 (Job Class)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access Job Class Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access.

8. Key Type 8 (Company)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access Company Number Key Types in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access.

9. Key Type 9 (Default for Markup Table)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access the default Markup Table Key Type in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access.

10. Table Generation Type 1 (Invoice, Revenue and Component Markups)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access the Invoice, Revenue, and Component Markup Table Generation Type in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access.

11. Table Generation Type 2 (Revenue Markup override)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access the Revenue Markup Override Table Generation Type in this application. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access.

1

Do not allow access.

12. Table Generation Type 3 (Component Markup override)

Use this processing option to determine whether the user can access the Component Markup Override Table Generation Type in this application. Valid values are:

Blank	Allow access.
1	Do not allow access.

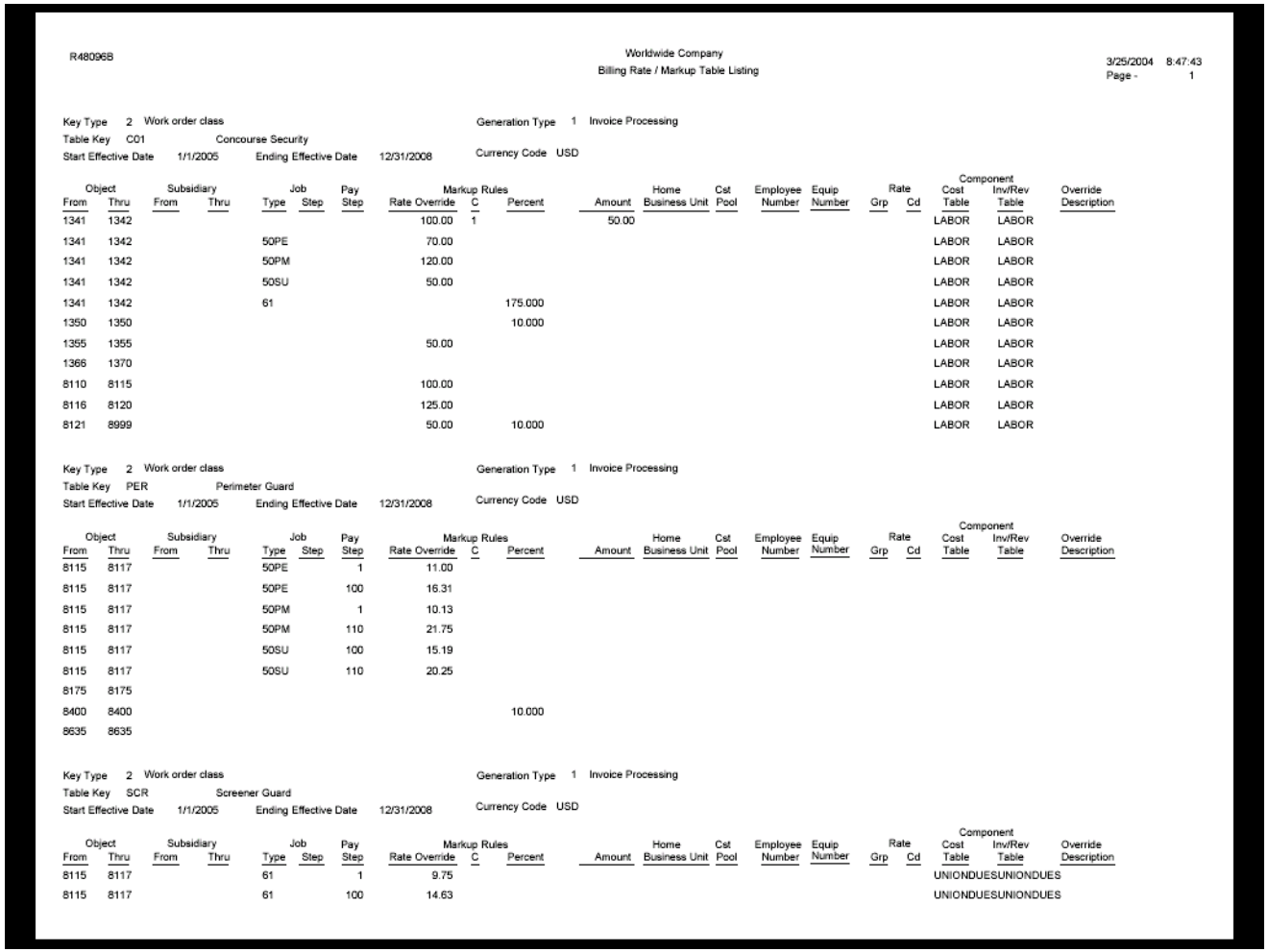
Printing the Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing.

The Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing report (R48096B) produces a list of the markup rules in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096), grouped by key type and table key. The information on the Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing report is the same information that appears on the Billing Rate / Markup Revisions form.



R48096B

Worldwide Company
Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing

3/25/2004 8:47:43
Page - 1

Key Type 2 Work order class
Table Key C01 Concourse Security
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2008

Generation Type 1 Invoice Processing
Currency Code USD

Object From	Object Thru	Subsidiary From	Subsidiary Thru	Job Type	Job Step	Pay Step	Markup Rules Rate Override	Markup Rules C	Markup Rules Percent	Amount	Home Business Unit	Cst Pool	Employee Number	Equip Number	Rate Grp	Rate Cd	Component Cost Table	Component Inv/Rev Table	Override Description
1341	1342						100.00	1		50.00							LABOR	LABOR	
1341	1342			50PE			70.00										LABOR	LABOR	
1341	1342			50PM			120.00										LABOR	LABOR	
1341	1342			50SU			50.00										LABOR	LABOR	
1341	1342			61					175.000								LABOR	LABOR	
1350	1350								10.000								LABOR	LABOR	
1355	1355						50.00										LABOR	LABOR	
1366	1370																LABOR	LABOR	
8110	8115						100.00										LABOR	LABOR	
8116	8120						125.00										LABOR	LABOR	
8121	8999						50.00		10.000								LABOR	LABOR	

Key Type 2 Work order class
Table Key PER Perimeter Guard
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2008

Generation Type 1 Invoice Processing
Currency Code USD

Object From	Object Thru	Subsidiary From	Subsidiary Thru	Job Type	Job Step	Pay Step	Markup Rules Rate Override	Markup Rules C	Markup Rules Percent	Amount	Home Business Unit	Cst Pool	Employee Number	Equip Number	Rate Grp	Rate Cd	Component Cost Table	Component Inv/Rev Table	Override Description
8115	8117			50PE		1	11.00												
8115	8117			50PE		100	16.31												
8115	8117			50PM		1	10.13												
8115	8117			50PM		110	21.75												
8115	8117			50SU		100	15.19												
8115	8117			50SU		110	20.25												
8175	8175																		
8400	8400								10.000										
8635	8635																		

Key Type 2 Work order class
Table Key SCR Screener Guard
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2008

Generation Type 1 Invoice Processing
Currency Code USD

Object From	Object Thru	Subsidiary From	Subsidiary Thru	Job Type	Job Step	Pay Step	Markup Rules Rate Override	Markup Rules C	Markup Rules Percent	Amount	Home Business Unit	Cst Pool	Employee Number	Equip Number	Rate Grp	Rate Cd	Component Cost Table	Component Inv/Rev Table	Override Description
8115	8117			61		1	9.75										UNIONDUES	UNIONDUES	
8115	8117			61		100	14.63										UNIONDUES	UNIONDUES	

Printing the Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire Report

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing Rate / Markup Table To Expire.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire.

The Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire report (R48S496) produces a list of all billing rate and markup tables for which the ending date is between the dates that you specified in the processing options of the Billing Rate/ Markup Table to Expire report. The report lists the following information for each expiring table:

- Generation type
- Key type
- Table key
- Currency code
- Start date
- End date

The Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire report retrieves information from the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096).

Processing Options for Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire (R48S496)

Select Tab

These processing options let you specify the period during which the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) expires.

1. Expiration From Date

Blank = No from date used

Use this processing option to specify the beginning date of the period during which the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) expires.

2. Expiration Thru Date

Blank = Use system date

Use this processing option to specify the ending date of the period during which the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) expires.

Defining Component Rules

Components are a type of markup that the system calculates based on amounts and units. For example, the billing for labor might include a component to partially offset the cost of borrowing money. Component rules work in conjunction with markup rules. After you set up a component rule, you must associate it with a markup rule for the system to automatically calculate the component. Alternatively, you can manually create a component transaction, applying the component rule directly to the transaction.

When you accumulate costs, the system calculates the component amount using the component rules that you define to create component transactions. Component transactions are always associated with a parent workfile transaction. The system assigns both transaction types the same billing control ID number and a component link number that associates each component calculation with its related workfile transaction.

You define component rules using the following information:

- A code that identifies a set of component calculation rules
- An effective date range
- One or more calculation rules based on an amount, a unit rate, or both

Compound Components

You can cross-reference component calculation rules to define compound components. For example, a 2 percent component rate might be cross-referenced to a 40 percent component rate. The system calculates the component amount for a cost of 1000 as follows:

- 1000 X 2 percent = 20
- 1000 X 40 percent = 400
- 400 X 2 percent = 8

  The total cost plus the component amounts are calculated as follows:

- 1000 + 20 + 400 + 8 = 1428

You can include unit-based component calculation rules in a cross-reference, but you cannot use them as the basis for your cross-reference information.

Example: Component Calculated on Gross Basis

The component total invoice amount is calculated on the total invoiced amount from the base record.

Cost Amount	100.00
Component Rate	10.00%
Tax Rate/Area	3.8%

	Invoice Taxable Amount (ITXA)	Invoice Tax (ITAM)	Total Invoiced Amount (ITOL)
Base Record	100.00	3.80	103.80
Component	10.00	.38	10.38
		Invoice Amount with Component	114.18

Example: Component Calculated on Net Basis

The component total invoice amount is calculated on the invoice taxable amount from the base record.

Cost Amount 100.00

Component Rate 10.00%

Tax Rate/Area 3.8%

	Invoice Taxable Amount (ITXA)	Invoice Tax (ITAM)	Total Invoiced Amount (ITOL)
Base Record	100.00	3.80	103.80
Component	9.63	.37	10.00
		Invoice Amount with Component	113.80

See Also

- *Reviewing Component Transactions* in the *Service Billing Guide* for more information about components and workfile transactions
- *Adding Component Rules to Existing Markup Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about associating a component rule with a markup rule

Prerequisite

- Set up the component codes (UDC table 48/CM) with the codes that you want to use to identify individual component calculation rules on the Component Table Revisions form. See *Understanding User Defined Codes* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

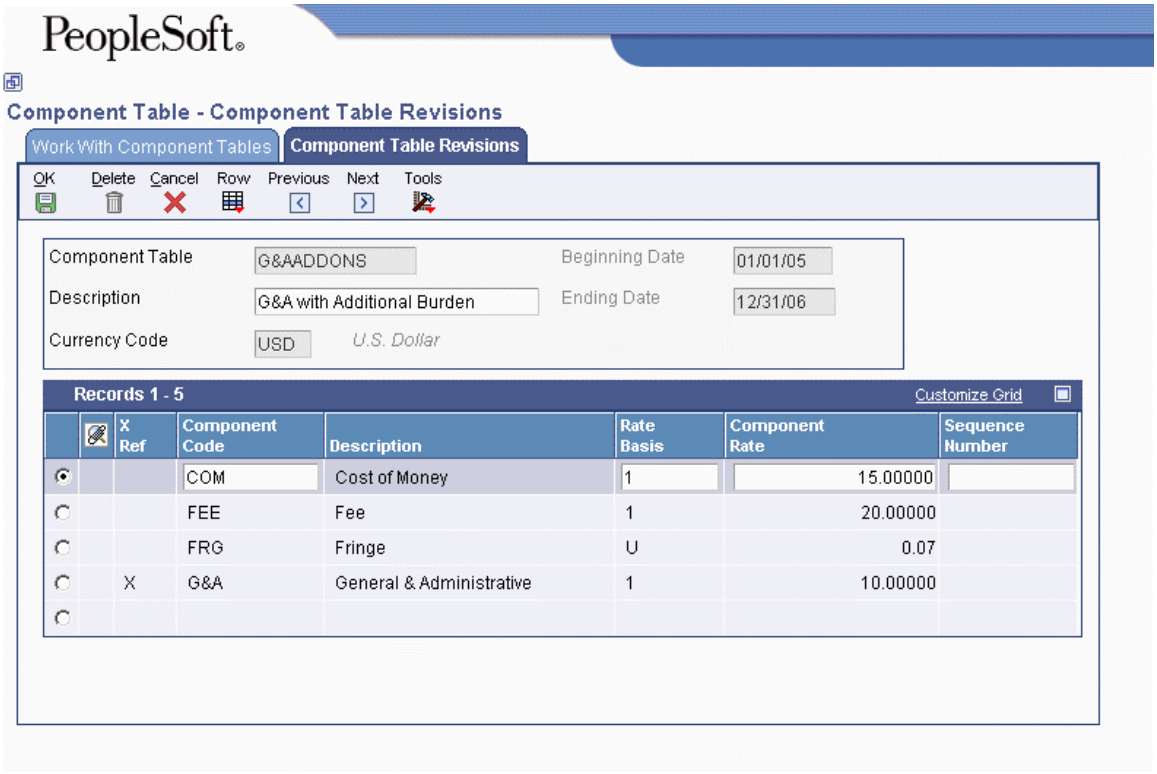
► To set up component calculation rules

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Component Table.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Component Table.

1. On Work With Component Tables, click Add.



2. On Component Table Revisions, complete the following fields to identify a specific set of component calculation rules:

   - Component Table
   - Description
   - Currency Code
   - Beginning Date
   - Ending Date

3. To define one or more component calculation rules, complete the following fields:

   - Component Code
   - Rate Basis
   - Component Rate

4. Click OK.

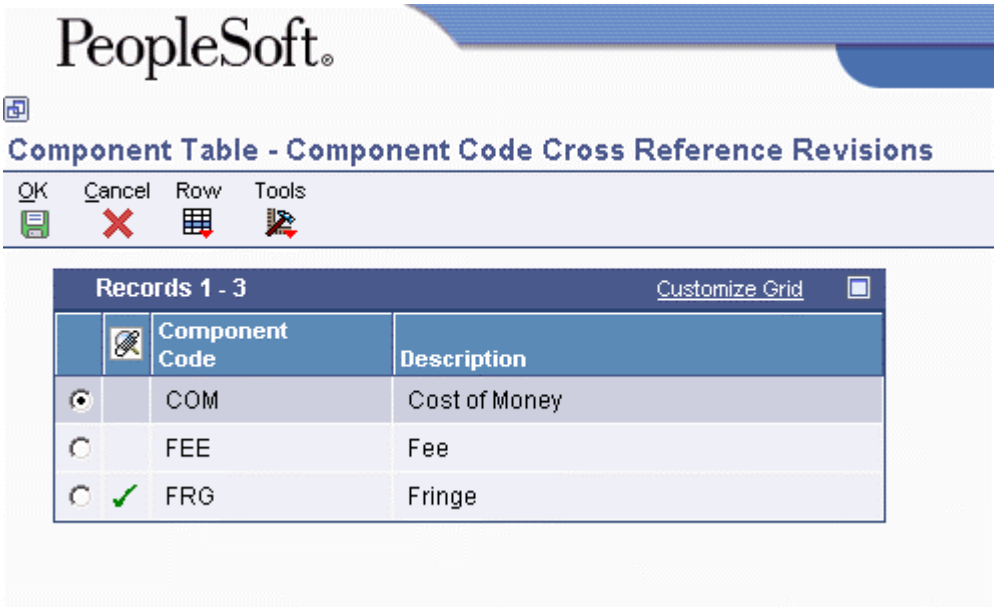
► To set up compound components

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Component Table.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Component Table.

1. On Work with Component Tables, to locate a set of component rules, click Find.
2. Choose a specific component calculation rule and click Select.
3. On Component Table Revisions, choose a component and choose Cross Reference from the Row menu.



4. On Component Code Cross Reference Revisions, choose each component calculation rule that you want to include in the cross-reference, and then choose Add Cross Reference from the Row menu.

   You can include only previously defined component calculation rules in your cross-reference information.

   The system marks the component calculation rules that include cross-reference information with an X in the X Ref column on the Component Table Revisions form.

Printing the Component Table Listing

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Component Table Listing.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Component Table Listing.

The Component Table Listing report (R4860) lists the effective dates and currency code for each component table that meets the data selection criteria. The report also lists the following information about each component in the selected component tables:

- Component code
- Component description
- Component rate
- Rate basis
- Component cross-reference

The information listed on the report is the same information that is available on the Component Table Revisions form.

The Component Table Listing report retrieves information from the following tables:

- Component Table Master (F4860)
- Component Table Detail (F4861)
- Component Cross Reference (F4862)

R4860 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 8:53:04
Component Table - Cross Reference Edit Page - 1

Component Table 2.5% FEE G & A 2.5% Fee
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2006
Currency Code USD

Component Code	Component Description	Component Rate	Rate Basis	Component Cross Ref
OVH	Overhead	2.50	1	

Component Table G&AADDONS G&A with Additional Burden
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2006
Currency Code USD

Component Code	Component Description	Component Rate	Rate Basis	Component Cross Ref
COM	Cost of Money	15.00	1	
FEE	Fee	20.00	1	
FRG	Fringe	.07	U	
G&A	General & Administrative	10.00	1	
				FRG

Component Table LABOR Labor Markup Components
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2006
Currency Code USD

Component Code	Component Description	Component Rate	Rate Basis	Component Cross Ref
COM	Cost of Money	2.00	1	
FRG	Fringe	44.00	1	
OVH	Overhead	80.00	1	
				FRG

Component Table OHCOM OHCOM
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2006
Currency Code USD

Component Code	Component Description	Component Rate	Rate Basis	Component Cross Ref
OHCOM	OH COM	50.00	1	

Component Table OHMU Overhead & Markup

Adding Component Rules to Existing Markup Rules

The system processes the component information as a markup for the amounts in the source transactions. As a part of system setup, you define component rules. You then assign the component rules to the rules on the billing rate and markup tables.

If you want the system to create separate workfile transactions for cost amounts and markup amounts, you can assign a component rule to a markup rule.

The system calculates the component amounts as shown in the following table:

Generation Type	Component Table	Component Calculation Basis
1 (Invoicing)	Cost	The cost amount.
2 (Revenue)	Cost	The cost amount. If both generation types 1 and 2 have cost table information, the system uses the information from generation type 2.
1 (Invoicing)	Inv/Rev	The invoice amount.
2 (Revenue)	Inv/Rev	The revenue amount.
3 (Component)	Cost Or Inv/Rev	The default table for all component information when no component information exists for generation type 1 or 2 tables.

Prerequisite

- Define component rules. See *Defining Component Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

► To add component rules to existing markup rules

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing Rate / Markup Table.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing Rate / Markup Table.

1. On Work With Billing Rate / Markup Table, complete either of the following fields and click Find to locate an existing markup rule:
   - Key Type
   - Table Key
2. Choose the markup rule to which you want to add component rules and click Select.

3. On Billing Rate / Markup Revisions, complete the following fields to add the component rule:
    - Cost Comp Tbl
    - Inv/Rev Comp Tbl
4. Click OK.

Related Tasks

You can assign a component rule to an existing markup rule with a generation type of 1 or 2. To do this, locate the markup rule on the Billing Rate / Markup Revisions form. You can specify a component rule for one or more lines on the form using the Cost Comp Tbl field, Inv/Rev Comp Tbl field, or both.

See Also

- *Defining Billing Rate and Markup Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about setting up rules in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096)

Adding Sequence and Summarization Data Items

You use the Sequence/Summarization Data Items program (P4848) to sequence data items from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). The system uses the sequence that you set up to sort transaction information when you generate Service Billing invoices.

► To add sequence and summarization data items

From the System Setup menu (G48S40), choose Sequence/Summarization Data Items.

1. On Sequence/summarization Data Items, type a number in the following field for each data item that you want to use for sequencing, and then click OK:
    - Seq Num
2. Follow the navigation again to redisplay the list of data items.

The system lists unnumbered data items first, followed by the numbered data items in sequence. For example, if you type a 1 for data item MCU, the system moves MCU to the bottom of the list following the unnumbered items.

Caution

Do not delete any data items from the list. Doing say might cause unpredictable results.

Defining Sequence and Summarization Rules

When you generate a batch of invoices from the transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), the system automatically creates a new invoice for each customer. You can further define how you want the system to sequence and summarize the transaction information that appears on the invoices. To do this, you define sequence and summarization rules.

The sequence and summarization rules that you define indicate divisions within generated batches of invoices and the individual invoices within a batch. You define these divisions at the following levels:

Blank The system groups transactions together without forcing a level break.

Invoice level (I) When the sequence and summarization rule that you define changes at the invoice level, the system creates a new invoice with a unique invoice number.

Pay item level (P) When the sequence and summarization rule that you define changes at the pay item level, the system creates a new line of billing detail for the invoice. The system assigns a unique pay item number to the new line of billing detail.

The system uses the sequence and summarization key that you define to perform the following actions:

- Assign invoice numbers
- Summarize transactions by invoice and pay item
- Control how the transactions appear in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) when you create the A/R and G/L entries
- Update the workfile transaction with the applicable key information, such as invoice and pay item numbers.

For example, you can define a sequence and summarization key with business units (jobs) at the invoice level and with subledgers (work orders) at the pay item level. During invoice generation, the system uses the key to perform the following actions:

- Create a new invoice number when the business unit changes
- Create a new pay item number when the subledger (work order) changes for the business unit

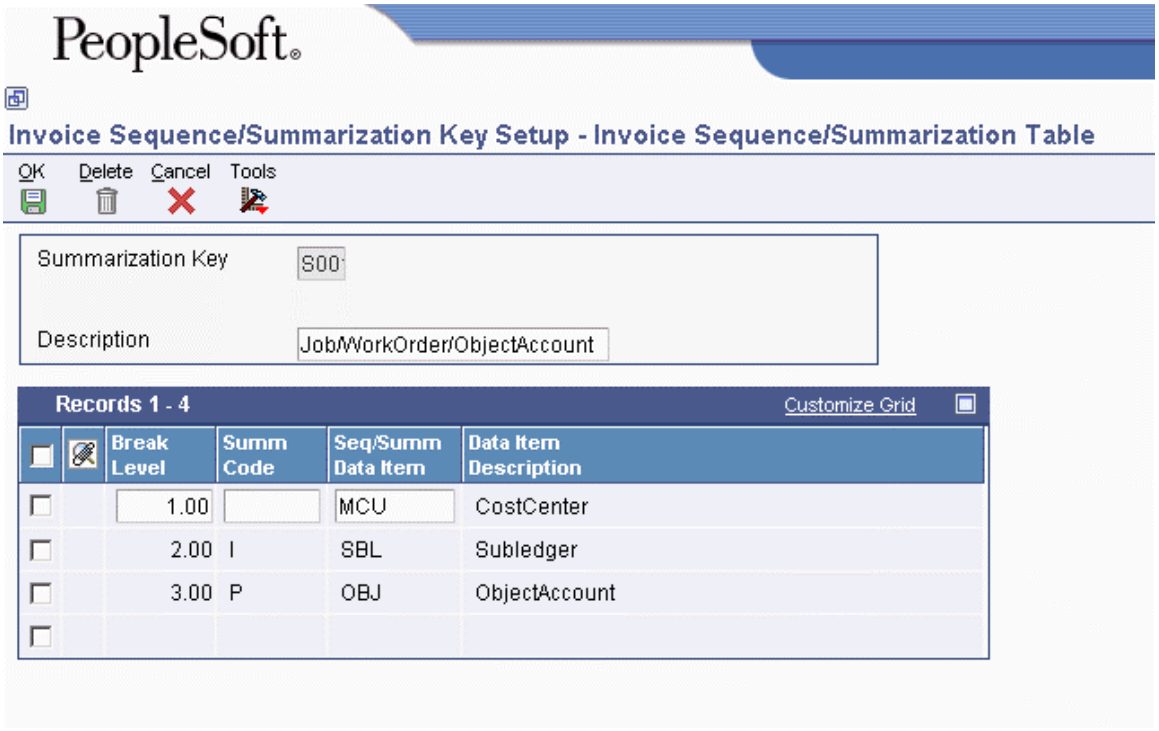
You might group workfile transactions by the source business unit number for the batch of invoices. To do this, sequence the billing information by the source business unit first and leave the Summarization Code field blank. Then, use the subledger number to sequence and summarize individual invoices within the batch. Finally, use the object account to sequence and summarize the pay items with the invoices.

You can have only one customer number per invoice. The system creates a new invoice number if the customer number changes, regardless of how you set up your sequence and summarization key.

► To define a sequence and summarization key

From the System Setup menu (G48S40), choose Invoice Sequence/Summarization Key Setup.

1. On Work With Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table, click Add.



2. On Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table, complete the following fields:

   - Summarization Key
   - Description

3. Complete the following fields for each data item that you want to include in the key:

   - Break Level
   - Summ Code
   - Seq/Summ Data Item

   Each summarization rule must include one summarization code I to control the creation of new invoices, and one summarization code P to control the creation of invoice pay items.

   You can use as many data items as you want to sequence billing detail information. The numbers that you enter in the Break Level field control how the system groups billing information on the invoices within the batch.

4. Click OK.

Defining G/L Offset and Retainage Rules

Before you generate or revise workfile transactions, you can define your G/L offset and retainage calculation rules. The system stores this information in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128).

Table F48128 serves the following purposes in the Service Billing system:

- Defines overrides for G/L offsets and payment terms
- Defines retainage information
- Defines the currency mode override

How the G/L Offset and Retainage Information Table Is Used

When you generate invoices, the system uses the summarized data items that you specify for the sequence and summarization key to locate G/L offset, retainage, and payment terms information in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128). Summarized data items are those data items that you use to summarize invoices at the pay item or invoice level. If you do not use table F48128 to set up the information, the system uses the G/L offset and the payment terms in the customer master information, and it does not calculate retainage.

When you generate invoices, the system supplies values to the following fields for each transaction:

- Payment Terms
- G/L Offset
- Percent Retainage
- Retainage G/L Offset
- Retainage Control Flag

The system determines the correct values for these fields based on the sequence and summarization keys that you define for the invoice batch and the information that you define in the G/L offset rules. For example, if the Invoice Level Summarization field is by subledger (work order), then you might define rules in table F48128 with the valid key type of subledger (work order) or work order class to locate the correct rule.

You do not use sequence and summarization keys to create invoices manually. When you create invoices manually, the system uses only the G/L offset information that you set up with a key type of customer and a table key of the specific customer number.

You set up table F48128 using multiple key types and table keys. The system uses these key values to associate offset and payment terms to billing detail transactions with the same values.

The system always generates invoices by customer. If your sequence and summarization key does not include the customer number as a summarized data item, the system still uses the G/L offset rules that you set up using a key type of customer and a table key of a specific customer number.

Key Type/Table Key

You use the following key types in combination with the table key to further define an entry in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128):

1 Work Order

2 Work Order Class

5 Customer Number

6 Business Unit Number

7 Business Unit Class

For example, when you need to define accounting rules by work order number, you use key type 1 with a table key of the specific work order. When you have three work orders that require different accounting rules, you must set up three different rules, each with 1 as the key type and the specific work order as the table key.

Major Keys for the G/L Offset and Retainage Table

You must specify a major key for each G/L offset and retainage rule that you define. The following table describes the key type and table key for this major key:

Key Type Defines the type of major key value for the G/L offset and retainage table entries. The system recognizes the use of five hard-coded values.

Table Key Further defines the major key values, based on the key type.

G/L Offset and Payment Term Overrides

You enter G/L offset and payment term information to override the G/L offset and payment terms that are set up for the customer in the Customer Master table (F0301). The following table describes the G/L offset and payment term overrides:

G/L Offset Identifies the account for which the system creates offsetting entries when you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199). If no entry exists, the system uses the g/l offset that is defined for the customer in table F0301.

Payment Terms Identifies the payment terms used to determine due dates and discounts when you generate invoices while running the Create A/R Entries program. If no entry exists, the system uses the payment terms that are defined for the customer in table F0301.

Retainage Information

Retainage is a percentage of the invoice pay item that your company is paid after the work is complete. When you run the Create A/R Entries program, the system creates a separate accounting entry for the retainage amount.

The following fields on the G/L Offset and Retainage Table Revisions form relate to retainage:

Percent Retainage Specifies the percentage of the invoice amount that will be retained, or held back, until the work is complete. If no percent is entered, no retainage amount is calculated.

Retainage G/L Offset Specifies the account for which the system creates offsetting entries when you run the Create A/R Entries program for the retainage amount.

Retainage Control Flag Specifies whether the retainage amount is stored in the Accounts Receivable or General Accounting system and how tax is calculated. You can either calculate tax on the total taxable amount or subtract the tax on the retainage amount from the total tax amount and defer the tax on the retainage amount until the retainage is released.

Currency Mode Override

The currency mode manages how amounts are calculated and stored within the billing system. This mode is a global setting in the billing constants and, as with all constants, we recommend that you not change it after you set it up.

For calculations, Domestic mode indicates conversion from domestic amount to foreign; Foreign mode indicates conversion from foreign amounts to domestic.

You use the G/L Offset and Retainage Table program (P48128) to override the global currency mode setting in the billing constants. If the currency mode in the billing constants is set to foreign mode, but a particular job needs to be managed in the domestic currency, you can set up a G/L offset and retainage table for that job in the domestic mode.

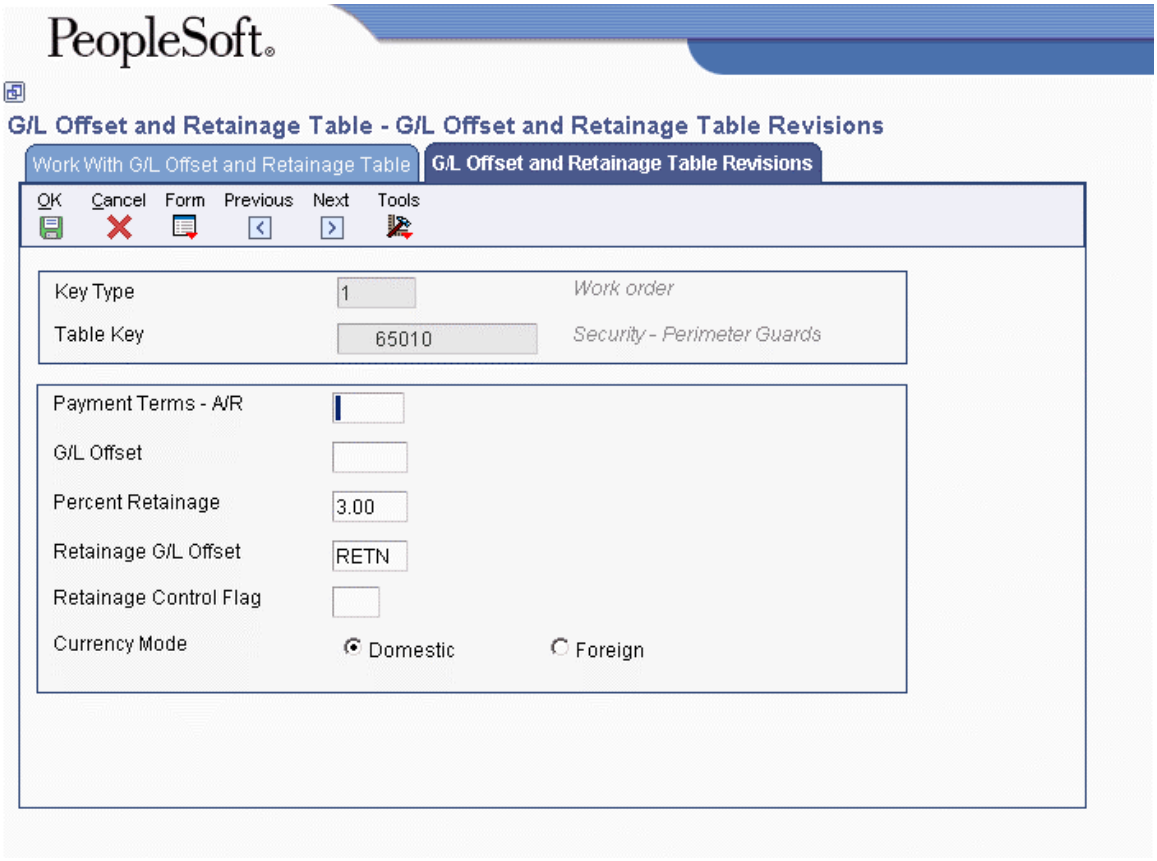
Prerequisites

- Define the payment terms and A/R AAIs for the G/L offset.
- Define AAIs for the retainage G/L offset.
- Determine the major key values used to define the G/L offset and retainage rules.

► To define G/L offset and retainage rules

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose G/L Offset and Retainage Table.

1. On Work With G/L Offset and Retainage Table, click Add.



2. On G/L Offset and Retainage Table Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Key Type
   - Table Key
3. Complete the following fields if you want to override the customer information from the address book or customer master information:
   - Payment Terms - A/R
   - G/L Offset
4. Complete the following field to specify the retainage rate for the table:
   - Percent Retainage
5. Complete the following field to specify the account in which the system creates offsetting entries for retainage when you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199):
   - Retainage G/L Offset
6. Choose one of the following options if you want to override the currency mode set in the billing constants:
   - Foreign
   - Domestic
7. Click OK.

Printing the G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing.

The G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing report (R48128) produces a list of all of the G/L offset and retainage rules that meet that data selection criteria. The information on the report is the same information that appears on the Work With G/L Offset and Retainage Table form.

The G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing report retrieves information from the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128).

Defining Tax Derivation Rules

Define tax derivation rules to specify the tax information that you want the system to apply to workfile transactions. If you do not set up tax derivation rules, the system uses the tax information that you specify in the job master information. If you did not specify tax information in the job master information, the system uses the information in the work order master or the customer master.

To set up tax derivation rules, you must specify the following key information:

- Key type and table key
- Effective date range
- Object and subsidiary account ranges

When you accumulate costs or revise workfile transactions, the system applies the appropriate tax rules to each transaction based on the key information that you specify for the rule.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up the tax rates and explanation codes. See *Setting Up Tax Information* in the *Tax Reference Guide* for more information about setting up tax rates and explanation codes.

▶ To define tax derivation rules

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Tax Derivation Table.

1. On Work With Tax Derivation Table, click Add.

2. On Tax Derivation Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Key Type
   - Table Key
   - Begin Date
   - Ending Date
3. Complete the following fields to specify the account range for the rule:
   - Object From
   - Object Thru
   - Subsidiary From
   - Subsidiary Thru
4. Complete the following fields to specify the tax information for the rule:
   - Tax Rate/Area

     Note

     You can specify a tax rate and area or enter one of the following values:

     - *CC – Use the tax rate and area and tax explanation code from the business unit.
     - *WO – Use the tax rate and area and tax explanation code from the work order.

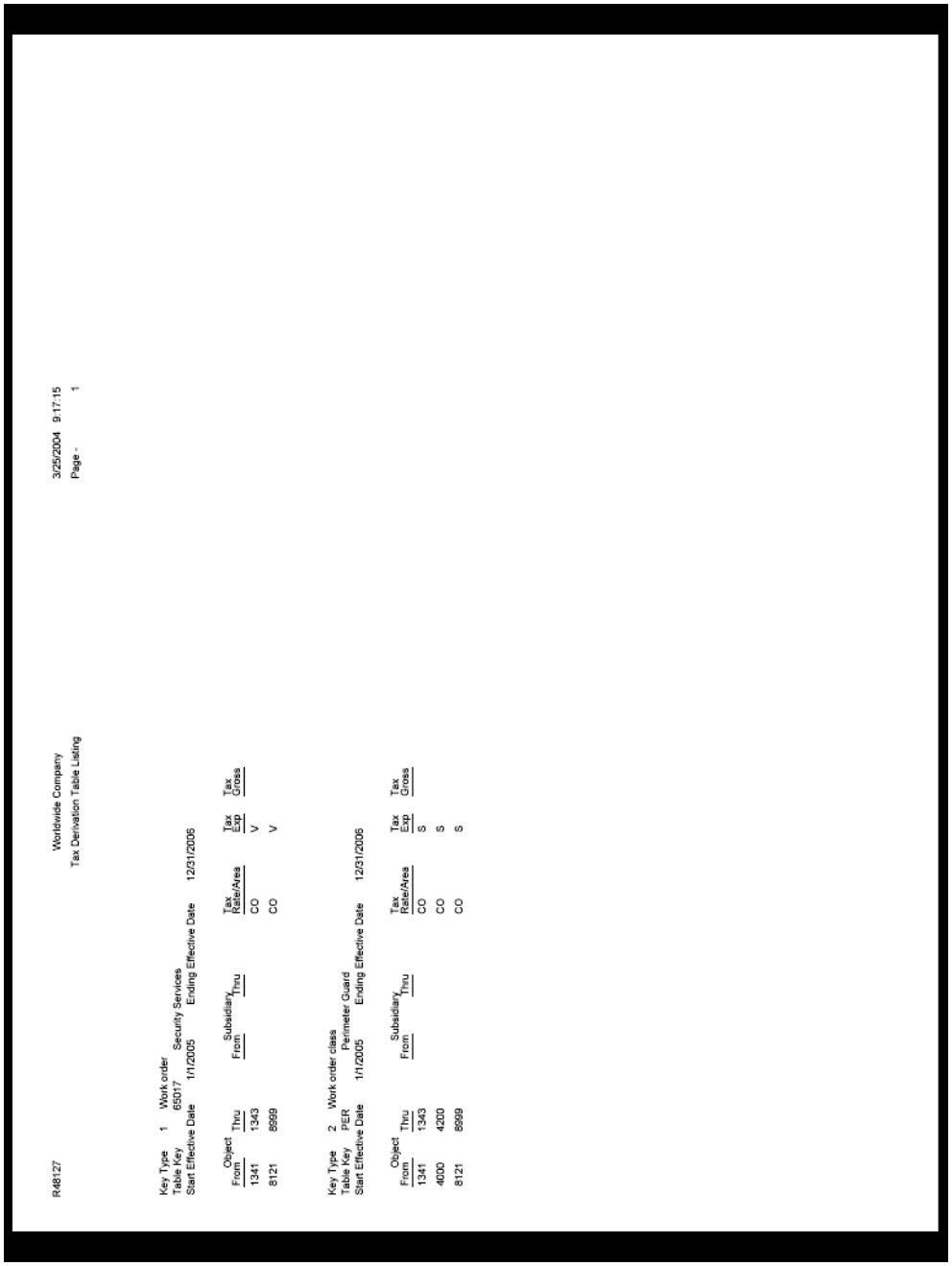
   - Tax Expl Code
5. Click OK.

Printing the Tax Derivation Table Listing

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Tax Derivation Table Listing.

The Tax Derivation Table Listing report (R48127) includes information about the tax derivation rules that meet the data selection criteria. The report includes the same information that appears on the Tax Derivation Revisions form.

The Tax Derivation Table Listing retrieves information from the Tax Derivation Information table (F48127).



R48127 Worldwide Company 3/25/2004 9:17:15
Tax Derivation Table Listing Page - 1

Key Type 1 Work order
Table Key 65017 Security Services
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2006

Object From	Thru	Subsidiary From	Thru	Tax Rate/Area	Tax Exp	Tax Gross
1341	1343			CO	V	
8121	8999			CO	V	

Key Type 2 Work order class
Table Key PER Perimeter Guard
Start Effective Date 1/1/2005 Ending Effective Date 12/31/2006

Object From	Thru	Subsidiary From	Thru	Tax Rate/Area	Tax Exp	Tax Gross
1341	1343			CO	S	
4000	4200			CO	S	
8121	8999			CO	S	

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions

You must set up the RC (receivables class) AAI to define the rules by which the Service Billing and Accounts Receivable systems interact. The Service Billing system uses the RC AAI (receivables class accounts) to determine the G/L account for the debit side of a journal entry for accounts receivable and retainage.

The system stores the information for AAIs in the Automatic Accounting Instructions Master table (F0012).

You should be thoroughly familiar with AAIs before you change them.

The Service Billing system uses the following AAIs:

RC Receivables Class accounts

RCxxxx Receivables, where *xxxx* represents the G/L offset that is set up in the customer master record or the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128).

RTxxxx Accrued sales or value-added tax (VAT), where *xxxx* represents the G/L offset that is set up in the customer master record or the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table.

RCRETN Retainage Receivable accounts

See Also

- *Working with AAIs* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about setting up AAIs
- *AAIs for Accounts Receivable* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about the receivables class and other receivable AAIs

Working with Billing AAIs

Before you generate accounting entries in preliminary or final mode, you must set up your accounting rules in the billing automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). These billing AAIs are the links between your day-to-day accounting functions, chart of accounts, and financial reports. The system uses billing AAIs to determine how to distribute G/L entries that the system generates. For example, in the billing system, the billing AAIs identify how to enter the transaction when you invoice a customer for goods or services rendered.

Each billing AAI is associated with a specific G/L account that consists of a business unit, object, and, optionally, a subsidiary, subledger, and subledger type.

If you are required to collect taxes on customer invoices, you use the billing AAIs to distribute the tax amounts to the correct G/L accounts.

The system stores the billing AAIs in the Billing AAI Information table (F48S95).

Major Keys for Billing AAIs

You must specify a major key for each billing AAI table that you define. The major key includes the following information:

Billing AAI Corresponds to the type of accounting entry that you created. For example, AAI 4811 (Actual Revenue Account) tells the system which G/L account to credit for revenue when you process invoices or revenue recognition.

Key Type Defines the type of major key value for the billing AAIs. The system recognizes the use of the following hard-coded values:

- Work order
- Work order class
- Contract number
- Parent contract number
- Customer
- Job or business unit
- Job class
- Company
- Default

Table Key Defines the major key value, based on the key type, that the system uses to verify that the information in the billing detail transactions exists in various tables in the billing system.

Effective Dates Specify when the billing AAI table is effective. The system compares the table basis date of the workfile transaction to these dates when it searches the billing AAIs.

Actual Revenue Account (4811) – Required

The billing AAI number 4811 for the revenue account is required. This billing AAI defines the actual revenue account that the system assigns to the accounting journal.

You use this billing AAI to credit revenue to a revenue account. When the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program (P48091) is set to 1 (invoicing only) or 4 (invoicing and revenue recognition with reconciliation), the revenue will be credited to this account when you run the Create A/R Entries program (R48199). When the Journal Generation Constant is set to 2 (revenue only) or 3 (invoicing and revenue recognition), this account will be credited when you run the Create G/L Entries program (R48198).

Tax Liability Account (4815)

The billing AAI number 4815 for the tax liability account is optional. This billing AAI defines the tax liability account that the system assigns to the accounting entry. The tax amount from the workfile transaction is credited to this account. If you do not set up this billing AAI, the tax amount will be credited to the revenue account that is set up for billing AAI 4811 (Actual Revenue).

You use this billing AAI to distribute the sales tax or PST tax independently of the revenue when you generate invoice journal entries. You use the accounts receivable AAIs to distribute VAT or GST taxes. The system does not allow reallocation rules with this billing AAI.

Note

The sales tax amount is recorded to the RTxxxx AAI when Vertex is active and the Billing AAI Control field (ACCO) on the Contract Billing Line Detail Revisions form is set to 0 (Revenue Account).

Taxable Receivables Accounts (4822 and 4823)

The billing AAI numbers 4822 and 4823 for the taxable receivables accounts are optional. You use these billing AAIs to create accounting entries for the taxable invoice amount from the workfile transaction.

AAI 4822 defines the taxable receivables account to credit when you create invoice journal entries, and AAI 4823 defines the taxable receivables account to debit when you create invoice journal entries.

The system debits and credits these accounts when you generate invoice journal entries. These billing AAIs are optional, but if you set up billing AAI 4822, you must also set up the balancing billing AAI 4823.

Accrued Revenue Account (4831)

The billing AAI number 4831 for the accrued (unbilled) revenue account is required when the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program (P48091) is set to 4 (invoicing and revenue recognition with reconciliation). Otherwise, this billing AAI is not used.

You use this billing AAI to credit revenue to an accrued revenue account during revenue recognition. Then, during invoice processing, the revenue amount is debited from this account and the taxable invoice amount is credited to billing AAI 4811 – Actual Revenue. The system does not allow reallocation rules with this billing AAI.

Accrued Receivable Account (4832)

The billing AAI number 4832 for the accrued (unbilled) receivable account is required when the Journal Generation Control option in the Billing Constants program (P48091) is set to 2 (revenue only), 3 (invoicing with revenue recognition), or 4 (invoicing and revenue recognition with reconciliation). Otherwise, this billing AAI is not used.

You use this billing AAI to debit revenue to an accrued (unbilled) receivable account during revenue recognition. When the Journal Generation Control option is set to 3 or 4, the revenue amount is credited from this account when you generate invoice journal entries. The system does not allow reallocation rules with this billing AAI.

Work In Progress Account (4841) and Cost of Goods Sold Account (4842)

The billing AAI number 4841 for the work-in-progress (WIP) account is required in order to process cost transactions when costs are associated with the workfile transaction. Otherwise, it is optional. This billing AAI defines the work-in-progress account that the system assigns to the accounting entry. The cost amount from the workfile transaction is credited to the account. When you enter a work-in-progress account, you must set up billing AAI number 4842 (Cost Of Goods Sold) to instruct the system to create balanced accounting entries. You use this billing AAI to reduce cost to your work-in-progress accounts.

The billing AAI number 4842 for cost of goods sold accounts is required when you set up base rules for billing AAI 4841 (Work In Progress). An entry to billing AAI 4842 is required to instruct the system to create balanced accounting entries. You use this billing AAI to debit (increase) the cost to your cost of goods sold accounts.

Revenue Margin Accounts (4871 and 4872)

The billing AAI numbers 4871 and 4872 for the revenue margin accounts are optional. You use these billing AAIs to create accounting entries for the revenue margin amount. The system calculates the revenue margin amount by subtracting the cost amount from the revenue amount of the workfile transaction.

AAI 4871 defines the revenue margin account to credit when you generate G/L journal entries, and AAI 4872 defines the revenue margin account to debit when you generate G/L journal entries.

The system debits and credits these accounts when you generate the G/L entries. These billing AAIs are optional, but if you define billing AAI 4871, you must also define the balancing billing AAI 4872.

Invoice Margin Accounts (4873 and 4874)

The billing AAI numbers 4873 and 4874 for the invoice margin accounts are optional. You use these billing AAIs to create accounting entries for the invoice margin amount. The system calculates the invoice margin amount by subtracting the cost amount from the total invoice amount of the workfile transaction.

AAI 4873 defines the invoice margin account to credit when you generate invoice accounting entries, and AAI 4874 defines the invoice margin account to debit when you generate invoice accounting entries.

The system debits and credits these accounts when you generate invoice entries. These billing AAIs are optional, but if you define billing AAI 4873, you must also define the balancing billing AAI 4874.

Key Type and Table Key for Billing AAIs

You use the following key types in combination with the table key to further define a billing AAI table:

1 Work Order

2 Work Order Class

3 Contract Number

4 Parent Contract Number

5 Customer Number

6 Business Unit Number

7 Business Unit Class

8 Company Number

9 Default

For example, when you need to define accounting rules by work order, you use key type 1, with a table key of the specific work order. When you have three work orders that require different accounting rules, you must set up three different base accounting rules, each with 1 as the key type and a specific work order as the table key.

Minor Keys for Billing AAIs

You must specify at least one minor key for each billing AAI table that you define. The minor key must include the following information:

Account range Specifies the range of objects and subsidiaries to use to assign accounting rules. The object and subsidiary of the workfile transaction must be within the specified range to use this accounting rule. If you leave the object range blank, all objects are eligible for this rule. If you leave the subsidiary range blank, all subsidiaries are eligible for this rule.

You should select nonbillable accounts to prevent the billing system from processing the resulting transactions again.

Subledger and subledger type

Specifies subledger and subledger type to use to assign accounting rules. The subledger and subledger type of the workfile transaction must match these entries to use this accounting rule. If you leave the subledger and subledger type blank, all subledgers and types are eligible for this rule. If you enter a subledger, you must enter a subledger type; conversely, if you enter a subledger type, you must enter a subledger.

Note

When you define this accounting rule for key type 1, the work order that you assign as the table key value will be supplied as the default value to the subledger with a subledger type W.

G/L offset

Specifies the G/L offset to use to assign accounting rules. If you leave the G/L offset blank, all G/L offsets are eligible for this rule. The G/L offset of the workfile transaction is compared to this value, except for AAI number 4815 (Tax Liability), for which the system uses the G/L offset of the tax authorities that you set up in the tax rate area table.

Note

G/L offset is used for Service Billing transactions only.

Component code

Identifies the component code to use to assign accounting rules. You leave this field blank to allow base *and* component workfile transactions to use this accounting rule. You update this field with a valid component code to assign accounting rules to component workfile transactions that are different from the accounting rules that are set up for the base workfile transactions. When the system does not find a component workfile transaction that exact matches, it uses the accounting rule that you set up for the base workfile transaction.

For example, if a base workfile transaction has three component workfile transactions, OVH (overhead), GA (general and administrative), and FEE (fees), and you want the OVH revenue that is assigned to an accounting rule to be different from that of the base or the other component workfile transactions, you would set up two accounting rules: one accounting rule with OVH entered in the Component Code field to process the OVH revenue, and another accounting rule with a blank component code to process the base, GA, and FEE workfile transactions.

AAI Processing for Invoice and G/L Journal Generation

The system processes AAIs differently for G/L journal generation than for invoice journal generation. The following tables show how the system processes different AAIs for invoice and G/L journal generation with regard to the Journal Generation Control setting in the Billing Constants program (P48091) and the eligibility code assignment of the workfile transaction. The debit and credit edit amounts represent sample monetary values for each accounting entry, based on the following amounts stored on the nontaxable workfile transaction:

Cost Amount (WDAA)	750.00 USD
Revenue Amount (WDBTOL)	1000.00 USD
Taxable Amount (WDITXA)	1000.00 USD
Tax Amount (WDITAM)	.00 USD
Invoice Amount (WDITOL)	1000.00 USD

G/L Journal Generation						
Journal Generation Constant	**Eligibility Code**	**AAI Table Number**	**G/L Account**	**Amount Retrieval**	**Usage**	**Entry Amount**
These entries are processed as a G/L batch that is associated with the invoice batch.						
Invoice Only Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	1 (Available for Invoice Only)	4822	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 credit
	1	4823	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 debit
	1	4841	Work In Process	WDAA	Optional	750.00 credit
	1	4842	Cost Of Goods	WDAA	Optional	750.00 debit
	1	4873	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	1	4874	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit

G/L Journal Generation						
Journal Generation Constant	**Eligibility Code**	**AAI Table Number**	**G/L Account**	**Amount Retrieval**	**Usage**	**Entry Amount**
Revenue Only Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	2 (Available for Revenue Only)	4811	Actual Revenue	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	2	4832	Accredited Receivables	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 debit
	2	4841	Work In Process	WDAA	Optional	750.00 credit
	2	4842	Cost Of Goods	WDAA	Optional	750.00 debit
	2	4871	Revenue Margin	WDBTOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	2	4872	Revenue Margin	WDBTOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit
Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	0 (Available for Invoice/Revenue)	4811	Actual Revenue	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	0	4822	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 credit
	0	4823	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 debit
	0	4832	Accredited Receivables	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 debit
	0	4841	Work In Process	WDAA	Optional	750.00 credit
	0	4842	Cost Of Goods Sold	WDAA	Optional	750.00 debit
	0	4871	Revenue Margin	WDBTOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	0	4872	Revenue Margin	WDBTOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit

	0	4873	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	0	4874	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit

G/L Journal Generation						
Journal Generation Constant	**Eligibility Code**	**AAI Table Number**	**G/L Account**	**Amount Retrieval**	**Usage**	**Entry Amount**
Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	0 (Available for Invoice/Revenue)	4822	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 credit
	0	4823	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 debit
	0	4831	Accredited Revenue	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	0	4832	Accredited Receivables	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 debit
	0	4841	Work In Process	WDAA	Optional	750.00 credit
	0	4842	Cost Of Goods Sold	WDAA	Optional	750.00 debit
	0	4871	Revenue Margin	WDBTOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	0	4872	Revenue Margin	WDBTOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit
	0	4873	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	0	4874	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit

G/L Journal Generation						
Journal Generation Constant	**Eligibility Code**	**AAI Table Number**	**G/L Account**	**Amount Retrieval**	**Usage**	**Entry Amount**
Costing transactions						
Invoice Only Revenue Only Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	4 (Available for Cost Only)	4841	Work In Process	WDAA	Optional	750.00 credit
	4	4842	Cost Of Goods Sold	WDAA	Optional	750.00 debit
Eligibility Code 5 (Available for A/P Only) - Currently, No G/L Journal Creditation						

Invoice Journal Generation						
Journal Generation Constant	**Eligibility Code**	**AAI Table Number**	**G/L Account**	**Amount Retrieval**	**Usage**	**Entry Amount**
Revenue Only No Invoice Journal Generation						
Invoice Only Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	1 (Available for Invoice Only)	4811	Actual Revenue	WDITOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	1	4815	Taxes	WDITAM	Optional	.00 credit
	1	RC + GLC	Trade A/R	W4THPD	Required	1,000.00 debit
Inv/Rev w/o Reconciliation	0 (Available for Invoice/Revenue)	4832	Accredited Receivables	WDITOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	0	4815	Taxes	WDITAM	Optional	.00 credit
	0	RC + GLC	Trade A/R	W4THPD	Required	1,000.00 debit

Inv/Rev with Reconciliation	0 (Available for Invoice/Revenue)	4831	Accredited Revenue	WDITOL	Required	1,000.00 debit
	0	4832	Accredited Receivables	WDITOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	0	RC + GLC	Trade A/R	W4THPD	Required	1,000.00 debit
	0	4811	Actual Revenue	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	0	4815	Taxes	WDITAM	Optional	.00 credit
	0	4831	Accredited Revenue	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 credit
	0	4822	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 credit
	0	4823	Taxable Receivable	WDITXA	Optional	1,000.00 debit
	0	4873	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 credit
	0	4874	Invoice Margin	WDITOL - WDAA	Optional	250.00 debit
	0	4832	Accredited Receivable	WDBTOL	Required	1,000.00 debit

Defining a Base Rule

Base rules specify which accounts you want the system to use when it creates accounting entries for the invoicing, costing, and revenue recognition processes. The system uses base rules to create accounting entries for 100 percent of the amounts on the base and component workfile transactions. The system requires that the percent basis for base rules be set to 100 percent

Prerequisites

- Verify the billing constants setting for journal generation control. See *Setting Up Billing Constants* in the *Service Billing Guide*.
- Determine the major and minor key values used to define billing AAI rules. The system validates these values when you add or update billing AAI rules. See *Working with Billing AAIs* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

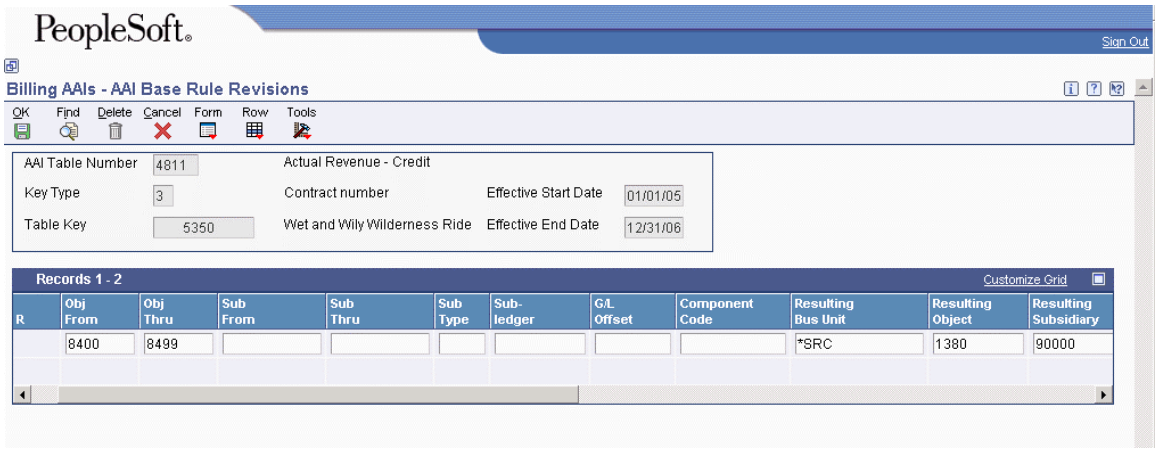
► To define a base rule

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing AAIs.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing AAIs.

1. On Work with AAIs, choose an AAI number and click Select.
2. On Work with Billing AAIs, click Add.



3. On AAI Base Rule Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Key Type
   - Table Key
   - Effective Start Date
   - Effective End Date
4. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Obj From
   - Obj Thru
   - Sub From
   - Sub Thru
   - Subledger
   - Sub Type
   - G/L Offset
   - Component Code
5. To specify the account for which the system creates accounting entries, complete the following fields:
   - Resulting Bus Unit

   You can specify a business unit or use one of the following values:
   - Blank. The business unit from the default revenue account in the master information for the customer.

- *SRC. The business unit from the source transaction.
- *WO. The charge-to business unit from the master information for the work order.
- *HOME. The home business unit from the source transaction. If no home business unit exists, the system uses the business unit from the source transaction.
- *PROJ. The project number from the master information for the job.
- *CO. The company number from the source transaction.
- *HOST. The host business unit from the workfile transaction.
- *EHMCU. The responsible business unit from the master information for the equipment.
- Resulting Object

You can specify an object account or use one of the following methods:

Use an asterisk (*) as a positional wildcard in a definition that relates to the source transaction. For example, the object from the source transaction is 3106. If you define the object account for the resulting transaction as 4***, the resulting object account is 4106.

Use one of the following values:

- Blank. The object account from the default revenue account in the master information for the customer.
- *SRC. The object account from the source transaction.
- Resulting Subsidiary

You can specify a subsidiary or use one of the following values:

- Blank. The subsidiary from the default revenue account in the master information for the customer.
- *BLANK. The subsidiary is blank for the resulting transactions.
- *SRC. The subsidiary from the workfile transaction.
- *WO. The cost code (subsidiary) from the master information for the work order.
- Resulting Subledger

You can specify a subledger and subledger type or use one of the following values:

- *SRC. Use the subledger and subledger type from the workfile transaction.
- *WO. Use the work order number and the subledger type W.
- *CUST. Use the address number for the customer and the subledger type A.
- *CC. Use the business unit from the workfile transaction and the subledger type C.
- *EMP. Use the employee or supplier address number from the workfile transaction and the subledger type A.
- *AUTH. Use the address book number of the tax authority and the subledger type A. The tax authority is associated with the tax rate area that is assigned to the workfile transaction.

- Resulting Sub Type

Note

You should specify nonbillable accounts in the resulting account fields to prevent the resulting transactions from being reprocessed by the billing system.

6. To add a description for the accounting entry, complete the following field:
   - Description
7. To update the employee number for the accounting entry, complete the following:
   - Employee Cntrl Flg
8. To update the units for the accounting entry, complete the following:
   - Units Cntrl Flg
9. To update the equipment for the accounting entry, complete the following:
   - Equipment Cntrl Flg
10. Click OK.

Processing Options for Billing AAIs (P48S95)

Defaults Tab

This processing option lets you specify the first AAI table number that appears when you open the form.

1. AAI Table Number

Use this processing option to specify the AAI Table Number to skip to.

Security Tab

These processing options define the table key types to which the user will have access.

1. Key Type 1 - Work Order

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI Base Rules set up by work order number. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI Base Rules

1

Prevent access to AAI Base Rules

2. Key Type 2 - Work Order Class

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by work order class. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

3. Key Type 3 - Contract Number

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by contract number. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

4. Key Type 4 - Parent Contract Number

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by parent contract number. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

5. Key Type 5 - Customer Number

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by customer number. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

6. Key Type 6 - Job Number

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by business unit (job) number. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

7. Key Type 7 - Job Class

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by business unit (job) class. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

8. Key Type 8 - Company Number

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up by company number. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

9. Key Type 9 - Default

Use this processing option to prevent or allow access to AAI base rules set up for default processing. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow access to AAI base rules

1

Prevent access to AAI base rules

Defining Reallocation Rules

Reallocation rules are used to move amounts from one account to another. Reallocation rules consist of two or more offsetting accounting entries that must balance. For example, the first offset accounting entry might represent a reduction to the accounting entry that is set up in the base rule. The second entry might represent the increase to the new account. The system requires that the total of the percent to include for reallocation rules must net to 0. You do not need to enter a negative percent for credit reallocation rules.

You can define reallocation rules on any base rule for any AAI, with the exception of 4831, Accrued (unbilled) Revenue, and 4832, Accrued (unbilled) Receivables. Reallocation rules are not allowed for these AAIs because these AAIs might be credited *or* debited, depending on the journal generation control setting in the billing constants; therefore, the credit or debit option in the reallocation rules would be misleading.

We recommend that you use AAI 4811, Actual Revenue or 4822, Taxable Receivables, to assign reallocation rules for revenue or taxable receivables distribution accounting entries.

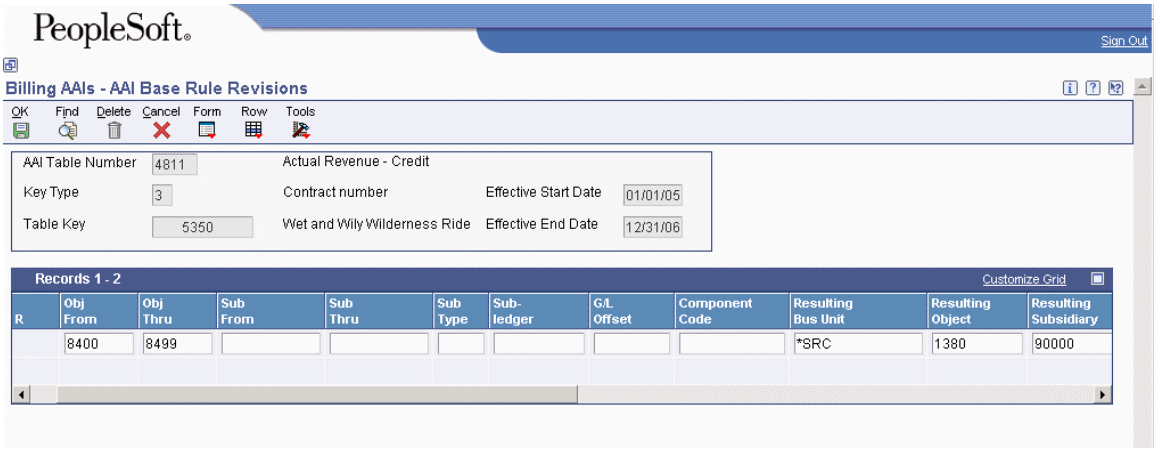
▶ To define reallocation rules

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing AAIs.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing AAIs.

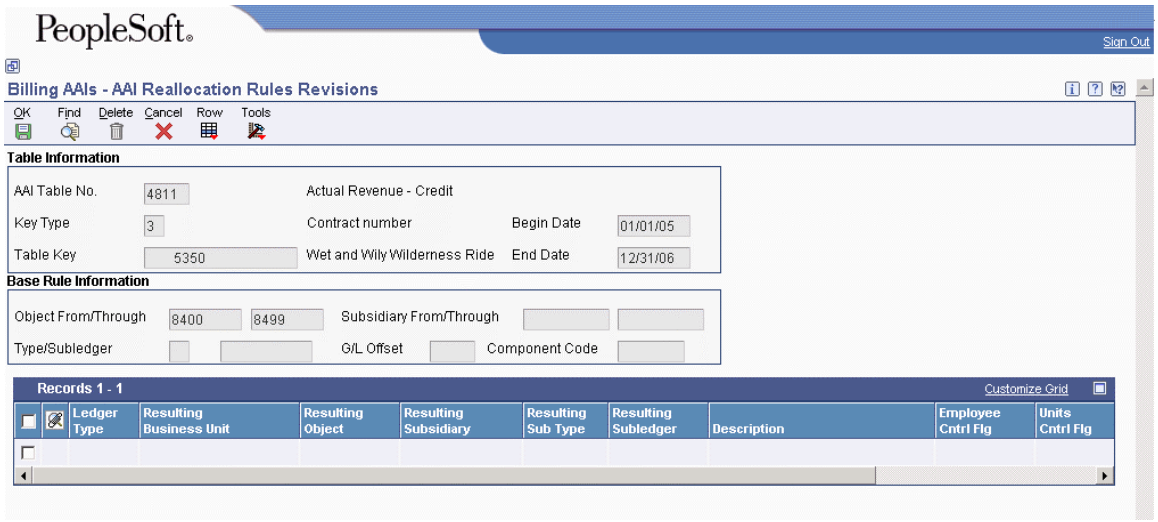
1. On Work with AAIs, choose an AAI number and click Select.
2. On Work with Billing AAIs, choose an AAI table and click Select.



3. On AAI Base Rule Revisions, choose a base rule and choose Reallocation Rules from the Row menu.

Note

The system displays an X in the R field on the AAI Base Rule Revisions form when reallocations exist for a base rule.



4. On AAI Reallocation Rules Revisions, to specify the account for which the system creates accounting entries, complete any of the following fields:

   - Ledger Type
   - Resulting Business Unit

   You can specify a business unit or use one of the following values:

   - Blank. The business unit from the default revenue account in the master information for the customer.
   - *SRC. The business unit from the source transaction.
   - *WO. The charge-to business unit from the master information for the work order.
   - *HOME. The home business unit from the source transaction. If no home business unit exists, the system uses the business unit from the source transaction.
   - *PROJ. The project number from the master information for the job.
   - *CO. The company number from the source transaction.
   - *HOST. The host business unit from the workfile transaction.
   - *EHMCU. The responsible business unit from the master information for the equipment.
   - Resulting Object

You can specify an object account or use one of the following methods:

Use an asterisk (*) as a positional wildcard in a definition that relates to the source transaction. For example, the object from the source transaction is 3106. If you define the object account for the resulting transaction as 4***, the resulting object account is 4106.

Use one of the following values:

- Blank. The object account from the default revenue account in the master information for the customer.
- *SRC. The object account from the source transaction.
- Resulting Subsidiary

You can specify a subsidiary or use one of the following values:

- Blank. The subsidiary from the default revenue account in the master information for the customer.
- *BLANK. The subsidiary is blank for the resulting transactions.
- *SRC. The subsidiary from the workfile transaction.
- *WO. The cost code (subsidiary) from the master information for the work order.
- Resulting Subledger

You can specify a subledger and subledger type or use one of the following values:

- *SRC. Use the subledger and subledger type from the workfile transaction.
- *WO. Use the work order number and the subledger type W.
- *CUST. Use the address number for the customer and the subledger type A.
- *CC. Use the business unit from the workfile transaction and the subledger type C.
- *EMP. Use the employee or supplier address number from the workfile transaction and the subledger type A.
- *AUTH. Use the address book number of the tax authority and the subledger type A. The tax authority is associated with the tax rate area that is assigned to the workfile transaction.
- Resulting Sub Type

5. To add a description for the accounting entry, complete the following field:
   - Description
6. To update the employee number for the accounting entry, complete the following:
   - Employee Cntrl Flg
7. To update the units for the accounting entry, complete the following:
   - Units Cntrl Flg

8. To update the equipment for the accounting entry, complete the following:
    - Equipment Cntrl Flg
9. To specify the percent of the amount to use for the accounting entry, complete the following:
    - Percent To Include
10. To specify whether to create a credit or debit accounting entry, complete the following:
    - Credit Debit
11. Click OK.

Note

The system requires the debits and credits for your reallocation rules to balance. The percentages for your credit reallocation rules must equal the percentages for your debit reallocation rules. You do not need to enter negative percentages; the system calculates the amount of the accounting entry based on the credit and debit assignment.

See Also

- *Working with AAIs* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about setting up AAIs
- *AAIs for Accounts Receivable* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about the receivables class and other receivable AAIs

Reviewing the Billing AAIs Table Listing

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Table Information menu (G48S41), choose Billing AAIs Table Listing.

From the Table Information menu (G5241), choose Billing AAIs Table Listing.

You use the Billing AAIs Table Listing report (R48S95) review the billing AAIs that you have set up for the Service Billing and Contract Billing systems. The report includes the following information about each billing AAI:

- Key type
- Table key
- Effective dates
- Object accounts
- Subsidiary
- Subledger/Type
- G/L Offset
- Component Code
- Resulting Account Number
- Resulting Account Description

- Ledger type
- Distribution percentages
- Equipment/Employee/Unit Control
- Accounting rules
- Credit or debit

Processing Options for Billing AAIs Table Listing (R48S95)

Attachments

Include attachments

Understanding User Defined Codes

Many fields throughout the billing system accept only user defined codes. When you create an invoice, for example, the system uses a user defined code to assign the document type to the invoice. The system does not accept values that are not defined in a user defined code table.

To customize the EnterpriseOne system to meet the needs of your business environment, you define the codes that are valid for many of the fields in the programs.

User defined codes exist in tables based on a specific system and code type. If you use a code that is not set up in the table related to a field, the system displays an error. To work with user defined codes, you can access them through a single user defined code form. After you select a user defined code form from a menu, change the values in the system code field and user defined codes field to access another user defined code table.

You should be thoroughly familiar with user defined codes before you change them.

See Also

- *User Defined Codes* in the *Foundation Guide* for detailed information about user defined codes

Component Codes (48/CM)

Component codes represent the types of components that the system creates when you generate or revise a workfile transaction. Examples are:

COM Cost of Money

DUES Union Dues per Hour

FEE Fee

FRG Fringe

OVH Overhead

Adjustment Reasons (48/AR)

Adjustment reason codes indicate the reason that a workfile transaction was revised. Examples are:

DP Disputed Item

SP Transaction split

R Reactivated

Business Unit (Job) Class (00/11)

The business unit class is a category code that you use to group business units. This category code is used throughout EnterpriseOne systems. Within the billing system, you can use this user defined code as a major key when setting up various tables.

For example, you can use this user defined code as the table key in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) when the markup rules apply for all business units that share this category code. Examples are:

112 Southeast

113 Northeast

114 Northwest

115 Southwest

116 North Central

Cost Pool (00/12)

The cost pool is a category code that you use to group business units. This category code is used throughout all EnterpriseOne systems. You can use this user defined code to group billable activity, such as labor or equipment charges, when applying markup information.

For example, you can use this user defined code as the minor key in a billing rate and markup table when the markup rules apply for all home business units that share this category code. Examples are:

CA California

MI Michigan

WV West Virginia

Work Order Class (00/W7)

The work order class is a category code that you use to group work orders. This category code is used throughout EnterpriseOne systems. Within the billing system, you can use this user defined code as a major key when setting up various tables.

For example, you can use this user defined code as the major key in a billing rate and markup table when the markup rules apply for all work orders that share this category code. Examples are:

PER Perimeter Guard

SCR Screener Guard

SUP Supervisor

Setting Up Draft and Final Invoice Numbering

In some countries, companies must number their invoices sequentially without gaps between the numbers. Invoices that originate in the billing system can be deleted before they are created in the Accounts Receivable system, resulting in gaps between invoice numbers. To prevent these gaps, you can set up the billing system to assign a draft document type and draft invoice numbers. The system assigns sequential final invoice numbers when you create the final invoice journal entries in the Accounts Receivable system.

To use draft and final invoice numbering, you must associate the draft document type with the final document type. For example, if you want to use DF as the draft document type and RI as the final document type, you must establish a relationship between these two document types. You set up this relationship in the Draft and Final Invoice Document table (F48S001).

To use draft and final invoice numbering, you must also turn on the Invoice Numbering Control option in the Service Billing Constants program (P48091).

Prerequisite

- Set up next numbers by company and fiscal year and set up next numbers for each draft and final document type that you are using. See *Setting Up System Next Numbers* in the *General Accounting Guide*.

► To set up draft and final invoice numbering

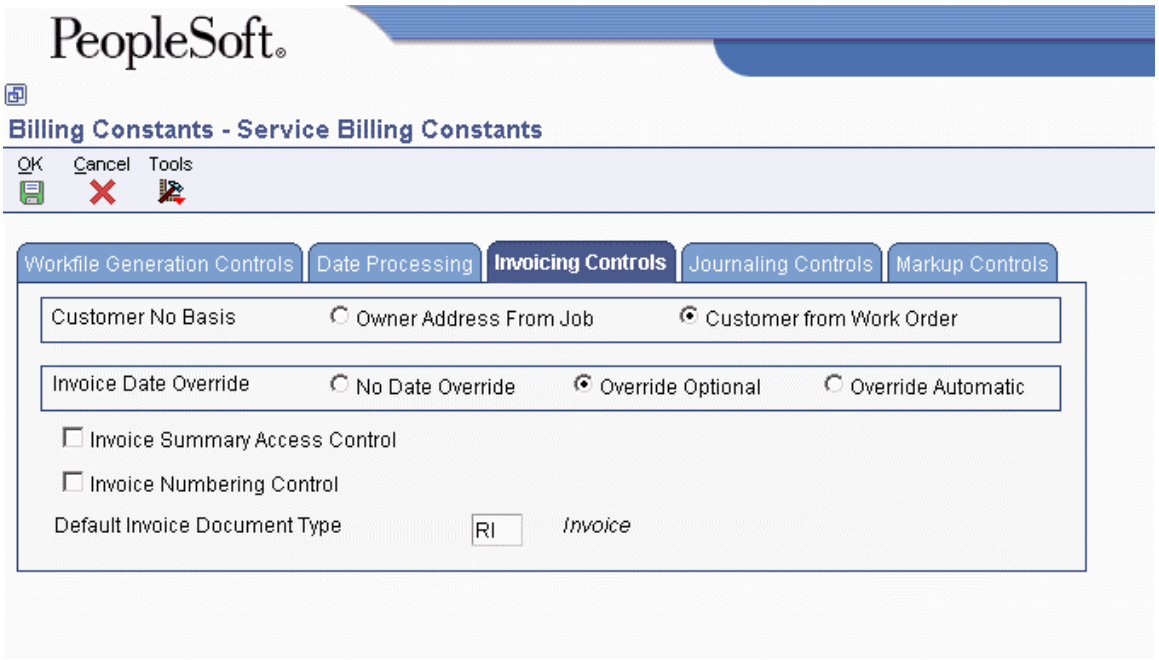
Use one of the following navigations:

From the System Setup menu (G48S40), choose Billing Constants.

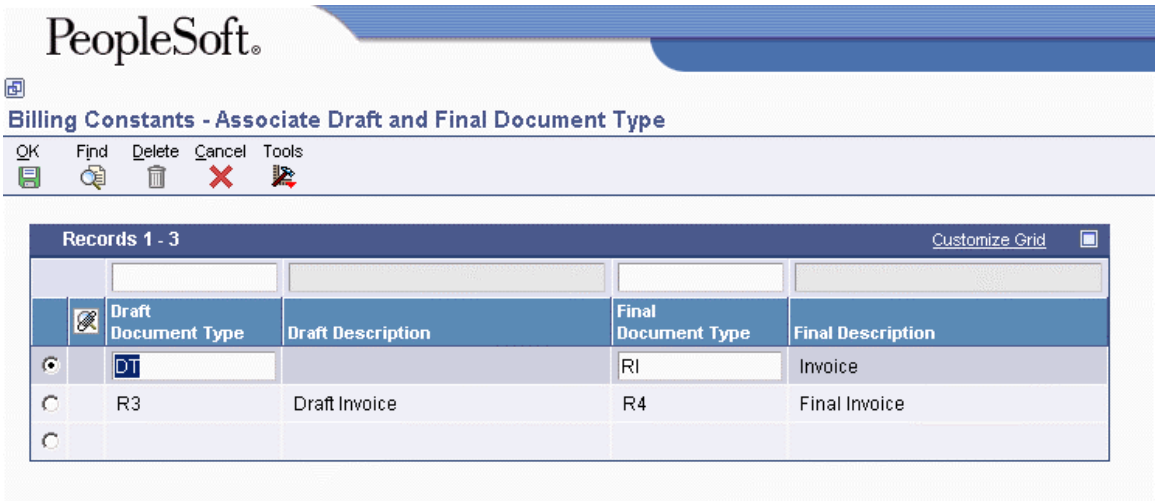
From the System Setup menu (G5240), choose Billing Constants.

1. On Service Billing Constants, choose the Invoicing Controls tab and click the following option to turn it on:

   - Invoice Numbering Control



2. Click the Associate Doc Type button.



3. On Associate Draft and Final Document Type, complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Draft Document Type
    - Final Document Type
4. On Service Billing Constants, click OK.

Setting Up the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table

When you print invoices, the system uses the information that you define in the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference program (P48S58) to identify the invoice print version that the system uses for printing each invoice within a batch of generated invoices. An invoice print version consists of an application, Invoice Print with Smart Fields (R48507), a version of that application, and an invoice type. You can use either of the following two methods to set up information in the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference program:

- You can assign combinations of key types and table keys to an invoice print version. The system matches the information that you assign with the values of the billing transactions that make up individual invoices. For example, assume that you want to set up a particular invoice print version to print invoices for a specific customer. You would choose a key type and table key combination that indicates a specific customer, and then assign that combination to the invoice print version. When the system prints invoices, it searches for all invoices that belong to that customer and prints them using the specified invoice print version. The table key that you use must correspond to the key type. Using the previous example, if you enter a key type of Customer, you must enter a valid customer number in the table key.

  The system uses the following hierarchy to search for invoice print versions:

  - Work order number
  - Work order class
  - Contract number
  - Parent contract number
  - Customer
  - Job or business unit
  - Job class
  - Company number
- You can assign invoice format codes to an invoice print version. The system uses these codes to determine which invoice print version to use to print each invoice, based on the invoice format codes that are stored for each invoice in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) or, for Contract Billing only, in the Contract Master table (F5201). When you create a format code, the system supplies the default values of 9 to the Key Type field and *ALL to the Table Key field. For example, you might assign an invoice format code (FORMAT) to a specified invoice print version, XJDE0005, type D. When you print invoices, all selected invoices that have FORMAT stored in their invoice format code fields will be printed using version XJDE0005, invoice type D.

The Invoice Printing Process

When you print invoices, the system runs the Invoice Print Selection program (R48504). The Invoice Print Selection calls a version of the Invoice Print with Smart Fields program (R48507) for each invoice being printed. You can use the system-supplied versions of the invoice printing programs, or you can develop your own customized versions.

You can print invoices from various areas within the billing system. You can print invoices directly by choosing the Invoice Print option from the Invoice Processing menu (G48S21). You can also print invoices from within the Batch Review program (P48221). Within the Batch Review program, you can print a complete batch of invoices from the Work With Batches form, or you can print a specific invoice from the Work with Invoices form.

How the System Determines Which Invoice Print Version To Use

To determine which report and version to use for an invoice, the Invoice Print Selection program (R48504) first uses the Invoice Version UBE, Invoice Version, and Invoice Workfile Detail Selection processing options. When those three processing options are completed, the system uses the specified invoice print program and version for all invoices that you choose for printing, overriding any other table setup.

When those three processing options are not completed, the system uses the values in the Invoice Format Name processing option to choose an invoice print program and version using the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table (F48S58).

When none of the processing options on the Print tab are completed, the system uses specific information from each invoice to determine the invoice print program and version for that invoice. First, the system determines whether the Invoice Format Code field (INVF) is completed in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) for Service Billing or, for Contract Billing, in the Contract Master table (F5201). When this field is completed, the system uses the format code in this field to select an invoice print program and version using the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table. When the Invoice Format Code field is not completed, the system uses the key type information from the individual invoices to select an invoice print program and version using the Print Version Cross Reference Table.

The following table illustrates how the system determines which invoice version to use. The system first examines the scenario explained in the first row of the table. If that scenario is true, the system performs the corresponding action. If that scenario is not true, the system examines the scenario explained in the second row of the table, and so on.

Note

In all cases except where noted, the invoice type is identified on the Select tab of the Invoice Print Selection processing options. Invoice type is used together with format name to determine which program and print version to use.

If	Then
The Invoice Version UBE, Invoice Version, and Invoice Workfile Detail Selection processing options are completed on the Invoice Print Selection version.	Use the Invoice Version UBE, Invoice Version, and Invoice Workfile Detail Selection processing options. The Invoice Format Type processing option is not used.
The Invoice Format Name processing option is completed on the Invoice Print Selection version.	Use the Invoice Format Name and Invoice Format Type processing options to find the UBE name, version name, and workfile detail selection from the Invoice Print Cross Reference Table.
The Invoice Format Code field was updated in the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) for Service Billing or in the Contract Master table (F5201) for Contract Billing.	Use the Invoice Format Name and Invoice Format Type processing options to find the UBE name, version name, and workfile detail selection from the Invoice Print Cross Reference Table.
None of the above is true.	Use specific information from the Invoice Summary Work File table (such as work order, work order class, and contract), along with the Invoice Format Type processing option to find the UBE name, version name, and workfile detail selection from the Invoice Print Cross Reference Table.

Currency Processing Option

The Currency processing option is used in conjunction with the Amount Smart Field (SFAMT). If you have used SFAMT to retrieve and print amounts from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H), you can use this processing option to control whether the system prints the domestic values or the foreign values, or let the mode of the record specify which values to print.

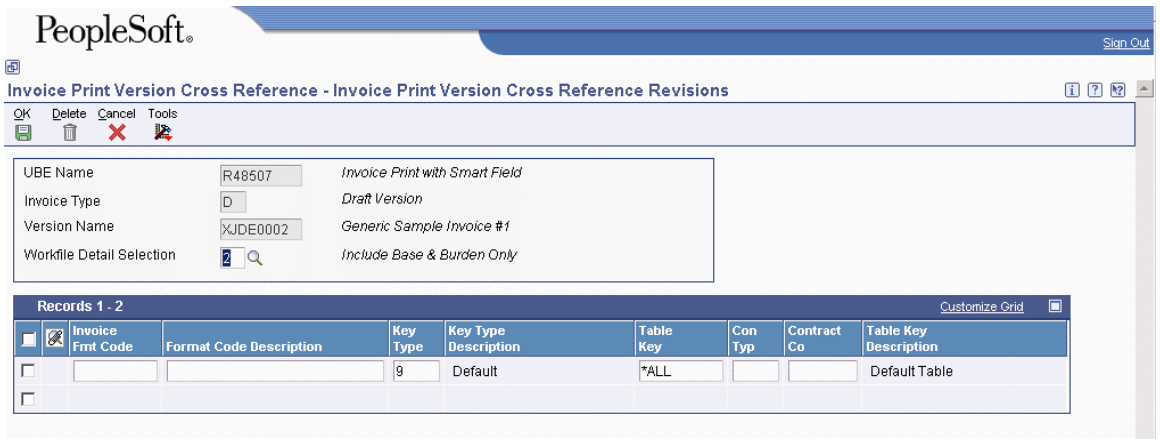
► To set up the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference table

Use one of the following navigations:

From System Setup (G48S40), choose Invoice Print Version Cross Reference.

From System Setup (G5240), choose Invoice Print Version Cross Reference.

1. On Work With Invoice Print Version Cross Reference, click Add.



2. On Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Revisions, complete the following fields:

   - UBE Name
   - Invoice Type
   - Version Name
   - Workfile Detail Selection

3. If you want the system to find this Invoice Print Version by key type and table key combination, complete the following fields:

   - Key Type
   - Table Key
   - Con Typ
   - Contract Co

   The system completes the Key Type Description and Table Key Description fields.

   The invoice format code and format code description are not used when you enter a key type and table key combination.

   The contract type and contract company are only used with Key Type 3 (Contract number) and Key Type 4 (Parent contract number).

4. If you want the system to find the invoice print version by invoice format code, complete the following fields:

   - Invoice Fmt Code
   - Format Code Description

   The system completes the Key Type, Key Type Description, Table Key, and Table Key Description fields.

Note

Using the key type and table key combination or using the invoice format codes might result in the system selecting the same invoice print version to print a specific invoice.

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5. Click OK.

Setting Up Invoice Formats

After you generate invoices, you can use custom-designed invoice print versions for customer invoices.

In the billing system, invoice formats are versions that you create using Report Design Aid. The Invoice Print Version Cross Reference program (P48S58) allows you to specify which invoice format to use to print a customer's invoice.

A company might need to print a variety of invoice formats, including formats that are different from the templates that are delivered with EnterpriseOne software. For example, a company might need different formats for the following reasons:

- Customers might want invoice information printed in specific areas of a document.
- The company might require different invoice formats for internal and external distribution.
- The company might want different invoice formats for different types of billing.

Invoice Format Templates

An invoice format template is the base version that includes all of the special fields and characteristics that can be used to customize invoices. To customize an invoice format, you copy an existing version of a template and then modify it. The billing system is installed with the Invoice Print with Smart Fields template (R48507). This template and its associated versions use smart fields, which are variables that can be inserted in an invoice format using Report Design Aid. Smart fields are similar to business view fields with their associated constants or calculations. When you create them in a format, smart fields prompt you for input. During invoice printing, the system uses your changes, along with some programming logic, to retrieve and print user-defined information on invoices.

You can change the appearance of an invoice by hiding, showing, and moving the typical invoice fields using Report Design Aid. An extensive knowledge of Report Design Aid or event rules is not necessary.

Standard versions of the Print with Smart Fields program are XJDE0001 through XJDE0009. Version XJDE0001 is the template version. While invoice printing with smart fields allows different fields to be printed on the invoice, you cannot include all of the fields that might be printed on an invoice. The template version of the Print with Smart Fields program does not contain any fields and allows you to customize the invoice format. It has a blank header section, a blank column detail section, and a blank footer section.

If no existing versions of the Print with Smart Fields program resemble your desired invoice, you can create a copy of XJDE0001 and customize it. The detail section of XJDE0001 displays all selected billing workfile records. If your desired invoice format requires that detail records be summarized or segregated, you might need to include conditional sections that are accessed at user-defined level breaks.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up the Invoice Print Version Cross-Reference Table P48S58). See *Setting Up the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table* in the *Service Billing Guide*.

Modifying the Invoice Format Template with Smart Fields

You can create the invoice print version that you want and add business view fields, constants, and smart fields.

Caution

We recommend that you not make changes to any of the versions or templates that are shipped with EnterpriseOne software. Instead, copy of one of the standard versions, and then make your changes to that new version.

You can create a new version of the Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields program (R48507) that is not based on an existing version. For example, you might create a new version because the supplied versions do not meet your billing requirements. You can create your own versions by first copying an XJDE version. By doing this, you keep the original versions intact, using them only as templates. You can select any version to copy from the following list:

- XJDE0001 Invoice Print with Smart Fields (Blank template)
- XJDE0002 Generic Sample Invoice #1
- XJDE0003 AIA - Summary Text Version
- XJDE0004 AIA - Columnar Version
- XJDE0005 - Contract Version-By Pay Item w/in Change Order
- XJDE0006 - Workorder Invoice - One Line Per Workorder
- XJDE0007 - Account-By Object, Subsidiary
- XJDE0008 - By Pay Item
- XJDE0009 - Progress Billing Version

When you copy an invoice print version, such as base report specifications, the specification records for that version exist only on your workstation. To make the version available to other users, you must check the version into the server. When you check in a version, the system copies the specification records for the version to the central objects data source (server), according to the path code of your current environment.

Invoice Print Smart Fields

Over 80 smart fields are available to insert on an invoice during invoice design. These smart fields are named using an S prefix, followed by the table number, followed by the data type indication character, such as A (Alpha), C (Character, D (Date), or N (Numeric). For example, the smart field used to retrieve and print numeric information from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) is named: SF0006N. A majority of the smart fields are used to retrieve information, which is stored in various tables, that you can print on the invoice. For each table that contains invoice-related information, smart fields are available and are used to do the following:

- Retrieve and print alphabetic information
- Retrieve single-character information
- Retrieve date information

- Retrieve numeric information
- Print amounts from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) and the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H)
- Print blocks of text
- Calculate and print values based on other fields
- Print accumulated values that have been stored in user-defined memory locations

The following smart fields can be used for retrieving table information and are available during invoice design:

Table	Table Name	Alpha Smart Field	Character Smart Field	Numeric Smart Field	Date Smart Field
F0006	Business Unit Master	SF0006A	SF0006C	SF0006N	SF0006D
F0014	Payment Terms	SF0014A	SF0014A	SF0014N	SF0014D
F0101	Address Book Master	SF0101A	SF0101C	SF0101N	SF0101D
F0111	Address Book – Who's Who	SF0111A	SF0111C	SF0111N	SF0111D
F0115	Address Book – Contact Phone Numbers	SF0115A	SF0115C	SF0115N	SF0115D
F0116	Address By Date	SF0116A	SF0116C	SF0116N	SF0116D
F03012	Customer Master By Line of Business	SF03012A	SF03012C	SF03012N	SF03012D
F0401	Supplier Master	SF0401A	SF0401C	SF0401N	SF0401D
F00692	Cost Center Supplemental Data Codes	SF0692A	SF0692C	SF0692N	SF0692D
F0901	Account Master	SF0901A	SF0901C	SF0901N	SF0901D
F1201	Asset Master File	SF1201A	SF1201C	SF1201N	SF1201D
F1721	Contract Detail	SF1721A	SF1721C	SF1721N	SF1721D
F4801	Work Order Master File	SF4801A	SF4801C	SF4801N	SF4801D
F4812	Billing Detail Workfile	SF4812A	SF4812C	SF4812N	SF4812D
F4822	Invoice Summary Work File	SF4822A	SF4822C	SF4822N	SF4822D
F48520	Invoice Summary Access	--	--	SF48520N	--

Table	Table Name	Alpha Smart Field	Character Smart Field	Numeric Smart Field	Date Smart Field
F5201	Contract Master	SF5201A	SF5201C	SF5201N	SF5201D
F5202	Contract Billing Line Detail	SF5202A	SF5202C	SF5202N	SF5202D
F5216	Milestone/Progress Billing Information	SF5216A	SF5216C	SF5216N	SF5216D
F4201	Sales Order Header File			SF4201N	
F00693	Cost Center Supplemental Data Text	SF0693A	--	--	--
F4802	Work Order Instructions File	SF4802A	--	--	--
F00165	Media Objects storage	SFABTXT SFCNTTXT SFINVTXT			
F0005	User Defined Codes	SF0005A			

Special smart fields that provide information not stored in tables are:

Smart Field	Smart Field - Name	Function
SFAMT	Amount	This smart field is used to print amounts from the F4812 and F4812H tables. It allows you to include or exclude burden and component amounts. It also works in conjunction with the Currency processing option in Invoice Print program (R48504) to allow you to variably print foreign or domestic amounts.
SFADD	Calculate - Add	This smart field is used to add various fields and print the sum.
SFSUB	Calculate - Subtract	This smart field is used to subtract various fields and print the difference.
SFMUL	Calculate - Multiply	This smart field is used to multiply various fields and print the product.
SFDIV	Calculate - Divide	This smart field is used to divide various fields and print the quotient.
SFTOTAL	Register Total	This smart field is used to print the accumulated amounts on the field and to initialize the *register* (a variable memory location that the invoice designer can use to store and accumulate the value of the smart field), if desired.
SFCALC	Register Calculate	This smart field is used to perform calculations using multiple register values and then print the result.

► To add smart fields to an invoice format template

Use one of the following navigations:

From the System Setup menu (G48S40), choose Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields.

From the System Setup menu (G5240), choose Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields.

1. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, choose a version and click Copy.
2. On Version Copy, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - New Version
   - Security
   - Version Title
3. On Batch Version Design, choose the Tools tab and click the Report Design button.

   Report Design Aid opens and you can make changes and additions to your invoice version.

   For each section, you must override version specifications to modify the layout of event rules, data selection, or sequencing.
4. To override version specifications, right-click on a section and choose Override Version Specifications.
5. On Group Section, click the options for the items that you want to change and click OK.
6. In the Report Design Aid, locate the section in which you want to include the smart field, and choose Smart Field from the Insert menu.
7. On Create New Smart Field, choose the smart field that you want to add and click Next.

   This list shows the available smart fields for invoice printing.
8. On Smart Field Name, you can change the default name of the smart field variable name for future reference.
9. Click Next.

   Based on the smart field that you selected, the system prompts you with questions that help define the information that this smart field retrieves and displays.
10. For each question, enter an answer and then click Next.

    Note

    For table field descriptions, enter the literal using all capital letters. No validation occurs for what you enter in the table field descriptions. Before you click Next, verify the accuracy of the information that you enter.

    After you have answered all of the questions, the smart field appears next to the location that you last clicked.
11. If the smart field is not positioned correctly, drag and place the smart field in the appropriate area of the section.

12. When you are finished with your modifications, save your changes and exit Report Design Aid.
13. On Batch Version Design, click Cancel.

► To check in a new invoice print version

Use one of the following navigations:

From the System Setup menu (G48S40), choose Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields.

From the System Setup menu (G5240), choose Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields.

1. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, choose your newly modified version, and click Select.
2. On Version Prompting, choose Advanced from the Form menu.
3. On Advanced Version Prompting, click the Submit Version Specifications Only option.
4. Click OK.
5. On Version Prompting, click Submit.
6. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, choose Submitted Jobs from the Form menu.
7. On Submitted Job Search, click Find until your job has a D (Done) status associated with it, and then click Close.
8. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, choose your new version, and then choose Advanced from the Row menu.
9. On Advanced Operations, to check in your version to the server, choose your version, and then choose Check In Version from the Row menu.

See Also

- *Copying a Batch Version* in the *Foundation Guide* for information about copying an existing version so that you can tailor the new version to fit your needs
- *Checking Out or Checking In a Batch Version* in the *Foundation Guide* for information about checking out a version in order to modify that version in Report Design Aid
- *Erasing the Check-Out Record of a Version* in the *Foundation Guide* if you have checked out a version but are not going to make changes to it
- *Invoice Design* in the *Service Billing Guide* for information about the use, placement, and naming of smart fields.
- *Defining Calculation Columns* in the *Enterprise Report Writing Guide* for information about creating calculations that involve two or more smart fields
- *Modifying the Appearance of Report Objects* in the *Enterprise Report Writing Guide* for information about changing how a report object looks or behaves
- *Working with Event Rules* in the En*terprise Report Writing Guide* for information about inserting custom logic for processing
- *Smart Fields* in the *Service Billing Guide* for more information about the invoice printing-related smart fields and their parameters

Multicurrency Setup

Understanding multicurrency is vital to establishing a global customer network. The concepts presented here will help you understand how the billing system processes multicurrency transactions.

See Also

- The *Multicurrency Overview* for detailed information about setting up your system for multicurrency

Currency Modes

In the billing system, you must choose either foreign or domestic mode. The mode manages how amounts are calculated and stored within the billing system. The mode is a global control in the constants and, as with all constants, we recommend that you not change it after you set it up. The global setup can be overridden in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128) for Service Billing or the Contract Master table (F5201) for Contract Billing. If the constant is set to foreign mode, but a particular job needs to be managed in the domestic currency, you can set up a G/L offset and retainage table for that job in the domestic mode.

Fixed and Unfixed Amounts

When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of Y or Z and a transaction has two currencies, amounts are calculated and stored in both currencies within the billing system. The domestic amount fields always display amounts in the currency of the company to which the job belongs, and the foreign amount fields always display amounts in the customer currency, unless you override these settings in the Contract Master table (F5201) (Contract Billing only). One of these currencies must be defined as fixed, based on the currency mode that you specified in the billing constants. The fixed currency becomes the control currency for the workfile transactions and is maintained by the system. While the fixed amounts remain static, fluctuations in currency can affect the unfixed amounts.

Currency Modes for Invoicing

For invoicing, your company must decide which currency you use to manage billing relationships with customers. For example, suppose that your company is in the USA using the US dollar (USD) as your domestic currency. Your sales representative signs a new project in Canada, where the customer wants to receive all invoices in Canadian dollars (CAD). Regardless of fluctuating exchange rates, the customer has agreed on rates for the particular services in CAD. In this particular example, you are probably going to operate your billing system in a foreign mode (the foreign amounts are fixed). Conversely, if you negotiate most of your deals in USD regardless of your customers' currencies, you will probably set your billing system to the domestic mode (the domestic amounts are fixed).

Multicurrency Transactions

In a multicurrency environment, transactions can be created in many different currencies. Regardless of the currency of the originating entry, the Workfile Generation program (R48120) and the G/L Transaction Selection program (P48124) retrieve the cost amount from the AA (Actual Amount)

ledger of the Account Ledger table (F0911) and place this value in the domestic cost field of the workfile.

In contrast, EnterpriseOne payroll entries are retrieved from the Employee Transaction History table (F0618). The employee is paid in the currency of the home business unit. This currency is compared to the currencies of the job or work order for which you are billing and to your customer's currency.

For example, if the currency of the job is USD, the currency of the customer is French francs (FRF), and the currency of the home business unit is USD, then the cost amount (USD) from table F0618 is used as the domestic cost amount, and the foreign amount is converted. Conversely, if the home business unit is FRF, then the cost amount (FRF) from table F0618 is used as the foreign cost amount, and the domestic amount is converted. If the home business unit currency is equal to Belgian francs (BEF), then the cost is first converted to USD and is then used as the domestic cost amount, and the foreign amount is converted.

After the cost amount is updated in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), the unfixed cost amount is calculated using the exchange rate table for the date basis that you specify in the billing constants. The program then retrieves the markup information for the record in the fixed currency, as defined in the billing constants. Markup information is retrieved only for the fixed currency. The fixed cost amount plus the markup amount become the taxable amount of the transaction. The unfixed taxable amount is calculated using the exchange rate on the fixed taxable amount. Tax and discount rates are then calculated independently for each of the currencies.

Assuming a nonpayroll-type entry, the following equations describe the process by which domestic and foreign amounts are calculated. (Calculations are not necessarily performed in the exact order in which they appear.)

Domestic Mode Calculations

The following equations show how the system calculates various amounts in domestic mode:

- Domestic Cost Amount + Markup Amount = Domestic Taxable Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount x Tax Rate = Domestic Tax Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount + Domestic Tax Amount = Total Domestic Invoice Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount x Discount Rate = Domestic Discount Amount
- Domestic Cost Amount x Exchange Rate = Foreign Cost Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount x Exchange Rate = Foreign Taxable Amount
- Foreign Taxable Amount x Tax Rate = Foreign Tax Amount
- Foreign Taxable Amount + Foreign Tax Amount = Total Foreign Invoice Amount
- Foreign Taxable Amount x Discount Rate = Foreign Discount Amount

Foreign Mode Calculations

The following equations show how the system calculates various amounts in foreign mode:

- Domestic Cost Amount x Exchange Rate = Foreign Cost Amount
- Foreign Cost Amount + Markup Amount = Foreign Taxable Amount
- Foreign Taxable Amount x Tax Rate = Foreign Tax Amount
- Foreign Taxable Amount + Foreign Tax Amount = Total Foreign Invoice Amount

- Foreign Taxable Amount x Discount Rate = Foreign Discount Amount
- Foreign Taxable Amount x Exchange Rate = Domestic Taxable Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount x Tax Rate = Domestic Tax Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount + Domestic Tax Amount = Total Domestic Invoice Amount
- Domestic Taxable Amount x Discount Rate = Domestic Discount Amount

Invoice Amount Calculations (Domestic Mode)

The following equations show how the system calculates invoice amounts in domestic mode. All fields are from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).

- Cost (AA) + Markup Amount (ADCI) = Taxable Amount (ITXA)
- Taxable Amount (ITXA) x Tax Rate = Tax Amount (ITAM)
- Taxable Amount (ITXA) + Tax Amount (ITAM) = Total Amount (ITOL)
- Cost (AA) x Exchange Rate = Foreign Amount (AA2)
- Taxable Amount (ITXA) x Exchange Rate = Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) x Tax Rate = Foreign Tax Amount (CITX)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) + Foreign Tax Amount (CITX) = Foreign Total Amount (CITL)
- Taxable Amount (ITXA) x Discount Rate = Discount Amount (IDSC)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) x Discount Rate = Foreign Discount Amount (CIDS)
- Cost (AA) / Units = Unit Price (PRIC)
- Foreign Amount (AA2) / Units = Foreign Unit Price (PRIF)

Note

These equations are based on the assumption that the home business unit of the payroll transaction has the same currency as the job.

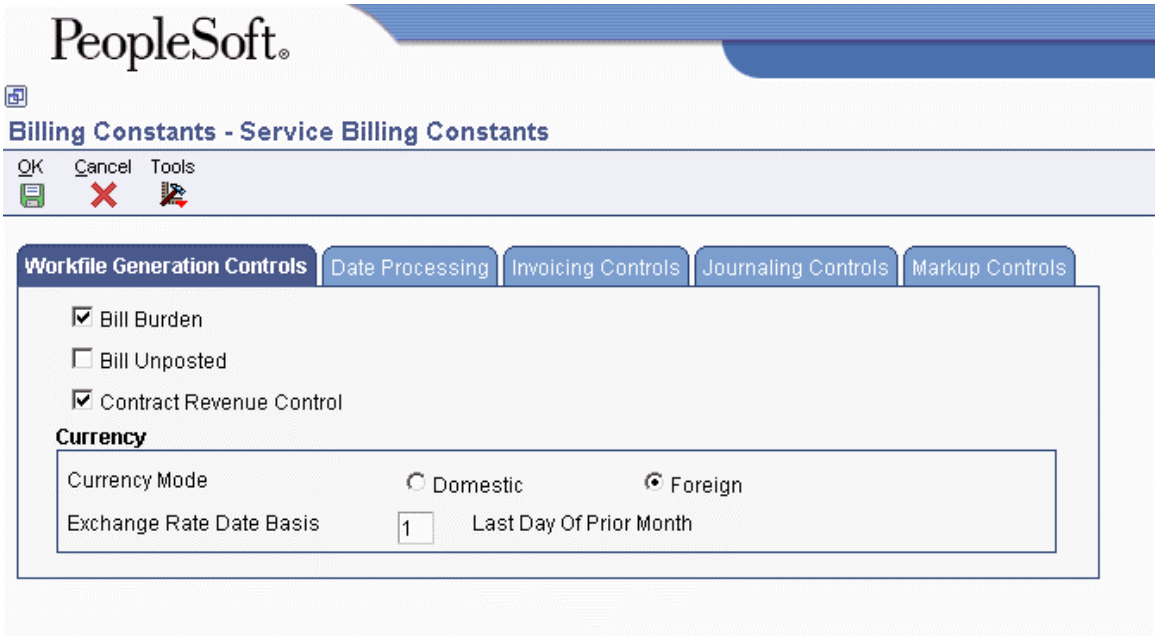
Invoice Amount Calculations (Foreign Mode)

The following equations show how the system calculates invoice amounts in foreign mode. All fields are from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).

- Cost (AA) x Exchange Rate = Foreign Amount (AA2)
- Foreign Amount (AA2) + Markup Amount (ADCI) = Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) x Exchange Rate = Taxable Amount (ITXA)
- Taxable Amount (ITXA) x Tax Rate = Tax Amount (ITAM)
- Taxable Amount (ITXA) + Tax Amount (ITAM) = Total Amount (ITOL)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) x Tax Rate = Foreign Tax Amount (CITX)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) + Foreign Tax Amount (CITA) = Foreign Total Amount (CITL)

- Taxable Amount (ITXA) x Discount Rate = Discount Amount (IDSC)
- Foreign Taxable Amount (CITA) x Discount Rate = Foreign Discount Amount (CIDS)
- Cost (AA) / Units = Unit Price (PRIC)
- Foreign Amount (AA2) / Units = Foreign Unit Price (PRIF)

Setup of Constants for Multicurrency



On the Service Billing Constants form (W48091A), ensure that the following two controls are set correctly:

- Exchange Rate Date Basis

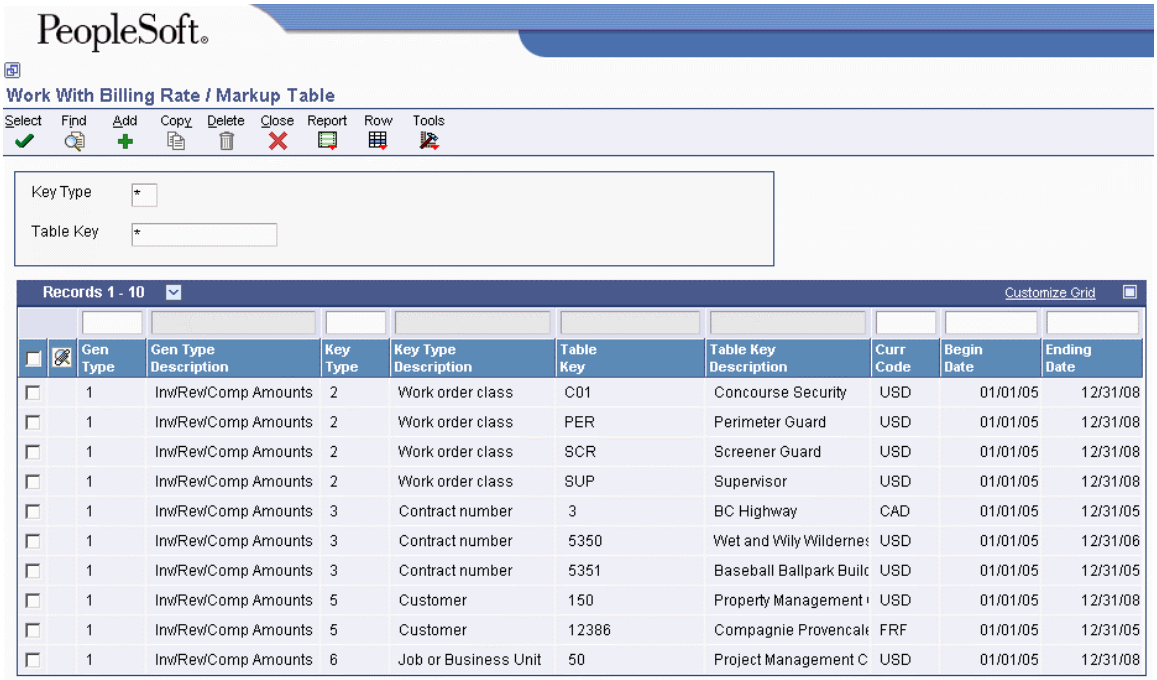
  This date controls which exchange rate the system applies to the workfile records when you run the Workfile Generation (R48120) and Workfile Re-extension (R481202) programs.

- Foreign

  This option controls which currency will be fixed during the billing process. When you turn on this option, then the customer currency is the fixed currency, and the business unit or company currency is considered unfixed. In this case, the system calculates the markups in the customer currency and restates the domestic amount based on the foreign amounts that it calculated.

  When you turn off this option, the domestic or company currency is fixed for the billing process. In this case, the system calculates the markups on the company currency and restates the foreign amount based on the domestic amounts that it calculated. This field also controls the mode that is supplied to the Workfile Revisions program (P4812).

Setup of Billing Rate and Markup Tables for Multicurrency



Gen Type	Gen Type Description	Key Type	Key Type Description	Table Key	Table Key Description	Curr Code	Begin Date	Ending Date
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	2	Work order class	C01	Concourse Security	USD	01/01/05	12/31/08
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	2	Work order class	PER	Perimeter Guard	USD	01/01/05	12/31/08
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	2	Work order class	SCR	Screener Guard	USD	01/01/05	12/31/08
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	2	Work order class	SUP	Supervisor	USD	01/01/05	12/31/08
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	3	Contract number	3	BC Highway	CAD	01/01/05	12/31/05
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	3	Contract number	5350	Wet and Wily Wilderne	USD	01/01/05	12/31/06
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	3	Contract number	5351	Baseball Ballpark Build	USD	01/01/05	12/31/05
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	5	Customer	150	Property Management	USD	01/01/05	12/31/08
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	5	Customer	12386	Compagnie Provencale	FRF	01/01/05	12/31/05
1	Inv/Rev/Comp Amounts	6	Job or Business Unit	50	Project Management C	USD	01/01/05	12/31/08

In the Billing Rate / Markup Table program (P48096), ensure that the following control is set correctly:

- Curr Code

  The currency code controls the decimal display on the form and is used as part of the key when you run the Workfile Generation (R48120) and Workfile Re-extension (R481202) programs. The Curr Code field appears only when the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of Y or Z.

The currency code is supplied from the master files for the following key types, based on the following tables, but you can override it when you add a new markup table:

1-Work Order	Work Order Master File (F4801)
3-Contract	Contract Master (F5201)
4-Parent Contract	Contract Master (F5201)
5-Customer	Customer Master (F0301)
6-Business Unit (Job)	Business Unit Master (F0006)
8-Company	Company Constants (F0010)

When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of Y or Z, you need to enter the currency code for the following key types:

- 2, Work Order Class (WR07)
- 7, Job Class (RP11)
- 9, Default

Example: Billing Rate and Markup Table Processing

The markup table that the system selects when you run the Workfile Generation (R48120) and Workfile Re-extension (R481202) programs is determined by the mode that you set up in the following programs, as well as by the key fields of the billing rate and markup table:

- Service Billing Constants (P48091)
- G/L Offset and Retainage Table (P48128) (for Service Billing)
- Contract Master Revisions (P5201) (for Contract Billing)

Because Currency is a key field, they system uses it to search for a match between the cost transaction and the billing rate and markup table. This process is illustrated in the following example.

- Business unit 1234 belongs to company 00062 with a currency code of BEF.
- Customer number 3333 is set up with a currency of FRF.
- Customer number 3333 is properly attached to business unit 1234 as the owner.
- A transaction was posted to the billable account 1234.1350.02200 for 300 BEF.

The following two billing rate and markup tables have been set up.

Table 1

Generation Type	1 - Invoice
Key Type	5 - Customer
Table Key	3333
Currency Code	FRF
Date Range	01/01/05 to 12/31/05
Object Account Range	1340 to 1399
Markup Percentage	150

Table 2

Generation Type	1 - Invoice
Key Type	6 - Job
Table Key	1234
Currency Code	BEF
Date Range	01/01/05 to 12/31/05
Object Account Range	1340 to 1399
Markup Percentage	150

When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of N and currency codes are not entered, Table 1 is used as the markup because the currency code is not part of the search key. Therefore, key type 5 is found first in the hierarchical ordering of the remaining major keys.

When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of Y or Z and the system constants are set to Foreign mode, then the Workfile Generation program calculates the billable amount of the transaction using Table 1, which is set up in the foreign, or customer, currency.

When the system constants are set to domestic mode, the Workfile Generation program calculates the billable amount of the transaction using Table 2, which is set up in the domestic, or company, currency.

For Service Billing, when the currency for the table does not match the fixed currency that is defined by the system constants, or the currency mode is overridden in G/L Offset and Retainage Table program, the system uses the default markup percentage that you set up in the constants.

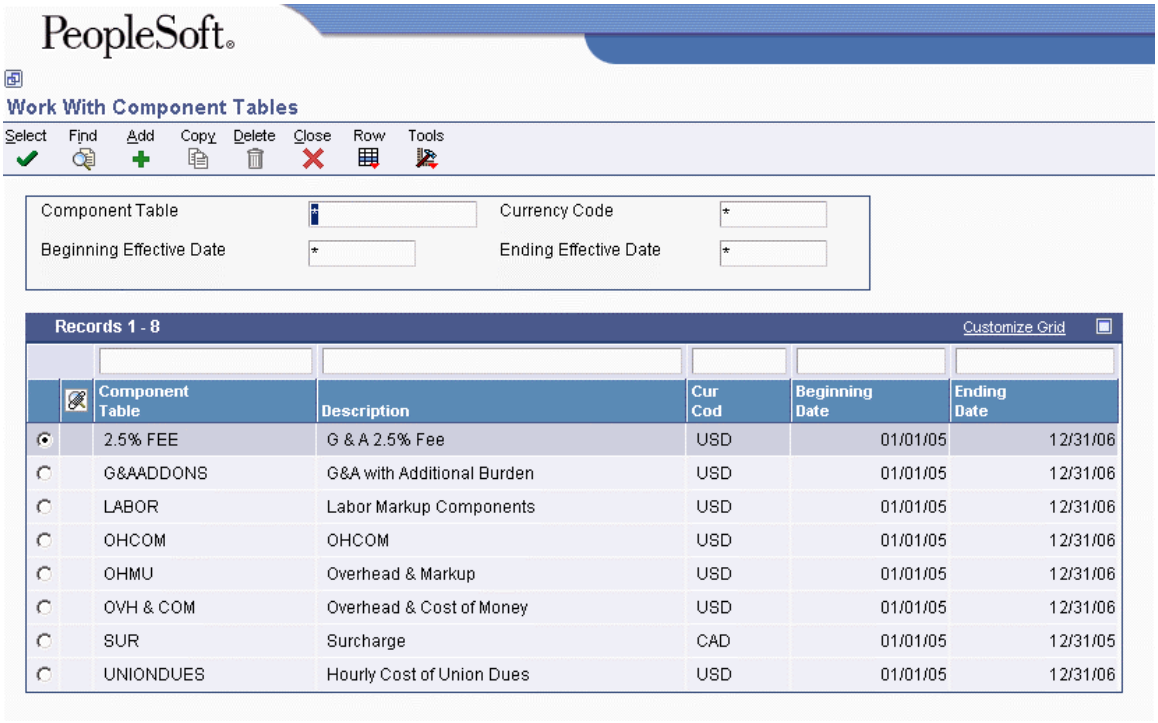
For Contract Billing, when the currency for the table does not match the fixed currency that you set up in the system constants or in the Contract Master Revisions program, the system uses the default markup percentage that you set up in the constants.

Note

When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of N, the Currency Code field does not appear on the Billing Rate / Markup Revisions form. Any tables that you add will have blank values in the Currency Code field. If you subsequently change the Multi-Currency Conversion option to a value of Y or Z and enter a transaction that has a valid currency code attached to it, the Workfile Generation program will not find a valid match to a billing rate and markup table with a blank value.

The opposite is also true. When you create a billing rate and markup table with a valid currency code while the Multi-Currency Conversion option is Y or Z, and then you change the option to N before entering your transactions, your Transaction Currency field is blank and your markup tables are not blank. Again, the system will not find a match. For this reason, you should not alternate Multi-Currency Conversion values.

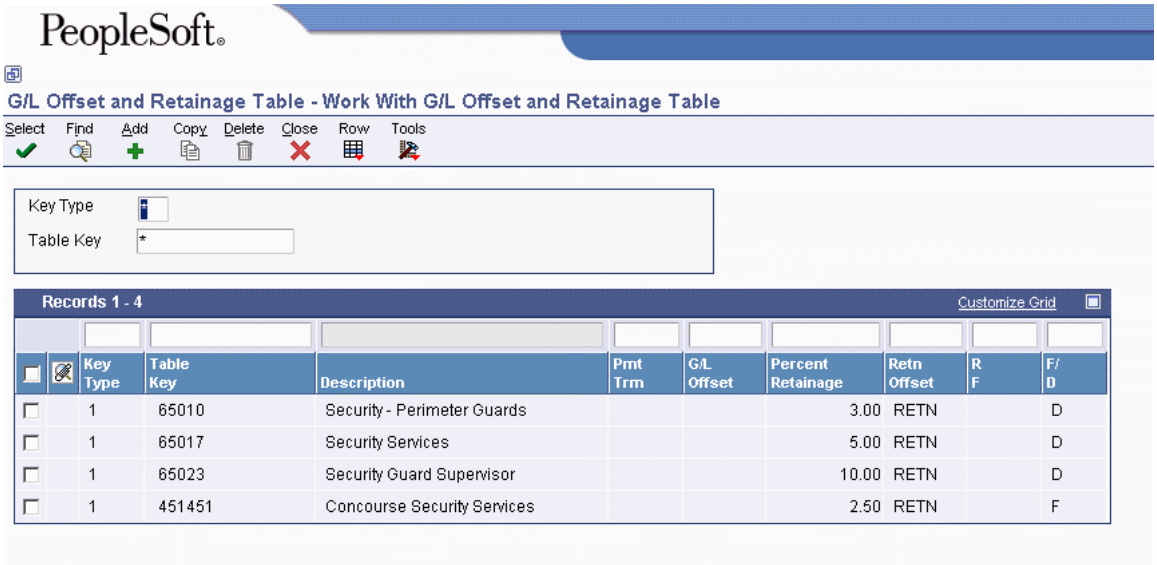
Setup of Components for Multicurrency



In the Component Table program (P4860), the currency code must match the currency code of the billing rate and markup table to which it is attached.

The currency code on the component table controls the decimal display on this form and is used as part of the key when the Workfile Generation (R48120) and Workfile Re-extension (R481202) programs process this table. The Currency Code field appears only when the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of Y or Z.

Setup of G/L Offset and Retainage Table for Multicurrency



In the G/L Offset and Retainage Table program (P48128), ensure that the Currency Mode option is set correctly:

- Currency Mode

  This option determines which currency will be fixed during the billing process. When you set this option to Foreign in the offset table, the customer currency is the fixed currency, and the business unit, or company currency, is considered unfixed. In this case, the system calculates the billing amounts in the customer currency, and it converts the domestic amount based on the foreign amounts that it calculated.

  When you set this option to Domestic, then the domestic or company currency is fixed for the billing process. The system calculates markups on the company currency, and it converts the foreign amount based on the domestic amounts that it calculated. This setup overrides the option that you set in the billing constants.

Setup of Invoice Print Version Cross-Reference for Multicurrency

In the Invoice Print Version Cross Reference program (P48S58), ensure that you complete the following field correctly:

- Invoice Type

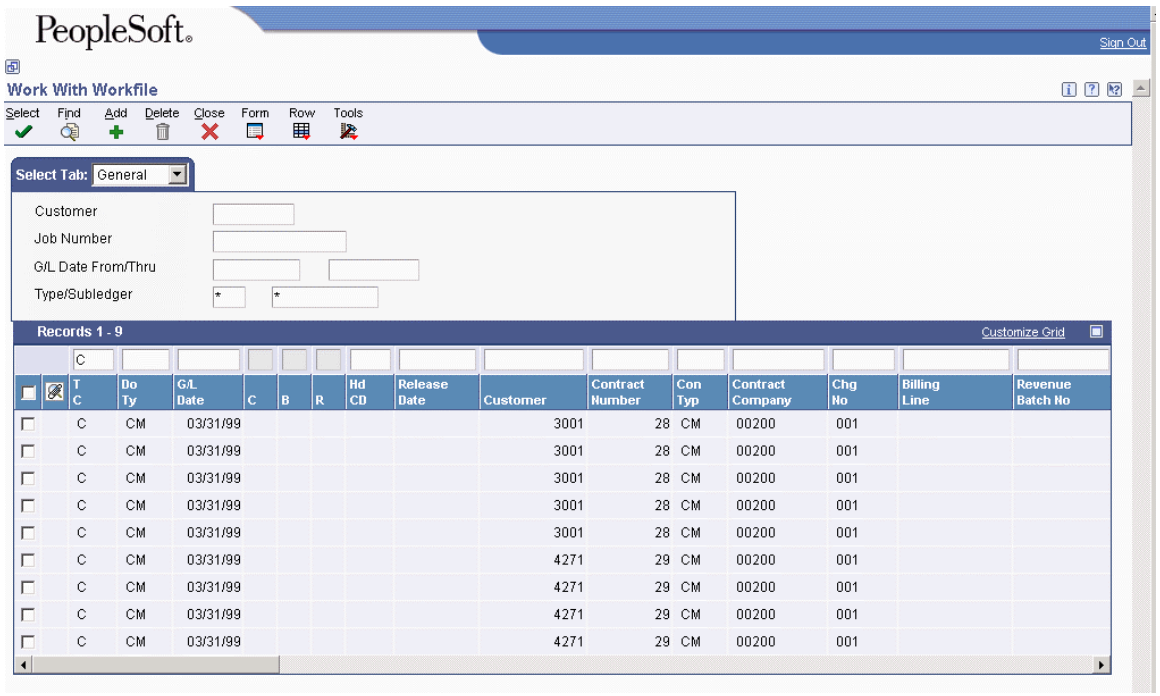
  You can use this field to override the currency, domestic or foreign, of the invoice format that you print. If you do not set up an override here or during invoice processing, the system prints the invoice based on the mode identified in the billing transactions. When you set up new invoice formats, remember that invoices might be required in both domestic and foreign currencies.

Multicurrency Processing of Workfile Generation

The Workfile Generation program (R48120) is not affected by the value in the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form. Likewise, when you choose G/L Select from the Workfile Revisions program (P4812), you do not have to make any setup or data selection changes for multicurrency processing. Changes to the multicurrency processing are determined by the Billing Constants program (P48091), the billing rate and markup tables, and, for Service Billing, the G/L offset and retainage tables or, for Contract Billing, the Contract Master Revisions program (P5201).

Multicurrency Processing of Workfile Revisions

In the Workfile Revisions program (P4812), when the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of Y or Z, you have both the domestic and foreign amounts available for inspection on the initial detail display, as shown in the following example:

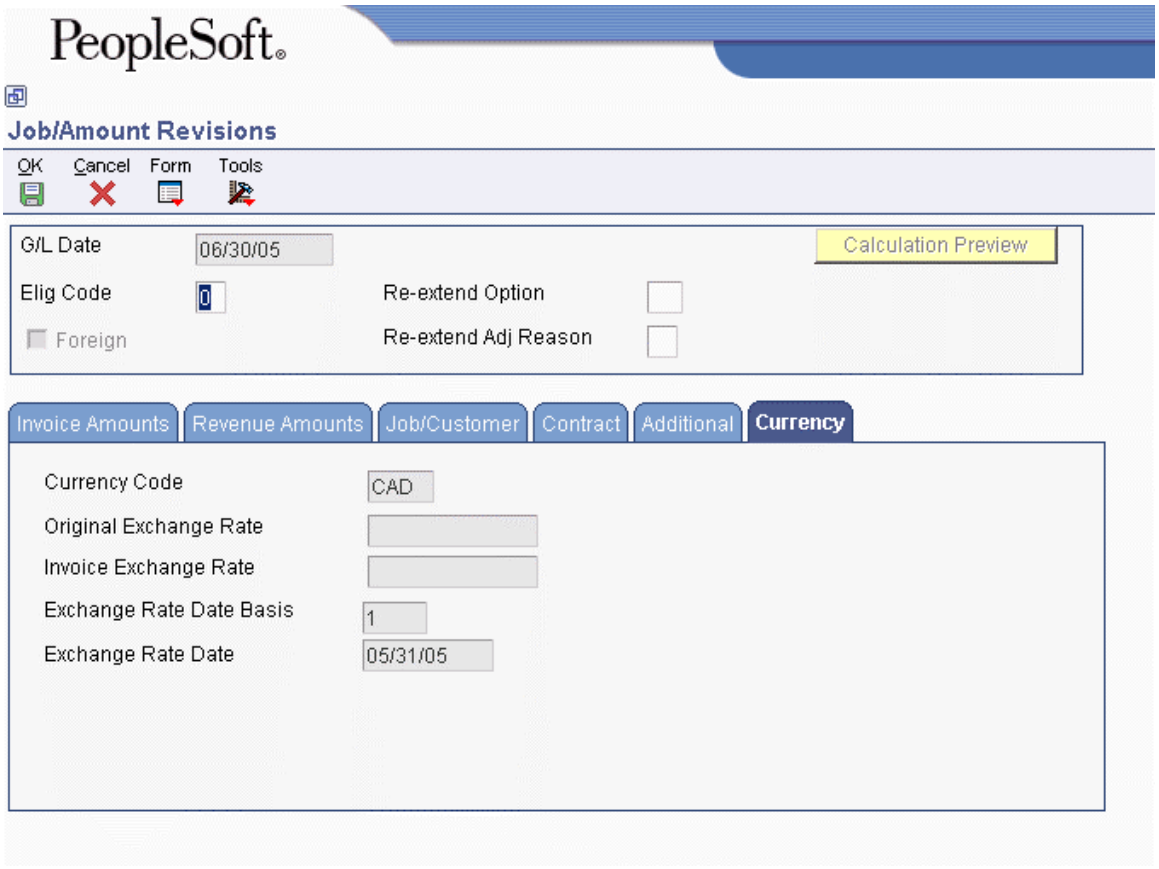


When the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the General Account Constants form has a value of N, you see only the domestic amounts.

Note

When the job and customer have the same currency code, regardless of how you set up your mode in the billing constants, the mode is considered domestic throughout the billing process. On the Work With Workfile form, you see only the domestic values in the detail area; the foreign amounts are blank.

When you select a transaction from the Work With Workfile form, the Job/Amount Revisions form supplies the mode of the record that was updated, based on the billing constants, or the mode in a G/L offset and retainage table for Service Billing or in the Contract Master Revisions program (P5201) for Contract Billing. You can then turn on the Foreign option to see the alternate mode (foreign or domestic). Notice that you see only the markup amounts of the fixed currency in the Mark Up % field. Amount fields are changeable only in the mode of the transaction. Cost fields cannot be updated in either currency.



In the nonfixed mode, no markup amounts appear, and all of the amount fields have been disabled for any changes.

Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Generation

In the Invoice Generation program for Service Billing (R48121) or the Invoice Generation program for Contract Billing (R52121), ensure that the following processing option is set correctly:

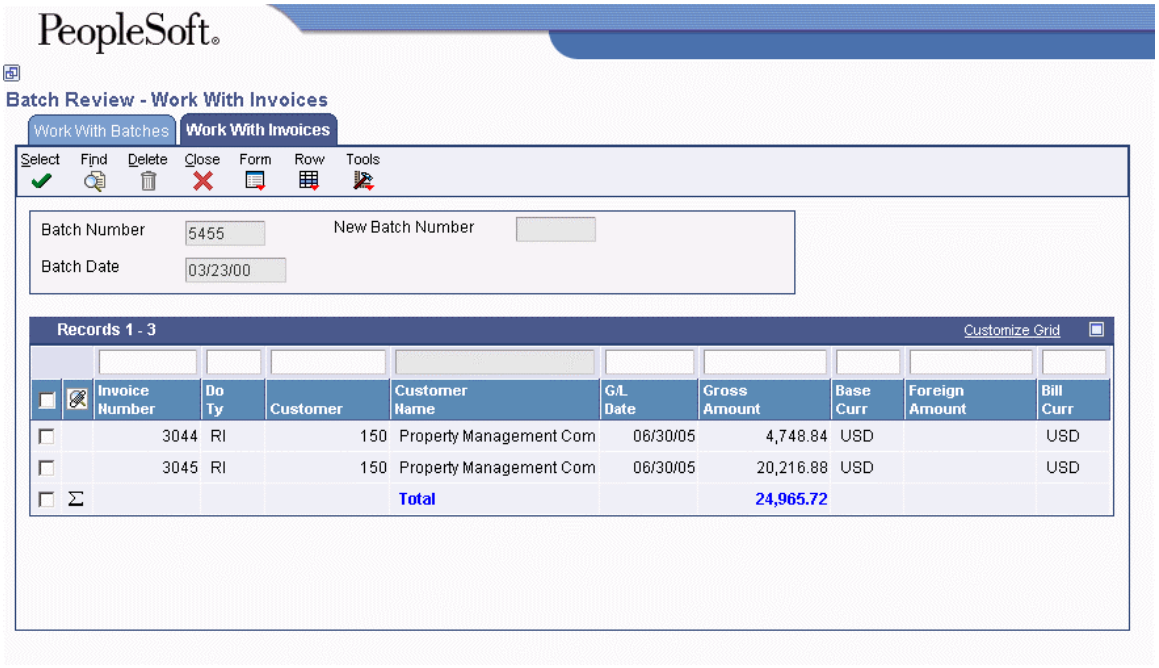
- Exchange Rate Date Basis

  This processing option specifies whether you want to find the exchange rate table based on the date of the invoice or on the G/L Date, as identified in the processing option. If you choose to post all transactions to the last day of the month, but you change your exchange rate tables daily, you probably want to select your exchange rate tables based on the invoice date.

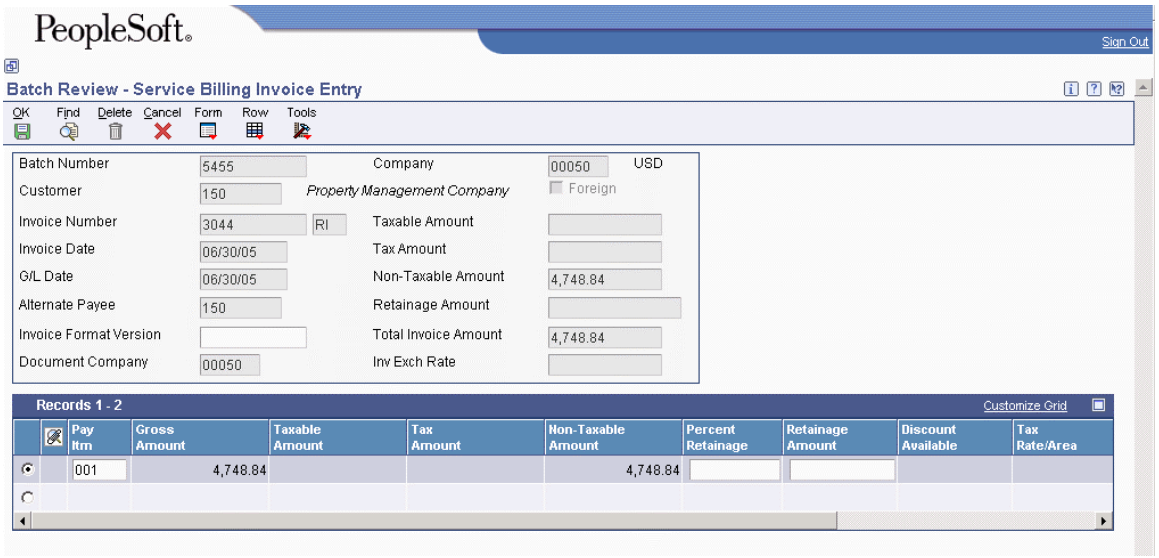
  Conversely, if you want all currency transactions to be calculated based on the date that you post, you specify to retrieve the exchange rate based on G/L date. The Exchange Rate Date Basis processing option is required whether you create the invoices using the batch or interactive method. If you do not make an initial selection, the default is 1 or Invoice Date. The exchange rate used for the Invoice Generation program is updated in the Invoice Exchange Rate field of the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).

The report that the Invoice Generation program prints reflects the invoice amount in the currency of the company or in the domestic currency.

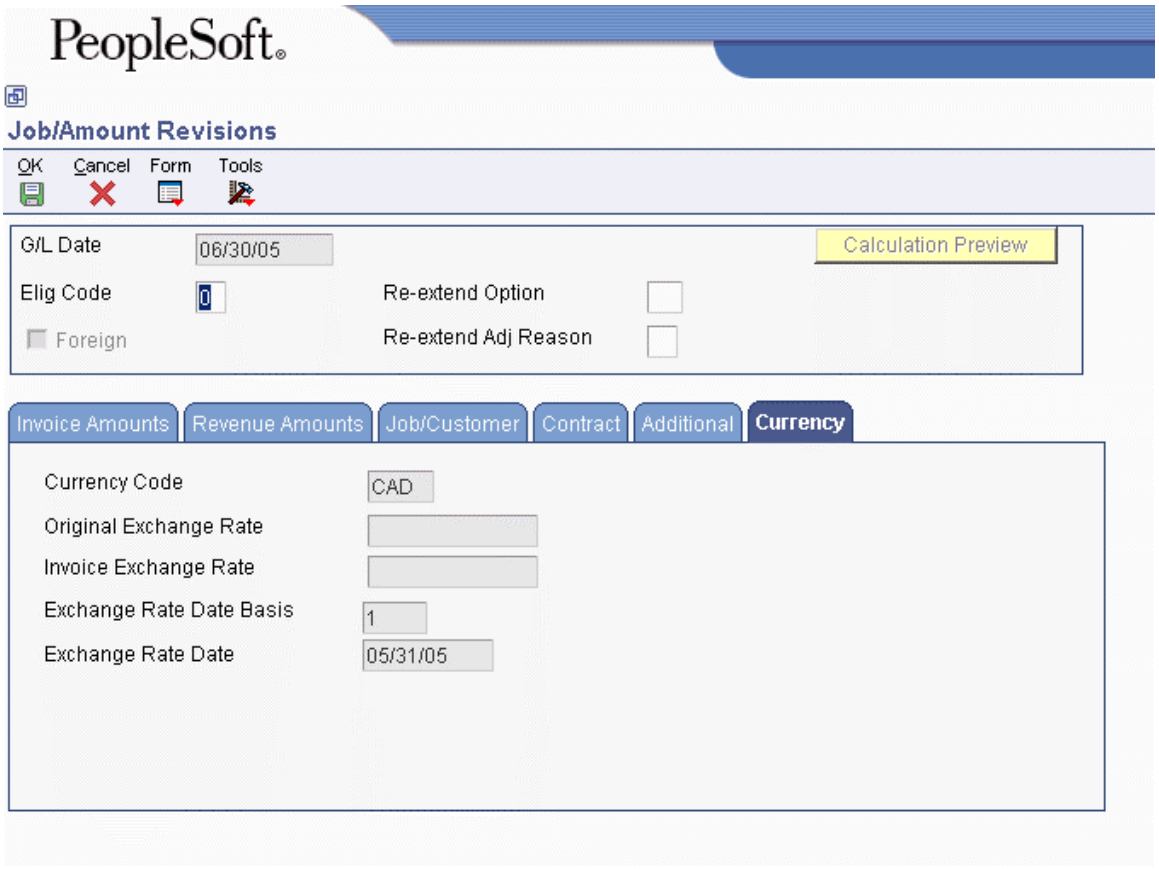
Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Revisions



You access invoice information using the Batch Review program (P48221). The total amount on the Work With Batches form always appears in the domestic currency. Selecting a batch on the Work With Batches form displays the Work With Invoices form. On Work With Invoices, you see both amounts in their respective currencies. No total appears on the form when multiple invoices with different currencies are in the batch.



Selecting an invoice on the Work With Invoices form displays the Service Billing Invoice Entry form. On Service Billing Invoice Entry, the default mode is the mode in which you are running. You can turn on the Foreign option to see the alternate currency. You also see the exchange rate used for the invoice calculations for the billable amounts.



You choose Billing Details from the Row menu on the Service Billing Invoice Entry form to access the Invoice Detail Revisions form, which displays the billing details of the transactions that are included in the invoice. Selecting a transaction on the Invoice Detail Revisions form displays the Job/Amounts Revisions form. On Job/Amounts Revisions, review the following fields on the Currency tab:

- Original Exchange Rate

  This rate is used when you run the Workfile Generation program (R48120) or the Workfile Re-extension program (R481202), if applicable.

- Invoice Exchange Rate

  The system uses this rate to generate invoices.

- Exchange Rate Date Basis
- Exchange Rate Date

  The system updates these fields when you run the Workfile Generation program or the Workfile Re-extension program, and they identify the basis for the Original Exchange Rate field.

When you run the Invoice Generation program (R48121), the records to be included in the invoice first have their unfixed amounts copied to historical amount fields. Then the unfixed amounts are recalculated using the new exchange rate that you specified when you ran the Invoice Generation program. The system then displays these unfixed amounts on the Work With Invoices form. When you access an invoice to audit the individual transactions, you see the recalculated amounts that are based on the invoice exchange rate. Original amounts are stored in historical amount fields of the workfile so that if an invoice is deleted, the current unfixed amounts can be updated from the amounts that have been copied to historical amount fields.

You can change only the amounts or markup in the mode in which the transaction was created. When you turn on the Foreign option to access the unfixed mode, the amount fields are disabled for entry.

Multicurrency Processing of Printing Invoices

You can use the processing options from the Invoice Print program (R48504) to override the amounts that you would like to have printed on the invoice, based on the data selection of your Invoice Print program version.

Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Journal Generation

The reports generated (including the Invoice Register) when you run the Invoice Generation program (R48121) are printed in domestic amounts, regardless of the currency mode.

Multicurrency Processing of Create A/R and G/L Entries

For this process, you receive the same reports that you received when you ran the Invoice Generation program (R48121). These reports are created in the domestic currency, regardless of the mode that you have set up for your currency processing.

When you access the batch from the Invoice Journal Review program (P0011), the gross amounts in the domestic currency and the currency amount reflect the foreign currency of the invoice.

Multicurrency Processing of General Ledger Post Reports

When you post the transactions, the domestic amounts are posted to the AA ledger, and the foreign amounts are created and then posted to the CA ledger. Both ledgers must balance before the batch will post.

Multicurrency Processing of Invoice Voids

After the invoice has been created, it can be voided if no payments have been recorded for it. When the invoice is voided, the corresponding transactions in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) are retrieved from history with the amounts that were calculated using the currency exchange rate of the last reextension or of the original workfile generation, whichever came later.

Accounting for the Billing Cycle

Accounting for the billing cycle is controlled by the billing AAI rules. The system uses the rules to do the following:

- Identify and process workfile transactions
- Direct the amount of the resulting journal entries to specific accounts

You can define accounting entries by the following rules:

- *Base rules*, which you use to specify which accounts the system uses when creating journal entries for the billing and revenue recognition processes. The system uses the base rule to create journal entries for the total of the base and component amounts.
- *Reallocation rules*, which you use to move amounts from one account to another. A reallocation rule consists of two or more offsetting journal entries that must balance. The first offset journal entry represents the reduction to the source account. The second journal entry represents the increase to the target account.

The Journal Generation Control field in the system constants for Contract Billing controls the types of billing AAI rules that you define for the following processes:

- Billing (Invoicing) only. Revenue reconciliation is not applicable.
- Revenue recognition only. Revenue reconciliation is not applicable.
- Revenue recognition and billing, including the following types:
  - *Without* reconciliation of the accrued receivable account to the billed revenue and receivable accounts. The accrued receivable account does not equal zero. Accrued receivable variances *are* allowed.
  - *With* reconciliation of the accrued revenue and accrued receivable amounts to the billed revenue and receivable amounts. The accrued revenue and receivable amounts must equal zero after you generate the invoice. Accrued variances are not allowed.

Base Rules

Three types of billing AAIs are available for the system to use to create revenue recognition and invoice journal entries. The type of journal processing that you select in the system constants controls whether the system is restricted from using a specific table type. Each applicable type must contain a base rule that defines how the system creates journal entries.

The following table shows the relationship between the Journal Generation Control field in the system constants and the billing AAI table number.

Process	Journal Generation Control Setting:	Information for Billing AAI table number
Invoices only	1	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit
Revenue recognition only	2	• 4832, Accrued Receivables • 4811, Actual Revenue - Credit
Invoices and revenue recognition *without* revenue reconciliation	3	• 4832, Accrued Receivables • 4811, Actual Revenue - Credit
Invoices and revenue recognition *with* revenue reconciliation	4	• 4831, Accrued Revenue • 4832, Accrued Receivables • 4811, Actual Revenue - Credit

Note

The system uses the RC AAI for accounts receivable when you generate invoices. The RC AAI does not apply if you are processing revenue recognition *only*.

The following table shows how the system uses the base rules to create the accounting journal entries. The amount basis results from either the invoicing or revenue recognition process.

Journal Generation Control	Table Number	Process	Debit/Credit Entry	System Created Entries
1 Invoices	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit	Invoice	Credit Entry	Actual Revenue
	RC AAI	Invoice	Debit Entry	Accounts Receivable
2 Revenue Recognition	4832, Accrued Receivables	Revenue Recognition	Credit Entry	Actual Revenue
	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit	Revenue Recognition	Debit Entry	Accrued Accounts Receivable

3 Invoice/Revenue Recognition without Reconciliation	4832, Accrued Receivables	Revenue Recognition	Credit Entry	Actual Revenue
	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit	Revenue Recognition	Debit Entry	Accrued Accounts Receivable
	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit	Invoice	Credit Entry	Accrued Accounts Receivable
	RC AAI	Invoice	Debit Entry	Accounts Receivable
4 Invoice/Revenue Recognition with Reconciliation	4832, Accrued Receivables	Revenue Recognition	Credit Entry	Accrued Revenue
	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit	Revenue Recognition	Debit Entry	Accrued Accounts Receivable
	4811, Actual Revenue - Credit	Invoice	Credit Entry	Actual Revenue
	4831, Accrued Revenue	Invoice	Debit Entry	Accrued Revenue
	4832, Accrued Receivables	Invoice	Credit Entry	Accrued Accounts Receivable
	RC AAIs	Invoice	Debit Entry	Accounts Receivable

Example: Invoicing Only

When you process invoicing only, the following information is true:

- The journal generation control is 1 (invoicing only).
- Revenue recognition does not apply.
- The system calculates the same amount for actual revenue and accounts receivable.
- The system calculates the amounts for revenue and accounts receivable simultaneously.
- The RC AAI designates the accounts receivable account.

For example, if the cost for a workfile transaction is 100.00 and the markup is 15 percent, the amounts for the invoice and accounts receivable are 115.00. The system creates the following journal entry:

Accounts receivable	115.00	
Actual revenue		(115.00)

The T account posting in the general ledger is:

Accounts Receivable	
Debit	Credit
115	

Actual Revenue	
Debit	Credit
	115

The RC AAI directs the system to the accounts receivable account. Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the base rules for the actual revenue account.

Example: Revenue Recognition Only

When you process revenue recognition only, the following information is true:

- The journal generation control is set to 2 (revenue recognition only).
- Invoicing does not apply.
- The system calculates the same amount for actual revenue and accrued accounts receivable.
- The system calculates the amounts for revenue and accrued accounts receivable simultaneously.
- The RC AAI does not apply because no invoice exists.

For example, if the cost for a workfile transaction is 100.00, and the markup is 25 percent, the amounts for the accrued accounts receivable and actual revenue are 125.00. The system creates the following journal entry:

Accrued accounts receivable	125.00	
Actual revenue		(125.00)

The T account posting in the general ledger is:

Accrued Accounts Receivable	
Debit	Credit
125	

Actual Revenue	
Debit	Credit
	125

The system uses the following two different table numbers to direct the system to create the journal entries:

- Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the base rules for the actual revenue account.
- Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to the base rules for the accrued accounts receivable account.

Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing Without Reconciliation

At times, a company might find it advantageous to allow a variance between invoices and the recognized revenue. For example, if the company recognizes revenue monthly, but generates invoices only after the work is completed, the revenue, accrued accounts receivable, and invoice accounts will do the following:

- Contain variances before the invoice journal is created.
- Reconcile over time when all invoice journal entries for the completed project are generated and posted to the account ledger.

When you process revenue recognition and generate invoices without reconciliation, the following information is true:

- The journal generation control is 3 (revenue recognition and invoicing, without requiring revenue reconciliation).
- Invoicing does not apply when you process revenue recognition.
- The system calculates the same amount for actual revenue and accrued accounts receivable.
- The system calculates the amounts for revenue and accrued accounts receivable simultaneously.

When the work is complete and you process invoices, the system performs the following actions:

- Calculates the same amount for accrued accounts receivable and accounts receivable.
- Calculates the amounts for accrued accounts receivable and accounts receivable simultaneously.
- Uses the RC AAI to designate the accounts receivable account.

For example, suppose that your company began a project on June 15 and completed the project 90 days later. The total cost for the project was 1,000.00. Every week, the company generates the workfile transactions with a 15 percent markup added to the cost. Your company processes revenue recognition at the end of each month, beginning in June. It processes the invoice on September 25.

The system creates the following journal entries for the project costs:

06/30/05	Project cost	350.00	
	Accounts payable		(350.00)
07/31/05	Project cost	500.00	
	Accounts payable		(500.00)
09/30/05	Project cost	150.00	
	Accounts payable		(150.00)

The T account postings and balances in the general ledger are as followings:

PROJECT COSTS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	350.00		350.00
07/31/05	500.00		850.00
08/31/05			850.00
09/30/05	150.00		1,000.00

The system uses the following two different table types to direct the system to the base rules for the journal entries:

- Billing AAI table number 4811, which directs the system to the base rules for actual revenue
- Billing AAI table number 4832, which directs the system to the base rules for accrued accounts receivable

Revenue Recognition for June

On June 30, your company processes revenue recognition. The workfile contains a new transaction for 402.50. The system uses the following calculation for the workfile transaction:

- 350.00 cost x 15 percent markup = 52.50
- 350.00 cost + 52.50 = 402.50

The system creates the following journal entry for revenue recognition:

06/30/05	Accrued accounts receivable	402.50	
	Actual revenue		(402.50)

The T account postings and balances for June in the general ledger are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50

Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to accrued accounts receivable base rules. It creates a debit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

ACTUAL REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)

Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the base rules for actual revenue. It creates a credit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

Revenue Recognition for July

On July 31, your company processes revenue recognition. The workfile contains a new transaction for 575.00. The system uses the following calculation for the workfile transaction:

- 500.00 cost x 15 percent markup = 75.00
- 500.00 cost + 75.00 = 575.00

The system creates the following journal entry for revenue recognition:

07/31/05	Accrued accounts receivable	575.00	
	Actual revenue		(575.00)

The T account postings and balances for July in the general ledger are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50
07/31/05	575.00		977.50

Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to accrued accounts receivable base rules. It creates a debit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

ACTUAL REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)
07/31/05		575.00	(977.50)

Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to the base rules for actual revenue. It creates a credit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

Revenue Recognition for August

In August, your company does not have new costs for the project. No new workfile transactions exist for the project. The balances for August in the general ledger are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50
07/31/05	575.00		977.50
08/31/05			977.50

ACTUAL REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)
07/31/05		575.00	(977.50)
08/31/05			(977.50)

Invoicing for September

On September 25, your company processes the invoice. The workfile contains a new transaction for 172.50. The system uses the following calculation for the workfile transaction:

- 150.00 cost x 15 percent markup = 22.50
- 150.00 cost + 22.50 = 172.50

The system creates the following journal entry for the invoice:

09/25/05	Accounts receivable	1,150.00	
	Actual revenue		(1,150.00)

The workfile transactions for June, July, and September have not yet been invoiced. The system adds the invoice amounts for the three months to create an invoice amount of 1,150.00.

The T account postings and balances for September in the general ledger for the invoice journals are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50
07/31/05	575.00		977.50
08/31/05			977.50
09/25/05		1,150.00	(172.50)

The system uses billing AAI table number 4832 to determine the base rules for accrued accounts receivable. When it creates the journal entry, it credits the invoice amount to accrued accounts receivable. Accrued accounts receivable contain an unreconciled balance of 172.50.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05			0
07/31/05			0
08/31/05			0
09/25/05	1,150.00		1,150.00

Accounts Receivable contains the actual invoiced amount. The system uses the RC AAI to create the journal entry for Accounts Receivable.

Revenue Recognition Adjustments for September

When you generate the journal entries for invoices, the system also generates adjustment journal entries for revenue recognition. The system uses the workfile transactions in the invoice batch to determine whether it must create any applicable adjustments to the prior journal entries for revenue recognition. Adjustments can occur for various reasons, such as the following:

- You have not included invoiced workfile transactions for the current batch in a prior revenue journal.
- The information for the workfile transaction, such as the object account, cost amount, or eligibility code, has changed from when you originally included it in a revenue batch.

The invoice was processed prior to the end of the month. Revenue has not been calculated for the 172.50 workfile transaction that was included in the invoiced amount. The system created the following adjustment journal entry for revenue recognition:

09/25/05	Accrued accounts receivable	172.50	
	Actual revenue		(172.50)

After you post the adjustment, the amount for actual revenue equals the amount for accounts receivable, and the variance for accrued accounts receivable self-corrects. The T account postings and balances for September in the general ledger are:

ACTUAL REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)
07/31/05		575.00	(977.50)
08/31/05			(977.50)
09/25/05		172.50	(1,150.00)

Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the base rules for actual revenue. It creates a credit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50
07/31/05	575.00		977.50
08/31/05			977.50
09/25/05		1,150.00	(172.50)
09/25/05	172.50		0

Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to the base rules for accrued accounts receivable. It creates a debit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

Note

Generally, during each month, a company processes multiple invoice batches. Depending on company policy, revenue recognition might be processed more than once a month. Timing differences always occur between revenue recognition and invoice processing. Therefore, the account for accrued accounts receivable would contain a variance amount and would not equal zero each month.

Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing with Reconciliation

Many companies do not want a variance between invoice and recognized revenue amounts. In this case, the revenue and receivable amounts are accrued estimates. The actual revenue and receivable amounts always equal the invoiced amounts. When the company processes invoices, all the estimates are reconciled.

For example, if the company recognizes revenue monthly, but generates invoices only after the work is completed, the estimated revenue and receivable amounts are reconciled when the actual revenue and receivable amounts for the invoice are processed.

When you process invoices with revenue reconciliation, the journal generation control is 4 (revenue recognition and invoicing, which requires revenue reconciliation).

When you process revenue recognition, the following information is true:

- Invoicing does not apply when you process revenue recognition at the end of each month.
- The system calculates the same amount for accrued revenue and accrued accounts receivable.
- The system calculates the amounts for accrued revenue and accrued accounts receivable simultaneously.
- The system uses the following two different table types for the billing AAI table to create the journal entries:
    - Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the base rules for actual revenue.
    - Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to the base rules for accrued accounts receivable.

When the work is complete at a later time, and you process invoices, the following information is true:

- The system calculates the same amount for accrued accounts receivable and accounts receivable.
- The system calculates the amounts for accrued accounts receivable and accounts receivable simultaneously.
- The RC AAI designates the A/R account.
- The system uses the billing AAI rules and AAIs to create the journal entries. Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to the base rules for accrued accounts receivable and the RC AAI to the account information for accounts receivable.

The system also performs the following actions:

- Processes the revenue reconciliation journal entries
- Reconciles the accrued revenue and receivable amounts
- Creates the actual income amounts

- Uses the following three different table types for the billing AAI rules to create journal entries:
    - 4811 to reconcile the actual revenue amounts
    - 4831 to credit the accrued revenue amount
    - 4832 to reconcile the accrued accounts receivable amounts

For example, suppose that your company began a project on June 15 and completed the project 30 days later. The total cost for the project was 1,000.00. Every week the company generates the workfile transactions with a 15 percent markup added to the cost. Your company processes revenue recognition at the end of each month, beginning in June. It processes the invoice on July 25.

The system creates the following journal entries for the project costs:

06/25/05	Project cost	350.00	
	Accounts payable		(350.00)
07/25/05	Project cost	650.00	
	Accounts payable		(650.00)

The T account postings and balances in the general ledger are:

PROJECT COSTS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/25/05	350.00		350.00
07/25/05	650.00		1,000.00

Revenue Recognition for June

On June 30, your company processes revenue recognition. The workfile contains a new transaction for 402.50. The system uses the following calculation for the workfile transaction:

- 350.00 cost x 15 percent markup = 52.50
- 350.00 cost + 52.50 = 402.50

The system creates the following journal entry for revenue recognition for the accrued revenue and accrued accounts receivable:

06/30/05	Accrued accounts receivable	402.50	
	Actual revenue		(402.50)

The T account postings and balances for June in the general ledger are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50

Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to accrued accounts receivable base rules. It creates a debit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

ACCRUED REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)

Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the accrued revenue base rules. It creates a credit journal entry for the revenue recognition amount.

Invoicing for July with June

On July 25, your company processes the invoice. The workfile contains a new transaction for 747.50. The system uses the following calculation for the workfile transaction:

- 650.00 cost x 15 percent markup = 97.50
- 650.00 cost + 97.50 = 747.50

The system creates the following journal entry for the June and July workfile transactions by adding the 402.50 and 747.50 that apply to the invoice:

07/25/05	Accounts receivable	1,150.00	
	Accrued accounts receivable		(1,150.00)

The T account postings and balances for July in the general ledger are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50
07/25/05		1,150.00	(747.50)

Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to accrued accounts receivable base rules. It creates a credit journal entry for the *invoice amount*.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05			0
07/25/05	1,150.00		1,150.00

The RC AAI directs the system to the accounts receivable account. It uses the *invoice amount* to create the debit for the journal entry.

Revenue Recognition for July

Accrued accounts receivable and accrued revenue have not been calculated for the 747.50 workfile transaction that was included in the invoiced amount. The system creates the following journal entry for reconciliation of the revenue recognition amounts:

07/25/05	Accrued accounts receivable	747.50	
	Accrued revenue		(747.50)

The account postings and the balances in the general ledger for the journals are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	402.50		402.50
07/25/05		1,150.00	(747.50)
07/25/05	747.50		0

Billing AAI table number 4832 directs the system to the base rules for accrued accounts receivable. It creates a debit journal entry for the *revenue recognition amount*.

ACCRUED REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)
07/25/05		747.50	(1,150.00)

Billing AAI table number 4831 directs the system to the base rules for accrued revenue. It creates a credit journal entry for the *revenue recognition amount*.

Revenue Reconciliation of the Revenue Amounts for July

During invoice processing, the system uses accrued accounts receivable as the clearing account for the revenue recognition and invoice amounts during the reconciliation of revenue.

The system creates the following journal entries for the reconciliation of the revenue recognition amounts:

07/25/05	Accrued revenue	1,150.00	
	Accrued accounts receivable		(1,150.00)

The account postings and the balances in the general ledger for the journals entries are:

ACCRUED REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		402.50	(402.50)
07/25/05		747.50	(1,150.00)
07/25/05	1,150.00		0

Billing AAI table number 4831 directs the system to the base rules for accrued revenue. It creates a debit journal entry for the *revenue recognition amount*.

REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/25/05		1,150.00	(1,150.00)

Billing AAI table number 4811 directs the system to the base rules for actual revenue. It creates a credit journal entry for the invoice amount.

After all the journal entries have been posted, the accrued accounts are reconciled. Only the actual revenue and accounts receivable accounts contain balances for the invoiced workfile transactions.

Reallocation Rules

Companies can determine the need for reallocation rules by analyzing the accounting journal entries that are required when they post transactions that are processed by the Service Billing or Contract Billing system.

Example: Invoicing Only

A company creates an invoice for 1,200.00. The original cost per unit is 10.00 for 100 units. The cost of each unit is recorded in the Work in Process account. After the units are invoiced, the cost is moved from the Work in Process account to the Cost of Goods Sold account. Each unit is sold for 12.00.

The journal entries are:

06/30/05	Work in Process	1,000.00	
	Accounts Payable		(1,000.00)
07/31/05	Accounts Receivable	1,200.00	
	Sales Revenue		(1,200.00)
07/31/05	Cost of Goods Sold	1,000.00	
	Work in Process		(1,000.00)

Billing AAI table number 4811 first directs the 1,200.00 invoice amount to the Sales Revenue account. The system uses the AAIs to create the Accounts Receivable portion of the journal entry. Then, billing AAI table number 4841 reduces the Work in Process account by the cost amount and billing AAI table number 4842 increases the Cost of Goods Sold account by the cost amount.

The account postings and balances for June in the general ledger are:

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	1,000.00		1,000.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		1,000.00	(1,000.00)

The account postings and balances for July in the general ledger are:

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05	1,200.00		1,200.00

SALES REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05		1,200.00	(1,200.00)

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	1,000.00		1,000.00
07/31/05		1,000.00	0

COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05	1,000.00		1,000.00

Note

In the example, the Journal Generation system constant is set to 1 because the company is creating invoices only without revenue recognition. Billing AAI table number 4811 is the only table that you need to create the revenue. Reallocation journal entries are made from billing AAI table numbers 4841 and 4842.

Billing AAI Table Rules

You set up the billing AAI table rules for invoicing only as follows:

AAI Table Number	G/L Account	Debit/Credit Entry	Usage
4811	Actual Revenue - Credit	WDUTAM	Required
RC + G/L Class	Trade A/R	WDITOL	Required
4841	Work In Progress - Credit	WDAA	Optional
4842	Cost Of Goods Sold - Debit	WDAA	Optional

Note

The RC AAI directs the system to the account information that is associated with the debit to Accounts Receivable.

Example: Revenue Recognition Only

A company recognizes revenue for 1,200.00. The original cost per unit is 10.00 for 100 units. The cost of each unit is recorded in the Work in Process account. After the revenue for the units is recognized, the cost is moved from the Work in Process account to the Cost of Goods sold account. The revenue for each unit is recognized as 12.00 per unit. Markup is 200.00.

The journal entries are:

06/30/05	Work in Process	1,000.00	
	Accounts Payable		(1,000.00)
07/31/05	Accrued Receivable	1,200.00	
	Revenue		(1,200.00)
07/31/05	Cost of Goods Sold	1,000.00	
	Work in Process		(1,000.00)

Billing AAI table number 4811 first directs the 1,2000.00 invoice amount to the Revenue account. Billing AAI table number 4832, Accrued Receivable, directs the 1,200.00 to the accrued receivable account. Then, billing AAI table number 4841 reduces the Work in Process account by the cost amount and billing AAI table number 4842 increases the Cost of Goods Sold accounts by the cost amount.

The account postings and balances for June in the general ledger are:

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	1,000.00		1,000.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		1,000.00	(1,000.00)

The account postings and balances for July in the general ledger are:

ACCRUED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05	1,200.00		1,200.00

REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05		1,200.00	(1,200.00)

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	1,000.00		1,000.00
07/31/05		1,000.00	0

COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05	1,000.00		1,000.00

Billing AAI Table Rules

You set up the billing AAI table rules for revenue recognition only as follows:

AAI Table Number	**G/L Account**	**Debit/Credit Entry**	**Usage**
4811	Actual Revenue - Credit	WDBTOL	Required
4832	Accrued Receivables	WDBTOL	Required
4841	Work in Process – Credit	WDAA	Optional
4842	Cost of Goods Sold – Debit	WDAA	Optional

Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing without Reconciliation

A company recognizes revenue for 1,200.00 over a two-month period. During the second month, the company processes an invoice for 1,200.00. The original cost per unit is 10.00 for 100 units. The cost of each unit is recorded in the Work in Process account. After the revenue is recognized for the units, the cost is moved from the Work in Process account to the Cost of Goods Sold account. The revenue for each unit is recognized as 12.00 per unit. The markup for June is 120.00 and the markup for July is 80.00.

The journal entries are:

06/30/05	Work in Process	600.00	
	Accounts Payable		(600.00)
06/30/05	Accrued Receivable	720.00	
	Revenue		(720.00)
06/30/05	Cost of Goods Sold	600.00	
	Work in Process		(600.00)
07/31/05	Work in Process	400.00	
	Accounts Payable		(400.00)
07/31/05	Accounts Receivable	1,200.00	
	Accrued Receivable		(1,200.00)
07/31/05	Accrued Receivable	480.00	
	Revenue		(480.00)
07/31/05	Cost of Goods Sold	400.00	
	Work in Process		(400.00)

During the revenue process for June, billing AAI table number 4811, Actual Revenue, first directs the 720.00 revenue amount to the Revenue account. Billing AAI table number 4832, Accrued Receivable, directs the 720.00 for accrued receivable to the Accrued Receivable account.

During invoicing with revenue recognition for July, the system uses the RC AAI to debit the Accounts Receivable account for the amount of the invoice. Then the system uses billing AAI table number 4832, Accrued Receivable, to create a 1,200.00 credit.

The system also determines whether the workfile transactions that make up the 1,200.00 invoice require any revenue adjustments. In this example, a 480.00 workfile transaction was not included in the revenue batch prior to creating the invoice. The system creates two additional journal entries for the revenue adjustments that are applicable to the workfile transaction.

The system uses billing AAI table number 4811, Actual Revenue, to adjust the 480.00 and to create a credit to the Revenue account. Then the system uses billing AAI table 4832, Accrued Receivable, to adjust accrued receivables by 480.00 and to create a debit to the Accrued Receivable account.

Note

In this example, the Accrued Receivable account reconciled to zero because of the timing difference between revenue recognition and invoicing. Typically, a variance would exist in the account each month because the system does not create reconciling entries to reconcile the accrued balance.

Finally, billing AAI table number 4841 reduces the Work in Process account by the cost account each month, and billing AAI table number 4842 increases the Cost of Goods Sold account by the cost amount each month.

The account postings and balances for June in the general ledger are:

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		600.00	(600.00)

ACCRUED RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	720.00		720.00

REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		720.00	(720.00)

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00
06/30/05		600.00	0

COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00

The account postings and balances for July in the general ledger are:

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05	400.00		400.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		600.00	(600.00)
07/31/05		400.00	(1,000.00)

ACCRUED RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	720.00		720.00
07/31/05		1,200.00	(480.00)

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05			
07/31/05	1,200.00		1,200.00

REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		720.00	(720.00)
07/31/05		480.00	(1,200.00)

ACCRUED RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	720.00		720.00
07/31/05		1,200.00	(480.00)
07/31/05	480.00		0

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
07/31/05	400.00		400.00
07/31/05		400.00	0

COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00
07/31/05	400.00		1,000.00

Billing AAI Table Rules

You set up the billing AAI table rules for revenue recognition and invoicing without reconciliation as follows:

AAI Table Number	G/L Account	Debit/Credit Entry	Usage
4811	Actual Revenue - Credit	WDBTOL	Required
4832	Accrued Receivables	WDBTOL / WDITOL	Required
4841	Work In Process – Credit	WDAA	Optional
4842	Cost of Goods Sold – Debit	WDAA	Optional

Note

The RC AAI directs the system to the Accounts Receivable account. It uses the *invoice amount* to create the debit for the journal entry.

Example: Revenue Recognition and Invoicing with Reconciliation

A company recognizes revenue for 1,200.00 over a two-month period. During the second month, the company processes an invoice for 1,200.00. The original cost per unit is 10.00 for 100 units. The cost of each unit is recorded in the Work in Process account. After the revenue is recognized for the units, the cost is moved from the Work in Process account to the Cost of Goods Sold account. The revenue for each unit is recognized as 12.00 per unit. The markup for June is 120.00 and the markup for July is 80.00.

The journal entries for June are:

06/30/05	Work in Process	600.00	
	Accounts Payable		(600.00)
06/30/05	Accrued Receivable	720.00	
	Revenue		(720.00)
06/30/05	Cost of Goods Sold	600.00	
	Work in Process		(600.00)

The account postings and balances for June (revenue recognition) in the general ledger are:

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		600.00	(600.00)

ACCRUED RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	720.00		720.00

ACCRUED REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		720.00	(720.00)

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00
06/30/05		600.00	0

COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00

In June, billing AAI table number 4811, Actual Revenue, first directs the 720.00 revenue amount to the Revenue account. Billing AAI table number 4831, Accrued Revenue, directs the 720.00 for accrued revenue to the Accrued Revenue account.

The journal entries for July are:

07/31/05	Accrued Receivable	480.00	
	Accrued Revenue		(480.00)
07/31/05	Cost of Goods Sold	400.00	
	Work in Process		(400.00
07/31/05	Accounts Receivable	1,200.00	
	Accrued Receivable		(1,200.00)
07/31/05	Accrued Revenue	1,200.00	
	Revenue		(1,200.00)

The account postings and balances for July (invoicing and revenue recognition) in the general ledger are:

WORK IN PROCESS			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00
07/31/05	400.00		1,000.00
07/31/05		(400.00)	600.00
07/31/05		(600.00)	0

COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	600.00		600.00
07/31/05	400.00		1,000.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		600.00	(600.00)
07/31/05		400.00	(1,000.00)

ACCRUED REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05		720.00	(720.00)
07/31/05		480.00	(1,200.00)
07/31/05	1,200.00		0

ACCRUED RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05	720.00		720.00
07/31/05	480.00		1,200.00
07/31/05		1,200.00	0

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05			
07/31/05	1,200.00		1,200.00

REVENUE			
Date	Debit	Credit	Balance
06/30/05			
07/31/05		1,200.00	(1,200.00)

Billing AAI Table Rules

You set up the billing AAI table rules for revenue recognition and invoicing with reconciliation as follows:

AAI Table Number	G/L Account	Debit/Credit Entry	Usage
4811	Actual Revenue - Credit	WDBTOL	Required
4831	Accrued Revenue	WDBTOL / WDITOL	Required
4832	Accrued Receivables	WDBTOL / WDITOL	Required
4841	Work In Process – Credit	WDAA	Optional
4842	Cost of Goods Sold – Debit	WDAA	Optional

Note

The RC AAI directs the system to the Accounts Receivable account. It uses the *invoice amount* to create the debit for the journal entry.

Searches for Billing Rate/Markup Rules

The markup is an amount that you add to costs for overhead and profit. The system calculates markup amounts when you generate or revise workfile transactions based on the markup rules that you define when you set up the billing system.

You define markup rules by specifying major and minor key values. The system uses these values in combination to identify the specific markup rules that apply to individual source transactions. To identify the correct markup rules, the system performs the following actions:

- Accesses the markup rules
- Searches for major key information that matches values that you specified on specific source transactions
- Narrows the search, matching minor key information to values that you specified on source transactions
- Calculates the markup amount for individual transactions, based on the applicable markup calculation rules
- Updates the workfile transaction with the applicable markup amount

The system uses the most specific rule it can locate to calculate the markup for a transaction.

Major Key Values

The system matches the major key information that you define for a markup table to the information in billable workfile transactions.

The following table lists the searches that the system can use for a major key.

Search Level	Key Type	Search Criteria	Table Used for Validation
First	1	Work Orders	Work Order Master File (F4801)
Second	2	Work Order Classes	User Defined Code 00/W7
Third	3	Contract Numbers	Contract Master (F5201)
Fourth	4	Parent Contract Numbers	Contract Master (F5201)
Fifth	5	Customer Numbers	Address Book Master (F0101)
Sixth	6	Job/Business Units	Business Unit Master (F0006)
Seventh	7	Job Classes	User Defined Code

			00/11
Eighth	8	Company	Company Constants (F0010)
Ninth	9	System Default	No validation

The system uses Key Type 9 when it does not find a match in any of the previous levels. The system applies the remaining eligible transactions to tables with this key type. When the system does not find a match for key type 9, it uses the default markup percentage that you specified in the system constants.

Minor Key Values

Payroll Transactions

The system identifies payroll transactions using the T2 and T4 document types. After identifying a T2 or T4 document, the system conducts two searches for related minor key values.

First-Level Search

At the first level of the first search, the system looks for a match with transactions that include the employee number, job step, job type, and pay type.

Note that these searches are conducted from the most specific keys to the most generic keys.

Search Level	**Search Criteria** Employee (AN8)	Job Step (JBST)	Job Type (JBCD)	Pay Type (PDBA)
First	X	X	X	X
Second	X	X	X	
Third	X	X		X
Fourth	X	X		
Fifth	X		X	X
Sixth	X		X	
Seventh	X			X
Eighth	X			

Second-Level Search

When the system does not find a markup table entry during the first-level search, then the system continues searching. In this second search for payroll transactions, the system uses job step, job type, pay type, home business unit, and cost pool.

Note

Employee number, home business unit, and cost pool are mutually exclusive and cannot be used in any combination for the second search.

Search Level	Search Criteria Job Step (JBST)	Job Type (JBCD)	Pay Type (PDBA)	Home BU (HMCU)	Cost Pool (RP12)
First	X	X	X	X	
Second	X	X	X		X
Third	X	X	X		
Fourth	X	X		X	
Fifth	X	X			X
Sixth	X	X			
Seventh	X		X	X	
Eighth	X		X		X
Ninth	X		X		
Tenth	X			X	
Eleventh	X				X
Twelfth	X				
Thirteenth		X	X	X	
Fourteenth		X	X		X
Fifteenth		X	X		
Sixteenth		X		X	
Seventeenth		X			X

Search Level	Search Criteria Job Step (JBST)	Job Type (JBCD)	Pay Type (PDBA)	Home BU (HMCU)	Cost Pool (RP12)
Eighteenth		X			
Nineteenth			X	X	
Twentieth			X		X
Twenty-first			X		
Twenty-second				X	
Twenty-third					X
Twenty-fourth					

Nonpayroll Transactions for Equipment

The system identifies equipment transactions using the TE and T5 document types. It applies the following search criteria to transactions with TE or T5 document types.

Note

Equipment number, home business unit, and cost pool are mutually exclusive and cannot be set up together or in any combination.

The Equipment Number field (NUMB) in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) searches for the Equipment Number field (EQCG) for the workfile transaction.

Search Level	Search Criteria Equipment (NUMB)	Rate Group (ACL0)	Rate Code (ERC)	Home BU (HMCU)	Cost Pool (RP12)
First	X		X		
Second	X				
Third		X	X	X	
Fourth		X	X		X
Fifth		X	X		
Sixth		X		X	

Search Level	Search Criteria Equipment (NUMB)	Rate Group (ACL0)	Rate Code (ERC)	Home BU (HMCU)	Cost Pool (RP12)
Seventh		X			X
Eighth		X			
Ninth			X	X	
Tenth			X		X
Eleventh			X		
Twelfth				X	
Thirteenth					X
Fourteenth					

All Other Transactions

For the remaining eligible transactions (those that are not T2, T4, T5, or TE document types), the system conducts the following search for minor key values.

Note

Employee number, home business unit, and cost pool are not mutually exclusive in this search.

Search Level	Search Criteria Employee (AN8)	Job Step (JBST)	Home BU (HMCU)	Cost Pool (RP12)
First	X	X	X	
Second	X	X		X
Third	X	X		
Fourth	X		X	
Fifth	X			X
Sixth	X			
Seventh		X	X	

Search Level	Search Criteria Employee (AN8)	Job Step (JBST)	Home BU (HMCU)	Cost Pool (RP12)
Eighth		X		X
Ninth		X		
Tenth			X	
Eleventh				X
Twelfth				

Object and Subsidiary Search

When the system finds a match between the minor key values and the transactions being billed, it searches for a match of the object and subsidiary account information between the markup table rule and the billable transaction.

Search Level	Search Criteria OBJ (Object)	SUB (Subsidiary)
First	X	X
Second	X	
Third		X
Fourth		

T2 Payroll Transactions with Equipment Information

When a markup table rule contains information for a rate group (ACL0), equipment number (EQCG), or rate code (ERC), the T2 payroll transaction with equipment information must match the equipment information in the markup table rule. When the information does not match, the system continues to search for the correct rule. The following three examples illustrate this search:

- The markup table rule specifies an equipment number of 180, and the T2 payroll transaction contains an equipment number of 100. The system continues searching for another rule because the equipment numbers do not match.
- The markup table specifies an equipment number of 180, and the T2 payroll transaction does not contain an equipment number. The system continues searching for another rule because the equipment numbers do not match.
- The markup rule does not specify an equipment number, and the T2 payroll transaction contains an equipment number of 100. When the rule does not specify an equipment number, it applies to all T2 payroll transactions, regardless of whether they contain an equipment number. The system stops the search and uses the rule.

Invoice Design

This appendix provides important information with which you must be familiar before you design or modify invoices in the billing system. Specifically, this appendix addresses the use, placement, and naming of smart fields and provides important information about formatting section size and font size.

Although you can insert business view fields from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) directly into the header and detail sections (that is, without using the SF4812* smart fields), you must use the SF4812* smart fields in the footer section. To simplify the invoice design process, use smart fields and do not use the business view fields.

We recommend that you change the variable name to something more specific when you insert a smart field. The default variable name is the name of the smart field as it is defined in the data dictionary. If you do not change the name, confusion can result later, especially if the same smart field is used for multiple invoice fields. Also, if you place the same field in multiple sections (such as the header, the footer, or the detail section), you might want to include a reference to the section in the variable name.

The variable name that you choose becomes the associated text that the system prints with the variable. Thus, if you want the text to appear on the invoice with the variable, you should name the variable the same as the text that you want to appear. If you want the text to appear but do not want to refer to the variable by the same name, you can modify the associated text later by changing the name within the properties of the text. If you do not want any associated text to appear with the variable, you can disconnect and delete the text after you place the smart field on the invoice. This solution is not recommended because the system does not allow you to change the smart field parameters when you delete the associated text. To display a smart field without associated text, we recommend that you change the name of the associated text to a one-character blank field.

The system initially inserts all alpha smart fields as 40-character fields. You can change the length afterwards by changing the display length within the properties of the smart field. All numeric smart fields are initially inserted as 15-digit, 2-decimal fields. For all noncurrency, numeric fields, you can change the length and decimal settings later by changing the display length and display decimals within the properties of the smart field. Currency numeric fields do not need modification; the system prints them with appropriate currency properties.

When you modify section sizes or font sizes of detail lines, you might need to modify the following three variables in the Initialize section of the Invoice Header section.

```
// Set the number of detail lines that can print on a page that DOES NOT have the

// Total Section print

VA rpt_MaxDetailLines_MATH01 = "45"

// Set the number of detail lines that can print on a page that DOES have the

// Total Section print

VA rpt_MaxDetLinesWithTots_MATH01 = "25"

// Set the number of lines (detail and blank lines) that are between the Detail

// Heading and the Total Section

VA rpt_LinesBeforeTotals_MATH01 = "30"
```

You can test your line counting modifications by enabling the assignment line that sets the BlankLine variable to a visible expression. As illustrated in the following code section, the disabled assignment line is located in the Do Section of the Blank Line Section:

```
// This value to be set to <blank>, but can be set to something visible (i.e.

// blankline) for testing purposes.

! RV Blank Line = "BlankLineeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee"
```

Smart Fields

The following table shows the smart fields that are available to insert on an invoice during invoice design. It also shows the parameter prompts that the invoice designer must answer when inserting these smart fields.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
SF0006x (where x equals A (alpha), C (character), D (date) or N (numeric))	Business Unit Master (F0006)	1	R01PCC. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Business Unit Master table (F0006).
SF0014x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Payment Terms (F0014)	1	R01PPT. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Payment Terms table (F0014).
SF0101x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Address Book Master (F0101)	1	R01PAB. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Address Book Master table (F0101).
SF0111x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Address Book - Who's Who (F0111)	1	R01PWW. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111).
SF0115x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Address Book - Contact Phone Numbers (F0115)	1	R01PPN. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Address Book - Contact Phone Numbers table (F0115).
		5	R22P. Use this parameter to specify how the system displays the billing phone number.
SF0116x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Address by Date (F0116)	1	R01PAD. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Address by Date table (F0116).
		5	R23P. Use this parameter to specify whether the system overrides the previously entered data item and displays a specified format of the complete address.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
SF03012x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Customer Master by Line of Business (F03012)	1	R01PCM. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012).
SF0401x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Supplier Master (F0401)	1	R01PSP. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Supplier Master table (F0401).
SF0692x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Cost Center Supplemental Data Codes (F00692)	1	R01PSC. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Cost Center Supplemental Data Codes table (F00692).
		5 (SF0692N Only)	R25P. Use this parameter to identify a register for storing retrieval code information.
SF0901x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Account Master (F0901)	1	R01PAM. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Account Master table (F0901).
SF0693A	Cost Center Supplemental Data Text (F00693)	1	R05P. Use this parameter to specify whether the system prints business unit information associated with the job, the home business unit, or the project entered on the job master.
		2	R26P. Use this parameter to enter the data type associated with the first column of the supplemental data item to retrieve.
		3	R18P. Use this parameter to specify the value associated with the first column of the supplemental data item to retrieve.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
		4	R27P. Use this parameter to specify the number that relates to the position in the text that will be the beginning character to be printed on this line on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R28P.
		5	R28P. Use this parameter to control the printing of text on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R27P.
SF1201x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Asset Master File (F1201)	1	R01PEQ. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Asset Master File table (F1201).
SF1721x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Contract Detail (F1721)	1	R01PCD. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Contract Detail table (F1721).
SF4201N	Prepayment Transaction Table (F004201)	1	R29P. Use this parameter to specify whether the system prints the prepayment amount for a CSMS service contract for a specific line number or for the entire invoice.
		2	R25P. Use this parameter to specify a register for storing retrieval code information.
SF4801x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Work Order Master File (F4801)	1	R01PWO. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Work Order Master File table (F4801).
SF4802A	Work Order Instructions File (F4802)	1	R06P. Use this parameter to associate a work order description to a work order record type.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
		2	R27P. Use this parameter to specify the number that relates to the position in the text that will be the beginning character to be printed on this line on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R28P.
		3	R28P. Use this parameter to control the printing of text on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R27P.
SF4812x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Billing Detail Workfile (F4812) Billing Workfile History (F4812H)	1	R01PBD. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812).
SF4822x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)	1	R01PIS. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822).
SF48520N	Invoice Summary Access (F48520)	1	R01PSA. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Invoice Summary Access table (F48520).
		2	R12P. Use this parameter to specify whether to summarize the total amount billed to-date. If you specify that the amount be summarized, you can also specify whether the system summarizes by contract number, change order, or owner pay item.
		3	R13P. Use this parameter to specify the level of summarization, by account number, that the system summarizes the total amount billed to date.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
		4	R14P. Use this parameter to specify whether to include the employer or supplier number in the criteria for summarizing the total amount billed to date.
		5	R16P. Use this parameter to control how the system prints amounts that are associated with specific component codes.
		6	R25P. Use this parameter to identify a register for storing retrieval code information.
SF5201x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Contract Master (F5201)	1	R01PCBM. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Contract Master table (F5201).
SF5202x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Contract Billing Line Detail (F5202)	1	R01PCBD. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Contract Billing Line Detail table (F5202).
SF5216x (where x equals A, C, D or N)	Milestone/Progress Billing Information (F5216) Milestone/Progress Billing Line Cross Reference Details (F52161)	1	R01PMP. Use this parameter to retrieve information from the Milestone/Progress Billing Information table (F5216).
SFAMT	No source table	1	R04P. Use this parameter to specify the inclusion of various amounts, such as unit price, revenue total, taxable amount, and discount available, within the invoice.
Amounts		2	R08P. If the amounts to be printed represent a summarization of detail lines, use this parameter to specify whether the system prints the labor or burden component contained within the total.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
		3	R16P. Use this parameter to specify whether the system prints amounts that are associated with specific component codes.
		4	R25P. Use this parameter to specify a register for storing retrieval code information.
SFABTXT	Media Object storage (F00165)	1	R02P. Use this parameter to specify which address book number the system uses to retrieve address book information.
		2	R03P. Use this parameter to specify whether the system uses an alternate address book number. If you allow an alternate number, you can specify which one.
		3	R27P. Use this parameter to specify the number that relates to the position in the text that will be the beginning character to be printed on this line on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R28P.
		4	R28P. Use this parameter to control the printing of text on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R27P.
SFCNTTXT	Media Object storage (F00165)	1	R30P. Use this parameter to specify which level of text to print. (This parameter is for use in Contract Billing only.)
		2	R27P. Use this parameter to specify the number that relates to the position in the text that will be the beginning character to be printed on this line on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R28P.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
		3	R28P. Use this parameter to control the printing of text on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R27P.
SFINVTXT	Media Object storage (F00165)	1	R15P. Use this parameter to specify which level of text within a batch of invoices you want to print.
		2	R27P. Use this parameter to specify the number that relates to the position in the text that will be the beginning character to be printed on this line on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R28P.
		3	R28P. Use this parameter to control the printing of text on the invoice. This parameter works in conjunction with R27P.
SFADD SFSUB SFMUL SFDIV Add/Subtract/Multiply/Divide Calculations	No source table	1–4	R24P. Use this parameter to specify previously defined report variables.
SFTOTAL	No source table	1	R10P. Use this parameter to specify which of the 99 registers (rolling total amounts) the system prints.
Register Total		2	R11P. Use this parameter to control whether the system clears the selected register so that it equals zero.

Smart Field	Source Table	Parameters	Explanation
		3	R25P. Use this parameter to identify a register for storing retrieval code information.
SF005A	User Defined Codes (F0005)	1	R31P. Use this parameter in conjunction with the parameter associated with the user defined code Table Type prompt to specify the destination user defined code table.
		2	R32P. Use this parameter in conjunction with the parameter associated with the user defined code Product Code prompt to specify the destination user defined code table.
		3	R33P. Use this parameter to select a previously defined report variable using a drop down list. The selected report variable should contain a valid value that is associated with a defined UDC table.
		4	R35P. Use this parameter to specify the data dictionary item that the system uses to derive the destination user defined code table via the associated user defined product code and record type.
SFCALC	No source table	1	R34P. Use this parameter to enter the equation that the system uses to calculate and display a value by performing operations on values stored in multiple registers.
Register Calculate		2	R25P. Use this parameter to identify a register for storing retrieval code information.

The Multicurrency Time Accounting Process

The multicurrency time accounting process includes system setup, time entry, and workfile generation.

Considerations for Setting Up Company Options in Human Capital Management

To enable multicurrency time accounting, you must complete the following fields for the default Company 00000 in the Company Options program (P05001C):

- Enable Multicurrency Functionality. Enter Y in this field.
- G/L Integration. Enter T (for Time Accounting) in this field.

These settings ensure that the system updates the Employee Transaction History table (F0618).

See Also

- *Setting Up Company Options* in the *Human Capital Management Foundation Guide*

Considerations for Setting Up General Accounting Constants

To enable multicurrency time accounting, you must complete the following fields in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000):

- Multi-Currency Conversion. Enter either Y (use multi-currency account multiplier) or Z (use multi-currency account divisor).
- Allow Multi-Currency Intercompany Trans. Turn on this option.
- Intercompany Settlements. Enter 2 (Flex-create interco w/o hub).

See Also

- *Setting Up Constants for General Accounting* in the *General Accounting Guide*

Considerations for Setting Up Currency Exchange Rates

You must set up currency exchange rates between your company's base currency and the currencies of your customers and suppliers.

See Also

- *Exchange Rates* in the *Multicurrency Guide*

Considerations for Setting Up UDC 48/MT (Markup Generation Type)

Verify that the user-defined generation type used to retrieve billing rates from the Billing Rate / Markup Table program (P48096) has a value of P (Payroll Recharge Rate).

Note

You can define a value other than P (Payroll Recharge Rate). If you use another value, verify that the value that you use is specified as the generation type for the markup rules in the Billing Rate / Markup Table program and that this value is specified in the Generation Type Payroll processing option in the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A).

See Also

- *Changing a User Defined Code* in the *Foundation Guide*

Considerations for Setting Up the Time Entry MBF Processing Options

Complete the Recharge tab in the processing options for a version of the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) as follows:

- Enable Multi-Currency Functionality. Enter 1 to enable multicurrency functionality.
- Business Unit Currency for Base Amount. Enter 1 to specify the recharge business unit currency or enter 0 to use the home business unit currency from the Employee Master Information table (F060116).

  This processing option allows you to determine whether the billing rate or the foreign billing rate is considered the base rate and, therefore, allows you to determine which rate will be converted. Depending on the selection that you choose, certain multicurrency fields on the timecard are enabled. When you choose 1 to designate using the currency of the recharge business unit as the fixed currency, the only multicurrency timecard field that is enabled is the Foreign Billing Rate. When you leave this option blank (default), then the currency of the Home Business Unit of the employee is considered the fixed currency, and the only multicurrency timecard field enabled to you is the Billing Rate field.

  For example, suppose that the billing rate for an American employee who works in a Canadian company can be stated in either USD or CAD. If the billing rate is stated in USD, then this rate is converted into CAD to determine the foreign billing rate. In this scenario, the business unit currency for Base Amount processing option should be set to 0 to use the home business unit currency from the Employee Master Information table as the fixed or base currency. If the foreign billing rate is stated in CAD, then this rate is converted into USD to determine the billing rate. In this scenario, the business unit currency for Base Amount processing option should be set to a 1 to use the recharge business unit currency as the fixed or base currency.

  - If the employee home business unit is 9, which is under USD Company 00001, the billing rate and markup table must be defined for USD currency.
  - If the recharge business unit is Business Unit 77 (for labor expenses) in a company that uses Canadian currency, the billing rate and markup table must be defined for CAD currency.
- Use Billing Markup Table for Rate Lookup. Enter 1 to use the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) to retrieve rates.
- Generation Type for Rate Lookup. Enter P (recharge rate).
- No Billing Markup Rate Found Action. Enter 1 to use the employee cost rate.

- Billing Rate Markup Table Version (P48096). Enter ZJDE0001.
- Force Dynamic Account Creation (optional). Enter 1 to use dynamic account creation.

  The dynamic account creation process creates a valid account when you enter a timecard that includes an account number that is inactive in the system. However, the account number must exist in the model business unit. Dynamic account creation does not create records in the billing rate and markup table.

See Also

- *Working with Interactive Versions* in the *Foundation Guide* for information about setting up processing options

Considerations for Setting Up a Billing Rate and Markup Table

You can use either of the following approaches to establish billing rates in billing rate and markup tables:

- Rate override
- Markup amount or percentage

To create a billing rate override, you define a specific billing rate that is higher than the normal employee rate. To define a cost markup, you enter a percentage value that the system adds to the normal rate.

- Complete the following information in the header:
  - Generation Type. Enter P (recharge rate).
  - Key Type. Enter 6 (job or business unit), or any other valid key type.
  - Table Key. Enter the recharge business unit, or any other valid table key.
  - Begin Date
  - End Date
- Complete the following information in the detail area:
  - Object From and Object Thru
  - Markup Amount, Markup Percent, or Markup Rate Override, according to your business needs

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Note

Although you can access the Component Table program (P4860) from the Billing Rate/Markup table program (P48096), multicurrency time accounting does not use the Component Table program.

See Also

- *Defining Billing Rate and Markup Rules* in the *Service Billing Guide*

Considerations for Setting Up Employee Payroll Information

Set up the following employee payroll information for each selected employee:

- Complete the Record Type field. Enter 2 (payroll and recharge processing) or 3 (recharge processing only).

  Note

  Setting this option in the employee record is optional. Instead, you can enter 2 for payroll and recharge processing or a 3 for recharge processing only in the Record Type field during timecard entry.

- Add a distribution rate or verify that a rate exists on the record.

See Also

- *Entering Payroll Information for Employees* in the *Human Capital Management Foundation Guide*

Considerations for Entering Multicurrency Timecards

- In the processing options for Enter Time by Individual (P051121) or Speed Time Entry (P051121) program, enter the version that you set up for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) in the Time Entry Version processing option on the Time Entry tab.
- On Enter Time by Individual or Speed Time Entry Revisions, complete the following required fields:
  - Date
  - Batch
- To complete a recharge timecard, complete the following fields:
  - Employee Number
  - Pay
  - Hours
  - Account Number

    If you are uncertain about the account number, choose Markup Table from the Form menu, enter P in the Gen Type column of the QBE line, and click Find to locate accounts that are set up for recharge entries.

  - Work Date
  - Record Type

    If you entered a record type of 2 for the employee record, you do not need to change the Record Type field on the timecard. If you did not enter a record type of 2, override the record type on the timecard with a 2 (payroll and recharge processing). Only record types 2 and 3 can be used for recharge transactions.

- Review the following fields in the detail area:
  - Foreign Bill Rate

    The system generates the billing rate from the rate information established in the billing rate and markup table, based on how you set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A), and on the currencies of the home business unit from the employee master record and the business unit of the charges.

  - Base Curr

    The base currency is the currency of the employee's home business unit.

  - Cur Cod

    The transaction currency is the currency of the job to which time is charged.

  - Bill Rate

    The system generates the billing rate from the rate information established in the billing rate and markup table, based on how you set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program, and on the currencies of the home business unit from the employee master record and the business unit of the charges.

Note

If the recharge rate or the bill rate is incorrect, review the effective account dates in the billing rate and markup table. If the date on the timecard is not within the effective dates, the system uses the default rate information from the employee master record.

- Verify the bill rate. In the following example, the conversion is from CAD to USD. The Company Constant Multi Currency Conversion option is set to use the divisor of .66666667. The calculation is 250.00 / .6666667 = 375.00.

Bill Rate	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Cur Code	Rech Cur Code
375.000	250.000	USD	CA

  The following fields appear only when multicurrency time accounting is activated:

  - Bill Rate
  - Foreign Bill Rate
  - Base Currency Code
  - Recharge Currency Code
- Note the batch number.
- The system creates entries in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) when you click OK.

See Also

- *Entering Timecards for Employees* in the *Time Accounting Guide*

Considerations for Generating Timecard Journals

From the Timecard Post/History Update menu (G05BT11), choose Generate Timecard Journals.

Complete the following steps:

1. Verify the G/L date in the processing options.
2. Specify the timecard batch number in the Batch Number (F06116) option for the data selection.
3. Review the report and note the G/L batch number.

Considerations for Approving and Posting the Batch

Posting the batch updates the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) and the Account Ledger table (F0911) and clears the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116).

See Also

- *Posting Journal Entries for Payroll or Time Accounting* in the *Time Accounting Guide*

Considerations for Generating Workfile Transactions for Timecards

Specify the G/L batch number in the Batch Number (F06116) option for the data selection.

See Also

- *Generating the Workfile* in the *Service Billing Guide*

Considerations for Reviewing Workfile Transactions

Search for the g/l date, company, customer, or document type. The system updates the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812) as follows:

Data Item	Description
AA	The job cost of the transactions in foreign currency.
U	The number of units entered in time entry.
PRIC	The unit rate. This should match the rate that was set up in the billing rate and markup generation type P table.
CRCD	The currency code of the job.
CRCF	The currency code of the customer.
CRCE	The currency code of the employee's home business unit.
AA2	The job cost of the transactions in the customer's currency.
PRIF	The unit price in the customer's currency.
BRT and BRTI	The markup rates in the mode currency.

Invoice and revenue amounts are calculated as with any other type of multicurrency transaction.

Note

Only one T4 transaction is created even though two lines appear in the Account Ledger table (F0911) journal entry.

See Also

- *Reviewing Workfile Transactions* in the *Service Billing Guide*

Example: Multicurrency Timecard Entries

Setup

Employee Information

Hourly Rate (PHRT, hourly wage on employee's Compensation form) = 25.00

Distribution Rate (PBRT, on employee's Payroll form) = 45.00

Home Business Unit = 9, attached to Company 00001, United States currency (USD)

Exchange Rates

To Canadian currency (CAD) from USD

Dates	Multiplier	Divisor
01/01/05	2.0	.50
02/01/05	1.50	.6666667
03/01/05	1.50	.6666667

To USD from CAD

Dates	Multiplier	Divisor
04/01/05	1.50	.6666667
05/01/05	1.50	.6666667
06/01/05	1.1764706	.85

General Accounting Constants

Multicurrency Conversion = Y (multiply)

Foreign x Exchange Rate = Domestic

Domestic / Exchange Rate = Foreign

Labor Account = 77.1341

Business Unit, CAD (Canadian currency)

Note

Business unit 77 belongs to company 00077, which is set up in the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010) to use currency code CAD.

Test Cases

The following test cases are based on using the home business unit of the employee (USD).

Time Entry MBF Processing Options (P050002A), Recharge Tab, processing option 2 (Business Unit Currency for Base Amount) = 0 (Home BU of Employee)

Billing Rate and Markup Table

Gen Type	Key Type	Table Key	Curr Code	Begin Date	End Date	Markup Rate Override	Markup Percent	Markup Amount
P	6	9	USD	01/01/05	01/31/05	250.00		
P	6	9	USD	02/01/05	02/28/05		150.00	
P	6	9	USD	03/01/05	03/31/05			100.00

Timecard Entry with Override Rate

Date	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Curr	Curr Code	Bill Rate	Home BU
01/01/05	1	1	77.1341	500.00	USD	CAD	250.00	9

Bill Rate = Markup rate override from the billing rate and markup table

Foreign Bill Rate = Domestic Bill Rate x Exchange Rate Multiplier (USD to CAD)

250.00 x 2.0 = 500.00

Note

The value of the exchange rate multiplier change when the G/L date has a different exchange rate than the date worked.

Timecard Entry with Percent

Date	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Curr	Curr Code	Bill Rate	Home BU
02/01/05	1	1	77.1341	93.75	USD	CAD	62.50	9

Bill Rate = Hourly Rate (PHRT) + Markup

25 + 150% Markup = 62.50

Foreign Bill Rate = Domestic Bill Rate x Exchange Rate Multiplier (USD to CAD)

62.50 x 1.50 = 93.75

Note

The value of the exchange rate multiplier changes when the G/L date has a different exchange rate than the date worked.

Timecard Entry with Amount

Date	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Curr	Curr Code	Bill Rate	Home BU
03/01/05	1	1	77.1341	187.50	USD	CAD	125.00	9

Bill Rate = Hourly Rate (PHRT) + Markup Amount

25 + 10 = 125.00

Foreign Bill Rate = Domestic Bill Rate x Exchange Rate Multiplier (USD to CAD)

125.00 x 1.50 = 187.50

Note

The value of the exchange rate multiplier changes when the G/L date has a different exchange rate than the date worked.

The following test cases are based on using the Recharge business unit.

Time Entry MBF Processing Options (P050002A), Recharge tab, processing option 2 (Business Unit Currency for Base Amount) = 1 (Recharge Business Unit)

Billing Rate / Markup Table

Gen Type	Key Type	Table Key	Curr Code	Begin Date	End Date	Markup Rate Override	Markup Percent	Markup Amount
P	6	77	CAD	04/01/05	04/31/05	250.00		
P	6	77	CAD	05/01/05	05/28/05		150.00	
P	6	77	CAD	06/01/05	06/31/05			100.00

Timecard Entry with Override Rate

Date	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Curr	Curr Code	Bill Rate	Home BU
04/01/05	1	1	77.1341	250.00	USD	CAD	375.00	9

The Foreign Bill Rate is fixed, and the bill rate is calculated based on the Time Entry MBF Processing Options (P050002A) setting.

Bill Rate = Foreign Bill Rate x Exchange Rate Multiplier (CAD to USD)

250.00 x 1.50 = 375.00

Note

The value of the exchange rate multiplier changes when the G/L date has a different exchange rate than the date worked.

Timecard Entry with Percent

Date	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Curr	Curr Code	Bill Rate	Home BU
05/01/05	1	1	77.1341	62.50	USD	CAD	93.75	9

Foreign Bill Rate = Hourly Rate (PHRT) + Markup

25 + 150% Markup = 62.50

Bill Rate = Foreign Bill Rate x Exchange Rate Multiplier (CAD to USD)

62.50 x 1.50 = 93.75

Note

The value of the exchange rate multiplier changes when the G/L date has a different exchange rate than the date worked.

Timecard Entry with Amount

Date	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Curr	Curr Code	Bill Rate	Home BU
06/01/05	1	1	77.1341	125.00	USD	CAD	147.059	9

Foreign Bill Rate = Hourly Rate (PHRT) + Markup Amount

25 + 10 = 125.00

Bill Rate = Foreign Bill Rate x Exchange Rate Multiplier (CAD to USD)

125.00 x 1.1764706 = 147.06

Note

The value of the exchange rate multiplier changes when the G/L date has a different exchange rate than the date worked.

Field Derivations for the Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)

The following table shows the source of the information for each field in the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812). For many fields, the source depends on specific conditions and other retrieval information.

Use the following list of table IDs and names to identify the sources specified in the subsequent table:

F0005	User Defined Codes
F0006	Business Unit Master
F0014	Payment Terms
F0101	Address Book Master
F0411	Accounts Payable Ledger
F06116	Employee Transaction Detail File
F0618	Employee Transaction History
F0724	Burden Distribution File
F069116	Payroll Transaction Constants
F0901	Account Master
F0911	Account Ledger
F1201	Asset Master File
F4111	Item Ledger File
F4311	Purchase Order Detail File
F4801	Work Order Master File
F48091	Billing System Constants
F48096	Billing Rate / Mark up Table
F4812	Billing Detail Workfile
F48127	Tax Derivation Information

F5201	Contract Master
F5202	Contract Billing Line Detail
F5212	T and M, Unit Price and Lumpsum Cross Reference Accounts

Data Item in table F4812	**Conditions and Retrieval Information**	**Data Item/Source Table**
WDAA (Amount)	Default	GLAA/F0911
	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains T2.	YTGPA (Gross Pay)/F0618 or F06116
	GLDCT field in the F0911 record contains T2. The transaction relates to a burden reconciliation.	J#BDA (Burden Amount)/F06116
	GLDCT field in the F0911 record contains T4.	YTRCPY (Recharge Amount)/F0618 or F06116
	GLDCT field in the F0911 contains T5.	YTEQGR (Equipment Gross)/F0618 or F06116
WDAA2 (Foreign Cost Amount)		Calculated
WDACL0 (Rate Group)	GLASID (Serial Number) field in the F0911 record is not blank.	FAACL0/F1201
WDADCI (Invoice Markup Amount)	WQGTYP (Generation Type) field in the F48096 record contains 1.	WQAA (Amount)/F48096
WDADCR (Revenue Markup)	WQGTYP (Generation Type) field in the F48096 record contains 2.	WQAA (Amount)/F48096
WDAGS (Suspend Aging)		Not used
WDAID (Account ID)	Default	GLAID/F0911
WDAID5 (Account ID)	CSMS G6ACCO (Account Override Flag) field in the F5202 record is blank.	G6MCU, G6OBJ, and G6SUB (Business Unit, Object, and Subsidiary)/F5202

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDAID6 (Account ID)		Not used
WDAN8 (Address Number)	Default.	GLAN8/F0911
	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains T2, T4, or T5.	YTAN8/F0618 or F06116
WDAN8O (Customer/Receivable Address Number)	Default GLMCU (Business Unit) field in the F0911 record.	MCAN80 for the related business unit/F0006
	GLSBL (Subledger) field in the F0911 record is not blank. GLSBLT (Subledger Type) field in the F0911 record contains W. WZCNBS (Customer Number Basis) field in the F48091 record contains 1.	WAAN8 (Address Number) for the related subledger/F4801
	Contract Billing	G4AN80/F5201
WDAREX (Exempt from Bill when Paid)	Contract Billing	WDAREX/F4812
WDBCI (Billing Control ID)		Automatically assigned with the Next Numbers facility (system 48. index 02)
WDBDPN (Burden Pending)		Automatically assigned
WDBLKK (Block of Composition Key)		Not used
WDBRT (Revenue Rate)	WQGTYP (Generation Type) field in the F48096 record contains 2.	WQBRT (Billing Rate)/F48096
WDBRTI (Invoice Rate)	WQGTYP field in the F48096 record contains 1.	WQBRT/F48096
WDBTOL (Total Billed Amount)		Automatically calculated

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDCAP (Cap or Override Rate)	WQGTYP (Generation Type) field in the F48096 record contains 2.	WQCAP/F48096
WDCAP1 (Cap or Override Rate)	WQGTYP (Generation Type) field in the F48096 record contains 1.	WQCAP/F48096
WDCBLC (Coding Block Change)		Automatically assigned
WDCCOD (Component Code)		AFCCOD/F4860
WDCCR (Component Cost Rate Table)	WQCCR field in the F48096 record is not blank.	WQCCR/F48096
WDCIDS (Foreign Invoice Discount)		Calculated
WDCINR (Component Invoice Rate Table)	WQCINR field in the F48096 record is not blank.	WQCINR/F48096
WDCITA (Foreign Invoice Taxable Amount)		Calculated
WDCITL (Foreign Invoice Amount)		Calculated
WDCITX (Foreign Invoice Tax)		Calculated
WDCLNK (Component Link)	Components attached	Automatically assigned
WDCO (Company)		GLCO/F0911
WDCOCH (Contract Change Order Number)	Contract Billing	G6COCH/F5202
WDCRCD (Currency Code)	GLCO (Company) field in the F0911 record.	CCCRCO related to the company/F0010
WDCRCE (Currency Code)		Not used
WDCRCF (Currency Code)		Bill Currency CRDC/F0301 CRCF/F5202

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDCRR (Exchange Rate)		Automatically assigned
WDCRRD (Exchange Rate - Divisor)		Automatically assigned
WDCRRM (Mode F)		Automatically assigned/CRRM/F5202
WDCRVR (Component Revenue Rate)	WQGTYP (Generation Type) field in the F48096 record contains 2.	WQCRVR/F48096
WDCTRY (Century)		GLCTRY/F0911
WDDAGO (Age Override Date - B)		WDDAGO
WDDC (Description Compr)	YTAN8 (Address Number) field in either the F0618 or F06116 record.	ABDC/F0101
WDDCP (Discount Percent)	WDAN80 (Customer/Receivable Address Number) field in the F4812 record. ABATR (Receivable Y/N) field in the F0101 contains Y.	PMDCP/F0014
WDDCT (Document Type)		GLDCT/F0911
WDDCT1 (Document Type)	Contract Billing	Processing option for the Invoice Generation program (R52121)
	Service Billing	Processing option for the Invoice Generation program (R48121)
WDDCTO (Order Type)	Contract Billing	G6DCTO/F5202
WDDEJ (Date Entered)		Automatically assigned
WDDGJ (G/L Date)	Contract Billing	Processing option for the Invoice Generation program (R52121)
	Service Billing	Processing option for the Invoice Generation program (R48121)
WDDGL (G/L Date)		GLDGJ (G/L Date)/F0911

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDDI (Invoice Date)	GLICUT (Batch Type) field in the F0911 record contains V or W.	RPDGJ (G/L Date)/F0411
WDDOC (Document Number)		GLDOC/F0911
WDDOCM (Payment /Item Number)		Not used
WDDOCO (Order Number)	Contract Billing	G6DOCO/F5202
WDDOCZ (Order Number)		Automatically assigned with the Next Numbers facility (system 03. index 01)
WDDSVJ (Service/Tax Date)	Default.	GLDSVJ/F0911
	GLICUT field contains V.	RPDSVJ/F0411
	GLDSVJ and RPDSVJ fields are blank.	ILTRDJ (Order Date)/F4111
WDDWNL (Download Flag)		Automatically assigned.
WDELGC (Eligibility Code)	Default. GLMCU, GLOBJ and GLSUB (Business Unit, Object Account, and Subsidiary) fields in the F0911 record.	GMBILL (Billable - Y/N)/F0901
	Burden. J#MCU, J#OBJ, and J#SUB (Business Unit, Object Account, and Subsidiary) fields in the F0624 record.	GMBILL/F0901
	WZPRRR (Journal Generation Control) field in the F48091 record contains 3 or 4. GMBILL field in the F0901 record contains 1, 2, 3, or 4.	GMBILL/F0901
	WZPRRR field contains 3 or 4.	GMBILL/F0901

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
	WZPRRR field in the F48091 record does not contain 3 or 4.	WZPRRR/F48091
WDEQCG (Equipment Worked)	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains TE.	GLASID (Serial Number)/F0911
	GLDCT field contains T5.	YTEQCG/F0618 or F06116
	GLDCT field does not contain TE, T2, T4, or T5.	Blank
WDEQWO (Equipment Worked On)	GLDCT field contains TE.	Blank
	GLDCT field contains T5.	YTEQWO/F0618 or F06116
	GLDCT field does not contain TE, T2, T4, or T5.	GLASID (Serial Number)/F0911
WDERC (Equipment Rate Code)	GLDCT field contains TE.	GLALTY (ID Type)/F0911
	GLDCT field contains T5.	YTERC/F0618 or F06116
	GLDCT field does not contain TE, T2, T4, or T5.	Blank
WDEXA (Explanation - Name A)	Default.	GLEXA/F0911
	GLDCT field contains T2, T4, or T5. YTAN8 (Address Number) field in either the F0618 or F06116 record.	ABALPH (Alpha Name)/F0101
WDEXR (Explanation - Remark)	WQEXR field in the F48096 record is blank. GLDCT field does not contain T2, T4, or T5.	GLEXR/F0911
	WQEXR field in the F48096 record is blank. GLDCT field contains T2, T4, or T5.	YTEXR/F0618 or F06116

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
	WQEXR field in the F48096 record is not blank.	WQEXR/F48096
	Burden. Of the following conditions, the one that the system finds first determines the source: A) J#FRTY (Fringe Type) field in the F0624 record contains FB. B) J#PTAX (Tax Type) field in the F0624 record is not blank. C) J#PDBA (PDBA Code) field in the F0624 record is greater than zero. YCDL01 field in the F069116 record is not blank. YCDL01 field in the F069116 record is blank.	 DRDL01 (Description) related to the fringe type /F0005 DRDL01 related to the tax type/F0005 YCDL01/F069116 YCEXA (Explanation - Name A)/F069116
WDEXR1 (Tax Explanation Code)	Contract Billing	G6EXR1/F5202 or processing option
	Service Billing	WOEXR1/F48127
WDFRTN (Foreign Retainable)		Calculated
WDFTOL (Foreign Total Billed)		Calculated
WDFY (Fiscal Year)		GLFY/F0911
WDGLC (G/L Offset)		F48127/F5202
WDHBTL (Revenue Amount – Historical)		Calculated When billing and base currency codes are different and the workfile exchange rate and invoice exchange rate are different, the system populates HBTL, HITL, HITX and HTAM with the workfile amounts prior to calculating the invoice with the new exchange rate.

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDHITL (Total Invoiced Amount – Historical)		Calculated When billing and base currency codes are different and the workfile exchange rate and invoice exchange rate are different, the system populates HBTL, HITL, HITX and HTAM with the workfile amounts prior to calculating the invoice with the new exchange rate.
WDHITX (Invoice Taxable Amount – Historical)		Calculated When billing and base currency codes are different and the workfile exchange rate and invoice exchange rate are different, the system populates HBTL, HITL, HITX and HTAM with the workfile amounts prior to calculating the invoice with the new exchange rate.
WDHLD (Hold Code)		User Assigned
WDHMCU (Home Business Unit)	Default	GLHMCU/F0911
	GLHMCU is blank. GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record does not contain T2, T4, or T5. GLMCU field is blank. GLASID (Serial Number) field in the F0911 record.	FAMCU (Business Unit) related to the serial number/F1201
	GLHMCU is blank. GLICUT field contains either V or W. GLDOC, GLDCT, and GLKCO fields.	RPMCU/F0411
	GLHMCU is blank. GLICUT field contains G. GLMCU in the F0911 record.	MCMCUS (Project Number)/F0006
	GLDCT contains T2, T4, or T5.	YTHMCU/F0618 or F06116

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDHTAM (Historical Tax Information)		Calculated When billing and base currency codes are different and the workfile exchange rate and invoice exchange rate are different, the system populates HBTL, HITL, HITX and HTAM with the workfile amounts prior to calculating the invoice with the new exchange rate.
WDICU (Batch Number)		Automatically assigned with the Next Numbers facility (system 00. index 01)
WDICUA (Active Batch Number)		Automatically assigned with the Next Numbers facility (system 00. index 01)
WDICUJ (Revenue Batch Number)		Automatically assigned with the Next Numbers facility (system 00. index 01)
WDIDSC (Invoice Discount Amount)		Automatically calculated.
WDIJST (Invoice Journal Status)		Automatically calculated.
WDITAM (Invoice Tax)		Automatically calculated.
WDITOL (Total Invoiced Amount)		Automatically calculated.
WDITXA (Invoice Taxable Amount)		Automatically calculated.
WDIVD (Invoice Date)		Automatically calculated.
WDJBCD (Job Type)	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record does not contain T2, T4, or T5.	GLJBCD/F0911
	GLDCT field contains T2, T4, or T5.	YTJBCD/F0618 or F06116
WDJBST (Job Step)	GLDCT field does not contain T2, T4, or T5.	GLJST/F0911
	GLDCT field does not contain T2, T4, or T5.	YTJBST/F0618 or F06116

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDJELN (Journal Entry Line Number)		GLJELN/F0911
WDJMCU (Host Business Unit)	Default	MCMCUS (Project Number)/F0006
	Contract Billing. GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains T2, T4, or T5. G4JMCU field in the F5201 record for the contract is not blank. A contract does not exist.	G4JMCU/F5201 MCMCUS/F0006
WDJOBN (Workstation ID)		Job name from the program status data structure.
WDJRSP (Journal Status Code)		Automatically assigned
WDJRST (Journal Status Code)		Automatically assigned
WDJTAX (Journaled Tax)	WDEXR1 (Tax Explanation Code) field in the F4812 record contains C, E, or V.	Automatically assigned
	WDEXR1 field does not contain C, E, or V.	Automatically assigned
WDJTXF (Journaled Tax)		Not used
WDKCO (Document Company)		GLKCO/F0911
WDKCOI (Document Company)	Contract Billing	G6KCOO/F5202
	Service Billing	Document of Invoice GLCO/F0911
WDKCOO (Order Number Document Company)	Contract Billing	G6KCOO/F5202

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
	Service Billing	GLCO/F0911
WDLNID (Line Number)	Contract Billing	G6LNID/F5202
WDLSPM (Payment Completed)	Revenue has been recognized	Automatically assigned
WDLSSQ (Last Sequence)	Invoices have been performed.	Automatically assigned
WDLT (Ledger Type)		GLLT/F0911/"AA" (Non-T&M - CB)
WDMCU (Business Unit)	Default.	GLMCU/F0911
	Burden	J#MCU/F0724
WDOBJ (Object Account)	Default	GLOBJ/F0911
	Burden	J#OBJ/F0724
WDODCT (Original Document Type)		GLODCT/F0911
WDODOC (Original Document Number)		GLODOC/F0911
WDOGNO (Original Line Number)		GLLNID (Line Number)/F0911
WDOKCO (Original Order Document)		GLOKCO/F0911
WDOPIM (Contract Billing Line)	Contract Billing	G6OPIM/F5202
WDOPSQ (Operations Sequence)		GLOPSQ/F0911
WDOSFX (Original Pay Item)		GLOSFX/F0911
WDPCFG (Burden Flag)	Default	Blank
	Burden record exists in F0624 table.	Automatically assigned 1

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDPCIM (Percentage)	Generation type is 1.	WQPERT (Percentage)/F48096
WDPCKO (Document Company)		GLPKCO (Purchase Order Document Company)/F0911
WDPCTN (Parent Contract Number)	Contract Billing	G4PCTN/F5201
WDPCTT (Parent Contract Type)	Contract Billing	G4PCTT/F5201
WDPDBA (PDBA Code)	Default	Blank
	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains T2, T4, or T5.	YTPDBA/F0618 or F06116
	Burden	J#PDBA/F0724
WDPDCT (Purchase Order Document)		GLPDCT/F0911
WDPERT (Percentage)	Generation type is 2.	WQPERT (Percentage)/F48096
WDPID (Program ID)		Program name
WDPKCO (Purchase Order Document Company)		GLPKCO/F0911
WDPSMQ (Payment Sequence Number)		Not used.
WDPN (G/L Period Number)		GLPN/F0911
WDPO (P.O. Number)		GLPO/F0911
WDPRET (Percent Retainage)	Service Billing	WIPRET/F48127
WDPRIC (Unit Price)		Automatically calculated
WDPRSQ (Parent Sequence Number)		Automatically assigned
WDPRTF (Printed Flag)		Automatically assigned

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDPRTR (Transaction Number)	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains T2, T4, or T5.	YTPRTR/F0618 or F06116
WDPSFX (Purchase Order Suffix)		GLPSFX/F0911
WDPTAX (Tax Type)	Default.	Blank
	Burden.	J#PTAX/F0724
WDPTFG (Pass-Through Invoicing)		Not used
WDRDJ (Release Date)		WDRDJ
WDRGLC (Retention G/L Offset)		WIRGLC/F48128
WDRP11 (Category Code 011)	WDMCU (Business Unit) field in the F4812 record.	MCRP11/F0006
WDRP12 (Category Code 012)	WDHMCU (Home Business Unit) field in the F4812 record.	MCRP12/F0006
WDRTNG (Retainage)		Automatically calculated
WDRTPS (Retainage Prior)		Automatically calculated
WDR001 (Bill Item Code)		GMR001 for the account number in the source transaction/F0901
WDR002 (Category Code 002)		GMR002 for the account number in the source transaction/F0901
WDR003 (Location)		GMR003 for the account number in the source transaction/F0901
WDSBAR (Reason Code)	UDC 48/AR Re-extend and NTE reason codes	WDSBAR

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDSBL (Subledger)	Service Billing	GLSBL/F0911
	Contract Billing	G6SBL/F5202
WDSBLT (Subledger Type)	Service Billing	GLSBLT/F0911
	Contract Billing	G6SBLT/F5202
WDSBL5 (Subledger)	Contract Billing	G6SBL/F5202
WDSBL6 (Subledger)		Not used
WDSBSK (Summarization Key)		Automatically assigned
WDSBSQ (Sequence Number)		Automatically assigned
WDSBT5 (Subledger Type)	Contract Billing	G6SBLT/F5202
WDSBT6 (Subledger Type)		Not used
WDSCSQ (Secondary Sequence Number)		Automatically assigned
WDSFX (Pay Item)		Automatically assigned
WDSLNK (Split Link)		Automatically assigned
WDSUB (Subsidiary)	Default	GLSUB/F0911
	Burden	J#SUB/F0724
WDTBDT (Table Basis Date)	WZEBAS (Date - Effectivity Basis) field in the F48091 record contains 1.	GLDGL (G/L Date)/F0911
	WZEBAS field contains 2.	GLDSVJ (Service/Tax Date)/F0911
WDTCLS (Classification)	Components (provisional burdens)	0

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains either T2 or T4.	1
	Burden	2
	GLDCT field contains TE.	3
	GLDCT field does not contain T2, T4, or T5.	
	A) Related records exist in both F0911 and F1202 tables. Both records have the same serial number (GLASID and FAASID, respectively).	3
	B) GLICUT (Batch Type) field in the F0911 record contains N.	4
	GLD0C, GLDCT, GLKCO, and GLDGL (Document Number, Type, Company, and G/L Date) fields in the F0911 record.	
	C) GLICUT field contains either V or W. GLD0C, GLDCT, and GLKCO fields in the F0911 record.	5
	D) GLICUT field contains G. A related record exists in F0006 table.	6
	None of the previous conditions are satisfied, and the GLPO (P.O. Number) field in the F0911 record is not blank.	Value is 5.
	CSMS C Service Contracts D Service Orders E Claims F Calls	
WDTOG (Taxable or Gross)	Contract Billing	Value is 1.

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
	F4812 record contains tax rate/area and explanation codes	
	Service Billing F48127 record contains tax rate/area and explanation codes.	Value is 1.
	Neither of the previous conditions exist.	Blank
WDTX (Purchasing Taxable-)	Contract Billing F4812 record contains tax rate/area and explanation codes.	Value is Y.
	Service Billing F48127 record contains tax rate/area and explanation codes.	Value is Y.
	Neither of the previous conditions exist.	Value is N.
WDTXA1 (Tax Rate/Areas)	Contract Billing	G6TXA1/F5202
	Service Billing	WOTXA1/F48127
WDTYKY (Key Type)		Not used
WDU (Units)	Default	GLU/F0911
	GLDCT (Document Type) field in the F0911 record contains either T2 or T4.	YTPHRW (Hours Worked)/F0618 or F06116
	GLDCT field contains T5.	YTEQHR (Equipment Hours)/F0618 or F06116
WDUM (Unit of Measure)	Default.	GLUM/F0911
	GLDCT field contains T2, T4, or T5.	HR

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDUPMJ (Date Updated)		Automatically assigned
WDUPMT (Time Last Updated)		Automatically assigned
WDUSER (User ID)		Automatically assigned
WDINV (Invoice Number)		GLVINV/F0911
WDVOID (Void - V)		Automatically assigned
WDWR01 (Phase)		GLWR01/F0911
WDWR07 (Service Type)	GLSBL (Subledger) field in the F0911 record is blank. GLSBLT (Subledger type) field contains W.	WAWR07/F4801
WDVGCSF (Ship From Geocode)		Geocode of MCU(Blank)
		Geocode of AN8 of MCU(Blank)
		Geocode of Address Book Number of Company of MCU(Blank)
WDVGCOA (Order Acceptance Geocode)		Value of VGCSF
WDVVTY (Vertex Transaction Type)	Service Billing	VVTY/F48127
	Contract Billing	VVTY/F5202
WDVVTC (Vertex Product Category)	Service Billing	VVTC/F48127
	Contract Billing	VVTC/F5202
WDVINV (Supplier Invoice Number)	When doc type is PV	GLVINV / F0911
WDIDGJ (Invoice G/L Date)	Inv GL Date assigned when invoice is created.	

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDITM (Item Number (Short))		Not Used
WDPAID (Extended Cost/Price)		Not Used
WDFEA (Foreign Extended Price)		Not Used
WDERDB (Exchange Rate Date Basis	When Currency is On	WZERDB / F48091
WDERDT (Date – Exchange Rate)	When Currency is On	Assigned based on Exchange Rate Date Basis
WDSUBA (Alternate Subsidiary)	Retrieved from Account Master using MCU, OBJ, SUB	GMSUBA / F0901
WDBCTK (Batch Control Key)		Not Used
WDPARS (Parent WO Number)	Retrieved from Work Order Master when Subledger is Completed	WAPARS / F4801
WDPRGR (Item Price Group)		Not Used
WDCPGP (Customer Price Group		Not Used
WDBBF (Billing Basis Flag)	Default to 1 from DD	Not Used
WDMKRP (% Fee)		Not Used
WDFBAS (Invoice Fee Basis)		Not Used
WDTKM1 (Key Type – Markup Table Type 1)	From Markup Table used	WQTYKY / F48096
WDTKM2 (Key Type – Markup Table Type 2)	From Markup Table used	WQTYKY / F48096
WDTKM3 (Key Type – Markup Table Type 3)	From Markup Table used	WQTYKY / F48096

Data Item in table F4812	Conditions and Retrieval Information	Data Item/Source Table
WDTKA1 (Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 1)		Not Used
WDTKA2 (Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 2)		Not Used
WDTKA3 (Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 3)		Not Used
WDTKG1 (Key Type – G/L Offset Table)	From G/L Offset Table used	WITYKY / F48128
WDTKT1 (Key Type – Tax Derivation Table)	From Tax Derivation Table used	WOTYKY / F48127
WDPRIF (Unit Price – Foreign)	When Currency is On and Currency Codes Differ	Calculated
WDNCTL (NTE Control Flag)		Not Used

Upgrading from PeopleSoft World to EnterpriseOne

PeopleSoft provides an upgrade path for upgrading the billing system from PeopleSoft World A7.3 or A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Upgrading from PeopleSoft World to EnterpriseOne involves converting the billing tables using the Table Conversion tool. PeopleSoft provides the table conversion programs to convert these tables.

In most cases, data can be copied directly from the PeopleSoft World tables to the EnterpriseOne tables, with the following exceptions:

Date Fields

The table conversion programs convert all of the dates stored in the PeopleSoft World tables from the Julian date format to the jdedate format, prior to writing them to the EnterpriseOne tables.

Numeric Data Fields

In PeopleSoft World, all numeric data is stored with no decimal positions. For example, the number 12.34 is stored as 1234. This same number is stored as 12.34 in EnterpriseOne. The table conversion programs use the following scenarios to manage the number of decimal positions for numeric data fields:

	A7.3	**A8.1**
Data Class <> CURRENCY **Display Decimals = 0**	No conversion is necessary. Copy PeopleSoft World data to EnterpriseOne without change.	No conversion is necessary. Copy PeopleSoft World data to EnterpriseOne without change.
Data Class <> CURRENCY **Display Decimals > 0**	Convert PeopleSoft World data using the display decimals from the Data Dictionary.	Convert PeopleSoft World data using the display decimals from the Data Dictionary.
Data Class = CURRENCY **PeopleSoft World Currency OFF**	Convert PeopleSoft World data using the display decimals from the Data Dictionary.	Convert PeopleSoft World data using the display decimals from the Data Dictionary.
Data Class = CURRENCY **PeopleSoft World Currency ON**	Convert PeopleSoft World data using the display decimals from the Data Dictionary.	Convert PeopleSoft World data using the display decimals from the currency codes. Domestic amounts use the CRCD currency code, and foreign amounts use the CRCF currency code.

Unconverted Fields

Some EnterpriseOne tables contain more fields than the corresponding PeopleSoft World tables. For example, because Vertex is not available for PeopleSoft World, some EnterpriseOne tables contain fields for Vertex information that is not contained in the PeopleSoft World tables. In this situation, the table conversion programs leave these fields in the EnterpriseOne tables blank.

Other field exceptions are noted for the individual table conversion programs.

See Also

- *Setting Up a Table Conversion* and *Running a Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion Guide* for information about setting up and using table conversion programs

Prerequisite

- Set up your PeopleSoft World environment as a valid EnterpriseOne environment and map the input and output environments for each table conversion program. See *Converting Data* in the *Table Conversion Guide*.

Table Conversion Programs for Service Billing Release A7.3

PeopleSoft provides the following table conversion programs to convert Service Billing tables from PeopleSoft World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Convert F4805 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F4805 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894805

Table converted: Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Header (F4805)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 7

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 7

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Summarization Key	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Description	DESC	DESC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
5	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
7	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48051 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48051 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948051

Table converted: Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Detail (F48051)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 10

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 10

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Summarization Key – Service Billing	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Data Item	DTAI	DTAI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Data Item Size	DTAS	DTAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Line Number – General	LIN	LIN	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
5	Summarization Code – Service Billing	SBSC	SBSC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
8	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48091 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48091 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948091

Table converted: Billing System Constants (F48091)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 27

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 28

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Control Flag 3	BCT3	BCT3	Update EnterpriseOne table with 1.
2	Bill Burden Flag	BBDR	BBDR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – Effectivity Basis	EBAS	EBAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – Labor Effectivity Basis	LBAS	LBAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Customer Number Basis	CNBS	CNBS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
7	Independent Invoice Flag	INDI	INDI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Bill Unposted Entry Flag	BUNP	BUNP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
9	Journal Generation Control	PRRR	PRRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Invoice Summary Access Control	ISAC	ISAC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Contract Revenue Flag	CNTM	CNTM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Invoice Date Override Control	INDO	INDO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Journal Reclassification Control	JRNL	JRNL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
14	PDBA Code Override	PDBO	PDBO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	Invoice Numbering Control	ICTL	ICTL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Date – Service Date Basis	DSVB	DSVB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Date – Exchange Rate Date Basis	ERDB	ERDB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Multiple Batch Generation Control Flag	MBGC	MBGC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Data Item	DTAI	DTAI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Currency Mode – Foreign or Domestic Entry		CRRM	Column not populated in EnterpriseOne table.
22	Not To Exceed Processing Flag	BCT1	BCT1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Control Flag 2	BCT2	BCT2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
26	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
28	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48096 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S32), choose Convert F48096 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948096

Table converted: Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 33

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 37

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Table Key	TKEY	TKEY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
4	Date – Ending Effective	EFTE	EFTE	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Object Account Thru	OBJT	OBJT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Thru Subsidiary	SUBT	SUBT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
9	Job Type (Craft) Code	JBCD	JBCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Generation Type	GTYP	GTYP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Job Step	JBST	JBST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	DBA Code	PDBA	PDBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Rate – Revenue Override Markup Rate	BRT	BRT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Cap or Override Rate	CAP	CAP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
16	Amount	AA	AA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
17	Business Unit – Home	HMCU	HMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Category Code – Business Unit 12	RP12	RP12	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Address Number	AN8	AN8	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Asset Item Number	NUMB	NUMB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Category Code – F/A 10 (Rate Group)	ACL0	ACL0	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Item Price Group		PRGR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
23	Customer Price Group		CPGP	Column not populated in EnterpriseOne table.
24	Billing Basis Flag		BBF	Column not populated in EnterpriseOne table.
25	Equipment Rate Code	ERC	ERC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	Component Cost Rate Table	CCR	CCR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Component Revenue Rate Table	CRVR	CRVR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Name – Remark Explanation	EXR	EXR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Currency Code – From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
30	Control Flag 1	CTF1	CTF1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Control Flag 2	CTF2	CTF2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Unique Key ID (Internal)		UKID	Load with the next number from the Unique Key File – Next Available Unique Key table (F00022).
33	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert the date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
37	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4812 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F4812 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894812

Table converted: Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 168

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 193

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Document Type	DCT	DCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on)	DOC	DOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Document Company	KCO	KCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – For G/L And Voucher	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Journal Entry Line Number	JELN	JELN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Account ID	AID	AID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Business Unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Category Code – Business Unit 11	RP11	RP11	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Subledger – G/L	SBL	SBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Subledger Type	SBLT	SBLT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Sequence Number – Operations	OPSQ	OPSQ	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Categories – Work Order 01	WR01	WR01	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	J.D. Edwards Consulting – Service Type	WR07	WR07	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
16	Ledger Type	LT	LT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Century	CTRY	CTRY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Fiscal Year	FY	FY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Period Number – General Ledger	PN	PN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Company	CO	CO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Document Type – Original	ODCT	ODCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Document Pay Item – Original	OSFX	OSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Document – Original	ODOC	ODOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Document Company (Original Order)	OKCO	OKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Purchase Order	PO	PO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	Document Type – Purchase Order	PDCT	PDCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Document Company (Purchase Order)	PKCO	PKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Purchase Order Suffix	PSFX	PSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Original Line Number	OGNO	OGNO	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
30	Category Code – G/L 1	R001	R001	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Category Code – G/L 2	R002	R002	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Category Code – G/L 3	R003	R003	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
33	Transaction No. – Payroll	PRTR	PRTR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Job Type (Craft) Code	JBCD	JBCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	Job Step	JBST	JBST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	DBA Code	PDBA	PDBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
37	Tax Type	PTAX	PTAX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
38	Equipment Worked	EQCG	EQCG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
39	Equipment Worked On	EQWO	EQWO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
40	Category Code – F/A 10 (Rate Group)	ACLO	ACLO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
41	Equipment Rate Code	ERC	ERC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
42	Address Number	AN8	AN8	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
43	Description- Compressed	DC	DC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
44	Business Unit – Home	HMCU	HMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
45	Business Unit – Host	JMCU	JMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
46	Category Code – Business Unit 12	RP12	RP12	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
47	Date – Service/Tax	DSVJ	DSVJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
48	Date – Age Override	DAGO	DAGO	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
49	Suspend Aging	AGS	AGS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
50	Name – Alpha Explanation	EXA	EXA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
51	Name – Remark Explanation	EXR	EXR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
52	Burden Flag	PCFG	PCFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
53	Unit Price Per Primary	PRIC	PRIC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
54	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
55	Unit Of Measure	UM	UM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
56	Amount	AA	AA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
57	Document – Matching (Payment Or Item)	DOCM	DOCM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
58	Document (Order No, Invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
59	Order Type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
60	Order Company (Order Number)	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
61	Contract Change Number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
62	Line Number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
63	Owner Pay Item	OPIM	OPIM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
64	Parent Contract Number	PCTN	PCTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
65	Parent Contract Type	PCTT	PCTT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
66	Parent Contract Document Company	PCKO	PCKO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
67	Parent Sequence Number	PRSQ	PRSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
68	Sequence Number	SBSQ	SBSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
69	Secondary Sequence Number	SCSQ	SCSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
70	Billing Control Id	BCI	BCI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
71	Process Complete	LSSQ	LSSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
72	Payment Sequence Number	PMSQ	PMSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
73	Revenue Completed	LSPM	LSPM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
74	Transaction Classification	TCLS	TCLS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
75	Eligibility Code	ELGC	ELGC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
76	Journal Status Code	JRST	JRST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
77	Batch Number – Revenue	ICUJ	ICUJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
78	Date – Invoice	IVD	IVD	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
79	Hold Code – Service Billing Transaction	HLD	HLD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
80	Date – Released (Julian)	RDJ	RDJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
81	Void (V)	VOID	VOID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
82	Batch Number – Active	ICUA	ICUA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
83	Journal Status Code – Previous	JRSP	JRSP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
84	Burden Pending	BDPN	BDPN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
85	Split Link	SLNK	SLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
86	Component Link	CLNK	CLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
87	Component Code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
88	Component Cost Rate Table	CCR	CCR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
89	Component Invoice Rate Table	CINR	CINR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
90	Component Revenue Rate Table	CRVR	CRVR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
91	Adjustment Reason Code	SBAR	SBAR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
92	Date – Table Basis (Julian)	TBDT	TBDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
93	Cap Or Override Rate	CAP	CAP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
94	Rate – Revenue Override Rate Markup	BRT	BRT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
95	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
96	Amount – Revenue Markup	ADCR	ADCR	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
97	Cap Or Override Rate – Invoice	CAPI	CAPI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
98	Rate – Invoice Override Rate Markup	BRTI	BRTI	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
99	Percentage – Invoice Markup	PCIM	PCIM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
100	Amount – Invoice Markup	ADCI	ADCI	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
101	Purchasing Taxable (Y/N)	TX	TX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
102	Taxable Or Gross	TOG	TOG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
103	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
104	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
105	Discount % - Payment Terms	DCP	DCP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
106	Amount – Journaled Tax	JTAX	JTAX	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
107	Amount – Journaled Tax Foreign	JTXF	JTXF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
108	Amount – Revenue	BTOL	BTOL	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
109	Currency Code From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
110	Currency Conversion Rate – Spot Rate	CRR	CRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
111	Currency Mode – Foreign Or Domestic	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
112	Amount – Foreign Total Billed	FTOL	FTOL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
113	Amount – Invoice	ITOL	ITOL	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
114	Amount – Invoice Taxable	ITXA	ITXA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
115	Amount – Invoice Tax	ITAM	ITAM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
116	Amount – Invoice Discount Available	IDSC	IDSC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
117	Amount – Foreign Invoiced	CITL	CITL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
118	Amount – Foreign Invoice Taxable	CITA	CITA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
119	Amount – Foreign Invoice Tax	CITX	CITX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
120	Amount – Foreign Invoice Discount Avail	CIDS	CIDS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
121	Invoice Journal Status Code	IJST	IJST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
122	Printed Flag	PRTF	PRTF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
123	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
124	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
125	Supplier Invoice Number	VINV	VINV	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
126	Date – Invoice	DI	DI	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
127	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
128	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
129	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
130	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
131	Summarization Key – Service Billing	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
132	Composite Key Block	BLKK	BLKK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
133	Account Id	AID5	AID5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
134	Subledger	SBL5	SBL5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
135	Subledger Type	SBT5	SBT5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
136	Account Id	AID6	AID6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
137	Subledger	SBL6	SBL6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
138	Subledger Type	SBT6	SBT6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
139	Override Bill When Paid Rule	AREX	AREX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
140	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
141	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
142	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
143	Retainage	RTNG	RTNG	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
144	Retainage – Prior – Stored Material	RTPS	RTPS	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
145	Foreign Retainage	FRTN	FRTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
146	Download Flag – Service Billing	DWNL	DWNL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
147	Coding Block Change	CBLC	CBLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
148	Date – Transaction Entered	DEJ	DEJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
149	Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor	CRRD	CRRD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
150	Currency Code – Source	CRCE	CRCE	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
151	Currency Code – Origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
152	Amount	AA2	AA2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
153	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
154	Date – For G/L And Voucher – Julian	DGJ	DGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
155	Date – Invoice Journal Date – Julian	IDGJ	IDGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
156	Pass Through Invoicing Flag	PTFG	PTFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
	Restatement Basis Flag	RSBF		Do not copy to EnterpriseOne.
157	Item Number – Short	ITM	ITM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
158	Amount – Extended Cost/Price	PAID	PAID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
159	Amount – Foreign Extended Price	FEA	FEA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
160	Date – Exchange Rate Date Basis	ERDB	ERDB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
161	Date – Exchange Rate		ERDT	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
162	Subsidiary – Alternate	SUBA	SUBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
163	Batch Control Key	BCTK	BCTK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
164	Number – Parent WO Number		PARS	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
165	Item Price Group		PRGR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
166	Customer Price Group		CPGP	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
167	Billing Basis Flag		BBF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
168	% Fee		MKRP	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
169	Invoice Fee Basis		FBAS	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
170	Revenue Fee Basis		RFBS	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
171	Key Type – Markup Table Type 1		TKM1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
172	Key Type – Markup Table Type 2		TKM2	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
173	Key Type – Markup Table Type 3		TKM3	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
174	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 1		TKA1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
175	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 2		TKA2	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
176	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 3		TKA3	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
177	Key Type – G/L Offset Table		TKG1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
178	Key Type – Tax Derivation Table		TKT1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
179	Amount – Revenue – Historical		HBTL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
180	Amount – Invoice – Historical		HITL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
181	Amount – Invoice Taxable – Historical		HITX	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
182	Amount – Invoice Tax – Historical		HTAM	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
183	Unit Price Per Primary – Foreign		PRIF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
184	NTE Control Flag		NCTL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
185	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
186	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
187	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
188	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
189	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
190	GeoCode Ship From		VGCSF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
191	GeoCode Order Accept		VGCOA	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
192	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
193	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F4812H from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48012H - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894812H

Table converted: Billing Workfile History (F4812H)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 168

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 193

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Document Type	DCT	DCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on)	DOC	DOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Document Company	KCO	KCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – For G/L And Voucher	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
5	Journal Entry Line Number	JELN	JELN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Account ID	AID	AID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Business Unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Category Code – Business Unit 11	RP11	RP11	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Subledger – G/L	SBL	SBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Subledger Type	SBLT	SBLT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Sequence Number – Operations	OPSQ	OPSQ	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Categories – Work Order 01	WR01	WR01	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	J.D. Edwards Consulting – Service Type	WR07	WR07	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Ledger Type	LT	LT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Century	CTRY	CTRY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Fiscal Year	FY	FY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Period Number – General Ledger	PN	PN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Company	CO	CO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
21	Document Type – Original	ODCT	ODCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Document Pay Item – Original	OSFX	OSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Document – Original	ODOC	ODOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Document Company (Original Order)	OKCO	OKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Purchase Order	PO	PO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	Document Type – Purchase Order	PDCT	PDCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Document Company (Purchase Order)	PKCO	PKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Purchase Order Suffix	PSFX	PSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Original Line Number	OGNO	OGNO	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
30	Category Code – G/L 1	R001	R001	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Category Code – G/L 2	R002	R002	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Category Code – G/L 3	R003	R003	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
33	Transaction No. – Payroll	PRTR	PRTR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Job Type (Craft) Code	JBCD	JBCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	Job Step	JBST	JBST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	DBA Code	PDBA	PDBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
37	Tax Type	PTAX	PTAX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
38	Equipment Worked	EQCG	EQCG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
39	Equipment Worked On	EQWO	EQWO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
40	Category Code – F/A 10 (Rate Group)	ACLO	ACLO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
41	Equipment Rate Code	ERC	ERC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
42	Address Number	AN8	AN8	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
43	Description- Compressed	DC	DC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
44	Business Unit – Home	HMCU	HMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
45	Business Unit – Host	JMCU	JMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
46	Category Code – Business Unit 12	RP12	RP12	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
47	Date – Service/Tax	DSVJ	DSVJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
48	Date – Age Override	DAGO	DAGO	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
49	Suspend Aging	AGS	AGS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
50	Name – Alpha Explanation	EXA	EXA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
51	Name – Remark Explanation	EXR	EXR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
52	Burden Flag	PCFG	PCFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
53	Unit Price Per Primary	PRIC	PRIC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
54	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
55	Unit Of Measure	UM	UM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
56	Amount	AA	AA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
57	Document – Matching (Payment Or Item)	DOCM	DOCM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
58	Document (Order No, Invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
59	Order Type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
60	Order Company (Order Number)	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
61	Contract Change Number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
62	Line Number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
63	Owner Pay Item	OPIM	OPIM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
64	Parent Contract Number	PCTN	PCTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
65	Parent Contract Type	PCTT	PCTT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
66	Parent Contract Document Company	PCKO	PCKO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
67	Parent Sequence Number	PRSQ	PRSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
68	Sequence Number	SBSQ	SBSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
69	Secondary Sequence Number	SCSQ	SCSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
70	Billing Control Id	BCI	BCI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
71	Process Complete	LSSQ	LSSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
72	Payment Sequence Number	PMSQ	PMSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
73	Revenue Completed	LSPM	LSPM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
74	Transaction Classification	TCLS	TCLS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
75	Eligibility Code	ELGC	ELGC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
76	Journal Status Code	JRST	JRST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
77	Batch Number – Revenue	ICUJ	ICUJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
78	Date – Invoice	IVD	IVD	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
79	Hold Code – Service Billing Transaction	HLD	HLD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
80	Date – Released (Julian)	RDJ	RDJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
81	Void (V)	VOID	VOID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
82	Batch Number – Active	ICUA	ICUA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
83	Journal Status Code – Previous	JRSP	JRSP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
84	Burden Pending	BDPN	BDPN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
85	Split Link	SLNK	SLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
86	Component Link	CLNK	CLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
87	Component Code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
88	Component Cost Rate Table	CCR	CCR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
89	Component Invoice Rate Table	CINR	CINR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
90	Component Revenue Rate Table	CRVR	CRVR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
91	Adjustment Reason Code	SBAR	SBAR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
92	Date – Table Basis (Julian)	TBDT	TBDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
93	Cap Or Override Rate	CAP	CAP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
94	Rate – Revenue Override Rate Markup	BRT	BRT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
95	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
96	Amount – Revenue Markup	ADCR	ADCR	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
97	Cap Or Override Rate – Invoice	CAPI	CAPI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
98	Rate – Invoice Override Rate Markup	BRTI	BRTI	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
99	Percentage – Invoice Markup	PCIM	PCIM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
100	Amount – Invoice Markup	ADCI	ADCI	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
101	Purchasing Taxable (Y/N)	TX	TX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
102	Taxable Or Gross	TOG	TOG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
103	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
104	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
105	Discount % - Payment Terms	DCP	DCP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
106	Amount – Journaled Tax	JTAX	JTAX	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
107	Amount – Journaled Tax Foreign	JTXF	JTXF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
108	Amount – Revenue	BTOL	BTOL	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
109	Currency Code From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
110	Currency Conversion Rate – Spot Rate	CRR	CRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
111	Currency Mode – Foreign Or Domestic	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
112	Amount – Foreign Total Billed	FTOL	FTOL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
113	Amount – Invoice	ITOL	ITOL	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
114	Amount – Invoice Taxable	ITXA	ITXA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
115	Amount – Invoice Tax	ITAM	ITAM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
116	Amount – Invoice Discount Available	IDSC	IDSC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
117	Amount – Foreign Invoiced	CITL	CITL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
118	Amount – Foreign Invoice Taxable	CITA	CITA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
119	Amount – Foreign Invoice Tax	CITX	CITX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
120	Amount – Foreign Invoice Discount Avail	CIDS	CIDS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
121	Invoice Journal Status Code	IJST	IJST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
122	Printed Flag	PRTF	PRTF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
123	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
124	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
125	Supplier Invoice Number	VINV	VINV	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
126	Date – Invoice	DI	DI	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
127	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
128	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
129	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
130	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
131	Summarization Key – Service Billing	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
132	Composite Key Block	BLKK	BLKK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
133	Account Id	AID5	AID5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
134	Subledger	SBL5	SBL5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
135	Subledger Type	SBT5	SBT5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
136	Account Id	AID6	AID6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
137	Subledger	SBL6	SBL6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
138	Subledger Type	SBT6	SBT6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
139	Override Bill When Paid Rule	AREX	AREX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
140	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
141	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
142	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
143	Retainage	RTNG	RTNG	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
144	Retainage – Prior – Stored Material	RTPS	RTPS	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
145	Foreign Retainage	FRTN	FRTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
146	Download Flag – Service Billing	DWNL	DWNL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
147	Coding Block Change	CBLC	CBLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
148	Date – Transaction Entered	DEJ	DEJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
149	Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor	CRRD	CRRD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
150	Currency Code – Source	CRCE	CRCE	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
151	Currency Code – Origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
152	Amount	AA2	AA2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
153	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
154	Date – For G/L And Voucher – Julian	DGJ	DGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
155	Date – Invoice Journal Date – Julian	IDGJ	IDGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
156	Pass Through Invoicing Flag	PTFG	PTFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
157	Item Number – Short	ITM	ITM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
158	Amount – Extended Cost/Price	PAID	PAID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
159	Amount – Foreign Extended Price	FEA	FEA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
160	Date – Exchange Rate Date Basis	ERDB	ERDB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
161	Date – Exchange Rate		ERDT	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
162	Subsidiary – Alternate	SUBA	SUBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
163	Batch Control Key	BCTK	BCTK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
164	Number – Parent WO Number		PARS	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
165	Item Price Group		PRGR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
166	Customer Price Group		CPGP	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
167	Billing Basis Flag		BBF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
168	% Fee		MKRP	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
169	Invoice Fee Basis		FBAS	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
170	Revenue Fee Basis		RFBS	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
171	Key Type – Markup Table Type 1		TKM1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
172	Key Type – Markup Table Type 2		TKM2	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
173	Key Type – Markup Table Type 3		TKM3	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
174	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 1		TKA1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
175	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 2		TKA2	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
176	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 3		TKA3	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
177	Key Type – G/L Offset Table		TKG1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
178	Key Type – Tax Derivation Table		TKT1	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
179	Amount – Revenue – Historical		HBTL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
180	Amount – Invoice – Historical		HITL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
181	Amount – Invoice Taxable – Historical		HITX	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
182	Amount – Invoice Tax – Historical		HTAM	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
183	Unit Price Per Primary – Foreign		PRIF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
184	NTE Control Flag		NCTL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
185	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
186	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
187	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
188	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
189	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
190	GeoCode Ship From		VGCSF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
191	GeoCode Order Accept		VGCOA	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
192	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
193	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F48127 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48127 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948127

Table converted: Tax Derivation Information (F48127)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 17

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 20

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Generation Type	GTYP	GTYP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Table Key	TKEY	TKEY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Date – Ending Effective	EFTE	EFTE	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
6	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Object Account – Thru	OBJT	OBJT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Thru Subsidiary	SUBT	SUBT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Taxable Or Gross	TOG	TOG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Unique Key Id (Internal)		UKID	Load with the next number from the Unique Key File – Next Available Unique Key table (F00022).
14	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
15	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Work Station ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
20	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F48128 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48128 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948128

Table converted: G/L Offset and Retainage Information (F48128)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 11

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 13

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Table Key	TKEY	TKEY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Payment Terms A/R	TRAR	TRAR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
6	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Retainage Control Flag		RCTL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
8	Mode (F)		CRRM	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
9	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4822 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F4822 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894822

Table converted: Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 95

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 103

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Document (Order No, Invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Order Type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Order Company (Order Number)	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Parent Contract Number	PCTN	PCTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Parent Contract Type	PCTT	PCTT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Parent Contract Document Company	PCKO	PCKO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Application Number	APPL	APPL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Adjustment Number	ADJN	ADJN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Contract Change Number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Line Number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
11	Owner Pay Item	OPIM	OPIM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Pricing Type – Contracts	PRTP	PRTP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Bill Suspend	BLSP	BLSP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
14	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	Address Number – Alternate Payee	AN8J	AN8J	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Payment Terms Code	PTC	PTC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
17	Company	CO	CO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Business Unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Subledger – G/L	SBL	SBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Subledger Type	SBLT	SBLT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Date – Bill From		BTFR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
23	Billed Through		BTDT	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
24	Date – For G/L (And Voucher)	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
25	Date – Net Due	DDJ	DDJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
26	Date – Service/Tax	DSVJ	DSVJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
27	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
30	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Application Date	APDT	APDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
33	Application Posted Code	APPO	APPO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Void (V)	VOID	VOID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	Invoice Format Code	INVF	INVF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	Invoice Type	INTY	INTY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
37	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
38	Unit Of Measure	UM	UM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
39	Amount – Price Per Unit	UP	UP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
40	Amount – Foreign Price Per Unit	FUP	FUP	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
41	Previous Billed This Period - Units	PUHP	PUHP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
42	Amount	AA	AA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
43	Amount Currency	ACR	ACR	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
44	This Period	THPD	THPD	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
45	This Period – Foreign	FHPD	FHPD	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
46	This Period – Restated	RTHP	RTHP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
47	Pervious Billed This Period	PTHP	PTHP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
48	Previous Billed This Period – Foreign	FTHP	FTHP	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
49	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
50	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
51	Amount – Tax	STAM	STAM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
52	Amount – Foreign Tax	CTAM	CTAM	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
53	Amount – Tax – Prior	PTAM	PTAM	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
54	Amount – Tax – Prior – Foreign	FPTA	FPTA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
55	Amount – Taxable	ATXA	ATXA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
56	Amount – Foreign Taxable	CTXA	CTXA	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
57	Amount – Taxable – Previous	PATX	PATX	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
58	Amount – Taxable – Previous Foreign	FATX	FATX	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
59	Amount – Non-Taxable	ATXN	ATXN	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
60	Amount – Foreign Non-Taxable	CTXN	CTXN	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
61	Retainage Release Only	RTRE	RTRE	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
62	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
63	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
64	Retainage Rule	RTNR	RTNR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
65	Retainage Control Flag	RCTL	RCTL	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
66	Retainage	RTNG	RTNG	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
67	Retainage – Foreign	FTNG	FTNG	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
68	Retainage – Prior	RTNP	RTNP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
69	Retainage – Prior – Foreign	FTNP	FTNP	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
70	Deferred Tax – Domestic		DDTR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
71	Deferred Tax – Foreign		FDTR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
72	Accrual/Deferral (Stored Materials)	STML	STML	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
73	Acc/Def (Stored Materials) – Foreign	FTML	FTML	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
74	Previous Billed Stored Materials	PSMA	PSMA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.
75	Prev. Billed Stored Materials – Foreign	FSMA	FSMA	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
76	Retainage Rule – Stored Material	RTN1	RTN1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
77	Stored Materials Retainage	SMRT	SMRT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
78	Stored Materials Retainage – Foreign	SMRF	SMRF	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
79	Stored Materials Retainage – Prior Amt	SMRP	SMRP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
80	Stored Materials Retainage – Prior For	SMPF	SMPF	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
81	Amount Total Labor	TLAB	TLAB	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
82	Amount Foreign Total Labor	FLAB	FLAB	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
83	Amount - Total Burden	TBUR	TBUR	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
84	Amount – Foreign Total Burden	FBUR	FBUR	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
85	Discount Available	ADSC	ADSC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
86	Amount – Foreign Discount Available	CDS	CDS	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
	Restatement Basis Flag	RSBF		Do not copy to EnterpriseOne.
87	Currency Mode – Foreign Or Domestic		CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
88	Currency Code From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
89	Currency Code – Origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
90	Currency Conversion Rate – Spot Rate	CRR	CRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
91	Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor	CRRD	CRRD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
92	Name – Remark	RMK	RMK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
93	Mode Of Input – Values	MIVL	MIVL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
94	Mode Of Input – SM	MISM	MISM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
95	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
96	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
97	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
98	Date - Updated	MUPM	MUPM	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
99	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
100	GeoCode Ship From		VGCSF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
101	GeoCode Order Accept		VGCOA	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
102	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
103	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F48221 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48221 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948221

Table converted: Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File (F48221)

Caution

You must convert the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) before you convert the Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File table (F48221).

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 17

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 19

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
5	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Document Company	KCO	KCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on)	DOC	DOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Document Type	DCT	DCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Document Pay Item – Matching (Pmt/Item)	SFXM	SFXM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Retainage – Prior	RTNP	RTNP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing to the EnterpriseOne table.
12	Retainage – Prior – Foreign	FTNP	FTNP	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
13	Deferred Tax – Domestic		DDTR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Deferred Tax – Foreign		FDTR	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
15	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Date - Updated	MUPM	MUPM	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
19	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48520 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F48520 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948520

Table converted: Invoice Summary Access (F48520)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 21

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 23

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Date- for G/L and Voucher	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
2	Address number	AN8	AN9	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Business unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Object account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Document (order no, invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Order type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Order company	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Contract change number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Line number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
11	Component code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Currency code - from		CRCD	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
13	Currency code - origin		CRCF	Column is not populated in the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Amount – invoice	ITOL	ITOL	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
15	Amount – invoice taxable	ITXA	ITXA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
16	Amount – invoice tax	ITAM	ITAM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
17	Amount – invoice discount available	IDSC	IDSC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
18	Amount – foreign invoice	CITL	CITL	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
19	Amount – foreign invoice taxable	CITA	CITA	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
20	Amount – foreign invoice tax	CITX	CITX	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
21	Amount – foreign invoice discount available	CIDS	CIDS	Release A7.3 does not support foreign amounts. Enter 0 in the EnterpriseOne table.
22	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
23	Amount	AA	AA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F4860 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F4860 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894860

Table converted: Component Table Master (F4860)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 10

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 10

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Component Table	CTBL	CTBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Description	DL01	DL01	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
4	Date – Ending Effective	EFTE	EFTE	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Currency Code – From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4861 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F4861 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894861

Table converted: Component Table Detail (F4861)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 12

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 13

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Component Table	CTBL	CTBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
3	Component Code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Sequence Number	SEQ	SEQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Component Rate Percent	CRTP	CRTP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
6	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Work Station ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Component Rate Basis	UORC	UORC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change
12	Currency Code – From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Unique Key ID		UKID	For each unique combination of CTBL, CRCD, and EFTB, set UKID to 1. Add 1 to UKID for each addition record with the same key values.

Convert F4862 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S321), choose Convert F4862 - World A7.3 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894862

Table converted: Component Cross Reference (F4862)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 5

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 5

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Basis component	CBSS	CBSS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Component table	CTBL	CTBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – beginning effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
4	Component code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Currency code – from	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Table Conversion Programs for Service Billing Release A8.1

PeopleSoft provides the following table conversion programs to convert Service Billing tables from PeopleSoft World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Convert F4805 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4805 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894805B

Table converted: Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Header (F4805)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 7

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 7

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Summarization Key	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Description	DESC	DESC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
7	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48051 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48051 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948051B

Table converted: Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Detail (F48051)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 10

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 10

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Summarization Key – Service Billing	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Data Item	DTAI	DTAI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Data Item Size	DTAS	DTAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
4	Line Number – General	LIN	LIN	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
5	Summarization Code – Service Billing	SBSC	SBSC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48091 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48091 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948091B

Table converted: Billing System Constants (F48091)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 28

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 28

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Control Flag 3	BCT3	BCT3	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Bill Burden Flag	BBDR	BBDR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – Effectivity Basis	EBAS	EBAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
4	Date – Labor Effectivity Basis	LBAS	LBAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Customer Number Basis	CNBS	CNBS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
7	Independent Invoice Flag	INDI	INDI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Bill Unposted Entry Flag	BUNP	BUNP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Journal Generation Control	PRRR	PRRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Invoice Summary Access Control	ISAC	ISAC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Contract Revenue Flag	CNTM	CNTM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Invoice Date Override Control	INDO	INDO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Journal Reclassification Control	JRNL	JRNL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
14	PDBA Code Override	PDBO	PDBO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	Invoice Numbering Control	ICTL	ICTL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Date – Service Date Basis	DSVB	DSVB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Date – Exchange Rate Date Basis	ERDB	ERDB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Multiple Batch Generation Control Flag	MBGC	MBGC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
20	Data Item	DTAI	DTAI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Currency Mode – Foreign or Domestic Entry	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Not To Exceed Processing Flag	BCT1	BCT1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Control Flag 2	BCT2	BCT2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
28	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F48096 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48096 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948096B9

Table converted: Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 37

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 37

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Table Key	TKEY	TKEY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
3	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
4	Date – Ending Effective	EFTE	EFTE	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Object Account Thru	OBJT	OBJT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Thru Subsidiary	SUBT	SUBT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Job Type (Craft) Code	JBCD	JBCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Generation Type	GTYP	GTYP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Job Step	JBST	JBST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	DBA Code	PDBA	PDBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Rate – Revenue Override Markup Rate	BRT	BRT	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
14	Cap or Override Rate	CAP	CAP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the World value by the conversion factor before writing to EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
16	Amount	AA	AA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
17	Business Unit – Home	HMCU	HMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Category Code – Business Unit 12	RP12	RP12	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Address Number	AN8	AN8	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Asset Item Number	NUMB	NUMB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Category Code – F/A 10 (Rate Group)	ACL0	ACL0	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Item Price Group	PRGR	PRGR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Customer Price Group	CPGP	CPGP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Billing Basis Flag	BBF	BBF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Equipment Rate Code	ERC	ERC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	Component Cost Rate Table	CCR	CCR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Component Revenue Rate Table	CRVR	CRVR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Name – Remark Explanation	EXR	EXR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Currency Code – From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
30	Control Flag 1	CTF1	CTF1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
31	Control Flag 2	CTF2	CTF2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Unique Key ID (Internal)	UKID	UKID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
33	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Workstation ID	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
37	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4812 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4812 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894812B

Table converted: Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 189

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 193

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Document Type	DCT	DCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on)	DOC	DOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Document Company	KCO	KCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – For G/L And Voucher	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Journal Entry Line Number	JELN	JELN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Account ID	AID	AID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
7	Business Unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Category Code – Business Unit 11	RP11	RP11	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Subledger – G/L	SBL	SBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Subledger Type	SBLT	SBLT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Sequence Number – Operations	OPSQ	OPSQ	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Categories – Work Order 01	WR01	WR01	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	J.D. Edwards Consulting – Service Type	WR07	WR07	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Ledger Type	LT	LT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Century	CTRY	CTRY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Fiscal Year	FY	FY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Period Number – General Ledger	PN	PN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Company	CO	CO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Document Type – Original	ODCT	ODCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Document Pay Item – Original	OSFX	OSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Document – Original	ODOC	ODOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Document Company (Original Order)	OKCO	OKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Purchase Order	PO	PO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	Document Type – Purchase Order	PDCT	PDCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
27	Document Company (Purchase Order)	PKCO	PKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Purchase Order Suffix	PSFX	PSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Original Line Number	OGNO	OGNO	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
30	Category Code – G/L 1	R001	R001	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Category Code – G/L 2	R002	R002	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Category Code – G/L 3	R003	R003	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
33	Transaction No. – Payroll	PRTR	PRTR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Job Type (Craft) Code	JBCD	JBCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	Job Step	JBST	JBST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	DBA Code	PDBA	PDBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
37	Tax Type	PTAX	PTAX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
38	Equipment Worked	EQCG	EQCG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
39	Equipment Worked On	EQWO	EQWO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
40	Category Code – F/A 10 (Rate Group)	ACLO	ACLO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
41	Equipment Rate Code	ERC	ERC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
42	Address Number	AN8	AN8	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
43	Description- Compressed	DC	DC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
44	Business Unit – Home	HMCU	HMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
45	Business Unit – Host	JMCU	JMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
46	Category Code – Business Unit 12	RP12	RP12	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
47	Date – Service/Tax	DSVJ	DSVJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
48	Date – Age Override	DAGO	DAGO	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
49	Suspend Aging	AGS	AGS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
50	Name – Alpha Explanation	EXA	EXA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
51	Name – Remark Explanation	EXR	EXR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
52	Burden Flag	PCFG	PCFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
53	Unit Price Per Primary	PRIC	PRIC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
54	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
55	Unit Of Measure	UM	UM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
56	Amount	AA	AA	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
57	Document – Matching (Payment Or Item)	DOCM	DOCM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
58	Document (Order No, Invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
59	Order Type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
60	Order Company (Order Number)	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
61	Contract Change Number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
62	Line Number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
63	Owner Pay Item	OPIM	OPIM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
64	Parent Contract Number	PCTN	PCTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
65	Parent Contract Type	PCTT	PCTT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
66	Parent Contract Document Company	PCKO	PCKO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
67	Parent Sequence Number	PRSQ	PRSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
68	Sequence Number	SBSQ	SBSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
69	Secondary Sequence Number	SCSQ	SCSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
70	Billing Control Id	BCI	BCI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
71	Process Complete	LSSQ	LSSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
72	Payment Sequence Number	PMSQ	PMSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
73	Revenue Completed	LSPM	LSPM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
74	Transaction Classification	TCLS	TCLS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
75	Eligibility Code	ELGC	ELGC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
76	Journal Status Code	JRST	JRST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
77	Batch Number – Revenue	ICUJ	ICUJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
78	Date – Invoice	IVD	IVD	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
79	Hold Code – Service Billing Transaction	HLD	HLD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
80	Date – Released (Julian)	RDJ	RDJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
81	Void (V)	VOID	VOID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
82	Batch Number – Active	ICUA	ICUA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
83	Journal Status Code – Previous	JRSP	JRSP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
84	Burden Pending	BDPN	BDPN	Convert the following WordSoftware alpha values to numeric values in J.D. Edwards: • Y = 1 • Copy all values other than Y without change
85	Split Link	SLNK	SLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
86	Component Link	CLNK	CLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
87	Component Code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
88	Component Cost Rate Table	CCR	CCR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
89	Component Invoice Rate Table	CINR	CINR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
90	Component Revenue Rate Table	CRVR	CRVR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
91	Adjustment Reason Code	SBAR	SBAR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
92	Date – Table Basis (Julian)	TBDT	TBDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
93	Cap Or Override Rate	CAP	CAP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
94	Rate – Revenue Override Rate Markup	BRT	BRT	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
95	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
96	Amount – Revenue Markup	ADCR	ADCR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
97	Cap Or Override Rate – Invoice	CAPI	CAPI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
98	Rate – Invoice Override Rate Markup	BRTI	BRTI	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
99	Percentage – Invoice Markup	PCIM	PCIM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
100	Amount – Invoice Markup	ADCI	ADCI	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
101	Purchasing Taxable (Y/N)	TX	TX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
102	Taxable Or Gross	TOG	TOG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
103	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
104	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
105	Discount % - Payment Terms	DCP	DCP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
106	Amount – Journaled Tax	JTAX	JTAX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD
107	Amount – Journaled Tax Foreign	JTXF	JTXF	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD
108	Amount – Revenue	BTOL	BTOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
109	Currency Code From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
110	Currency Conversion Rate – Spot Rate	CRR	CRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
111	Currency Mode – Foreign Or Domestic	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
112	Amount – Foreign Total Billed	FTOL	FTOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
113	Amount – Invoice	ITOL	ITOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
114	Amount – Invoice Taxable	ITXA	ITXA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
115	Amount – Invoice Tax	ITAM	ITAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
116	Amount – Invoice Discount Available	IDSC	IDSC	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
117	Amount – Foreign Invoiced	CITL	CITL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
118	Amount – Foreign Invoice Taxable	CITA	CITA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
119	Amount – Foreign Invoice Tax	CITX	CITX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
120	Amount – Foreign Invoice Discount Avail	CIDS	CIDS	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
121	Invoice Journal Status Code	IJST	IJST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
122	Printed Flag	PRTF	PRTF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
123	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
124	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
125	Supplier Invoice Number	VINV	VINV	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
126	Date – Invoice	DI	DI	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
127	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
128	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
129	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
130	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
131	Summarization Key – Service Billing	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
132	Composite Key Block	BLKK	BLKK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
133	Account Id	AID5	AID5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
134	Subledger	SBL5	SBL5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
135	Subledger Type	SBT5	SBT5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
136	Account Id	AID6	AID6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
137	Subledger	SBL6	SBL6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
138	Subledger Type	SBT6	SBT6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
139	Override Bill When Paid Rule	AREX	AREX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
140	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
141	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
142	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
143	Retainage	RTNG	RTNG	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
144	Retainage – Prior – Stored Material	RTPS	RTPS	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
145	Foreign Retainage	FRTN	FRTN	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
146	Download Flag – Service Billing	DWNL	DWNL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
147	Coding Block Change	CBLC	CBLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
148	Date – Transaction Entered	DEJ	DEJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
149	Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor	CRRD	CRRD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
150	Currency Code – Source	CRCE	CRCE	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
151	Currency Code – Origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
152	Amount	AA2	AA2	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
153	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
154	Date – For G/L And Voucher – Julian	DGJ	DGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
155	Date – Invoice Journal Date – Julian	IDGJ	IDGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
156	Pass Through Invoicing Flag	PTFG	PTFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
157	Item Number – Short	ITM	ITM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
158	Amount – Extended Cost/Price	PAID	PAID	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
159	Amount – Foreign Extended Price	FEA	FEA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
160	Date – Exchange Rate Date Basis	ERDB	ERDB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
161	Date – Exchange Rate	ERDT	ERDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
162	Subsidiary – Alternate	SUBA	SUBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
163	Batch Control Key	BCTK	BCTK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
164	Number – Parent WO Number	PARS	PARS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
165	Item Price Group	PRGR	PRGR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
166	Customer Price Group	CPGP	CPGP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
167	Billing Basis Flag	BFF	BBF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
168	% Fee	MKRP	MKRP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
169	Invoice Fee Basis	FBAS	FBAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
170	Revenue Fee Basis	RFBS	RFBS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
171	Key Type – Markup Table Type 1	TKM1	TKM1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
172	Key Type – Markup Table Type 2	TKM2	TKM2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
173	Key Type – Markup Table Type 3	TLM3	TKM3	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
174	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 1	TKA1	TKA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
175	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 2	TKA2	TKA2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
176	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 3	TKA3	TKA3	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
177	Key Type – G/L Offset Table	TKG1	TKG1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
178	Key Type – Tax Derivation Table	TKT1	TKT1	Column is not populated in EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
179	Amount – Revenue – Historical	HBTL	HBTL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
180	Amount – Invoice – Historical	HITL	HITL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
181	Amount – Invoice Taxable – Historical	HITX	HITX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.

	Field Description	A7.3 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
182	Amount – Invoice Tax – Historical	HTAM	HTAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
183	Unit Price Per Primary – Foreign	PRIF	PRIF	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
184	NTE Control Flag	NCTL	NCTL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
185	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
186	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
187	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
188	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
189	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
190	GeoCode Ship From		VGCSF	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
191	GeoCode Order Accept		VGCOA	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
192	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
193	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F4812H from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4812H – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894812HB

Table converted: Billing Workfile History (F4812H)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 189

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 193

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Document Type	DCT	DCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on)	DOC	DOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Document Company	KCO	KCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – For G/L And Voucher	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Journal Entry Line Number	JELN	JELN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Account ID	AID	AID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Business Unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Category Code – Business Unit 11	RP11	RP11	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Subledger – G/L	SBL	SBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Subledger Type	SBLT	SBLT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Sequence Number – Operations	OPSQ	OPSQ	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
14	Categories – Work Order 01	WR01	WR01	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	J.D. Edwards Consulting – Service Type	WR07	WR07	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
16	Ledger Type	LT	LT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Century	CTRY	CTRY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Fiscal Year	FY	FY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Period Number – General Ledger	PN	PN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Company	CO	CO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	Document Type – Original	ODCT	ODCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Document Pay Item – Original	OSFX	OSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
23	Document – Original	ODOC	ODOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
24	Document Company (Original Order)	OKCO	OKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
25	Purchase Order	PO	PO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
26	Document Type – Purchase Order	PDCT	PDCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
27	Document Company (Purchase Order)	PKCO	PKCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Purchase Order Suffix	PSFX	PSFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Original Line Number	OGNO	OGNO	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
30	Category Code – G/L 1	R001	R001	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Category Code – G/L 2	R002	R002	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Category Code – G/L 3	R003	R003	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
33	Transaction No. – Payroll	PRTR	PRTR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Job Type (Craft) Code	JBCD	JBCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	Job Step	JBST	JBST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	DBA Code	PDBA	PDBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
37	Tax Type	PTAX	PTAX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
38	Equipment Worked	EQCG	EQCG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
39	Equipment Worked On	EQWO	EQWO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
40	Category Code – F/A 10 (Rate Group)	ACLO	ACLO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
41	Equipment Rate Code	ERC	ERC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
42	Address Number	AN8	AN8	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
43	Description- Compressed	DC	DC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
44	Business Unit – Home	HMCU	HMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
45	Business Unit – Host	JMCU	JMCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
46	Category Code – Business Unit 12	RP12	RP12	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
47	Date – Service/Tax	DSVJ	DSVJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
48	Date – Age Override	DAGO	DAGO	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
49	Suspend Aging	AGS	AGS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
50	Name – Alpha Explanation	EXA	EXA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
51	Name – Remark Explanation	EXR	EXR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
52	Burden Flag	PCFG	PCFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
53	Unit Price Per Primary	PRIC	PRIC	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
54	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
55	Unit Of Measure	UM	UM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
56	Amount	AA	AA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
57	Document – Matching (Payment Or Item)	DOCM	DOCM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
58	Document (Order No, Invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
59	Order Type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
60	Order Company (Order Number)	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
61	Contract Change Number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
62	Line Number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
63	Owner Pay Item	OPIM	OPIM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
64	Parent Contract Number	PCTN	PCTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
65	Parent Contract Type	PCTT	PCTT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
66	Parent Contract Document Company	PCKO	PCKO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
67	Parent Sequence Number	PRSQ	PRSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
68	Sequence Number	SBSQ	SBSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
69	Secondary Sequence Number	SCSQ	SCSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
70	Billing Control Id	BCI	BCI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
71	Process Complete	LSSQ	LSSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
72	Payment Sequence Number	PMSQ	PMSQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
73	Revenue Completed	LSPM	LSPM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
74	Transaction Classification	TCLS	TCLS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
75	Eligibility Code	ELGC	ELGC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
76	Journal Status Code	JRST	JRST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
77	Batch Number – Revenue	ICUJ	ICUJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
78	Date – Invoice	IVD	IVD	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
79	Hold Code – Service Billing Transaction	HLD	HLD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
80	Date – Released (Julian)	RDJ	RDJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
81	Void (V)	VOID	VOID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
82	Batch Number – Active	ICUA	ICUA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
83	Journal Status Code – Previous	JRSP	JRSP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
84	Burden Pending	BDPN	BDPN	Convert the following PeopleSoft World alpha values to numeric values in EnterpriseOne: • Y = 1 • Copy all values other than Y without change.
85	Split Link	SLNK	SLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
86	Component Link	CLNK	CLNK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
87	Component Code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
88	Component Cost Rate Table	CCR	CCR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
89	Component Invoice Rate Table	CINR	CINR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
90	Component Revenue Rate Table	CRVR	CRVR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
91	Adjustment Reason Code	SBAR	SBAR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
92	Date – Table Basis (Julian)	TBDT	TBDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
93	Cap Or Override Rate	CAP	CAP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
94	Rate – Revenue Override Rate Markup	BRT	BRT	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
95	Percentage – Revenue Markup	PERT	PERT	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
96	Amount – Revenue Markup	ADCR	ADCR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
97	Cap Or Override Rate – Invoice	CAPI	CAPI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
98	Rate – Invoice Override Rate Markup	BRTI	BRTI	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
99	Percentage – Invoice Markup	PCIM	PCIM	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
100	Amount – Invoice Markup	ADCI	ADCI	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
101	Purchasing Taxable (Y/N)	TX	TX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
102	Taxable Or Gross	TOG	TOG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
103	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
104	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
105	Discount % - Payment Terms	DCP	DCP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
106	Amount – Journaled Tax	JTAX	JTAX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
107	Amount – Journaled Tax Foreign	JTXF	JTXF	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
108	Amount – Revenue	BTOL	BTOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
109	Currency Code From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
110	Currency Conversion Rate – Spot Rate	CRR	CRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
111	Currency Mode – Foreign Or Domestic	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
112	Amount – Foreign Total Billed	FTOL	FTOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
113	Amount – Invoice	ITOL	ITOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
114	Amount – Invoice Taxable	ITXA	ITXA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
115	Amount – Invoice Tax	ITAM	ITAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
116	Amount – Invoice Discount Available	IDSC	IDSC	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
117	Amount – Foreign Invoiced	CITL	CITL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
118	Amount – Foreign Invoice Taxable	CITA	CITA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
119	Amount – Foreign Invoice Tax	CITX	CITX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
120	Amount – Foreign Invoice Discount Avail	CIDS	CIDS	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
121	Invoice Journal Status Code	IJST	IJST	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
122	Printed Flag	PRTF	PRTF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
123	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
124	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
125	Supplier Invoice Number	VINV	VINV	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
126	Date – Invoice	DI	DI	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
127	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
128	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
129	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
130	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
131	Summarization Key – Service Billing	SBSK	SBSK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
132	Composite Key Block	BLKK	BLKK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
133	Account Id	AID5	AID5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
134	Subledger	SBL5	SBL5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
135	Subledger Type	SBT5	SBT5	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
136	Account Id	AID6	AID6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
137	Subledger	SBL6	SBL6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
138	Subledger Type	SBT6	SBT6	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
139	Override Bill When Paid Rule	AREX	AREX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
140	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
141	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
142	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
143	Retainage	RTNG	RTNG	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
144	Retainage – Prior – Stored Material	RTPS	RTPS	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
145	Foreign Retainage	FRTN	FRTN	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
146	Download Flag – Service Billing	DWNL	DWNL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
147	Coding Block Change	CBLC	CBLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
148	Date – Transaction Entered	DEJ	DEJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
149	Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor	CRRD	CRRD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
150	Currency Code – Source	CRCE	CRCE	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
151	Currency Code – Origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
152	Amount	AA2	AA2	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
153	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
154	Date – For G/L And Voucher – Julian	DGJ	DGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
155	Date – Invoice Journal Date – Julian	IDGJ	IDGJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
156	Pass Through Invoicing Flag	PTFG	PTFG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
157	Item Number – Short	ITM	ITM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
158	Amount – Extended Cost/Price	PAID	PAID	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
159	Amount – Foreign Extended Price	FEA	FEA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
160	Date – Exchange Rate Date Basis	ERDB	ERDB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
161	Date – Exchange Rate	ERDT	ERDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
162	Subsidiary – Alternate	SUBA	SUBA	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
163	Batch Control Key	BCTK	BCTK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
164	Number – Parent WO Number	PARS	PARS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
165	Item Price Group	PRGR	PRGR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
166	Customer Price Group	CPGP	CPGP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
167	Billing Basis Flag	BBF	BBF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
168	% Fee	MKRP	MKRP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
169	Invoice Fee Basis	FBAS	FBAS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
170	Revenue Fee Basis	RFBS	RFBS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
171	Key Type – Markup Table Type 1	TKM1	TKM1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
172	Key Type – Markup Table Type 2	TKM2	TKM2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
173	Key Type – Markup Table Type 3	TKM3	TKM3	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
174	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 1	TKA1	TKA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
175	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 2	TKA2	TKA2	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
176	Key Type – Acct Derivation Table 3	TKA3	TKA3	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
177	Key Type – G/L Offset Table	TKG1	TKG1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
178	Key Type – Tax Derivation Table	TKT1	TKT1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
179	Amount – Revenue – Historical	HBTL	HBTL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
180	Amount – Invoice – Historical	HITL	HITL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
181	Amount – Invoice Taxable – Historical	HITX	HITX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
182	Amount – Invoice Tax – Historical	HTAM	HTAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, review the currency mode to determine which display decimals to use. If CRRM contains the value D, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD. If CRRM contains the value F, convert using the display decimals from the foreign currency code stored in CRCF.
183	Unit Price Per Primary – Foreign	PRIF	PRIF	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
184	NTE Control Flag	NCTL	NCTL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
185	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
186	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
187	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
188	Date – Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate
189	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
190	GeoCode Ship From		VGCSF	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
191	GeoCode Order Accept		VGCOA	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
192	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
193	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F48127 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48127 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948127B

Table converted: Tax Derivation Information (F48127)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 18

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 20

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Generation Type	GTYP	GTYP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Table Key	TKEY	TKEY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Date – Ending Effective	EFTE	EFTE	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
6	Object Account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Object Account – Thru	OBJT	OBJT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
9	Thru Subsidiary	SUBT	SUBT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Taxable Or Gross	TOG	TOG	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Unique Key Id (Internal)	UKID	UKID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
14	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
15	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
20	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F48128 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48128 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948128B

Table converted: G/L Offset and Retainage Information (F48128)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 13

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 13

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Key Type	TYKY	TYKY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Table Key	TKEY	TKEY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Payment Terms A/R	TRAR	TRAR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
4	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
6	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Retainage Control Flag	RCTL	RCTL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Mode (F)	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4822 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4822 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894822B

Table converted: Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 99

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 103

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Document (Order No, Invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Order Type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Order Company (Order Number)	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Parent Contract Number	PCTN	PCTN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
5	Parent Contract Type	PCTT	PCTT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Parent Contract Document Company	PCKO	PCKO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Application Number	APPL	APPL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Adjustment Number	ADJN	ADJN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Contract Change Number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Line Number	LNID	LNID	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
11	Owner Pay Item	OPIM	OPIM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Pricing Type – Contracts	PRTP	PRTP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Bill Suspend	BLSP	BLSP	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
14	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
15	Address Number – Alternate Payee	AN8J	AN8J	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Payment Terms Code	PTC	PTC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	Company	CO	CO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Business Unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
19	Subledger – G/L	SBL	SBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
20	Subledger Type	SBLT	SBLT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
21	G/L Offset	GLC	GLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
22	Date – Bill From	BTFR	BTFR	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
23	Billed Through	BTDT	BTDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
24	Date – For G/L (And Voucher)	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
25	Date – Net Due	DDJ	DDJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
26	Date – Service/Tax	DSVJ	DSVJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
27	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
28	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
29	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
30	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
31	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
32	Application Date	APDT	APDT	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
33	Application Posted Code	APPO	APPO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
34	Void (V)	VOID	VOID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
35	Invoice Format Code	INVF	INVF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
36	Invoice Type	INTY	INTY	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
37	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
38	Unit Of Measure	UM	UM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
39	Amount – Price Per Unit	UP	UP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
40	Amount – Foreign Price Per Unit	FUP	FUP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
41	Previous Billed This Period - Units	PUHP	PUHP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
42	Amount	AA	AA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
43	Amount Currency	ACR	ACR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
44	This Period	THPD	THPD	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
45	This Period – Foreign	FHPD	FHPD	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
46	This Period – Restated	RTHP	RTHP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
47	Pervious Billed This Period	PTHP	PTHP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
48	Previous Billed This Period – Foreign	FTHP	FTHP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
49	Tax Rate/Area	TXA1	TXA1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
50	Tax Expl Code 1	EXR1	EXR1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
51	Amount – Tax	STAM	STAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
52	Amount – Foreign Tax	CTAM	CTAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
53	Amount – Tax – Prior	PTAM	PTAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
54	Amount – Tax – Prior – Foreign	FPTA	FPTA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
55	Amount – Taxable	ATXA	ATXA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
56	Amount – Foreign Taxable	CTXA	CTXA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
57	Amount – Taxable – Previous	PATX	PATX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
58	Amount – Taxable – Previous Foreign	FATX	FATX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
59	Amount – Non-Taxable	ATXN	ATXN	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
60	Amount – Foreign Non-Taxable	CTXN	CTXN	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
61	Retainage Release Only	RTRE	RTRE	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
62	Retention G/L Offset	RGLC	RGLC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
63	Percent Retainage	PRET	PRET	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
64	Retainage Rule	RTNR	RTNR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
65	Retainage Control Flag	RCTL	RCTL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
66	Retainage	RTNG	RTNG	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
67	Retainage – Foreign	FTNG	FTNG	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
68	Retainage – Prior	RTNP	RTNP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
69	Retainage – Prior – Foreign	FTNP	FTNP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
70	Deferred Tax – Domestic	DDTR	DDTR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
71	Deferred Tax – Foreign	FDTR	FDTR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
72	Accrual/Deferral (Stored Materials)	STML	STML	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
73	Acc/Def (Stored Materials) – Foreign	FTML	FTML	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
74	Previous Billed Stored Materials	PSMA	PSMA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
75	Prev. Billed Stored Materials – Foreign	FSMA	FSMA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
76	Retainage Rule – Stored Material	RTN1	RTN1	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
77	Stored Materials Retainage	SMRT	SMRT	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
78	Stored Materials Retainage – Foreign	SMRF	SMRF	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
79	Stored Materials Retainage – Prior Amt	SMRP	SMRP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
80	Stored Materials Retainage – Prior For	SMPF	SMPF	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
81	Amount Total Labor	TLAB	TLAB	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
82	Amount Foreign Total Labor	FLAB	FLAB	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
83	Amount - Total Burden	TBUR	TBUR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
84	Amount – Foreign Total Burden	FBUR	FBUR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
85	Discount Available	ADSC	ADSC	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
86	Amount – Foreign Discount Available	CDS	CDS	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
87	Currency Mode – Foreign Or Domestic	CRRM	CRRM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
88	Currency Code From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
89	Currency Code – Origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
90	Currency Conversion Rate – Spot Rate	CRR	CRR	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
91	Currency Conversion Rate – Divisor	CRRD	CRRD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
92	Name – Remark	RMK	RMK	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
93	Mode Of Input – Values	MIVL	MIVL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
94	Mode Of Input – SM	MISM	MISM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
95	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
96	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
97	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
98	Date - Updated	MUPM	MUPM	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
99	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
100	GeoCode Ship From		VGCSF	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
101	GeoCode Order Accept		VGCOA	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
102	Vertex Transaction Type		VVTY	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.
103	Vertex Product Category		VVTC	Vertex is not available in PeopleSoft World. Put blanks in the EnterpriseOne table.

Convert F48221 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48221 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948221B

Table converted: Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File (F48221)

Caution

You must convert the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) before you convert the Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File table (F48221).

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 19

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 19

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Batch Number	ICU	ICU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Address Number – Job A/R	AN8O	AN8O	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Document (Order #, Invoice, and so on)	DOCZ	DOCZ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Document Company (Invoice)	KCOI	KCOI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Document Type – Invoice Only	DCTI	DCTI	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Document Pay Item	SFX	SFX	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Document Company	KCO	KCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on)	DOC	DOC	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Document Type	DCT	DCT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Document Pay Item – Matching (Pmt/Item)	SFXM	SFXM	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
11	Retainage – Prior	RTNP	RTNP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in the CRCD field in the associated record in the F4822 table.
12	Retainage – Prior – Foreign	FTNP	FTNP	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in the CRCD field in the associated record in the F4822 table.
13	Deferred Tax – Domestic	DDTR	DDTR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in the CRCD field in the associated record in the F4822 table.
14	Deferred Tax – Foreign	FDTR	FDTR	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in the CRCD field in the associated record in the F4822 table.
15	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
16	Work Station Id	JOB	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
17	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
18	Date - Updated	MUPM	MUPM	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
19	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Note

If currency is on, the RTNP, FTNP, DDTR, and FDTR fields must be converted using the display decimals that are associated with either the domestic or the foreign currency. Because CRCD and CRCF are not stored in this table, this information needs to be retrieved from the associated record in the F4822 table. The unique record in the F4822 table is accessed using the following fields in the F48221 table:

- DOCZ
- DCTI
- KCOI
- SFX

Convert F48520 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F48520 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R8948520B

Table converted: Invoice Summary Access (F48520)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 23

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 23

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Date- for G/L and Voucher	DGL	DGL	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
2	Address number	AN8	AN9	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Business unit	MCU	MCU	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Object account	OBJ	OBJ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Subsidiary	SUB	SUB	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	Document (order no, invoice, and so on)	DOCO	DOCO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Order type	DCTO	DCTO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Order company	KCOO	KCOO	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Contract change number	COCH	COCH	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
10	Line number	LNID	LNID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
11	Component code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
12	Currency code - from	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Currency code - origin	CRCF	CRCF	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
14	Amount – invoice	ITOL	ITOL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
15	Amount – invoice taxable	ITXA	ITXA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
16	Amount – invoice tax	ITAM	ITAM	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
17	Amount – invoice discount available	IDSC	IDSC	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.
18	Amount – foreign invoice	CITL	CITL	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
19	Amount – foreign invoice taxable	CITA	CITA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
20	Amount – foreign invoice tax	CITX	CITX	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
21	Amount – foreign invoice discount available	CIDS	CIDS	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCF.
22	Units	U	U	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
23	Amount	AA	AA	If Currency is turned off in release A8.1, convert using Data Dictionary display decimals. If Currency is turned on in release A8.1, convert using the display decimals from the domestic currency code stored in CRCD.

Convert F4860 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4860 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894860B

Table converted: Component Table Master (F4860)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 10

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 10

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Component Table	CTBL	CTBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Description	DL01	DL01	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
4	Date – Ending Effective	EFTE	EFTE	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
5	Currency Code – From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
6	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
8	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4861 from A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4861 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894861B

Table converted: Component Table Detail (F4861)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 13

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 13

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Component Table	CTBL	CTBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Date – Beginning Effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
3	Component Code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
4	Sequence Number	SEQ	SEQ	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Component Rate Percent	CRTP	CRTP	Retrieve display decimals from the Data Dictionary. Multiply the PeopleSoft World value by the conversion factor before writing it to the EnterpriseOne table.
6	User ID	USER	USER	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
7	Program ID	PID	PID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
8	Work Station Id	JOBN	JOBN	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
9	Date - Updated	UPMJ	UPMJ	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
10	Time – Last Updated	UPMT	UPMT	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
11	Component Rate Basis	UORC	UORC	Convert the following PeopleSoft World alpha values to numeric values in EnterpriseOne: • C = 1 • U = 2
12	Currency Code – From	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
13	Unique Key Id	UKD	UKID	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Convert F4862 form A8.1 to EnterpriseOne

From the Conversion from World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne menu (G48S322), choose Convert F4862 – World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne.

Conversion program: R894862B

Table converted: Component Cross Reference (F4862)

Number of columns in PeopleSoft World: 5

Number of columns in EnterpriseOne: 5

	Field Description	A8.1 Data Item	EnterpriseOne Data Item	Conversion Logic
1	Basis component	CBSS	CBSS	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
2	Component table	CTBL	CTBL	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
3	Date – beginning effective	EFTB	EFTB	Convert date using B9100001 – Convert a Julian date to jdedate.
4	Component code	CCOD	CCOD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.
5	Currency code – from	CRCD	CRCD	Copy to EnterpriseOne without change.

Vertex Sales Tax Q Series

If your company wants to apply sales taxes automatically, you can use the Vertex Sales Tax Q Series system with the following EnterpriseOne systems:

- General Accounting
- Accounts Receivable
- Accounts Payable
- Sales Order Management
- Procurement
- Customer Service Management System (CSMS)
- Contract Billing
- Service Billing

Caution

If you are using the Payroll system, you are required to use the Quantum for Payroll Tax System. See *Setting Up Tax Information* in the *Payroll Guide*.

See Also

- *Interface to Vertex Sales Tax Q Series Guide* for information about using the Vertex Sales Tax Q Series product

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

“as of” processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	The window that contains the document or display that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and data entry in environments that are capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows.
ActiveX	A technology and set of programming tools developed by Microsoft Corporation that enable software components written in different languages to interact with each another in a network environment or on a web page. The technology, based on object linking and embedding, enables Java applet-style functionality for Web browsers as well as other applications (Java is limited to Web browsers at this time). The ActiveX equivalent of a Java applet is an ActiveX control. These controls bring computational, communications, and data manipulation power to programs that can “contain” them—for example, certain Web browsers, Microsoft Office programs, and anything developed with Visual Basic or Visual C++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands that are placed on activities by cost objects. An activity driver is used to assign costs to cost objects. It represents a line item on the bill of activities for a product or customer. An example is the number of part numbers, which is used to measure the consumption of material-related activities by each product, material type, or component. The number of customer orders measures the consumption of order-entry activities by each customer. Sometimes an activity driver is used as an indicator of the output of an activity, such as the number of purchase orders that are prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.

aging	A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60 days, and so on.
aging schedule	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
allegato IVA clienti	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
allegato IVA fornitori	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
application layer	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
application programming interface (API)	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
AS/400 Common	A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the co-existent library, allowing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share information with PeopleSoft World.
assembly inclusion rule	A logic statement that specifies the conditions for using a part, adjusting the price or cost, performing a calculation, or using a routing operation for configured items.
audit trail	The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.
automatic return	A feature that allows a user to move to the next entry line in a detail area or to the first cell in the next row in several applications.
availability	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
available inventory	The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, considering current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process, and anticipated demand.
back office	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
backhaul	The return trip of a vehicle after delivering a load to a specified destination. The vehicle can be empty or the backhaul can produce less revenue than the original trip. For example, the state of Florida is considered a backhaul for many other states—that is, many trucking companies ship products into the state of Florida, but most of them cannot fill a load coming out of Florida or they charge less. Hence, trucks coming out of Florida are either empty or produce less revenue than the original trip.
balance forward	The cumulative total of inventory transactions that is used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time that you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.

balance forward receipt application method	A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.
bank tape (lock box) processing	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.

blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.

business view	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
buy-back crude	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\ package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.

checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
ClieOp03	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
ClieOp2	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.

component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
configurable processing engine	Handles all “batch” processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
configuration management	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
configured item segment	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
consuming location	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
contra/clearing account	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.

control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.
credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

current cost	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.
datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d'echange de biens.
debit memo	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
déclaration d'echange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.

delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
direct input	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
direct ship orders	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product’s source or destination.

displacement days	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
downgrade profile	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.
dynamic link library (DLL)	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
economy of scale	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.

embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
employee work center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
enhanced analysis database	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
EnterpriseOne process	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.

environment workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.
firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.

fixed quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
form interconnection	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.

hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
header	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulacao de mercadoria e servicos substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.

in-process rework	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.

jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port. For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.

location workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
log files	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
logical file	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
logical shelf	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
logical warehouse	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
longitude	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
mail merge	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.

maintenance work order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
manufacturing and distribution planning	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
master table	A database table that is used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.
matching document	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.

modal	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
model work order	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
modeless	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
multitier architecture	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
named event rules (NER)	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
negative pay item	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
net added cost	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
node	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.

non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
non-stock items	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
object embedding	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
object librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are re-usable in building applications.
object linking	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
object linking and embedding (OLE)	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.

object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
offsetting account	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
open systems interconnection (OSI)	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
order detail line	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.

outturn	The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually "turned out" by the vessel into storage. When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.
overhead	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
override conversion method	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.
package / package build	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time "snapshot" of the central objects on the deployment server.
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.
package workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
parent/child form	A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form: The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship. The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree. The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.

parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.
parent/component relationship	1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components. 2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows. Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
payment group	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
polymorphism	A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.

potency	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement (100 / 80 = 1.25).
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
preflush	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.
preventive maintenance cycle	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
preventive maintenance schedule	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
primary service type	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.
pristine environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
product line	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
product/process definition	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
published table	Also called a "Master" table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the "publisher" machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne's data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both. Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
rate type	For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.

regenerable	Source code for EnterpriseOne business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
rélevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repasse	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
replenishment point	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
report design aid (RDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
repost	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
resident	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
retorno	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
RIB	See rélevé d'identité bancaire.
ricevute bancarie (RiBa)	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
riepilogo IVA	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
ritenuta d'acconto	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
rollback	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
rollup	See cost rollup.

row exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
runtime	The period of time when a program or process is running.
SAD	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
SAR	See software action request.
scalability	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
scripts	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
scrub	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
search/select	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
serialize	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
server map	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
server workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
service interval	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
service type	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.
servlet	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.

silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
single-byte character set (SBCS)	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
specification merge	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
stamp tax	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
standard costing	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
summary	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
super backflush	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
supplemental data	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).

supplying location	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
table conversion workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
table event rules	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
three-way voucher match	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.

threshold percentage	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
throughput agreement	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
throughput reconciliation	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
TP monitor	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.

tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	Allows you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three visual assist triggers: Calculator. Calendar. Search form.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
variance	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates. 2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.
versions list merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.

visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
voucher logging	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
wareki date format	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, worlflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.

Z file	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

Index

AAI Base Rule Revisions form, 209
AAI Reallocation Rules Revisions form, 214
AAIs
  for the billing system, 198
  setting up, 198
AAI's, 162
Account entries
  reallocating, 213
Account information
  changing on workfile transactions, 111
  reclassifying, 63
Account Ledger table (F0911)
  adding transactions to workfile, 39
  processing negative transactions, 83
  reconciling with the G/L Link table (F48S912), 149
  system integration, 6, 8
Account Master
  general accounting, 6
Accounts payable
  integration, 8
Accounts Receivable system, 8
Accrued accounts receivable
  variances, 112
Accrued Receivable Account (4832), 200
Accrued Revenue Account (4831), 200
Acct Ledger to G/L Link Control Report (R48S721), 149
Actual burden, 23
Actual Revenue Account (4811), 199
Ad hoc workfile transactions
  adding to an invoice, 81
  entering, 43
Adding component rules to markup rules, 186
Address Book Master table (F0101
  system integration, 8
Address Book system
  integration, 8
Address by Date table (F0116)
  system integration, 8
Adjustment Reasons (48/AR), 218
Aging information
  correcting misrepresentations, 86
Assigning component information, 186
Associate Draft and Final Document Type form, 220
Associated G/L batches
  posting with invoice batches, 92
Audit trail
  for workfile transactions, 34
Automatic accounting instructions, 163
  setting up, 198
Automatic Accounting Instructions
  for the billing system, 198
Automatic entries for offsets
  creating, 92
Base rules
  defining, 208
  for billing AAIs, 245
Batch
  current activity, 129
Batch Delete (R48S900), 74
  deleting a revenue batch, 119
  deleting a voucher batch, 130
Batch header information
  revising for invoices, 73
Batch Header Revisions form, 73
Batch Review (P48221)
  adding ad hoc workfile transactions to an invoice, 81
  adding existing G/L transactions to invoice batch, 79
  adding workfile transactions to an invoice, 78
  assigning an override invoice print version, 96
  creating a credit memo, 83
  creating a new invoice in a batch, 77
  creating final G/L journal entries, 120
  creating final invoice journal entries, 90
  creating invoices batches manually, 77
  creating preliminary invoice journal entries, 85
  generating final voucher journal entries, 134
  generating preliminary voucher journal entries, 132
  moving invoices to a new batch, 76
  multicurrency processing, 242
  printing invoices manually, 96
  processing options, 72
  recalculating retainage, 103
  releasing retainage, 105
  removing a workfile transaction from a voucher pay item, 130
  removing a workfile transaction from an invoice pay item, 75
  reviewing invoice information, 70

reviewing preliminary G/L journal entries, 118
reviewing preliminary invoice journal entries, 87
reviewing preliminary voucher journal entries, 132
reviewing vouchers, 127
revising invoice batch header information, 73
revising override dates, 86
working with G/L batches, 117
working with invoice batches, 69
Batch status
revising, 129
Batches
G/L, 63
Billing
creating invoices manually, 77
features, 9
moving a transaction out of history, 54
revising the workfile, 39
working with Workfile History, 53
Billing AAI Information table (F48S95), 198
overview, 16
Billing AAIs
listing of, 216
Billing AAIs, 198
Accrued Receivable Account (4832), 200
Accrued Revenue Account (4831), 200
Actual Revenue Account (4811), 199
and the billing cycle, 245
base rules, 208, 245
Cost of Goods Sold Account (4842), 201
features, 9
for invoice and G/L journal generation, 203
Invoice Margin Account to Credit (4873), 201
Invoice Margin Account to Debit (4874), 201
key types and table keys, 202
major keys, 199
minor keys, 202
reallocation rules, 213, 259
Revenue Margin Account to Credit (4871), 201
Revenue Margin Account to Debit (4872), 201
Tax Liability Account (4815), 199
Tax Receivables Account to Credit (4822), 200
Tax Receivables Account to Debit (4823), 200
Work In Progress Account (4841), 201
Billing AAI's, 162
Billing AAIs (P48S95)
defining a base rule, 209
defining reallocation rules, 213
processing options, 211
Billing AAIs Table Listing (R48S95), 216
Billing AAIs Table Listing (R48S95)
processing options, 217
Billing amounts
variances, 112
Billing constants
setting up, 163
Billing Constants (P48091), 165, 220
setting up for multicurrency, 234
Billing Control ID field (BCI)
description, 27
Billing cycle, 245
Billing Detail History (P4812H), 54
Billing Detail Journal Workfile table (F48S910)
overview, 18
Billing Detail Transaction Selection form, 79
Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)
converting from A7.3, 327
field derivations, 299
Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812)
adding G/L transactions, 39
converting from A8.1, 374
integrity, 136
overview, 17
reconciling with the G/L Link table (F48S912), 151
related tables, 20
revising, 39
Billing history
reviewing, 98
Billing process
completing, 84
Billing processes
combining with revenue recognition, 112
Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096), 167
changing the markup, 41
converting from A7.3, 324
converting from A8.1, 371
Billing Rate / Markup Revisions form
adding component rules to existing markup rules, 187
copying billing rate and markup rules, 175
Billing Rate / Markup Table (P48096)
adding component rules to existing markup rules, 186
setting up for multicurrency, 235
Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing (R48096B), 178

Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire (R48S496)
processing options, 180
Billing Rate / Markup Table To Expire (R48S496), 180
Billing rate and markup rules
copying, 175
Billing rate and markup tables
component information, 172
compound markup, 172
currency codes, 170
generation types, 169
key type, 169
markup calculations, 172
minor keys, 171
Billing Rate/Mark up Table (F48096)
overview, 15
Billing Rate/Markup Revisions form
defining billing rate and markup rules, 174
Billing rate/markup rules
major key values, 273
minor key values, 274
searching for, 273
Billing rate/markup table
setting up for multicurrency time accounting, 291
Billing Rate/Markup Table (P48096)
copying billing rate and markup rules, 175
defining billing rate and markup rules, 173
processing options, 176
Billing rates
defining, 167
major key, 168
Billing system
upgrading, 319
Billing System Constants (F48091)
converting from A7.3, 322
Billing System Constants table (F48091)
Bill Burden field, 22
converting from A8.1, 369
overview, 15
Billing Workfile History (F4812H)
converting from A7.3, 338
Billing Workfile History table (F4812H), 51, 56
converting from A8.1, 389
integrity, 141
overview, 17
purging, 56
reconciling with the G/L Link table (F48S912), 151
working with, 98
Burden Distribution File table (F0724)
Business Unit Burden Flag, 22
system integration, 6
Burden Distribution File table (F07241)
system integration, 6
Burden Information form, 36
Burden transactions
eligibility code, 22
including in workfile, 22
reviewing, 35
viewing, 24
Business Unit (Job) Class (00/11), 218
Calculation
markup, 168
Calculation rules
for components, 182
Component
adding component rules to markup rules, 186
Component calculated on gross basis
example, 181
Component calculated on net basis
example, 182
Component Codes (48/CM), 218
Component Cross Reference (F4862)
converting from A7.3, 367
Component Cross Reference (P4862W), 184
Component Cross Reference Revisions form, 184
Component Cross Reference table (F4862)
converting from A8.1, 421
overview, 16
Component Link Number field (CLNK)
description, 27
Component rules, 162
adding to markup rules, 186
defining, 181
Component Table (P4860)
setting up component calculation rules, 182
setting up compound components, 183
setting up for multicurrency, 238
Component Table Detail (F4861)
converting from A7.3, 366
Component Table Detail table (F4861)
converting from A8.1, 420
overview, 16
Component Table Listing (R4860), 184
Component Table Master (F4860)
converting from A7.3, 365
Component Table Master (F4860), 24
Component Table Master table (F4860)
converting from A8.1, 419
overview, 16
Component Transaction Inquiry form, 37

Component transactions
reviewing, 36
viewing, 24
Components
calculated on gross basis, 181
calculated on net basis, 182
compound, 181
cross-references, 181
for markup rules, 172
processing, 23
setting up calculation rules, 182
setting up for multicurrency, 238
Compound components
setting up, 183
Compound markup, 168
for markup rules, 172
Constants
billing, setting up, 163
setting up for multicurrency, 234
Convert F4805 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894805B), 367
Convert F4805 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894805), 320
Convert F48051 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948051B), 368
Convert F48051 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R8948051), 321
Convert F48091 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948091B), 369
Convert F48091 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R8948091), 322
Convert F48096 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948096B9), 371
Convert F48096 from World to EnterpriseOne (R8948096), 324
Convert F4812 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894812D), 374
Convert F4812 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894812), 327
Convert F48127 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948127B), 403
Convert F48127 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R8948127), 351
Convert F48128 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948128B), 404
Convert F48128 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R8948128), 353
Convert F4812H - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894812HB), 389
Convert F4812H from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894812H), 338
Convert F4822 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894822B), 405
Convert F4822 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894822), 354
Convert F48221 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948221B), 415
Convert F48221 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R8948221), 361
Convert F48520 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R8948520B), 417
Convert F48520 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R8948520), 363
Convert F4860 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894860B), 419
Convert F4860 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894860), 365
Convert F4861 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894861B), 420
Convert F4861 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894861), 365
Convert F4862 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne (R894862B), 421
Convert F4862 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne (R894862), 367
Cost of Goods Sold Account (4842), 201
Cost Pool (00/12), 218
Create A/P Entries (R48197), 133
processing options, 134
Create A/R Entries (R48199)
processing options, 90
Create G/L Entries (R48198), 120
called by G/L Journal Generation (R48132), 109
processing options, 121
Create Manual Invoice form, 77
creating a credit memo, 83
Credit memos
creating, 83
Currencies
fixed and unfixed, 231
Currency codes
for billing rate and markup tables, 170
Currency exchange rates
for multicurrency time accounting, 289
Currency mode
for invoicing, 231
overriding, 193
Currency modes
setting up, 231
Current activity indicator
for voucher batches, 126
Customer Ledger table (F03B11)

reconciling with the Invoice Summary table (F4822), 160
system integration, 8
Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report (R48S771), 160
Customer Master table (F0301)
system integration, 8
Data integrity, 136
Data items
for sequence and summarization rules, 187
Data selection
G/L Journal Generation (R48132), 117
Invoice Generation (R48121), 68
Date Override Window form, 87
Dates
override, 86
Defining tax derivation rules, 195
Delete Invoices Audit Table (F48229)
overview, 17
Designing invoices, 279
smart fields, 281
Document types, 64
for payroll transactions, 6
for revenue recognition, 111
RM (for credit memos), 83
Domestic mode
invoice amount calculations, 233
Domestic mode calculations, 232
Draft and Final Invoice Document table (F48S001), 219
Draft and final invoice numbering, 219
Eligibility codes
assigning, 25
Employee payroll information
setting up for multicurrency time accounting, 292
Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116)
system integration, 6
Employee Transaction Detail table (F06116)
including data in workfile, 21
Employee Transaction History table (F0618)
including data in workfile, 21
system integration, 6
Equipment/Plant Management system, 7
Errors
in preliminary invoice journal generation, 87
Features, 9
billing, 9
billing AAIs, 9
flexible markups, 10
invoice formatting, 10
journal processing, 10
multicurrency, 11
retainage, 11
revenue recognition, 11
system setup, 12, 162
Vertex tax interface, 12
workfile management, 12
Final G/L journal entries, 110
creating, 120
Final invoice journal entries
creating, 88
Final invoice numbering, 219
Final invoices
voiding, 100
voiding with released retainage, 102
voiding without retainage, 101
Final voucher journal entries
generating, 133
Flat burden, 23
Flexible markups
feature, 10
Foreign mode
invoice amount calculations, 233
Foreign mode calculations, 232
Forms
AAI Base Rule Revisions, 209
AAI Reallocation Rules Revisions, 214
Associate Draft and Final Document Type, 220
Batch Header Revisions, 73
Billing Detail Transaction Selection, 79
Billing Rate / Markup Revisions, 175, 187
Billing Rate/Markup Revisions, 174
Burden Information, 36
Component Cross Reference Revisions, 184
Component Transaction Inquiry, 37
Create Manual Invoice, 77, 83
Date Override Window, 87
G/L Offset and Retainage Table Revisions, 194
G/L Transaction Selection, 40, 80
Hold Code/Release Date Revisions, 47
Inquire Workfile History, 34
Invoice Detail Revision, 71
Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Revisions, 224
Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table, 190
Invoice Void Window, 102
Job/Amount Revisions, 42
Retainage Release, 106
Sequence/summarization Data Items, 187
Service Billing Constants, 165

Service Billing Invoice Entry, 71
Service Billing Voucher Review, 128
Table Information, 42
Tax Derivation Revisions, 196
Voucher Detail Revisoins, 128
Work with Component Tables, 183
Work with Detail History, 99
Work With Invoices, 71, 76
Work With Workfile, 32
Workfile Entry, 44, 81
Workfile Split Amounts, 49
Workfile Split Basis, 49
G/L batch processing, 112
G/L batches
approving, 121
posting, 121
posting with invoice batches, 92
reviewing, 121
working with, 117
G/L journal entries
billing system setup errors, 119
final, 120
General Accounting setup errors, 119
preliminary, 115
reviewing preliminary entries, 118
revising preliminary entries, 118
types, 110
G/L journal generation
AAI processing, 203
final mode, 109
proof mode, 109
versions and modes, 109
G/L Journal Generation (R48132)
data selection, 117
processing options, 116
proof or final mode, 109
G/L Link table (F48S912)
overview, 18
reconciling with the Account Ledger table (F0911), 147
reconciling with the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), 154
reconciling with the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H), 154
G/L Link to Acct Ledger Control Report (R48S720), 147
G/L Link to Workfile Control Report (R48S731), 154
G/L offset and retainage information
use of, 191
G/L Offset and Retainage Information (F48128)
converting from A7.3, 353
listing of, 195
G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128), 103, 191
converting from A8.1, 404
currency mode override, 193
key type and table key, 192
major keys, 192
overview, 15
G/L offset and retainage rules
listing of, 195
G/L Offset and Retainage Table (P48128), 193
setting up for multicurrency, 239
G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing (R48128), 195
G/L Offset and Retainage Table Revisions form, 194
G/L offset rules, 162
defining, 191
G/L offsets
overriding, 192
G/L Transaction Selection (P48124)
overview, 20
G/L Transaction Selection form, 40, 80
G/L transactions
adding to workfile, 39
General accounting
integration, 6
General Accounting Constants
setting up for multicurrency time accounting, 289
General Ledger Post Report (R09801)
multicurrency processing, 244
Generating invoices automatically, 65
Generating vouchers automatically, 124
Generation Type
markup rules, 168
History
printing invoices from, 99
Hold Code/Release Date Revisions form, 47
Hold status
assigning, 45
modifying, 47
releasing, 47
Independent markup
revenue and invoice amounts, 163
Independent revenue and invoice amounts, 163
Independent revenue and invoice markup
reconciling, 113
Inquire Workfile History form, 34
Invoice
creating automatically, 65
creating manually, 77

deleting pay item, 74
level, 189
pay item level, 189
removing workfile transactions, 75
Invoice amounts
independent from revenue amounts, 163
Invoice batch
creating a new invoice in a batch, 77
deleting, 74
deleting invoice from, 74
splitting, 75
invoice batch headers
revising, 73
Invoice batches
approving, 92
posting, 92
reviewing, 92
working with, 69
Invoice calculations
domestic mode, 233
foreign mode, 233
Invoice design, 279
smart fields, 281
Invoice Detail Revision form
reviewing invoice information, 71
Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options (P03B0011), 62
Invoice format
customizing, 226
Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields (R48507)
adding smart fields, 229
checking in a new version, 230
Invoice format templates
adding smart fields, 229
Invoice formats
setting up, 225
smart fields, 226
Invoice formatting
features, 10
Invoice generation
versions and modes, 62
Invoice Generation (R48121), 65, 93
data selection, 68
multicurrency processing, 241, 244
processing options, 67
versions of master business functions, 62
Invoice history, 98
printing invoices from, 99
reviewing, 98
Invoice History Inquiry (P48250), 98
voiding final invoices with released retainage, 102
voiding final invoices without retainage, 101
Invoice information
deleting, 74
reviewing, 69
Invoice journal entries
creating final, 88
final, 88
preliminary, 84
reviewing preliminary entries, 87
Invoice journal generation
AAI processing, 203
Invoice Margin Account to Credit (4873), 201
Invoice Margin Account to Debit (4874), 201
Invoice numbering, 219
gaps, 219
sequential, 219
Invoice pay item
deleting, 74
removing workfile transactions, 75
Invoice Print (R48504)
multicurrency processing, 244
printing invoices from history, 99
Invoice Print Selection (R48504)
processing options, 96
Invoice print version
assigning override, 96
checking in, 230
Invoice Print Version Cross Reference (P48S58), 221, 223
setting up for multicurrency, 239
Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Revisions form, 224
Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table (F48S58)
overview, 16
Invoice print versions
cross-references, 221
selecting, 222
Invoice Print with Smart Fields (R48507), 221, 225
Invoice printing
smart fields, 226
Invoice processing
currency mode, 231
document types, 64
overview, 58
retainage, 64
Invoice processing only
mode, 109

Invoice Sequence/Summarization Key Setup (P4805), 190
Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Detail (F48051)
converting from A7.3, 321
Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Detail table (F48051)
converting from A8.1, 368
Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table form, 190
Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Header (F4805)
converting from A7.3, 320
Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Header table (F4805)
converting from A8.1, 367
Invoice Summary Access (F48520)
converting from A7.3, 363
Invoice Summary Access table (F48520)
converting from A8.1, 417
overview, 18
Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report (R48S761), 158
Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report (R48S751), 156
processing options, 158
Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)
converting from A7.3, 354
Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822)
converting from A8.1, 405
overview, 17
reconciling with the Billing Detail Workfile table (F4812), 156
reconciling with the Billing Workfile History table (F4812H), 156
reconciling with the Customer Ledger table (F03B11), 158
Invoice template
modifying, 226
Invoice templates, 225
Invoice Void Window form
voiding invoices with released retainage, 102
voiding invoices without retainage, 102
Invoices
adding ad hoc workfile transactions, 81
adding workfile transactions, 78
associated G/L batches, 63
deleting, 74
designing, 279
document types, 64
generating, 94
moving to a new batch, 75
preliminary journal entries, 84
printing, 93, 222
printing automatically, 94
printing from history, 99
printing manually, 94
recalculating retainage, 103
releasing retainage, 104
retainage, 64
reviewing, 69
revising batch headers, 73
sequence and summarization rules, 61, 187, 189
smart fields, 281
voiding, 100
voiding with released retainage, 102
voiding without retainage, 101
Invoicing only
example, 247, 260
Invoicing with revenue
mode, 109
Invoicing with revenue reconciliation
mode, 109
Job Cost system, 8
Job/Amount Revisions form, 42
Journal Edit Register (R48300)
creating preliminary invoice journal entries, 84
preliminary voucher journal entries, 130
printing, 87
processing options, 88
reviewing preliminary G/L journal entries, 118
reviewing preliminary journal entries, 87
reviewing preliminary voucher journal entries, 132
Journal entries
creating final G/L journal entries, 120
creating final invoice journal entries, 88
document types, 64
final voucher journal entries, 133
preliminary voucher journal entries, 130
reviewing preliminary invoice journal entries, 87
reviewing preliminary voucher journal entries, 132
types, 110
Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049), 62, 110, 124
Journal Generation (R48131), 85
called by Ceate A/P Entries (R48197), 133
creating preliminary invoice journal entries, 85

overview, 84
processing options, 85
running, 130
versions of master business functions used, 124
Journal Generation (R48132)
data selection, 117
processing options, 116
running, 115
versions of master business functions used, 110
Journal generation control options, 163
Journal processing
features, 10
Journal reclassification, 111
overview, 63
Journals
reclassifying, 63
Key type
for the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128), 192
Key types
for billing AAIs, 202
Labor markup
component rules, 181
Labor transactions
eligibility code, 22
Major key
billing rate and markup rules, 168
effective dates, 168
generation types, 169
key type, 169
table key, 168
Major keys
for billing AAIs, 199
for the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128), 192
Markup
changing, 41
component rules, 181
Markup calculations
for markup rules, 172
Markup Generation Type (48/MT)
setting up for multicurrency time accounting, 289
Markup rules, 162
about to expire, 180
calculations, 168
component information, 172
compound markup, 172
copying, 175
defining, 167
list of, 178
major key, 168
markup calculations, 172
minor key, 168
minor keys, 171
Master business functions
for G/L journal generation, 110
for invoice generation, 62
for voucher journal generation, 124
Memos
credit, 83
Menus
menu overview for Service Billing, 18
Minor key, 168
Minor keys
compound markup, 172
for billing AAIs, 202
for markup rules, 171
Moving a transaction out of history, 54
Multicurrency
Billing Rate / Markup Table (P48096), 235
billing rate and markup table processing, 236
constants, 234
creating A/R and G/L entries, 244
currency modes, 231
currency modes for invoicing, 231
domestic mode calculations, 232
feature, 11
features, 11
fixed and unfixed currencies, 231
foreign mode calculations, 232
General Ledger posting, 244
invoice amount calculations (domestic mode), 233
invoice amount calculations (foreign mode), 233
invoice generation, 241
invoice journal generation, 244
invoice revisions, 242
invoice voids, 244
printing invoices, 244
setting up, 231
setting up components, 238
setting up the G/L offset and retainage table, 238
setting up the invoice print version cross reference, 239
time accounting, 289
transactions, 231
workfile generation, 239
workfile revisions, 239
Multicurrency time accounting, 289

Multicurrency timecard entries
example, 295
Multicurrency timecards
entering, 292
Offsets
creating, 92
Overcharges
correcting, 83
Override dates
revising, 86
Overview
payroll and time accounting, 6
system features, 9
tables, 13
using Service Billing system, 4
Parent Sequence Number field (PRSQ)
description, 27
Pay item
deleting from invoice, 74
removing workfile transactions, 75
Payment terms
overriding, 192
Payroll Reclassification Workfile table (F48S0618)
overview, 18
Payroll transactions
including in workfile, 21
PeopleSoft World
converting to EnterpriseOne, 319
Post General Journal (R09801)
posting G/L batches, 121
posting invoice batches, 92
Post Vouchers to G/L (R09801), 134
Preliminary G/L journal entries, 110
billing system setup errors, 119
General Accounting setup errors, 119
generating, 115
reviewing, 118
revising, 118
Preliminary invoice journal entries
creating, 84
reviewing, 87
Preliminary invoice journal generation
identifying errors, 87
Preliminary voucher journal entries
generating, 130
reviewing, 132
Print versions
for invoices, 221
Printing
invoices, 221, 222
Printing invoices, 93
automatically, 94
manually, 94
Processing 0ptions
Journal Generation (R48131), 85
Processing options
Batch Review (P48221), 72
Billing AAIs (P48S95), 211
Billing AAIs Table Listing (R48S95), 217
Billing Rate / Markup Table to Expire (R48S496), 180
Billing Rate/Markup Table (P48096), 176
Create A/P Entries (R48197), 134
Create A/R Entries (R48199), 90
Create G/L Entries (R48198), 121
G/L Journal Generation (R48132), 116
Invoice Generation (R48121), 67
Invoice Print Selection (R48504), 96
Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report (R48S751), 158
Journal Edit Register (R48300), 88
Voucher Generation (R48122), 125
Workfile Generation (R48120), 29
Workfile History Inquiry (P4812H), 56
Workfile History Purge (R48S999), 57
Workfile Print (R48405), 53
Workfile Re-extension (R481202), 50
Progams and IDs
R48198 (Create G/L Entries), 109
Programs and IDs
P03B0011 (Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options), 62
P0400047 (Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options), 124
P0900049 (Journal Entry MBF Processing Options), 62, 110, 124
P4805 (Invoice Sequence/Summarization Key Setup), 190
P48091 (Billing Constants), 165
P48096 (Billing Rate / Markup Table), 186
P48096 (Billing Rate/Markup Table), 173, 175
P4812 (Workfile Revisions), 32, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 43, 45, 48, 51
P48124 (G/L Transaction Selection), 20
P48127 (Tax Derivation Table), 195
P48128 (G/L Offset and Retainage Table), 193
P4812H (Billing Detail History), 54
P48221 (Batch Review), 69, 70, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90, 96, 103, 105, 117, 118, 120, 127, 130, 132, 134

P48250 (Invoice History Inquiry), 98, 101, 102
P4848 (Sequence/Summarization Data Items), 187
P4860 (Component Table), 182, 183
P4862W (Component Cross Reference), 184
P48S58 (Invoice Print Version Cross Reference), 221, 223
P48S95 (Billing AAIs), 209, 213
R09801 (Post General Journal), 92, 121
R09801 (Post Vouchers to G/L), 134
R48096B (Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing), 178
R48120 (Workfile Generation), 20, 28
R481202 (Workfile Re-extension), 50
R48121 (Invoice Generation), 65, 93
R48122 (Voucher Generation), 124
R48127 (Tax Derivation Table Listing), 197
R48128 (G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing), 195
R48131 (Journal Generation), 84, 85, 130, 133
R48132 (G/L Journal Generation), 109
R48132 (Journal Generation), 115
R48197 (Create A/P Entries), 133
R48198 (Create G/L Entries), 120
R48300 (Journal Edit Register), 84, 87, 118, 130, 132
R48405 (Workfile Print), 52
R48504 (Invoice Print), 99
R48507 (Invoice Format Revisions w/Smart Fields), 229, 230
R48507 (Invoice Print with Smart Fields), 221, 225
R4860 (Component Table Listing), 184
R48S412 (Workfile Transaction Exception Report), 38
R48S496 (Billing Rate / Markup Table To Expire), 180
R48S710 (Workfile Control Report), 136
R48S711 (Workfile History Control Report), 141
R48S720 (G/L Link to Acct Ledger Control Report), 147
R48S721 (Acct Ledger to G/L Link Control Report), 149
R48S730 (Workfile to G/L Link Control Report), 151
R48S731 (G/L Link to Workfile Control Report), 154
R48S751 (Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report), 156
R48S761 (Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report), 158
R48S771 (Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report), 160
R48S900 (Batch Delete), 74, 119, 130
R48S95 (Billing AAIs Table Listing), 216
R48TW (Workfile Totals Report), 38
R894805 (Convert F4805 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 320
R8948051 (Convert F48051 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 321
R8948051B (Convert F48051 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 368
R894805B (Convert F4805 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 367
R8948091 (Convert F48091 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 322
R8948091B (Convert F48091 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 369
R8948096 (Convert F48096 from World to EnterpriseOne), 324
R8948096B9 (Convert F48096 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 371
R894812 (Convert F4812 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 327
R8948127 (Convert F48127 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 351
R8948127B (Convert F48127 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 403
R8948128 (Convert F48128 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 353
R8948128B (Convert F48128 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 404
R894812B (Convert F4812 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 374
R894812H (Convert F4812H from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 338
R894812HB (Convert F4812H - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 389
R894822 (Convert F4822 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 354
R8948221 (Convert F48221 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 361
R8948221B (Convert F48221 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 415
R894822B (Convert F4822 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 405
R8948520 (Convert F48520 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 363
R8948520B (Convert F48520 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 417

R894860 (Convert F4860 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 365
R894860B (Convert F4860 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 419
R894861 (Convert F4861 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 365
R894861B (Convert F4861 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 420
R894862 (Convert F4862 from A7.3 to EnterpriseOne), 367
R894862B (Convert F4862 - World A8.1 to EnterpriseOne), 421
Workfile History Purge (R48S999), 56
Programs and IDS
P48091 (Billing Constants), 220
Reallocation rules
defining, 213
for billing AAIs, 259
Reclassifying journals, 111
Recognizing revenue, 107
Released retainage
voiding final invoices with, 102
Reports
Acct Ledger to G/L Link Control Report (R48S721), 149
Batch Delete (R48S900), 74
Billing AAIs Table Listing (R48S95), 216
Billing Rate / Markup Table Listing (R48096B), 178
Billing Rate / Markup Table To Expire (R48S496), 180
Component Table Listing (R4860), 184
Customer Ledger to Invoice Summary Control Report (R48S771), 160
G/L Link to Acct Ledger Control Report (R48S720), 147
G/L Link to Workfile Control Report (R48S731), 154
G/L Offset and Retainage Table Listing (R48128), 195
Invoice Print (R48504), 99
Invoice Summary to Customer Ledger Control Report (R48S761), 158
Invoice Summary to Workfile Control Report (R48S751), 156
Journal Edit Register (R48300), 84, 87, 118, 132
Tax Derivation Table Listing (R48127), 197
Voucher Generation (R48122), 124
Workfile Control Report (R48S710), 136
Workfile Generation (R48120), 30
Workfile History Control Report (R48S711), 141
Workfile History Purge (R48S999), 56
Workfile Print (R48405), 52
Workfile to G/L Link Control Report (R48S730), 151
Workfile Totals Report (R48TW), 35, 38
Workfile Transaction Exception Report (R48S412), 38
Resetting invoices, 100
Retainage
features, 11
overview, 64, 103
recalculating, 103
releasing, 104
rules, 162
voiding final invoices with, 102
voiding final invoices without, 101
Retainage information
in the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128), 193
Retainage Release form, 106
Retainage rules
defining, 191
Revenue
overview, 107
recognition, 107
Revenue amounts
independent from invoice amounts, 163
variances, 112
Revenue and invoice markup
reconciling, 113
Revenue batch
deleting, 119
Revenue entries
reversing, 113
Revenue information
deleting, 119
Revenue Margin Account to Credit (4871), 201
Revenue Margin Account to Debit (4872), 201
Revenue processing only
mode, 109
Revenue recognition
combining with billing processes, 112
document types, 111
features, 11
preliminary journal generation, 115
Revenue recognition and invoicing with reconciliation
example, 255, 268
Revenue recognition and invoicing without reconciliation

example, 249, 264
Revenue recognition only
example, 248, 262
Reversing revenue entries, 113
example, 114
Reviewing the workfile, 30
Revising the workfile, 39
Rules, 162
Sample invoice format, 225
Secondary Sequence Number field (SCSQ)
description, 27
Sequence and summarization rules
data items, 187
defining, 189
overview, 61
Sequence Number field SBSQ)
description, 27
Sequence numbers
assigning, 26
Sequence/Summarization Data Item Table (F4848)
overview, 15
Sequence/Summarization Data Items (P4848), 187
Sequence/summarization Data Items form, 187
Service Billing Batch Control table (F48011)
overview, 17
Service Billing Constants form, 165
Service Billing Invoice Entry form
reviewing invoice information, 71
Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File (F48221)
converting from A7.3, 361
Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File table (F48221)
converting from A8.1, 415
overview, 17
Service Billing Voucher Review form, 128
Service Management
integration, 8
Setting up AAIs, 198
Setting up automatic accounting instructions, 198
Setting up billing constants, 163
Setup
system, 162
Setup features, 162
Smart fields
adding to an invoice format template, 229
for invoice design, 281
for invoice printing, 226
modifying, 226
Summarization rules
defining, 189
Summarized Journal Workfile table (F48S911)
overview, 18
System constants, 162
System integration
accounts payable, 8
Accounts Receivable system, 8
Address Book system, 8
Equipment/Plant Management system, 7
general accounting, 6
Job Cost system, 8
Payroll system, 6
Property Management, 9
Service Management, 8
Work Orders system, 7
System Property Management
integration, 9
System setup, 162
automatic accounting instruction, 198
automatic accounting instructions, 163
features, 12, 162
overview, 162
Table conversions
PeopleSoft World to EnterpriseOne, 319
Table Information form, 42
Table key
for the G/L Offset and Retainage Information table (F48128), 192
Table keys
for billing AAIs, 202
Tables
Billing Workfile History (F4812H), 56
descriptions, 13
Draft and Final Invoice Document (F48S001), 219
F0101 (Address Book Master), 8
F0116 (Address by Date), 8
F0301 (Customer Master), 8
F03B11 (Customer Ledger), 8, 160
F06116 (Employee Transaction Detail File), 6
F06116 (Employee Transaction Detail), 21
F0618 (Employee Transaction History), 6, 21
F0724 (Burden Distribution File), 6, 22
F07241 (Burden Distribution File), 6
F0911 (Account Ledger), 6, 8, 39, 149
F48011 (Service Billing Batch Control), 17
F4805 (Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Header), 320, 367
F48051 (Invoice Sequence/Summarization Table Detail), 321, 368

F48091 (Billing System Constants), 15, 22, 322, 369
F48096 (Billing Rate / Mark up Table), 167, 324, 371
F48096 (Billing Rate/Mark up Table), 15
F4812 (Billing Detail Workfile), 17, 20, 39, 136, 151, 299, 327, 374
F48127 (Tax Derivation Information), 15, 197, 351, 403
F48128 (G/L Offset and Retainage Information), 15, 103, 191, 195, 353, 404
F4812H (Billing Workfile History), 17, 51, 98, 141, 151, 338, 389
F4822 (Invoice Summary Work File), 17, 156, 158, 354, 405
F48221 (Service Billing Retention Release Cross Reference File), 17, 361, 415
F48229 (Delete Invoices Audit Table), 17
F4823 (Voucher Summary), 17
F4848 (Sequence/Summarization Data Item Table), 15
F48520 (Invoice Summary Access), 18, 363, 417
F4860 (Component Table Master), 16, 24, 365, 419
F4861 (Component Table Detail), 366
F4861 (Component Table Detail), 16, 420
F4862 (Component Cross Reference), 16, 367, 421
F48S0618 (Payroll Reclassification Workfile), 18
F48S58 (Invoice Print Version Cross Reference Table), 16
F48S910 (Billing Detail Journal Workfile), 18
F48S911 (Summarized Journal Workfile), 18
F48S912 (G/L Link), 18, 147, 154
F48S95 (Billing AAI Information), 16, 198
F49086 (Billing Rate / Mark up Table), 41
overview, 13
Tax Derivaiton Information (F48127)
listing of, 197
Tax Derivation Information (F48127)
converting from A7.3, 351
Tax Derivation Information table (F48127)
converting from A8.1, 403
overview, 15
Tax Derivation Revisions form, 196
Tax derivation rules, 163
defining, 195
listing of, 197
Tax Derivation Table (P48127), 195
Tax Derivation Table Listing (R48127), 197
Tax interface
Vertex, 12
Tax Liability Account (4815), 199
Tax Receivables Account to Credit (4822), 200
Tax Receivables Account to Debit (4823), 200
Tenant work orders
integration, 9
Time accounting process
multicurrency, 289
Time Entry MBF Processing Options (P050002A)
setting up for multicurrency time accounting, 290
Timecards
multicurrency, 292
Timing differences
variances caused by, 112
Totals
reviewing, 34
Transaction totals
reviewing, 34
Transactions
adding to an invoice, 78
changing account information, 111
multicurrency, 231
printing, 52
reclassifying, 111
removing from voucher pay items, 130
splitting, 47
UDCs. *See* User defined codes
Unapproved invoices
removing from batch, 75
Upgrade path
PeopleSoft World to EnterpriseOne, 319
User defined codes, 163, 217
Adjustment Reasons (48/AR), 218
Business Unit (Job) Class (00/11), 218
Component Codes (48/CM), 218
Cost Pool (00/12), 218
Markup Generation Type (48/MT), 289
Work Order Class (00/W7), 219
Variances
between revenue and billing amounts, 112
caused by time differences, 112
Vertex tax interface
features, 12
Voiding invoices
with released retainage, 102
without retainage, 101
Voucher batch
current activity, 129

deleting, 129
revising the batch status, 129
Voucher batch status
revising, 129
Voucher batches
posting, 134
working with, 126
Voucher Detail Revisions form, 128
Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options (P0400047), 124
Voucher Generation (R48122), 124
processing options, 125
Voucher information
deleting, 129
reviewing, 126
Voucher journal entries
final, 133
preliminary, 130
reviewing preliminary entries, 132
Voucher pay item
deleting from a voucher, 129
Voucher pay items
removing workfile transactions, 130
Voucher Summary table (F4823)
overview, 17
Vouchers
creating automatically, 124
deleting, 129
deleting from a batch, 129
for Service Billing, 123
posting, 134
removing pay items, 129
Work In Progress Account (4841), 201
Work Order Class (00/W7), 219
Work Orders system, 7
Work with Component Tables form, 183
Work with Detail History form, 99
Work With Invoices form
moving invoices to a new batch, 76
reviewing invoice information, 71
Work With Workfile form
reviewing workfile transactions, 32
Workfile
adding G/L transactions, 39
generating, 28
including burden transactions, 22
including payroll transactions, 21
parent/child relationships, 24
reviewing, 30
revising, 39
Workfile Control Report (R48S710), 136
Workfile Entry form, 44, 81
Workfile Generation (R48120)
error report, 30
multicurrency processing, 239
overview, 20
processing options, 29
running, 28
Workfile history
moving transactions, 54
moving transactions to history, 51
working with, 53
Workfile History Control Report (R48S711), 141
Workfile History Inquiry (P4812H)
processing options, 56
Workfile History Purge (R48S999), 56
processing options, 57
Workfile management
features, 12
overview, 20
Workfile Print (R48405), 52
processing options, 53
Workfile Re-extension (R481202), 50
processing options, 50
Workfile Revisions (P4812)
adding existing G/L transactions to the workfile, 40
assigning a hold status, 45
changing the markup, 41
entering ad hoc transactions, 43
moving a transaction to history, 51
multicurrency processing, 239
reviewing burden transactions, 35
reviewing component transactions, 37
reviewing transaction totals, 35
reviewing workfile transactions, 32
reviewing workfile transactions revisions, 34
splitting workfile transactions, 48
Workfile Split Amounts form, 49
Workfile Split Basis form, 49
Workfile to G/L Link Control Report (R48S730), 151
Workfile Totals Report (R48TW), 35
Workfile Totals Report (R48TW), 38
Workfile Transaction Exception Report (R48S412), 38
workfile transactions
reviewing, 32
Workfile transactions
ad hoc, 43
adding to an invoice, 78
applying revisions, 50
assigning a hold status, 45

audit trail, 34
changing account information, 111
changing the markup, 41
generating, 20
moving to history, 51
printing, 52
reclassifying, 111
reclassifying account information, 63
re-extending, 50
releasing held transactions, 47
removing from an invoice pay item, 75
removing from voucher pay items, 130
revision history, 34
sequence numbers, 26
splitting, 47
viewing, 24
Workforce Management Company Options
setting up for multicurrency time accounting, 289
Working with workfile history, 53