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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide
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About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.

• Application fundamentals.

• Documentation updates and downloading documentation.

• Additional resources.

• Typographical conventions and visual cues.

• Comments and suggestions.

• Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element 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 fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

• Obtain documentation updates.

• Download documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

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

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Downloading Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps

Resource	Navigation
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

• Typographical conventions.

• Visual cues.

• Country, region, and industry identifiers.

• Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
" " (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (	).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading "See Also" or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: "(FRA) Hiring an Employee"

Example of a region-specific heading: "(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation"

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

• Asia Pacific

• Europe

• Latin America

• North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

• USF (U.S. Federal)

• E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

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 implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number	Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.
As If Currency Code	Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.
Batch Number	Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).
Batch Date	Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.
Batch Status	Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: *Blank:* Batch is unposted and pending approval. *A:* The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted. *D:* The batch posted successfully. *E:* The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to *E*.

U: The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.

Branch/Plant

Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.

Business Unit

Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.

Category Code

Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.

Company

Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

Currency Code

Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.

Document Company

Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.

If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.

- The date on which a lease becomes effective.

- The date on which a price becomes effective.

- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.

- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management Preface

This preface discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals.

• Common elements used in this implementation guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system appears in two companion volumes of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide* and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide.*

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Preface".

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management Preface".

Common Fields Used in this Implementation Guide

Due To	Enter a code that identifies which partner is due to receive the listed item. Values are: *C*: Company. Your company expects to receive product from the partner. *P*: Partner. Your partner expects to receive product from the company.
Destination	Enter a value that identifies where an item on the agreement is delivered. This required field must match these Destination Type codes: If the destination type is AB, the destination must be an address book number in the Address Book Master table (F0101). If the destination type is CC, the destination must be a business unit in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). If the destination type is *A, the destination must be *ANY.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management

This chapter discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management overview
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management integrations
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management implementation

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management Overview

Agreements are established between partners to move inventory between the partners' locations or to the partners' customers. You enter into agreements with business partners to save money and time, provide better service to your customers, and save on capital expenses. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system complements and enhances your day-to-day contract negotiations by providing a comprehensive documenting and monitoring system.

The purpose of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system is to record all transactions, monitor volume or amount balances, and determine whether you and your business partners are in compliance with the contract terms. With Agreement Management, you can establish agreements easily, enter orders against them immediately, and maintain volume or amount monitoring.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management Integrations

Agreement Management integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems:

- Advanced Pricing.
- Sales Order Management.
- Procurement.
- Bulk Stock Management.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system works with other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems to ensure that all information is fully integrated into manufacturing processes. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system enables you to create and monitor the status of many types of distribution agreements. This system integrates with other systems to enable you to:

• Enter transactions to move inventory to fulfill contracts.

• Create unique pricing structures for transactions that are used to fulfill the terms of contracts.

• Create penalty schedules to apply if your business partner does not meet the terms of the contract.

This table illustrates how Agreement Management integrates with other systems:

Function	System
Create contracts and define terms.	JD Edwards Agreement Management (system 38)
Set up and apply pricing and penalty schedules for one or more partners and contracts.	JD Edwards Advanced Price and Adjustments (system 42)
Ship product to your partner.	JD Edwards Sales Order Management (system 42)
Receive product from your partner.	JD Edwards Procurement (system 43)
Exchange product.	Oracle's JD Edwards Bulk Stock Management (system 41)
Monitor status, print statements, and adjust balances.	JD Edwards Agreement Management (system 38)

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this implementation guide,

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, with information about where to find the most current version of each.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Preface".

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the suggested global implementation steps for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management:

Step	Reference
1. Set up global user-defined codes.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 System Administration Guide, "Working with User Defined Codes"*
2. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations"
3. Set up next numbers.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Next Numbers"
4. Set up accounts and the chart of accounts.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Creating the Chart of Accounts"
5. Set up the General Accounting constants.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System"
6. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.	• *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing" • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Exchange Rates"
7. Set up ledger type rules.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting
8. Enter address book records.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records"
9. Set up inventory information such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution AAIs, and document types.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System"

Implementation Steps for the Agreement Management

This table lists the implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system.

Step	Reference
1. Set up integration with other systems,	Chapter 3, "Setting Up Agreement Management," page 9
2. Set up agreement selection or assignment, confirm shipments, and confirm loads for agreements.	Chapter 3, "Setting Up Agreement Management," page 9
3. Set up user-defined codes and AAIs.	Chapter 3, "Setting Up Agreement Management," page 9

CHAPTER 2

Understanding JD Edwards Agreement Management

This chapter discusses:

• Types of agreements

• Information structure

Types of Agreements

Many companies use actual written legal documents that include all the terms and stipulations for each contract. Different kinds of agreements are used in the purchasing and sales cycles.

With the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system, you can readily monitor many types of contracts. You can identify the volume or currency amount on each transaction that has been assigned a specific contract number and identify any out-of-balance contracts.

Exchange Agreements

An exchange agreement allows products to be traded between companies. The partners often agree to exchange specific quantities of product for a given time period. Exchanges involve different products or multiple products and often include a differential that one party pays per unit of product exchanged. Financial differentials are not currently managed by Agreement Management, but are supported with the integrated systems.

If the agreement is for an extended period (one year, for example), the parties normally agree on monthly quantities to exchange. Partners generally expect exchanges of physical product to remain approximately in balance. However, imbalances do occur and are usually monitored on a monthly basis. Partners often review their contracts annually to bring the contracts in balance with adjustments, monetary payment, or product repayment.

Loan or Borrow Agreements

A loan or borrow agreement is the simplest type of product exchange and often is used in response to a potential stock shortage. It is usually for the same product and does not involve product or price differentials. In a shared facility, a simple loan or borrow agreement can occur when a company depletes its stock. If another company at the depot has stock available, it might agree to loan the stock against a planned replenishment. Or a company might pick up product from a partner at another depot and replace it with product at a later date. Normally, loans and borrows are informal agreements that are settled in product.

Tonne per Tonne Agreements

A tonne per tonne (transport) agreement involves moving product for a partner. Partner A transports its product along with Partner B's product and then unloads, stores, and delivers the product to Partner B. Partner B does the same for Partner A at another location. These agreements are limited to one physical product, but can involve one or more depots per partner.

Imbalance settlements usually involve throughput fees and transport charge differentials and are settled with a financial transaction instead of physical product.

Throughput Agreements

A throughput agreement is essentially a service agreement in which Partner A agrees to store and manage product for Partner B for a specified time period. Partner B actually owns the stock that is stored in Partner A's depot, but Partner A monitors the stock level, suggests replenishments, and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. Partner A might process customer sales for Partner B, or Partner B might simply pick up product for distribution to its customers. Partner A charges Partner B a service fee for managing, transporting, storing, and delivering product.

Consignment Agreements

In a consignment agreement, the retailer acts as agent for the company. The product that is sold from the retail site is owned by the company. The company agrees to supply a specific volume of product to the retailer, based upon expected demand. The agent does not pay for the product upon delivery, but only upon sale of the product (at the agreed-upon price).

Storage Agreements

In a storage agreement, one company provides storage facilities for another and charges a fee based on the quantity that is stored (cost per unit volume) and for the time that the product is stored or the storage space is held. The volume is monitored through Agreement Management and the associated fees are managed through supporting systems.

Information Structure

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system contains master maintenance and transaction processing tables.

Master Maintenance Tables

This table describes the master maintenance tables:

Table Name	Description
F38010	Contains information about the partner, contract effective dates, and other information that the system uses to process the contract.
F38011	Contains information about products and quantities /amounts, which partner is receiving or shipping the product, and the unit of measure for the product.
F38012	Contains information about all sources from which product can be moved.
F38013	Contains information about the forecasted schedule for shipment and receipt of product between you and your business partner.
F38014	Contains the information to balance unlike products on an agreement.

Transaction Processing Tables

This table describes the transaction processing tables:

Table Name	Description
F38111	Contains quantity and amount information for all agreement transactions and adjustments.
F38112	Temporarily holds the quantities that are committed on transactions until the processing moves them to actual quantities.
F4211	Contains detailed information for each sales order line.
F4311	Contains detailed information for each purchase order line.
IF4111	Contains history information for all inventory transactions. The system records any changes to the inventory in this table.
F41500	Contains supplemental information that pertains to bulk transactions only.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Agreement Management

This chapter provides an overview of Agreement Management setup and discusses how to:

- Set up integration with other systems.
- Set up agreement selection or assignment.
- Set up confirm shipments and confirm loads or agreements.
- Set up user-defined codes.
- Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs).

Understanding Agreement Management Setup

Before you can use Agreement Management, you must complete certain tasks to define information that the system uses during processing. You can configure much of this information to meet the company's business needs.

This information includes:

- User-defined codes

  Define codes, such as document types and item pools, that are appropriate for the business needs.

- Automatic accounting instructions

  Define the rules for the chart of accounts and establish how the system creates automatic entries.

Setting Up Integration with Other Systems

To use Agreement Management with other systems, complete these setup tasks:

- Define each of the four penalty schedules that you use for the distribution agreements, using the same forms that you use to define price adjustment definitions.
- Optionally, define the order detail group to create adjustments that the system uses to determine the price of order lines, including penalties.
- Set up the preference for agreement penalties using the penalty (PN) user-defined code.

- Define the schedule for each of the four penalty schedules using the Price Adjustment Schedule program (P4070).

- Assign the penalty schedules to any combination of partners and item numbers using the Price Adjustment Schedule preference.

If you do not install the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing system and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system, you can use Agreement Management as a repository to create agreements and adjustments.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments," Setting Up a Preference Master

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Defining Override Search Groups," Defining Order Detail Groups

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments," Setting Up Advanced Pricing Hierarchies

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments," Building Adjustment Schedules

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments," Setting Up Adjustment Details

Setting Up Agreement Selection or Assignment

You must assign agreements to transactions for the system to match the transaction to the correct agreement and to monitor the activity. Companies that use Agreement Management have different requirements and operating procedures. Therefore, you can select the method that you want to use to assign agreement numbers. You can assign agreement and supplement numbers to transactions in one of these ways:

- Manually assign the agreement and supplement numbers during order entry.

- Automatically assign agreement and supplement numbers during order entry, including batch and electronic data interchange (EDI) processing.

- Select an agreement during order entry.

You must set the associated processing options for each of the programs that integrate with Agreement Management to process agreement transactions during order entry.

Note. If you leave the processing option blank in an order entry program, you cannot assign agreements in that program. Agreement Management processing is not activated.

You can set processing options for Agreement Management in these order entry programs:

- Sales Order Entry (P4210) and related order entry programs.

- Batch Edit and Creation (R4210Z).

- EDI Order Edit/Create.

• Purchase Orders (P4310).

You can set up the Shipment Confirmation program (P4205) in Sales Order Management and the Transportation Load Confirmation program (P49640) in Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation Management system to process borrow agreements that involve foreign depots. At those points in the process, the system requires an agreement. You can select the method of assignment.

Setting Up Confirm Shipments and Confirm Loads for Agreements

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system enables you to make agreements to borrow product from your partner and not take possession of the product at your depot. In these situations, your partner's branch/plant is referred to as a foreign depot.

To use a foreign depot, you must select the Foreign Depot constant for your partner's branch/plant in the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001) in Inventory Management.

The system uses the branch/plant that you identify when you set up the agreement to search for contracts that include the foreign depot as the source.

To assign borrow agreements during ship confirmation, set the processing options on the Agreements tab in the Shipment Confirmation program in Sales Order Management. You can use this program or the Work With Shipments program (P4915) in Transportation Management to confirm the shipment. The Work With Shipments program calls the Transportation Shipment Confirmation program (P49645), which in turn calls the Shipment Confirmation program.

To assign borrow agreements during load confirmation in Transportation Management, you must set the processing options on the Agreements tab for the Transportation Load Confirmation program or for the Shipment Confirmation program. If the transaction refers to a vehicle that is compartmentalized, as indicated by the load type, the system calls the Transportation Load Confirmation program. If the vehicle is not compartmentalized, the system calls the Shipment Confirmation program.

In the processing options on the Agreements tab for the ship and load confirmation programs, you identify this information:

• The branch/plants for the agreement search program to use as the destination.

• The type of assignment (selection type) that you want to occur.

Note. If you leave the selection processing option blank, the system assigns the agreement with the earliest expiration date. Unlike the order entry programs, you do not need to set the selection type for assignment to occur. The system requires an agreement number for borrow assignments that involve foreign depots.

Setting Up User-Defined Codes

You can define most standard information in user-defined code (UDC) lists. Many of these codes are set up and are included when you install the system. When a UDC is referred to as hard-coded, the programming has been defined to work with hard-coded UDCs. If you change a hard-coded UDC, the programming will not work correctly.

Each system has its own system number and UDC types. Agreement Management is system 38. UDCs are referenced by the system number and type. Therefore, System 38/Type CA indicates that CA (Agreement Adjustments) is a UDC type for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system.

User-Defined Codes for Agreement Management

Agreement Management also integrates with other systems, such as JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system. Therefore, in addition to System 38 UDCs, you need to set up UDCs for other systems. This table lists the UDC types that are associated with agreements and the information that you should include in each:

User Defined Code Type	Information That You Should Include
System 38, type CA (Agreement Adjustments)	Include the types of adjustments that you want to use.
System 38, type CC (Agreement Cancellations)	Include the different reasons for canceling an agreement.
System 38, type CP (Agreement Purpose)	Include the different reasons or purpose for making agreements.
System 38, type CV (Agreement Types)	Include the different types of agreements that your company uses for different partners.
System 38, type R1 through type R4 (Agreement Reporting Codes)	Include UDCs for four different groups. Within each group, you can assign different UDCs for reporting and other business purposes to organize and associate your agreements and business partners.
System 40, type AS (Schedule Name)	Include the four penalty adjustments to use for the penalty schedules. You should use these UDCs for the penalty schedules: • TRANSMIN (transaction minimum) • TRANSMAX (transaction maximum) • UNDCOMIT (under commitment) • OVRCOMIT (over commitment)
System 40, type PR (Preference Profiles)	Include PN as the agreement penalties preference that you use to set up the penalty schedules.
System 40, type SD (Sales Detail Groups)	Include a UDC called Penalty to define the price group for the penalty schedules.

Setting Up AAIs

This section provides an overview of AAIs and discusses how to set up AAIs.

Understanding AAIs

AAIs determine how to create general ledger entries for programs that generate automatic journal entries. AAIs are the user-defined link between program functions, your chart of accounts, and financial reporting. AAIs direct transactions to the appropriate general ledger accounts.

The system already contains predefined AAIs. You need to ensure that these AAIs are appropriate for your business needs. You can revise existing AAIs and set up additional AAIs to accommodate growth and change in your business functions and financial reporting. Follow the same setup steps to create a new AAI or to revise an existing AAI.

For distribution systems, you must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, transaction, document type, and general ledger class that you will use. Each AAI identifies a specific general ledger account consisting of a business unit, an object, and a subsidiary (optional). When the system processes a transaction, it creates accounting entries.

When setting up each AAI, verify that a default for company 00000 exists. For each company that requires specific instructions, verify that a business unit or object account exists. In many companies, the accounting department is responsible for AAI setup and maintenance.

Alternate AAIs for Loan or Borrow Agreements

The system uses alternate AAIs to write accommodations for loan or borrow agreements. If you select the Write Accommodations option on the Agreement Master Revisions form, the system uses alternate AAIs during sales order, purchase order, and general stock movement processing.

This table discusses AAIs for Agreement Management:

Type of Processing	AAIs
Sales order processing	Depending on the processing that is performed when the system processes a sales order, the system typically uses these AAIs: • Cost of Goods Sold (AAI 4220). • Deferred Cost of Goods Sold (AAI 4221). • Inventory (AAI 4240). • Inventory in Transit (AAI 4241). If the specified agreement has the Write Accommodations option turned on, the system uses these AAIs instead of 4220 and 4221: • Cost of Goods Sold - Accommodations (AAI 4222). • Deferred Cost of Goods Sold - Accommodations (AAI 4223). If the specified borrow agreement at load confirmation has the Write Accommodations option selected, the system uses these AAIs instead of 4240 and 4241: • Accommodations (AAI 4242). • Accommodations in Transit (AAI 4244).
Purchase order processing	Typically, when you receive a purchase order, the system writes these general ledger entries: • DR - Inventory (AAI 4310). • CR - Received Not Vouchered (AAI 4320). If the specified agreement has the Write Accommodations option selected, the system writes these general ledger entries: • DR - Accommodations (AAI 4311). • CR - Received Not Vouchered (AAI 4321).
General stock movements	Typically, when you enter a stock movement, the system uses these AAI: Inventory (AAI 4122). When you enter a stock movement and specify an agreement with the Write Accommodations option selected, the system uses these AAIs instead of 4122: Accommodations (AAI 4123).

Form Used to Set Up AAIs

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Account Revisions	W40950D	Access AAIs from the setup menu for the appropriate system, such as Sales Order Management or Procurement. Procurement System Setup (G43A41), Automatic Accounting Instructions Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), Automatic Accounting Instructions Select an AAI on the Work With AAIs form, and click Select.	Set up AAIs.

Setting Up AAIs

Access the Account Revisions form.

Account Revisions form

Note. You can use the Notes function to attach explanatory messages to any AAI.

Do Ty (document type)	Enter a UDC (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction. The system reserves several prefixes for document types, such as vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets. The reserved document-type prefixes for codes are:
	P: Accounts payable
	R: Accounts receivable
	T: Time and Pay
	I: Inventory
	O: Purchase order
	S: Sales order
G/L Cat (general ledger category)	Enter a UDC (41/9) that identifies the GL offset that the system uses when it searches for the account to which it posts the transaction. If you do not want to specify a class code, you can enter **** (four asterisks) in this field.
	You can use automatic AAIs to predefine classes of automatic offset accounts for the Inventory Management, Procurement, and Sales Order Management systems. You might assign GL class codes such as:
	IN20: Direct Ship Orders
	IN60: Transfer Orders
	IN80: Stock Sales
	The system can generate accounting entries based upon a single transaction. For example, a single sale of a stock item can trigger the generation of accounting entries similar to:
	Sales-Stock (Debit) xxxxx.xx
	A/R Stock Sales (Credit) xxxxx.xx
	Posting Category: IN80
	Stock Inventory (Debit) xxxxx.xx
	Stock COGS (Credit) xxxxx.xx
	The system uses the class code and the document type to find the AAI.
Branch Plant	Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.
	You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.
	Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.
	If you leave this field blank, the system uses the business unit that you entered on the work order in the Charge to Cost Center field.

Obj Acct (object account).   Enter a value that specifies the portion of a general ledger account that refers to the division of the cost code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories. For example, you can divide the cost code for labor into regular time, premium time, and burden.

Note. If you use a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, it is recommended that you use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

Sub (subsidiary)   Enter a subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Note. If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, you must use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456, because if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

If you leave this field blank, the system uses the value that you entered on the work order in the Cost Code field.

CHAPTER 4

Processing Agreements

This chapter provides overviews of agreement processing and other agreement management functions and discusses how to:

- Create agreements.
- Assign agreements.
- Manage agreements.

Understanding Agreement Processing

Although each company's actual agreements are unique documents, Agreement Management provides a standardized format for creating and managing all of the item and scheduling information.

After you create an agreement, you can assign the number to the transactions that move product to fulfill the agreement's terms. You use the same applications for agreement transactions that you use to place sales orders, purchase orders, or bulk stock control transactions. Frequently, you do not know whether you should apply a product to an agreement until load confirmation. You can also assign an agreement number to an order at this time.

You can prepare balance statements to determine whether you and your partner are in compliance with the terms of the agreement. The statement includes the agreement information and identifies what you owe or what your partner owes to meet the terms.

As you manage agreements, you might note that the terms have not been met or that you need to assign a transaction. You can correct the out-of-balance conditions with an adjustment or a sales order transaction.

Understanding Other Agreement Management Functions

This section describes other agreement management functions.

Revising an Agreement

After you have entered an agreement and assigned it to transactions, the system prohibits changes to some fields. For example:

- You cannot change Agreement Quantity if transactions exist.

- You cannot shorten the effective dates if the changed date would exclude existing transactions.

Extending or Renewing an Agreement

You have several options for renewing or extending agreements. The option that you use depends on your company's operating procedures and policies. You can:

- Create a new agreement.

- Create a new agreement with a supplement number to extend or renew an existing agreement.

- Change the expiration date in the original agreement and create numbered supplements.

Closing an Agreement

An agreement is no longer active when the expiration date equals the current system date. To close an agreement earlier than the expiration date, change the status or enter a cancellation date and reason on the Agreement Master Revisions form.

You can also close an agreement while making agreement adjustments.

See .

Attaching a Note to an Agreement

You can choose from these memo functions to attach an explanatory message to an agreement:

- Agreement notes

- Opening notes

- Closing notes

When you attach a note:

- The opening, closing, and transaction notes print on the Agreement Balance Statement.

- You can work with the notes in the transaction programs.

Multicurrency

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system can accommodate multicurrency agreements. If you establish a base currency for your depot, the base currency appears on each of the forms. Additionally, you can identify different currencies for different sources and destinations when you define the agreement values and locations.

Currency Amount or Item Quantity

You can create an agreement with a partner for a currency amount rather than item quantity. The forms display information as either amounts or quantities, depending on how you define the terms of the agreement.

Creating Agreements

This section provides an overview of agreement definition, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Define agreement relationships.
- Set processing options for Agreement Master (P38010).
- Define items and destinations.
- (Optional) Define price overrides and cost rules.
- Define product sources.
- Define time frames.
- Define exchange ratios.
- Set processing options for Agreement Exchange Ratios (P38014).

Understanding Agreement Definition

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Agreement Management system provides methods to document and track the terms, products, quantities or currency amounts, and penalties on each of your agreements with business partners. Depending on the agreement terms and your company's procedures, you can choose some or all of the methods to define your agreements.

You must define the relationships for each agreement. This creates a master for each agreement that you can use to define the terms of the agreement, extend the agreement, or create additional agreements.

Each agreement has values that might differ from other agreements or from the system values. In addition to the product quantity values, you can specify unique prices and penalties if agreement terms are not met.

An agreement might have multiple sources and destinations. For example, you might want to specify one or more destinations that can receive a product to fulfill the agreement. You might want to identify only one or several locations that can provide a product.

Some agreements are based on moving specific product quantities during specific periods of time. If you define specific time frames, you can also monitor the actual maintenance of the agreement to the schedule.

Some agreements include terms to exchange products. Not all products have the same unit value. If your agreement includes unlike products or products with unequal values, you can define the ratios that make exchanges equal.

Agreement Relationships

Select Agreement Master to perform these functions:

- Set up an agreement in the system.
- Enter the information that defines the agreement's relationships with your partner and to other agreements.
- Access other programs that define the agreement.

Agreement Values

After you enter basic information for the agreement, you can define agreement values, including:

- Items that are included in the agreement.
- Destinations where each item will be delivered.
- Price overrides and cost rules.

Each agreement is based on either you, or your partner, moving inventory. When you enter an item, you must indicate whether the item is due to your company (C) or due to your partner (P). For example:

- When you loan to your partner, product is due to your partner.
- When you borrow from your partner, product is due to your company.

Some agreements stipulate pricing that might differ from the amounts that you have set up for your direct customers. You can use this program to override the price when an agreement is assigned to a transaction. You also can define a cost rule that the system uses as a default value for a purchase order. The cost rule tells the system how to process costs that exceed the actual price of the item.

Use Agreement Quantities to define which of the following types of quantity checking you want the system to perform:

- Agreement level.
- Minimum and maximum agreement quantity level.
- Balance level.

Product Sources

If the agreement states that your partner will ship the product to you (product due to company), your partner's address book or cost center number is the source. If the agreement states that you will ship the product to your partner (product due to partner), your company is the source. An agreement might enable you to move an item from more than one source to the destination that is specified in the agreement detail line. You can list each address book or cost center source that the agreement allows.

If the agreement stipulates only one source, you do not need to define the product source. When you enter information on the Agreement Quantities form for agreements that stipulate only one source, the system automatically creates records in the Product Source/Destination Master table (F38012).

Time Frames

You can schedule the dates and quantities that you anticipate for the duration of the agreement. The information that you enter is a forecast of the activity that will fulfill the agreement. When you complete this schedule, you can use the Online Statement program (P38300) to compare the actual activity with the forecast.

Exchange Ratios

If an agreement contains two or more different items (items with different values), you might need a method to balance them. You can define exchange ratios for quantity agreements if the agreements contain items of unequal value.

To define exchange ratios, designate an item as the balancing item, list the ratios for the unlike items, and specify effective and expiration dates for the ratio. The ratio must equal one unit of measure for the balancing item. You can have only one balancing item per agreement.

For example, suppose you have an exchange agreement with a partner to exchange unleaded gasoline for various additives or lubricants. Liter for liter, the items are not of equal value. According to the agreement, the exchange requires that you receive more liters of gasoline for every liter of additive and lubricant that you provide.

Product	Product Multiplier	Balance Multiplier
Unleaded gasoline (balancing item)	1	1
Additive	1	1.5

Prerequisites

Before creating agreements, set up your partner in the address book and branch/plant constants.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System," Defining Branch/Plant Constants.

Before defining agreement values:

• Set up the pricing schedules.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments," Building Adjustment Schedules.

• Set up the landed cost rules.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Procurement System," Setting Up Landed Costs.

Forms Used to Create Agreements

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Agreement Master Revisions	W38010A	Daily Processing (G381), Agreement Master Click Add on Work With Agreement Master.	Define agreement relationships.
Agreement Quantities	W38011B	Daily Processing (G381), Agreement Quantities Select an agreement on the Work With Agreement Master form, and select Agreement Quantity from the Row menu.	Define items and destinations. Define price overrides and cost rules. **Note.** When you create a new agreement, the Agreement Quantities form appears after you click OK on Agreement Master Revisions.
Agreement Source/Destination	W38012A	Daily Processing (G381), Agreement Quantities Select an agreement on the Work With Agreement Master form, and select Agreement Quantity from the Row menu. Select an item and destination on the Agreement Quantities form, and select Source/Destination from the Row menu.	Define product sources.
Agreement Quantities Schedule	W38013A	Select a row on the Agreement Source/Destination form, and select Quantities Schedule from the Row menu.	Define time frames.
Agreement Exchange Ratios	W38014A	Daily Processing (G381), Exchange Ratio Select an agreement on the Work With Agreement Master form, and then select Exchange Ratios from the Row menu.	Define exchange ratios.

Defining Agreement Relationships

Access the Agreement Master Revisions form.

Agreement Master Revisions form

Agreement Number/Supp (agreement number/supplement)	Enter the number that the company assigns to uniquely identify a particular agreement. Assign some significance to the agreement number (for example, an agreement type code, location, year, and so forth). An agreement might have multiple supplements to record changes, for example.
Status	Enter a user-defined code that indicates the current status of the agreement.
Amendments	Indicates whether amendments exist for this agreement.
Agreement Type/Purpose	(Optional) Enter a user-defined code that indicates the general type of the agreement.
Agreement Mgr/Admin (agreement manager/administration)	(Optional) Enter the Address Book number of the manager of this particular contract. The coding considerations for this number are the same as for data item AN8, and this item is verified in the Address Master File.
Partner Agreement	(Optional) Enter the agreement number that is assigned by your partner. Frequently, business partners maintain numbering systems that are different from yours. If your company requires both agreement numbers for tracking purposes, enter your partner's number in this field.
Update at Amb/Std/Wgt (A,S,W) (update at ambient/standard/weight)	(Optional) Enter the code that determines the method that the system uses to update the agreement. Values are:
	A: Use the ambient volume.
	S: Use the standard volume.
	W: Use weight.
Commingled Agreement	(Optional) Enter a value that indicates that the agreement uses commingled inventory. During load confirmation, if you load product from a commingled tank, you must enter an agreement number that is designated as commingled.

Code 1	(Optional) Enter a user-defined code to group agreements that have similar attributes. Use reporting codes to link or group related agreement constants. The system uses this information in the Agreement Search and Online Balance Inquiry programs to determine the agreement information to display.
Associated Agreement	(Optional) Enter the number that is assigned by the company to uniquely identify a particular agreement.
	Your company might base or associate the terms of a new or renewal agreement or supplement on an existing agreement. If so, enter the agreement number of that agreement here.
	The system uses the agreement number in the Agreement Search, Online Statement, and Online Balance Inquiry programs to determine the data to display.
Parent Agreement	(Optional) Enter a number that identifies a parent agreement for the displayed agreement. Use the parent agreement and supplement numbers to define a relationship between two or more agreements. The system uses the parent agreement and supplement numbers in the Agreement Search, Online Statement, and Online Balance Inquiry programs to determine the data to display.
Created From Agreement	(Optional) Identifies that a previous agreement is related to this agreement and supplement. Enter the agreement number and supplement for the previous agreement. The system can use this field as a selection field during agreement search.
Closed To Agreement	(Optional) If this contract is created from an existing contract, enter the number in this field.
	You can use this field as a selection field during contract search.
Date	Enter the actual date that the contract or agreement was signed. This may or may not be the same as the effective date.
Effective Date	Enter the date that the agreement becomes effective.
Expiration Date	Enter the date that the agreement ceases to be in effect. If you do not enter a date in this field, the system enters a date that you defined during system setup.
Write Accommodations	Enter a value that indicates whether the agreement is a loan/borrow type of agreement. Values are:
	Y or *1:* Yes, include accommodations.
	N or *0:* No, do not include accommodations.
	If you include accommodations, the system uses alternate AAIs during purchase order, sales order, and general stock movement processing.
	If you do not want the system to send transactions that are covered by the agreement to the standard inventory account in the general ledger, set the Write Accommodations indicator to include accommodations. For example, you might want the system to send transactions to a different account for agreements that involve a foreign depot.
New/Renewal	Enter a value that indicates whether this is a new agreement or a renewal agreement. Values are:
	N: New (Default)

R: Renewal

Agreement Qty Type
(agreement quantity type)

Enter a code that indicates whether this agreement is based on quantity by item or currency amount. Values are:

Q: Quantity

If you enter Q, you can enter quantity and unit of measure for the products that are covered by the agreement.

A: Currency amount

If you enter A, you can enter currency amounts that are covered by the agreement.

The system calculates currency amounts on the price for sales order transactions or the cost for purchase transactions.

Setting Processing Options for Agreement Master (P38010)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Depot

Enter the default business unit that the system uses to specify the depot. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant. You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department. Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

2. Quantity or Amount Flag for agreement balance updates

Specify the quantity or amount flag for agreement balance updates.

3. Agreement Type that identifies a reporting agreement

Specify the agreement type that identifies a reporting agreement.

Display

Enter a '1' to protect the price override and price schedule fields

Specify whether to protect the price override and price schedule fields. Values are:

1: Price override and price schedule fields are protected.

0 or Blank: Price override and price schedule fields are not protected.

Versions

1. Agreement Exchange Ratio (P38014), 2. Online Statement (P38300), and **3. Online Balance Inquiry (P38375)**	Specify the program version for the Agreement Exchange Ratio program, the Online Statement program, and the Online Balance Inquiry program.

Defining Items and Destinations

Access the Agreement Quantities form.

Agreement Quantities form

Ds Ty (destination type)	Enter a code that identifies the type of destination. Values are:
	AB: Address Book number.
	CC: Business unit.
	*A: Any location.
Agreement Quantity	Enter the gross quantity for the life of the contract. If you defined the agreement as a quantity type (Q) agreement, complete this field.
UM (unit of measure)	Enter a user-defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box). If you defined the agreement as a quantity type (Q) agreement complete this field.
Amount	Enter an amount if you defined the agreement as a currency amount type (A).
Currency Code	Enter an appropriate code for amount agreements.

(Optional) Defining Price Overrides and Cost Rules

Access the Agreement Quantities form.

Effective Date and **Expired Date**	(Optional) Enter the date that the agreement becomes effective or ceases to be in effect. If you do not enter a date in the Expired Date field, the system enters a date that you defined during system setup.

Minimum Quantity	(Optional) Enter the minimum transaction quantity that is allowed for any transaction to fulfill the agreement.
	If you apply quantity control to the agreement, the system verifies that each transaction meets the minimum allowed. If a transaction is entered for less than this quantity, a penalty can be assessed.
Maximum Quantity	(Optional) Enter the maximum transaction quantity that is allowed for any transaction that is assigned to this agreement. If you apply quantity control to the agreement and a transaction is entered for more than this quantity, a penalty can be assessed.
Unit Price	The list or base price to charge for one unit of this item. The unit price that you enter here overrides the current price whenever you assign this agreement to a transaction.
Adj. Schedule (adjustment schedule)	For agreement penalty schedules, set up a schedule for each of the penalties:
	Minimum Quantity (for example, TRANSMIN)
	Maximum Quantity (for example, TRANSMAX)
	Under Commitment (for example, UNDCOMIT)
	Over Commitment (for example, OVRCOMIT)

See Also

Defining Product Sources

Access the Agreement Source/Destination form.

Agreement Source/Destination form

Transaction Source	Enter a value that identifies the location that supplies the item to fulfill the agreement. The value must match these source type codes:

If the source type is AB, the transaction source must be an address book number in the Address Book Master table (F0101).

If the source type is CC, the transaction source must be a business unit in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).

If the source type *A, the transaction source must be *ANY.

Type

Enter a code that specifies the type of source that is entered in the Transaction Source field:

If the transaction source is an address book number in the Address Book Master table (F0101), the source type must be AB.

If the transaction source is a business unit in the Business Unit Master table (F0006), the source type must be CC.

If the transaction source is *ANY, the source type must be *A.

Minimum Quantity

(Optional) Enter the minimum transaction quantity that is allowed for any transaction to fulfill the agreement.

If you apply quantity control to the agreement, the system verifies that each transaction meets the minimum that is allowed. If a transaction is entered for less than this quantity, a penalty can be assessed.

Maximum Quantity

(Optional) Enter the maximum transaction quantity that is allowed for any transaction that is assigned to this agreement. If you apply quantity control to the agreement and a transaction is entered for more than this quantity, a penalty can be assessed.

Defining Time Frames

Access the Agreement Quantities Schedule form.

Agreement Quantities Schedule form

Defining Exchange Ratios

Access the Agreement Exchange Ratios form.

Agreement Exchange Ratios form

Complete the fields for each balancing item starting on the first open line of the detail area.

Setting Processing Options for Agreement Exchange Ratios (P38014)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

1. Agreement Master (P38010), 2. Agreement Quantities (P38011), 3. Online Statement (P38300), and **4. Online Balance Inquiry (P38300)**	Specify the program version for the Agreement Master program, the Agreement Quantities program, the Online Statement program, and the Online Balance Inquiry program.

Assigning Agreements

This section provides an overview of agreement assignment, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

• Select agreements to assign.

• Assign borrow agreements during ship confirmation.

• Assign borrow agreements during load confirmation.

Understanding Agreement Assignment

You enter transactions to move the inventory that fulfills an agreement. When you assign an agreement, you include the agreement number and supplement number, if necessary, on a transaction. The system uses these numbers to match the transaction to the correct agreement and monitor the activity.

You can perform these functions:

- Manually assign the agreement numbers to transactions.
- Choose from a list of agreements that the system selects.
- Enable the system to make the assignment automatically.

Your company's operating procedures determine which method you should use.

You can assign an agreement number as you enter transactions for most types of agreements. If the transaction is a sale to your customer and the source branch/plant in the transaction detail is your partner's depot, you must also assign borrow agreements during ship or load confirmation. When you borrow from your partner to ship directly to your customer, your partner's branch/plant is referred to as a foreign depot.

The processing option for agreement selection enables you to choose one of three methods for assigning the agreement number:

1. The system assigns an agreement if only one agreement is in the system.

   If more than one matching agreement exists, the system displays a check mark in the row header column and in the Agreement Exists column. Use the selection from the Row menu to review the list of agreements and select the agreement to assign.

2. The system searches all available agreements and displays a check mark in the row header column and in the Agreement Exists column.

   Use the selection from the Row menu to review the list of agreements and select the agreement to assign.

3. The system searches on all available agreements and automatically assigns the agreement with the earliest expiration date.

Note. Setting this processing option to specify one of the choices activates Agreement Management processing in the order entry programs. If you leave this processing option blank in the order entry programs, you cannot assign agreements to transactions during order entry. When you leave the processing option blank in the shipment and load confirmation programs, and the branch/plant is a foreign depot, the system assigns the agreement with the earliest expiration date.

Types of Transactions

You use different types of transactions, depending on the terms of the agreement. For example:

- When you have a borrow agreement with a partner, the partner ships you product based on a purchase order with the agreement number assigned to it.
- When you have a loan agreement with a partner, you enter a sales order, assign the agreement number to it, and ship the product to your partner.

Agreement Number Assignment

You can set the Agreement processing option, on the Process tab, so that you can select an agreement to assign whenever you enter one of the transactions that could fulfill the agreement. Alternatively, if you know the agreement number, you can enter the agreement number and, if necessary, the supplement number manually.

You can assign an agreement number to:

- Purchase orders.

   To borrow from a partner, use the Purchase Orders program (P4310).

- Sales orders.

    Use the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) to:

    - Loan product and ship it to your partner.

    - Loan product and ship it to your partner's customer.

    - Borrow product and ship it from your partner's foreign depot to your customer.

        The system can also assign agreements for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and batch orders.

- Transfer orders.

    To move products between branch/plants, use the Transfer Order Processing program (P4242).

- Direct ship orders.

    To create both a purchase order and a sales order to move product from a supplier directly to another partner or customer, use the Sales Order Entry program (P4210).

- Bulk or general stock movements.

    To record non-sale packaged or bulk movements, use the appropriate form in the General Stock Movement program (P415101).

For example, if you are entering a sales order that includes the partner number and item that is defined in a loan and borrow agreement, the system searches for an agreement that matches the information. If the system locates one or more agreements, you can select the list from the Row menu. You can select the agreement to assign and return to the transaction. The system records the agreement and supplement numbers in the appropriate fields.

This feature is not available during purchase order receipts. To change a purchasing agreement after order entry, return to the order entry program.

To change a sales or loan agreement after order entry, return to the order entry program. The agreement number that you can assign during ship or load confirmation is used only for borrow agreements involving a foreign depot.

When you select an agreement from a list or have the system automatically assign an agreement to a transaction, the system uses search criteria to identify the agreements.

Agreement Selection in Sales Order Entry

When you enter a sales order, the system selects agreements that meet these criteria:

- The item on the sales order and the item on the agreement must be the same.

- The value in the Due To field on the agreement must be *P* (partner), which indicates that product is due to the partner for this product and agreement.

- The value in the Sold To or Ship To fields on the sales order must be the same as the destination on the agreement.

- The detail branch/plant or its owner on the sales order must be the source on the agreement.

- The date on the sales order must be within the active date range for the agreement.

- For agreements that have quantity control activated, the quantity on the sales order must not exceed the quantity remaining to be fulfilled before the system selects the agreement.

The system uses the same criteria for transfer, direct ship, EDI, and batch orders.

Agreement Selection in Purchase Order Entry

When you enter a purchase order, the system selects agreements that meet these criteria:

- The item on the purchase order and item on the agreement must be the same.
- The value in the Due To field on the agreement must be *C* (company), which indicates that product is due to your company for this product and agreement.
- The supplier on the purchase order must be the same as the source on the agreement.
- The detail branch/plant on the purchase order must be the destination on the agreement.
- The date on the purchase order must be within the active date range for the agreement.
- For agreements that have quantity control activated, the quantity on the purchase order must not exceed the quantity remaining to be fulfilled before the system selects the agreement.

Agreement Selection in Stock Movement Transactions

When you enter a stock movement transaction, the system selects agreements that meet these criteria:

- The item on the stock movement and the item on the agreement must be the same.
- If the value in the From/To field is *To,* the system locates agreements with Due To equal to C (company) and with a destination that is the same as your branch/plant.
- If the value in the From/To field is *From,* the system locates agreements with Due To equal to P (partner) and with a source that is the same as your branch/plant.
- For agreements that have quantity control activated, the quantity on the stock movement must not exceed the quantity remaining to be fulfilled before the system selects the agreement.

Agreement Selection During Ship or Load Confirmation

You can borrow product from your partner without actually receiving the product into your inventory. Your partner can ship the product directly to your customer. In these situations, you identify your partner's depot as the detail branch/plant on your customer's sales order.

You can assign agreements for borrow agreements involving foreign depots during ship or load confirmation.

Note. The system uses the Agreement Number field in these programs only for borrow agreements involving a foreign depot. In these programs, the system does not display the agreement number that is assigned during order entry.

To assign agreements during load confirmation, you must use Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation Management system, and the vehicle for the order must be compartmentalized. If the vehicle is not compartmentalized, Transportation Management calls the Shipment Confirmation program in Sales Order Management to assign agreements.

The Agreement Processing tab's processing options for the ship and load confirmation programs determine whether the system assigns the agreement or you need to select it from the Agreement Selection Window.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Purchase Orders," Entering Order Header Information

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Purchase Orders," Entering Order Detail Information

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Using Receipt Processing," Entering Receipts

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Additional Orders," Entering Direct Ship Orders

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Additional Orders," Entering Transfer Orders

Prerequisites

Before assigning agreements, set the agreement processing options in transaction programs.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Agreement Management," Setting Up Agreement Selection or Assignment, page 10.

Before assigning borrow agreements during ship confirmation:

- Verify that your partner has been identified as a foreign depot in the Branch/Plant Constants for Inventory Management.
- Set the Agreement processing options on the Agreements tab for the Confirm Shipments program (P4205) in Sales Order Management.

Before assigning borrow agreements during load confirmation:

- Verify that your partner has been identified as a foreign depot in the Branch/Plant Constants for Inventory Management.
- Set the Agreement processing options for the Transportation Load Confirmation program (P49640) and the Shipment Confirmation program (P4205) in Sales Order Management.

Forms Used to Assign Agreements

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Sales Order Detail Revisions	W4210A	Sales Order Processing (G4211), Sales Order Detail Select a record on Sales Order Detail and then click Select.	Enter transactions for which you want to select agreements. Perform this task if the Agreements processing option requires that you must assign agreements to transactions.
Agreement Selection Window	W38200WB	Select a row on the Sales Order Detail Revisions form, and select Agreement from the Row menu.	Select agreements to assign when you enter transactions.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Shipment Confirmation	W4205K	Sales Order Processing (G4211), Confirm Shipments Select a row on the Work with Shipment Confirmation form, and click Select. Select a row on the Shipment Confirmation form, and select Agreements from the Row menu. Select a row on the Agreement Selection Window form, and click Select.	Assign borrow agreements during ship confirmation. **Note.** To assign borrow agreements during ship confirmation, you can use either Sales Order Management or the Transportation Management.
Work with Loads	W4960A	Shipments and Loads (G4911), Load Building	Build loads that require agreements. To assign borrow agreements during load confirmation, you must use the Transportation Management.
Confirm Load	W49640A	Select a row on the Work with Loads form, and select Confirm Load from the Row menu.	Confirm loads.
Confirm Load - Compartments	W49640B	Confirm a load on the Confirm Load form, and click OK.	Select agreements for compartmentalized vehicles. This form is available only for compartmentalized loads.
Purchase Order Detail	W4310A	Purchase Order Processing (G43A11), Enter Purchase Orders	Add purchase order header information. Enter the transaction lines for which you want to select agreements. Perform this task if the Agreements processing option requires you to assign agreements to transactions.
Agreement Selection Window	W38200WB	Select a row on the Purchase Order Detail form, and select Agreement from the Row menu.	Select the agreement to use for the selected detail line.

Selecting Agreements to Assign

Access any of the transaction forms that you use to fulfill an agreement, such as the Sales Order Detail Revisions form.

To select an agreement to assign:

1. Complete the steps for entering the transaction that is appropriate to the form that you accessed.

2. To manually assign the agreement, enter the agreement number and supplement.

   To select the agreement that you want to assign to the selected row, select Agreement from the Row menu.

   Note. The name of the selection on the Row menu varies slightly for different transactions. For example, the name of the selection for purchase orders is Agreements.

   ---

3. On the Agreement Selection Window form, review the item number and the quantity remaining to fulfill the agreement in the detail area.

4. Select the agreement to which the transaction applies, and click Select.

   The system inserts the agreement number and supplement number, if any, on the transaction form, and selects the Agreement Exists field.

5. Complete the transaction after completing the standard procedures.

Assigning Borrow Agreements During Ship Confirmation

Access the Shipment Confirmation form.

Complete the steps for confirming the shipment. When you click OK, the system assigns the agreement number to the order.

Assigning Borrow Agreements During Load Confirmation

Access the Work with Loads form.

Load Building - Work with Loads

Select Find Add Delete Close Row Form Tools

Scheduled From   *   Thru   *   Planning Depot

Mode of Trn   *

Carrier Number   *

Load Status   10   Thru   80

Records 1 - 10

		Planning Depot	Load Number	Load Status	Load Status	City	State	Postal Code	Route Code
☐		30	6	30	Load Approved	Atlanta	GA	30342	
☐		30	8	20	Pending	Billings	MT	59100	
☐		30	9	30	Load Approved	Atlanta	GA	30342	
☐	✓	30	10	60	Partially Delivere	Atlanta	GA	30342	
☐		30	11	20	Pending				
☐	✓	30	13	80	Completed	Atlanta	GA	30342	

Work With Loads form

To assign borrow agreements during load confirmation:

1. Complete the steps to build a load that requires an agreement.

   Note. If the load uses a vehicle that is compartmentalized, assign the appropriate load type.

2. Select a row and select Confirm Load from the Row menu.

3. On Confirm Load, complete the steps for confirming the load and click OK.

   If the vehicle is not compartmentalized, the system calls the Shipment Confirmation program to assign the agreement. Refer to the steps for assigning agreements during ship confirmation.

   If the vehicle is compartmentalized, the system displays the Confirm Load - Compartments form. The next step applies to compartmentalized vehicles only.

4. On Confirm Load - Compartments, select the agreement.

   The system searches for the applicable agreement number and commits or adjusts the borrow agreement.

Managing Agreements

This section provides an overview of agreement management, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Review online statements and balance information.
- Set processing options for Online Statement (P38300).
- Set processing options for Transaction Ledger (P38350).
- Print balance statements.
- Set processing options for Balance Statement (R38400).
- Create adjustments.
- Set processing options for Agreement Adjustments (P38020).

Understanding Agreement Management

After you have created an agreement, you need to manage it. For example, you can monitor the transactions that fulfill the terms and stipulations of the agreement, and you can make adjustments to correct agreements that are not in balance.

Online Statements

You can compare the forecasted time frame that you entered on the Agreement Quantities form with the actual quantities that are included on transactions that the system has assigned to the agreement. This enables you to compare the forecasted schedule with the actual compliance.

The system subtracts the actual quantity and committed quantity from the agreement quantity to calculate the remaining quantity to fulfill the agreement. The system displays and calculates the quantities. This list describes the calculations:

- The agreement quantity is the total for this item when the agreement was initiated.
- The actual quantity is the amount that was delivered to the destination.

  The actual quantity appears after receipts, delivery confirmation, or sales update. Stock movement transactions appear immediately. The system updates this quantity as ambient, standard, or weight, depending on the value that you defined on the Agreement Master Revisions form.
- The committed quantity is the amount that was entered on a transaction.

  The committed quantity appears immediately after you enter the transaction.

Transaction Ledger

The Transaction Ledger program provides a running balance of the transactions that affect a specific agreement with a partner.

Balance Inquiry

Use the Online Balance Inquiry program (P38300) to identify the quantity of product that you have shipped, the quantity that you have received, and the quantity that is outstanding on the agreement.

The system subtracts the quantity that is delivered and quantity that is received from the quantity that is identified in the agreement to calculate the outstanding balance.

The processing options for this program are the same as those for Online Statement.

Adjustments

If an imbalance on an agreement exists, you can create an adjustment to bring the agreement to a status that is agreed upon by your company and your partner. For example, an imbalance might exist if a transaction was not correctly assigned.

You must assign a document number and type for all adjustments so that the system can track the adjustment.

Depending on the terms that your company and your partner agree upon, you can create adjustments with different types of information. For example, you can:

• Make a manual adjustment and enter a specific quantity of a product.

• Have the system reduce the product quantity to zero.

• Create a sales order from the adjustment information.

• Close the agreement.

You cannot change or delete an existing adjustment. If you enter an incorrect adjustment, you must create a new adjustment to correct the error.

When you access the Agreement Adjustment program (P38020) from either the Online Statement or the Online Balance Inquiry menu options, the system uses the agreement information as default entries for certain fields. You cannot change these fields on the Agreement Adjustment form.

Prerequisite

Set the processing options for the Agreement Master program (P38010).

See Chapter 4, "Processing Agreements," Setting Processing Options for Agreement Master (P38010), page 27.

Forms Used to Manage Agreements

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Agreement Master	W38010L	Daily Processing (G381), Agreement Search	Search for and select agreements to review.
Work With Online Statement	W38300A	Daily Processing (G381), Online Statement Daily Processing (G381), Online Balance Inquiry	Review amount and quantity information for online statements. Review balance and quantity information for contracts.
Agreement Committed Quantities	W38300D	Select a row on the Work With Online Statement form, and select Committed Quantity from the Row menu.	View the transaction detail lines for a specific committed quantity.
Agreement Transaction	W38300C	Select a row on the Work With Online Statement form, and select Agreement Trans (Transactions) from the Row menu.	View the agreement and transaction information for the actual quantity on a specific line on the Work With Online Statement form.
Work With Online Statement	W38300B	Select a row on the Agreement Transaction form, and select Transaction Notes from the Row menu.	Work with notes for individual transactions.
Work With Agreement Adjustments	W38020B	Daily Processing (G381), Agreement Adjustments Click Add on the Work With Agreement Adjustments form. Select a row on the Work With Online Statement form, and then select Adjustment from the Row menu.	Work with adjustments.
Work With Transaction Ledger	W38350A	Daily Processing (G381), Transaction Ledger	Review the transactions that have been assigned to an agreement as of the current date.

Setting Processing Options for Agreement Master (P38010)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Depot   Specify the depot.

2. Quantity or Amount Flag for agreement balance updates   Specify the quantity or amount flag for agreement balance updates.

3. Agreement Type that identifies a reporting agreement	Specify the agreement type that identifies a reporting agreement.

Display

Enter a '1' to protect the price override and price schedule fields	Specify whether the system protects the price override and price schedule fields. Values are:

0 or Blank: Does not protect.

1: Protects.

Versions

1. Agreement Exchange Ratio (P38014), 2. Online Statement (P38300), and **3. Online Balance Inquiry (P38375)**	Specify the program version for the Agreement Exchange Ratio program, the Online Statement program, and the Online Balance Inquiry program.

Reviewing Online Statements and Balance Information

Access the Work With Online Statement form.

Online Statement - Work With Online Statement

Find Close Row Tools

Agreement Quantity Type	*		Depot		
Agreement Number	*	*	Parent Agreement	*	*
Product Source/Type	00015074	AB	Due To	C	Level	9
Destination/Type	*	*	From/ Thru Date	*	*
Item Number			UM	EA	Currency	USD

☐ Summary

Records 1 - 13   Customize Grid ☐

	Item Number	Due To	Scheduled Quantity	Agreement Quantity	Actual Quantity	Committed Quantity	Remaining Quantity	UM	Agreement Number	Supp No
⦿	REQ48	C		100.0000		0.0000	100.0000	EA	150710	
○	REQ49	C		10.0000		0.0000	10.0000	EA	150711	
○	REQ49	C		500.0000		0.0000	500.0000	EA	150712	
○	REQ50	C		100.0000		0.0000	100.0000	EA	150713	
○	REQ51	C		150.0000		0.0000	150.0000	EA	150714	
○	REQ31	C		500.0000		0.0000	500.0000	EA	150715	
○	REQ29	C		100.0000		0.0000	100.0000	EA	150716	
○	REQ28	C		100.0000		0.0000	100.0000	EA	15073	
○	REQ36	C		100.0000		10.0000	90.0000	EA	15076	
○	REQ37	C		50.0000		3.0000	47.0000	EA	15077	
○	REQ41	C		100.0000		0.0000	100.0000	EA	15078	
○	REQ47	C		50.0000		25.0000	25.0000	EA	15079	
○	**TOTALS**			**1860.0000**		**38.0000**	**1822.0000**	**EA**		

Work With Online Statement form

To view Work With Online Statement in summary mode, select the Summary option and click Find. The system subtotals the information by agreement, item number, and due to. You cannot access the Committed Quantities, Agreement Transactions, or Agreement Adjustments forms in summary mode.

To view Work With Online Statement in detail mode, clear the Summary option and click Find.

You can access the Agreement Adjustment program (P38020) in detail mode. When you do this, the system copies the agreement information to the adjustment fields.

Setting Processing Options for Online Statement (P38300)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Enter the default Unit of Measure. and **2. Enter the default Currency Code.**   Specify the default unit of measure or the default currency code.

3. Enter the default Due To for the selection criteria.   Specify the default value that the system displays for the Due To field in the selection criteria.

Versions

5. Agreement Master (P38010)   Specify a program version for the Agreement Master program.

6. Agreement Quantities (P38011)   Specify a program version for the Agreement Quantities program.

7. Agreement Source/Destination (P38012)   Specify a program version for the Agreement Source/Destination program.

8. Agreement Quantities Schedule   Specify a program version for the Agreement Quantities Schedule program.

9. Agreement Adjustments   Specify a program version for the Agreement Adjustments program.

Processing

10. Enter a '1' to display Due To partner transactions as positive. Any other value will display Due To partner transactions as negative.   Specify whether the system displays Due To partner transactions as positive. Values are:

0 or Blank: Displays Due To partner transactions as negative.

1: Displays Due To partner transactions as positive.

Setting Processing Options for Transaction Ledger (P38350)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Enter the default Unit of Measure, 2. Enter the default Currency Code, and **3. Enter the default Agreement Type**	Specify the default unit of measure, the default currency code, or the default agreement type.

Display

1. Display Thru Level (if left blank, the default is 9)	Specify whether the system automatically displays the Thru Level. Values are: *0* or Blank: The system uses a display level of 9. Enter a specific value.

Versions

4. Agreement Master (P38010)	Specify the program version for the Agreement Master program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
5. Agreement Quantities (P38011)	Specify the program version for the Agreement Quantities program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
6. Agreement Source/Destination (P38012)	Specify the program version for the Agreement Source/Destination program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
7. Agreement Quantities Schedule (P38012) (FUTURE)	This processing option is reserved for future use.
8. Online Statement (P38300)	Specify the program version for the Online Statement program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Printing Balance Statements

From the Agreement Reports menu (G382), select Balance Statement.

You might want to print statements that display the current status of one or more agreements that you have with your business partners. You can set the data selection values before running the program. You can also use any of the fields in the Agreement Master table (F38010) to select agreements for printing statements. For example, you can create a statement for a single partner or for an agreement number. You can also produce statements for any of the agreements that match one or more of the reporting codes.

Setting Processing Options for Balance Statement (R38400)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Report Dates

1. 'As of' Date for Beginning Balances and **2. 'As of' Date for Ending Balances**	Specify the date that the system uses for the as of date for beginning balances or the as of date for ending balances. Do not leave this processing option blank.
3. 'Prepared' Date	Specify the date to be printed at the top of the statement in the Prepared Date field. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses today's date.

Return Address

1. Return Address	Specify the address book number that the system uses to locate the return address in the address book. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses zero.

Unit of Measure

1. Unit of Measure for Statement Balances	Specify the user-defined code for the unit of measure that the system uses for statement balances on quantity type agreements. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the agreement information.

Currency

1. Currency Code for Statement Balances	Specify the currency code for statement balances on amount-type agreements if you are using multicurrency. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the agreement information.

Creating Adjustments

Access the Agreement Adjustment form.

Agreement Adjustment form

To create an adjustment:

1. Enter the adjustment type and reason.

2. Accept the defaults, or complete these fields:

    *   Document Number

    *   G/L Date

    *   Adj Date

    *   Explanation

3. Click the Agreement Information tab and complete these fields:

    *   Agreement Nbr

    *   Product Source

    *   Destination

    *   Product

    *   Due To

4. Click the Bulk Information tab and enter the transaction quantity.

5. To close the agreement, click the Agreement Information tab and select the Close Agreement option.

6. Enter the cancellation date and reason, and click OK:

Setting Processing Options for Agreement Adjustments (P38020)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Enter the default Document Type. (Required) and **2. Enter the default Adjustment Type.**	Specify the default document type or the default adjustment type.

Process

Enter the version for each application. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001 except for the Online Balance program.

1. Enter the Agreement Status to use when canceling a contract.	Specify the agreement status to use when canceling a contract.

Versions

1. Agreement Master (P38010)	Specify the program version for the Agreement Master program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
2. Agreement Quantities (P38011)	Specify the program version for the Agreement Quantities program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Product/Source Destination (P38012)	Specify the program version for the Product/Source Destination program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
4. Online Statement (P38300)	Specify the program version for the Online Statement program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
5. Online Balance (P38300), defaults ZJDE0002	Specify the program version for the Online Balance program. If this processing option is left blank, the system uses ZJDE0002.
6. Sales Order Entry (P4210)	This processing option is reserved for future use.

Transaction Processing Tables

This table lists the transaction processing tables.

Table	Description
Agreements Transaction Ledger (F38111)	Contains quantity and amount information for all agreement transactions and adjustments.
Agreements Committed Quantities (F38112)	Holds temporarily the quantities that are committed on transactions until the processing moves them to actual quantities.
Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	Contains detail information for each sales order line.
Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	Contains detail information for each purchase order line.
Item Ledger File (F4111)	Contains history information for all inventory transactions. The system records any changes to the inventory in this table.
Tank Master File (F41500)	Contains supplemental information pertaining to bulk transactions only.

APPENDIX A

Using Agreement Management Reports

This appendix discusses how to review penalties.

Reviewing Penalties

This section provides an overview of the Agreement Penalties report and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for the Agreement Penalties report (R38450).

• Run the Agreement Penalties report.

See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up Agreement Management," Setting Up Integration with Other Systems, page 9

Understanding the Agreement Penalties Report

You can print a report that includes one, several, or all customers whose agreements have incurred a penalty status. This report identifies any of the business partners who have not met the terms of the agreement or have exceeded them. In addition, the report specifies the penalty schedule that applies to each agreement or transaction with a penalty status.

Setting Processing Options for the Agreement Penalties Report (R38450)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Report Dates

1. Enter the date which will be the 'From' Date for Calculated Penalties. (THIS DATE IS REQUIRED)	Specify the date that will be the from date for calculated penalties. The first two report dates are required. This option identifies which transactions to select.

2. Enter the date which will be the 'Thru' Date for Calculated Penalties. (THIS DATE IS REQUIRED)	Specify the date that will be the thru date for calculated penalties. The first two report dates are required. This option identifies which transactions to select.
3. Enter the date which will be used to calculate penalties when not at the transaction level. If left blank, the 'Thru' Date will be used.	Specify the date that will be used to calculate penalties when not at the transaction level. The third report date is the penalty calculation date. This date establishes the cutoff for the over-commitment or under-commitment penalties. The system compares this date with the dates in the Agreement Quantities program (P38011) and the date that you included in the penalty schedule.

Penalty Calcs

The schedule names that you enter in the penalty calculation options must be the same user-defined codes that you set up in the Price Adjustment Schedule program (P4070).

1. To calculate 'Trans Qty < Minimum' Penalties, enter the Adjustment Schedule Name here:	Specify a name for the adjustment schedule. The system performs the calculation only when a name is provided.
2. To calculate 'Trans Qty > Maximum' Penalties, enter Adjustment Schedule Name here:	Specify a name for the adjustment schedule. The system performs the calculation only when a name is provided.
3. To calculate 'Agreement Over Committed' Penalties, enter the Adjustment Schedule Name here:	Specify a name for the adjustment schedule. The system performs the calculation only when a name is provided.
4. To calculate 'Agreement Under Committed' Penalties, enter Adjustment Schedule Name here:	Specify a name for the adjustment schedule. The system performs the calculation only when a name is provided.

Currency

1. If you are using Multi-Currency, enter the Currency Code for calculated penalties. If left blank, the company Currency Code will be used.	Specify the currency code for calculated penalties. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the currency code that is set up for the company.

Running the Agreement Penalties Report

From the Agreement Reports menu (G382), select Agreement Penalties Report.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors	Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.
	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
Application Server	Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
Auto Commit Transaction	A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.
back-to-back process	A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, 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 and store-and-forward.
best practices	Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

BPEL	Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language*, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.
BPEL PM	Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language Process Manager*, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.
Build Configuration File	Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.
build engineer	An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.
Build Program	A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.
business analyst	An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards 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	See named event rule (NER).
business service	EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.
business service artifacts	Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.
business service class method	A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.
business service configuration files	Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.
business service cross reference	A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.
business service cross-reference utilities	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.
business service development environment	A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.
business services development tool	Otherwise known as JDeveloper.
business service EnterpriseOne object	A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

business service framework	Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.
business service payload	An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.
business service property	Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.
Business Service Property Admin Tool	An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.
business service property business service group	A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.
business service property categorization	A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.
business service property key	A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.
business service property utilities	A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.
business service property value	A value for a business service property.
business service repository	A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.
business services server	The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.
business services source file or business service class	One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.
business service value object template	The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.
Business Service Value Object Template Utility	A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.
business services server artifact	The object to be deployed to the business services server.
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts	Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
check-in repository	A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is 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 in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
correlation data	The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.
cost assignment	The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
credentials	A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.
cross-reference utility services	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.
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.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
cXML	A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.
database credentials	A valid database username/password.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all 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.
date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment artifacts	Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application.
	See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
duplicate published business services authorization records	Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.
embedded application server instance	An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards 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.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)	Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).
EnterpriseOne administrator	An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.
EnterpriseOne credentials	A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable 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.

EnterpriseOne development client	Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.
EnterpriseOne extension	A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne resource	Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
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.
event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
explicit transaction	Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.
exposed method or value object	Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.
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. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
foundation	A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	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.
HTTP Adapter	A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

instantiate	A Java term meaning "to create." When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.
integration developer	The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.
integration point (IP)	The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interface table	See Z table.
internal method or value object	Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	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.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears 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. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
JDeveloper Project	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

JDeveloper Workspace	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.
JMS Queue	A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.
listener service	A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.
local repository	A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.
local standalone BPEL/ESB server	A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
Manual Commit transaction	A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server	A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.
Monitoring Application	An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
nota fiscal factura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.
	See also *nota fiscal*.
Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	JD Edwards 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 on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.
	Consider the following context: "Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions." The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as "a package build."
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
Pathcode Directory	The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns	General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
Production Published Business Services Web Service	Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path): 11>21>26>28>38>01 In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published business service	EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.
published business service identification information	Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service	Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.
refresh	A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
Rt-Addressing	Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.
rules	Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.
quote order	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.
	In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
secure by default	A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.
Secure Socket Layer (SSL)	A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.
SEI implementation	A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).
selection	Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
serialize	The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

	data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)	A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.
SOA	Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.
softcoding	A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.
source repository	A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
SSL Certificate	A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
superclass	An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.
	For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-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	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) 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 may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction processing method	A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way authentication	An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.
two-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
user identification information	User ID, role, or *public.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
value object	A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.
variance	In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (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 using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

versioning a published business service	Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.
Version 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.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Web Service Description Language (WSDL)	An XML format for describing network services.
Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL)	An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.
web service proxy foundation	Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.
web service softcoding record	An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.
web service softcoding template	An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.
Where clause	The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.
wizard	A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.
workbench	A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.
work day calendar	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in 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 server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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