

**Oracle® Financials for Asia/Pacific**

User Guide

Release 12.2

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Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide, Release 12.2

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Primary Author: Gustavus Kundahl

Contributing Author: Julianna Litwin, Robert MacIsaac, Padma Rao, Roberto Silva, Harsh Takle

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## **Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide, Release 12.2**

### **Part No. E48762-03**

Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

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# Preface

## Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12.2 of the *Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide*.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology.

If you have never used Oracle E-Business Suite, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle E-Business Suite training classes available through Oracle University.

See Related Information Sources on page x for more Oracle E-Business Suite product information.

## Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

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## Structure

- 1 Regional Overview
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## Related Information Sources

This book is included in the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library, which is supplied in the Release 12.2 Media Pack. If this guide refers you to other Oracle E-Business Suite documentation, use only the latest Release 12.2 versions of those guides.

### Online Documentation

All Oracle E-Business Suite documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on My Oracle Support.
- **PDF Documentation** - See the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library for current PDF documentation for your product with each release.
- **Release Notes** - For information about changes in this release, including new features, known issues, and other details, see the release notes for the relevant product, available on My Oracle Support.
- **Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual** - The Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for each Oracle E-Business Suite product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle E-Business Suite data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle E-Business Suite products. The Oracle eTRM is available on My Oracle Support.

### Related Guides

You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

#### **Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade Guide: Release 12.0 and 12.1 to 12.2:**

This guide provides information for DBAs and Applications Specialists who are responsible for upgrading Release 12.0 and 12.1 Oracle E-Business Suite system (techstack and products) to Release 12.2. In addition to information about applying the upgrade driver, it outlines pre-upgrade steps and post-upgrade steps, and provides descriptions of product-specific functional changes and suggestions for verifying the upgrade and reducing downtime.

**Oracle Advanced Global Intercompany System User's Guide:**

This guide describes the self service application pages available for Intercompany users. It includes information on setting up intercompany, entering intercompany transactions, importing transactions from external sources and generating reports.

**Oracle Advanced Collections User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use the features of Oracle Advanced Collections to manage your collections activities. It describes how collections agents and managers can use Oracle Advanced Collections to identify delinquent customers, review payment history and aging data, process payments, use strategies and dunning plans to automate the collections process, manage work assignments, and handle later-stage delinquencies.

**Oracle Advanced Collections Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to configure Oracle Advanced Collections and its integrated products. It contains the steps required to set up and verify your implementation of Oracle Advanced Collections.

**Oracle Assets User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to implement and use Oracle Assets. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including defining depreciation books, depreciation method, and asset categories. It also contains information on setting up assets in the system, maintaining assets, retiring and reinstating assets, depreciation, group depreciation, accounting and tax accounting, budgeting, online inquiries, impairment processing, and Oracle Assets reporting. The guide explains using Oracle Assets with Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC). This guide also includes a comprehensive list of profile options that you can set to customize application behavior.

**Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture User's Guide:**

This guide provides you information on using Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture. Consult this guide to create and customize billing templates, assign a template to a rule and submit print requests. This guide also provides detailed information on page references, seeded content items and template assignment attributes.

**Oracle Cash Management User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Cash Management to clear your receipts, as well as reconcile bank statements with your outstanding balances and transactions. This manual also explains how to effectively manage and control your cash cycle. It provides comprehensive bank reconciliation and flexible cash forecasting.

**Oracle Credit Management User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Credit Management. This guide includes implementation steps, such as how to set up credit policies, as well as details on how to use the credit review process to derive credit recommendations that comply with your credit policies. This guide also includes detailed information about the public application programming interfaces (APIs) that you can use to extend

Oracle Credit Management functionality.

**Oracle Customer Data Librarian User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Customer Data Librarian to establish and maintain the quality of the Trading Community Architecture Registry, focusing on consolidation, cleanliness, and completeness. Oracle Customer Data Librarian has all of the features in Oracle Customers Online, and is also part of the Oracle Customer Data Management product family.

**Oracle Customer Data Librarian Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to implement Oracle Customer Data Librarian. As part of implementing Oracle Customer Data Librarian, you must also complete all the implementation steps for Oracle Customers Online.

**Oracle Customers Online User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Customers Online to view, create, and maintain your customer information. Oracle Customers Online is based on Oracle Trading Community Architecture data model and functionality, and is also part of the Oracle Customer Data Management product family.

**Oracle Customers Online Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to implement Oracle Customers Online.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes the multiple organizations concepts in Oracle E-Business Suite. It describes in detail on setting up and working effectively with multiple organizations in Oracle E-Business Suite.

**Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide:**

This guide describes the entire process of setting up and maintaining tax configuration data, as well as applying tax data to the transaction line. It describes the entire regime-to-rate setup flow of tax regimes, taxes, statuses, rates, recovery rates, tax jurisdictions, and tax rules. It also describes setting up and maintaining tax reporting codes, fiscal classifications, tax profiles, tax registrations, configuration options, and third party service provider subscriptions. You also use this manual to maintain migrated tax data for use with E-Business Tax.

**Oracle E-Business Tax Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides a conceptual overview of the E-Business Tax tax engine, and describes the prerequisite implementation steps to complete in other applications in order to set up and use E-Business Tax. The guide also includes extensive examples of setting up country-specific tax requirements.

**Oracle E-Business Tax Reporting Guide:**

This guide explains how to run all tax reports that make use of the E-Business Tax data extract. This includes the Tax Reporting Ledger and other core tax reports, country-specific VAT reports, and Latin Tax Engine reports.

## **Oracle E-Business Tax: Vertex Q-Series and Taxware Sales/Use Tax System Implementation Guide**

This guide explains how to setup and use the services of third party tax service providers for US Sales and Use tax. The tax service providers are Vertex Q-Series and Taxware Sales/Use Tax System. When implemented, the Oracle E-Business Tax service subscription calls one of these tax service providers to return a tax rate or amount whenever US Sales and Use tax is calculated by the Oracle E-Business Tax tax engine. This guide provides setup steps, information about day-to-day business processes, and a technical reference section.

### **Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Embedded Data Warehouse reports and workbooks to analyze performance.

### **Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to implement Embedded Data Warehouse, including how to set up the intelligence areas.

### **Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse Install Guide:**

This guide describes how to install Embedded Data Warehouse, including how to create database links and create the end user layer (EUL).

### **Oracle Financial Accounting Hub Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides detailed implementation information that leverages the features of Oracle Subledger Accounting to generate accounting.

### **Oracle Financial Services Reference Guide:**

This guide provides reference material for Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, such as Oracle Transfer Pricing, and includes technical details about application use as well as general concepts, equations, and calculations.

### **Oracle Financial Services Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12.

### **Oracle Financial Services Reporting Administration Guide:**

This guide describes the reporting architecture of Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, and provides information on how to view these reports.

### **Oracle Financials and Oracle Procurement Functional Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12:**

This guides provides detailed information about the functional impacts of upgrading Oracle Financials and Oracle Procurement products from Release 11i to Release 12. This guide supplements the *Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade Guide: Release 12.0 and 12.1 to 12.2*.

### **Oracle Financials Concepts Guide:**

This guide describes the fundamental concepts of Oracle Financials. The guide is

intended to introduce readers to the concepts used in the applications, and help them compare their real world business, organization, and processes to those used in the applications.

**Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement:**

This guide provides general country information, such as responsibilities and report security groups, as well as any post-install steps required by some countries.

**Oracle Financials for the Americas User Guide:**

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the Americas region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

**Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide:**

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the Asia/Pacific region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

**Oracle Financials for Europe User Guide:**

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the European region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

**Oracle Financials for India User's Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle Financials for India. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain setup related to India taxes, defaulting and calculation of taxes on transactions. This guide also includes information about accounting and reporting of taxes related to India.

**Oracle Financials for India Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle Financials for India. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up taxes, tax defaulting hierarchies, set up different tax regimes, organization and transactions.

**Oracle Financials Glossary:**

The glossary includes definitions of common terms that are shared by all Oracle Financials products. In some cases, there may be different definitions of the same term for different Financials products. If you are unsure of the meaning of a term you see in an Oracle Financials guide, please refer to the glossary for clarification. You can find the glossary in the online help or in the *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

**Oracle Financials Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement the Oracle Financials E-Business Suite. It guides you through setting up your organizations, including legal entities, and their accounting, using the Accounting Setup Manager. It covers intercompany accounting and sequencing of accounting entries, and it provides examples.

**Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use the RXi reports administration tool to design the content and layout of RXi reports. RXi reports let you order, edit, and present report information to better meet your company's reporting needs.

**Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up Accounting Flexfields, Accounts, and Calendars.

**Oracle General Ledger Reference Guide**

This guide provides detailed information about setting up General Ledger Profile Options and Applications Desktop Integrator (ADI) Profile Options.

**Oracle General Ledger User's Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain ledgers, ledger currencies, budgets, and journal entries. This guide also includes information about running financial reports.

**Oracle Incentive Compensation Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides Compensation Administrators with guidance during implementation of Oracle Incentive Compensation. The procedures are presented in the recommended order that they should be performed for successful implementation. Appendixes are included that describe system profiles, lookups, and other useful information.

**Oracle Incentive Compensation User Guide:**

This guide helps Compensation Managers, Compensation Analysts, and Plan administrators to manage Oracle Incentive Compensation on a day-to-day basis. Learn how to create and manage rules hierarchies, create compensation plans, collect transactions, calculate and pay commission, and use Sales Credit Allocation.

**Oracle Internet Expenses Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This book explains in detail how to configure Oracle Internet Expenses and describes its integration with other applications in the E-Business Suite, such as Oracle Payables and Oracle Projects. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up policy and rate schedules, credit card policies, audit automation, and the expenses spreadsheet. This guide also includes detailed information about the client extensions that you can use to extend Oracle Internet Expenses functionality.

**Oracle iAssets User Guide**

This guide provides information on how to implement and use Oracle iAssets. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including setting up Oracle iAssets rules and related product setup steps. It explains how to define approval rules to facilitate the approval process. It also includes information on using the Oracle iAssets user interface to search for assets, create self-service transfer

requests and view notifications.

**Oracle iProcurement Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle iProcurement. Oracle iProcurement enables employees to requisition items through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle iReceivables Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle iReceivables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up and configure iReceivables, and how to set up the Credit Memo Request workflow. There is also a chapter that provides an overview of major features available in iReceivables.

**Oracle iSupplier Portal User Guide:**

This guide contains information on how to use Oracle iSupplier Portal to enable secure transactions between buyers and suppliers using the Internet. Using Oracle iSupplier Portal, suppliers can monitor and respond to events in the procure-to-pay cycle.

**Oracle iSupplier Portal Implementation Guide:**

This guide contains information on how to implement Oracle iSupplier Portal and enable secure transactions between buyers and suppliers using the Internet.

**Oracle Loans User Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up and use Oracle Loans. It includes information on how to create, approve, fund, amortize, bill, and service extended repayment plan and direct loans.

**Oracle Partner Management Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This guide helps Vendor administrators to set up and maintain relationships and programs in the Partner Management application. The main areas include setting up the partner and channel manager dashboards, partner setup, partner programs and enrollment, opportunity and referral management, deal registration, special pricing management, and partner fund management.

**Oracle Partner Management Vendor User Guide:**

This guide assists vendor users in using Partner Management on a daily basis. This includes interaction with the partner and channel manager dashboards, working with partners and partner programs, managing opportunities and referrals, registering deals, and working with special pricing and partner funds.

**Oracle Payables User's Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Payables to create invoices and make payments. In addition, it describes how to enter and manage suppliers, import invoices using the Payables open interface, manage purchase order and receipt matching, apply holds to invoices, and validate invoices. It contains information on managing expense reporting, procurement cards, and credit cards. This guide also explains the accounting for

Payables transactions.

**Oracle Payables Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to implement Oracle Payables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for how to set up suppliers, payments, accounting, and tax.

**Oracle Payables Reference Guide:**

This guide provides you with detailed information about the Oracle Payables open interfaces, such as the Invoice open interface, which lets you import invoices. It also includes reference information on purchase order matching and purging purchasing information.

**Oracle Payments Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how Oracle Payments, as the central payment engine for the Oracle E-Business Suite, processes transactions, such as invoice payments from Oracle Payables, bank account transfers from Oracle Cash Management, and settlements against credit cards and bank accounts from Oracle Receivables. This guide also describes how Oracle Payments is integrated with financial institutions and payment systems for receipt and payment processing, known as funds capture and funds disbursement, respectively. Additionally, the guide explains to the implementer how to plan the implementation of Oracle Payments, how to configure it, set it up, test transactions, and how use it with external payment systems.

**Oracle Payments User's Guide:**

This guide describes how Oracle Payments, as the central payment engine for the Oracle E-Business Suite, processes transactions, such as invoice payments from Oracle Payables, bank account transfers from Oracle Cash Management, and settlements against credit cards and bank accounts from Oracle Receivables. This guide also describes to the Payment Administrator how to monitor the funds capture and funds disbursement processes, as well as how to remedy any errors that may arise.

**Oracle Procurement Buyer's Guide to Punchout and Transparent Punchout:**

This guide contains necessary information for customers implementing remote catalog content on a supplier's Web site or on Oracle Exchange.

**Oracle Procurement Contracts Online Help:**

This guide is provided as online help only from the Oracle Procurement Contracts application and includes information about creating and managing your contract terms library.

**Oracle Procurement Contracts Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle Procurement Contracts. Oracle Procurement Contracts enables employees to author and maintain complex contracts through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle Public Sector Financials User Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle Public Sector Advanced Features. It describes Encumbrance Reconciliation Reports, GASB 34/35 Asset Accounting, and Funds Available Enhancements.

**Oracle Purchasing User's Guide:**

This guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules, and approved supplier lists. In addition, this guide explains how you can automatically create purchasing documents based on business rules through integration with Oracle Workflow technology, which automates many of the key procurement processes.

**Oracle Receivables User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Receivables. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain transactions and bills receivable, enter and apply receipts, enter customer information, and manage revenue. This guide also includes information about accounting in Receivables. Use the Standard Navigation Paths appendix to find out how to access each Receivables window.

**Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to implement Oracle Receivables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up customers, transactions, receipts, accounting, tax, and collections. This guide also includes a comprehensive list of profile options that you can set to customize application behavior.

**Oracle Receivables Reference Guide:**

This guide provides you with detailed information about all public application programming interfaces (APIs) that you can use to extend Oracle Receivables functionality. This guide also describes the Oracle Receivables open interfaces, such as AutoLockbox which lets you create and apply receipts and AutoInvoice which you can use to import and validate transactions from other systems. Archiving and purging Receivables data is also discussed in this guide.

**Oracle Sourcing Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This guide contains information on how to implement Oracle Sourcing to enable participants from multiple organizations to exchange information, conduct bid and auction processes, and create and implement buying agreements. This allows professional buyers, business experts, and suppliers to participate in a more agile and accurate sourcing process.

**Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides setup information for Oracle Subledger Accounting features, including the Accounting Methods Builder. You can use the Accounting Methods Builder to create and modify the setup for subledger journal lines and application accounting definitions for Oracle subledger applications. This guide also discusses the

reports available in Oracle Subledger Accounting and describes how to inquire on subledger journal entries.

**Oracle Supplier Scheduling User's Guide:**

This guide describes how you can use Oracle Supplier Scheduling to calculate and maintain planning and shipping schedules and communicate them to your suppliers.

**Oracle iProcurement Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle iProcurement. Oracle iProcurement enables employees to requisition items through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle Procurement Contracts Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle Procurement Contracts. Oracle Procurement Contracts enables employees to author and maintain complex contracts through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture User Guide:**

This guide describes the Oracle Trading Community Architecture (TCA) and how to use features from the Trading Community Manager responsibility to create, update, enrich, and cleanse the data in the TCA Registry. It also describes how to use Resource Manager to define and manage resources.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture Administration Guide:**

This guide describes how to administer and implement Oracle Trading Community Architecture (TCA). You set up, control, and manage functionality that affects data in the TCA Registry. It also describes how to set up and use Resource Manager to manage resources.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture Reference Guide:**

This guide contains seeded relationship types, seeded Data Quality Management data, D&B data elements, Bulk Import interface table fields and validations, and a comprehensive glossary. This guide supplements the documentation for Oracle Trading Community Architecture and all products in the Oracle Customer Data Management family.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture Technical Implementation Guide:**

This guide explains how to use the public Oracle Trading Community Architecture application programming interfaces (APIs) and develop callouts based on Oracle Workflow Business Events System (BES). For each API, this guide provides a description of the API, the PL/SQL procedure, and the Java method, as well as a table of the parameter descriptions and validations. For each BES callout, this guide provides the name of the logical entity, its description, and the ID parameter name. Also included are setup instructions and sample code.

**Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User's Guide:**

This guide describes the common concepts for an integrated financial management

solution for federal agencies to comply with the requirements of the U.S. Federal government. It describes the product architecture and provides information on Budget Execution, Prompt Payment, Treasury payments, Third party payments, Interagency transactions, Receivables management, Federal reports, CCR Integration, and Year End Closing.

**Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes the common concepts for an integrated financial management solution for federal agencies. It includes a consolidated setup checklist by page and provides detailed information on how to set up, maintain, and troubleshoot the Federal Financial application for the following functional areas: Sub Ledger Accounting, Budget Execution, Prompt Payment, Treasury payments, Third party payments, Interagency transactions, Receivables management, Federal reports, CCR Integration, and Year End Closing.

**Oracle Projects Documentation Set**

**Oracle Projects Implementation Guide:**

Use this guide to implement Oracle Projects. This guide also includes appendixes covering function security, menus and responsibilities, and profile options.

**Oracle Project Costing User Guide:**

Use this guide to learn detailed information about Oracle Project Costing. Oracle Project Costing provides the tools for processing project expenditures, including calculating their cost to each project and determining the General Ledger accounts to which the costs are posted.

**Oracle Project Billing User Guide:**

This guide shows you how to use Oracle Project Billing to define revenue and invoicing rules for your projects, generate revenue, create invoices, and integrate with other Oracle Applications to process revenue and invoices, process client invoicing, and measure the profitability of your contract projects.

**Oracle Project Management User Guide:**

This guide shows you how to use Oracle Project Management to manage projects through their lifecycles - from planning, through execution, to completion.

**Oracle Project Portfolio Analysis User Guide:**

This guide contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle Project Portfolio Analysis. It includes information about project portfolios, planning cycles, and metrics for ranking and selecting projects for a project portfolio.

**Oracle Project Resource Management User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Project Resource Management. It includes information about staffing, scheduling, and reporting on project resources.

**Oracle Grants Accounting Documentation**

### **Oracle Grants Accounting User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information about how to implement and use Oracle Grants Accounting. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including defining award types, award templates, allowed cost schedules, and burden set up. This guide also explains how to use Oracle Grants Accounting to track grants and funded projects from inception to final reporting.

### **Oracle Property Manager Documentation**

#### **Oracle Property Manager User Guide:**

Use this guide to learn how to use Oracle Property Manager to create and administer properties, space assignments, and lease agreements.

#### **Oracle Property Manager Implementation Guide:**

Use this guide to learn how to implement Oracle Property Manager and perform basic setup steps such as setting system options and creating lookup codes, contacts, milestones, grouping rules, term templates, and a location hierarchy. This guide also describes the setup steps that you must complete in other Oracle applications before you can use Oracle Property Manager.

## **Integration Repository**

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the Oracle E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

## **Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle E-Business Suite Data**

Oracle **STRONGLY RECOMMENDS** that you never use SQL\*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle E-Business Suite data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL\*Plus to modify Oracle E-Business Suite data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous

information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle E-Business Suite.

When you use Oracle E-Business Suite to modify your data, Oracle E-Business Suite automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle E-Business Suite also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL\*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

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# Regional Overview

## Overview

The Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide provides region-specific and country-specific information about using the Oracle E-Business Suite. Because many features of E-Business Suite run from core applications, you should use this guide in conjunction with your product-specific documentation.

This guide provides information about using:

- Oracle Financials for Australia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.
- Features that meet country-specific requirements.
- Country-specific reports.
- Features in Oracle E-Business Suite for the countries in the Asia Pacific region.

## Feature Changes between Release 11i and Release 12

In Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, the core applications manage many features that were previously managed at the regional and country level. Please refer to your product-specific documentation for information about these features in Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific:

- **Company information**  
Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up legal entities and legal establishments to represent your company and its divisions and offices, and to set up and maintain related company information, including locations, classifications, and legal registrations.
- **Company tax information**  
Use E-Business Tax to set up and maintain first party tax profiles and tax

registrations for the legal establishments in your company.

- **Tax setup**  
Use E-Business Tax to set up and maintain the tax configuration for Payables and Receivables transaction taxes, including tax regimes, taxes, statuses, rates, jurisdictions, product and party classifications, and tax rules.
- **Customer and supplier tax information**  
Use E-Business Tax to set up and maintain third party tax profiles for your customers and suppliers.
- **Payables Open Interface Tables**  
Refer to Oracle Payables for information about the Payables Open Interface Tables and Payables Open Interface Import.  
  
Refer to the Integration Repository for descriptions of the global attribute usage of the AP\_INVOICES\_INTERFACE and AP\_INVOICE\_LINES\_INTERFACE tables.
- **Creating Accounting Entries**  
If necessary, run the Create Accounting Program to process eligible accounting events to create subledger journal entries.
- **Receivables AutoInvoice Programs**  
Run the AutoInvoice Import or Master program to transfer transactions from other systems into Receivables.

## Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Party Tax Profiles in Oracle E-Business Tax, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up a Tax Registration, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up Tax Regimes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up a Third Party Tax Profile, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Payables Open Interface Import, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Create Accounting Program, *Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide*

Running AutoInvoice, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Oracle Inventory

### Associate Subinventories and Locations

Use the Australian Subinventory and Location Associations window to associate subinventories with specific deliver-to locations. This association is used in Enter Replenishment Counts to default the deliver-to location for a subinventory.

The relationship between deliver-to locations and subinventories is one to one, and unique. That is, a deliver-to location can be associated with one subinventory, and a subinventory may be associated with only one deliver-to location. Only the subinventories of the inventory organization to which the deliver-to location is attached (in the Define Locations window) are eligible for association.

### Australian Inventory Internal Charges Report

The Australian Inventory Internal Charges report lists all stock accounting transactions incurred during a selected period, enabling:

- Customers to report on their stock expenditure
- Management to review expenditure for selected customers, periods and items
- Reconciliation between stock issues and returns against the General Ledger

These internal charges include stock transactions processed directly using the Inventory Account Transaction window as well as those processed by means of the Oracle Inventory Order Cycle against internal sales orders.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Inventory Internal Charges report.

## Report Parameters

### Start Date

Enter the earliest date that you want to report on.

### End Date

Enter the latest date that you want to report on.

### Account Low

Enter the first account that you want to report on.

### Account High

Enter the last account that you want to report on.

### Item Low

Enter the first item that you want to report on.

### Item High

Enter the last item that you want to report on.

### Category Set

Enter the category set that you want to report on.

### Category Low

Enter the first category that you want to report on.

### Category High

Enter the last category that you want to report on.

### Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Inventory prints...
Accounting Flexfield	The accounting flexfield. Oracle Inventory sorts the Internal Charge report in account order and prints the accounting flexfield at the start of each block of transactions charged to that account. The cost center name is also displayed next to this.
Transaction Date	The date of the accounting transaction.
Pick Slip	The pick slip number under which the issue transaction took place. This applies to internal sales order issues only.
Item Description	The description of the item in the transaction.
Item	The item number of the item in the transaction.
UOM	The primary unit of measure of the item in the transaction.
Qty Rec'd	The quantity received in the primary unit of measure.
Unit Cost	The unit cost of the item in the primary unit of measure.
Total Cost	The total transaction cost charged against the nominated account.
Break Total	A sub-total of all transactions charged against the nominated account, as well as a grand total of all transaction charges against the selected account range.

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

# Oracle Purchasing

## Import Requisitions

Import Requisitions creates two requisition types:

- Purchase Requisitions
- Internal Requisitions

Internal requisitions are produced in unit of issue and purchase requisitions are produced in unit of purchase.

## Prerequisites

Before you can define requisition types, you must:

- Set the profile option JA: Australian Materials Management at the responsibility level.

## Purchase Requisitions

If the requisition type is *Purchase*, Oracle Purchasing checks for a valid AutoSource rule. The number one ranked supplier and the lowest sequence numbered document for that supplier are used as the quotation.

The unit of measure on the quotation line becomes the unit of measure on the supplier-sourced requisition line. The quantity is converted to this unit of measure and rounded to the nearest integer.

## Pricing Rules

1. If a single valid shipment line exists for the quotation line, the price will be taken from the shipment line.
2. If there are multiple valid shipment lines for the quotation line, the price will be taken from the shipment line that has a quantity closest to the order quantity.
3. If there are no valid shipment lines the price will be taken from the quotation line.
4. If there is no price on the quotation line, the price will be 0.

A valid shipment line must have:

- The same unit of measure as the quotation line
- Today's date fall between its effective start date and its effective end date

If there is no valid AutoSource rule, the unit of measure on the requisition line is the primary unit of measure and the price is the list price for the item.

## Example

The four pricing rules are demonstrated in this example. Follow each of the four products through the pricing process.

- Rule 1 is demonstrated using product S1000
- Rule 2 is demonstrated using product S2000
- Rule 3 is demonstrated using product S3000
- Rule 4 is demonstrated using product S4000

This table shows the requisition line for each product:

Item	Unit of Measure	Quantity	System Date
S1000	Each	100	1.JAN.00
S2000	Each	200	1.JAN.00
S3000	Each	300	1.JAN.00
S4000	Each	400	1.JAN.00

This table shows the quotation for product S1000:

Item	Unit of Purchase	Price
S1000	Box 10	00

This table shows the shipment lines for product S1000:

Quantity	Unit of Purchase	Price	Effective
10	Box 10	80	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00
1	Box 100	75	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00

This table shows the quotation for product S2000:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit of Purchase</b>	<b>Price</b>
S2000	Box 10	00

This table shows the shipment lines for product S2000:

<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit of Purchase</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Effective</b>
5	Box 10	80	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00
10	Box 10	50	1.AUG.00 - 1.DEC.00
20	Box 10	40	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00

This table shows the quotation for product S3000:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit of Purchase</b>	<b>Price</b>
S3000	Box 10	100

This table shows the shipment lines for product S3000:

<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit of Purchase</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Effective</b>
1	Box 100	50	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00
2	Box 100	30	1.AUG.00 - 1.DEC.00

This table shows the quotation for product S4000:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit of Purchase</b>	<b>Price</b>
S4000	Box 10	

This table shows the final requisition line for each product:

Item	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price
S1000	Box 10	10	80
S2000	Box 10	20	40
S3000	Box 10	30	100
S4000	Box 10	10	0

### Internal Requisitions

If the requisition type is *Internal*, Oracle Applications retrieves the unit of issue for the item in the source organization on the requisition line. If no unit of issue exists, the primary unit of measure is used. The quantity ordered and unit price are converted to the new unit of measure.

### Internal Requisition Accounting

Imported requisitions use AutoAccounting to determine the account combinations for internal requisitions with a delivery type of *Inventory*. Each segment of the account is derived from the subinventory replenishment account, the item replenishment account, or a constant.

For example, if your accounting structure is:

- Company — Cost Center — Account

you may decide that your AutoAccounting definition is:

Accounting Structure	Definition
Company	01
Cost Center	MTL_SECONDARY_INVENTORIES
Account	MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS

This definition says that the replenishment account is generated using *01* for the Company value, the Cost Center value is taken from the destination subinventory, and the Account value is taken from the item.

Suppose you have an item X1000, with a replenishment expense account of 01-000-3100. If you order item X1000 to be delivered to WARD-1 with a replenishment expense

account of 01-200-5000, then AutoAccounting will generate an account combination of 01-200-3100 on the requisition line. If AutoAccounting cannot generate an account, then the default is the AP accrual account defined in Oracle Inventory.

**Note:** To achieve consistent accounting between internal requisitions that are imported and internal requisitions that are entered via Enter Requisitions, the FlexBuilder rules for Enter Requisitions must be set up to reflect the AutoAccounting rules that you have set up.

## Related Topics

Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

## Define Automatic Accounting

Use the Australian Automatic Accounting window to define how Import Requisitions generate your account numbers for internal requisitions with a delivery type of *Inventory*.

## Prerequisites

Before you can define automatic accounting, you must:

- Set the JA: Australian Auto Accounting profile option at the responsibility level.
- Set the GL: Ledger Name profile option at the responsibility level to create an Australian automatic accounting rule for this GL ledger.

### To define Automatic Accounting:

1. Navigate to the Australian Automatic Accounting window.
2. Enter the name of the ledger for which you wish to create your automatic account numbers in the Ledger field.
3. Enter *Replenishment Expense* as the account type in the Type field.
4. In the Segments region, Oracle Subinventory Replenishment automatically defaults each segment name in the Segment field. Select the name of the table that you want to use to automatically default the segment value in the Table Name field. If you want to use a constant value for this particular segment, leave the Table field blank. You can choose:
  - MTL\_SYSTEM\_ITEMS to make AutoAccounting use the item replenishment expense account
  - MTL\_SECONDARY\_INVENTORIES to make AutoAccounting use the

subinventory replenishment expense account

5. If you have entered a table name in the previous field, leave the Constant field blank. If you want to always use the same value for this segment, regardless of the user or item, enter the value in the Constant field.

## Related Topics

Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

# Oracle Assets

## Assets Revaluation

Set up default revaluation rules for each asset book to control revaluation in Australian Assets. When you save a revaluation, Oracle Assets assigns a mass transaction number to the revaluation. You can report on the transaction numbers for the specific revaluations that you want to control the processing of revaluation and to review the results of previous revaluations.

## Defining Revaluation Rules

To comply with revaluation requirements, it is recommended that you set up asset books and revaluation rules in Australian Assets and follow this setup in the Accounting Rules tabbed region of the Book Controls window:

- Check the Allow Revaluations check box.
- Do not check the Revalue Accumulated Depreciation check box.
- Do not check the Amortize Revaluation Reserve check box.
- Do not check the Retire Revaluation Reserve check box.

You also need to set rules for revaluing fully depreciated, or reserved, assets at this level. You can override these rules for each revaluation and for each individual asset in the revaluation.

## Revaluing Assets

You can override the rules for revaluing fully depreciated assets when you set up a particular revaluation in the Mass Revaluation window.

When you set the revaluation movement percentage for an asset category or individual asset, the percentage should be based on the asset cost and the adjustment needed to move the asset cost to the new revalued amount.

## Reporting Revaluation

The standard Oracle Assets reporting is based on each revaluation, not life-to-date revaluation movements for an asset or asset category. The standard revaluation reports are the Mass Revaluation Preview report and the Mass Revaluation Review report.

Use the Australian Assets Revaluation report and the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report for Australian revaluation requirements. For more information, see Australian Assets Revaluation Report, page 2-12 and Australian Revalued Asset Sales Report, page 2-10.

## Related Topics

Entering Accounting Rules for a Book, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Revaluing Assets, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Asset Management in a Highly Inflationary Economy (Revaluation), *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Mass Revaluation Preview and Review Reports, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

## Australian Revalued Asset Sales Report

Use the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report to identify the net revaluation life-to-date movement for an asset category and the net position for the asset's point of sale. You can then record adjustments to the revaluation reserve for that asset and its net category movement via journal entries. This report helps you create manual journals in General Ledger to reflect the movement in the revaluation reserve due to the sale of assets.

The Australian Revalued Assets Sales report displays sales of revalued assets over a period of time, as well as the revaluation balance for an asset category or all asset categories. The report also provides a net revaluation position for the asset category at the start and end date of the period.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report.

## Report Parameters

### Asset Book

Enter the asset book name.

### Category

Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

### Start Date

Enter the start date for the asset sales. The start date should be at least the day after the last revaluation for the category. It can be any date since, but should be consecutive over multiple reports to ensure that all sales are reported.

### Finish Date

Enter the end date for the asset sales.

### Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Category	The asset category
Asset Number	The asset number
Description	The asset description
Sale Date	The date that the asset was sold
Asset Value	The asset's value on the sale date
Total Previous Revaluation	The total of the net revaluation movements for the asset on the sale date, reflecting the total revaluation movement at the previous revaluation

### Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
Revaluation Position at start date	The total net revaluation movement for all assets in the category at the start date of the report

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Sales	The asset sales revaluation reserve total of all assets in the category sold during the date range
Adjusted Revaluation Position	The adjusted revaluation position:  <i>Adjusted Revaluation Position = Revaluation Position at Start Date - Asset Sales</i>
Revaluations during the period	Any revaluations during the period for the asset category
Revaluation Position at end date	The total of the revaluation reserve for all assets in the category at the end date:  <i>Revaluation Position at End Date = Adjusted Revaluation Position + Revaluations During the Period</i>
Totals for Sub Category	The above row headings for the specified subcategory

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Australian Assets Revaluation Report

Use the Australian Assets Revaluation report to help you post net revaluation movements within each asset category to either the Asset Revaluation Reserve or the Profit and Loss Statement accounts in General Ledger, depending on the previous net movements and postings for that asset category.

The Oracle Assets revaluation process posts the net movement to one account. The Australian Assets Revaluation report provides you with the split of the revaluation movement between the reserve account and the profit and loss account, based on previous movements.

The Australian Assets Revaluation report is a cumulative listing of all revaluations of the assets in the specified book or asset category up to the current revaluation. The current revaluation is reported separately. Only previous revaluations that were completed are included in the report. The separation of previous and current is required to determine the accounting treatment for the current revaluation.

The report is sorted by asset category and lists all assets in the category that were

previously revalued or are being revalued in the current revaluation. Disposed assets are not included.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Revaluation report.

## Report Parameters

### Transaction Number

Enter the unique reference number of the revaluation.

### Asset Book

Enter the asset book name.

### Category

Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Category	The asset category.
Asset Number	The asset number.
Desc	The asset description.
Original Cost + Adjusted Cost	The original cost of the asset plus any cost adjustments, excluding revaluations.
Previous Revaluations	The asset's revaluation reserve before revaluation.
Previous Depreciation Write Back	The asset's depreciation reserve before revaluation.
Total Previous Value	The asset's cost value before revaluation: <i>Total Previous Value = Original Cost + Adjusted Cost + Previous Revaluations - Previous Depreciation Write Back.</i>

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Assets prints...</b>
Cost Revaluation	The asset's revaluation amount for the current revaluation.
Revaluation Percent	The asset's revaluation rate expressed as a percentage.
New Depreciation Write Back	The asset's depreciation reserve after the revaluation.
Revaluation Amount	<p>The revaluation amount charged to the revaluation reserve for this revaluation:</p> <p><i>Revaluation Amount = Cost Revaluation + New Depreciation Write Back.</i></p> <p>The total for each asset category is split between the profit and reserve values. The calculation of the split is based on previous movements of the revaluation reserve.</p>
New Book Value	The asset value after the revaluation.
New Revaluation Value	<p>The new revaluation reserve:</p> <p><i>New Revaluation Reserve = Previous Revaluation + Revaluation Amount.</i></p>

## Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<b>In this row...</b>	<b>Oracle Assets prints...</b>
<Page Total>	The page totals
Profit	The amount that you should post to the profit and loss count
Reserve	The amount that you should post to the reserve account
Totals	The report totals

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*



## **Accounting Solution for China - Enterprise**

The National Audit Office of the People's Republic of China (CNAO) has released a new accounting auditing filing standard (GB/T 24589-2010 Financial Information Technology - Data Interface of Accounting Software). Oracle is one of the main contributors involved in the standard definition. This new standard mandates the filing format, expands the scope of filing information required, and requires additional organizations to file their accounting information.

State-owned enterprises and joint ventures in China are required to report information to CNAO via the standard for banking (GB/T 24589.1-2010). The key process is to generate compliant XML documentation that meets the CNAO standards.

The Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard, referred to as Solution in this section, allows you to export data from the Oracle E-Business Suite to meet the requirements of the China National Auditing Office Standard. The solution enhances the capabilities of Oracle E-Business Suite, for China, by generating files with the requested formats. The data exported from the Oracle E-Business Suite is based on legal entity and not ledgers. You can define the reports by using the existing Financial Statement Generator and XML Publisher. You can also generate the reports with different outputs by modifying the XML Publisher templates. The Solution provides the cash flow statement function, which covers cash related flows of general ledger and subledgers. You can define the reports by using the existing Financial Statement Generator and XML Publisher. You can also generate the reports with different outputs by modifying the XML Publisher templates.

This section introduces you to financial data export and the cash flow statement.

### **Financial Data Export for Enterprise**

Financial data export includes the following data export and financial report exports.

- China General Ledger Data Export (Enterprise)

- China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise)
- China Receivables and Payables Data Export (Enterprise)
- China Fixed Assets Data Report (Enterprise)

You can use the Financial Statement Generator in the Oracle E-Business Suite to define and design reports and statements, and export financial data.

## Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement reflects the sources and uses of money (in hard cash) in an accounting period for an enterprise. The cash flow statement analyzes the financial status of an enterprise in cash or the corresponding equivalent as follows:

- Operating activities
- Investing activities
- Financing activities

The cash flow statement contains two parts: a main statement and a supplementary statement respectively.

The Solution allows you to define and export the Cash Flow Statement from Oracle E-Business Suite. It covers the related cash flow businesses, including general ledger and subledgers.

## Setting up the Enterprise Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard

This section provides detailed instructions on how to set up the banking solution. You can define the categories and output formats for the financial data and cash flow items to suit your enterprise's needs.

### Related Product Setup Steps

The following setup steps must be completed before setting up the Solution. Refer to the corresponding product user or implementation guides for detailed instructions.

#### General Ledger Setup Steps

See: General Ledger Setup, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

#### Human Resource Management Setup Steps

See: Define organizations (single organization or multiple organizations) in Oracle HRMS.

See: Payrolls, *Oracle HRMS Payroll Processing Management Guide*.

### **Subledger Accounting Setup Steps**

See: Accounting Methods Builder (AMB), *Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide*.

### **Payables Setup Steps**

See: Payables Setup, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*.

See: Entering Supplier Information, *Oracle iSupplier Portal Implementation Guide*.

### **Receivables Setup Steps**

See: Setting Up, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*.

### **Fixed Assets Setup Steps**

See: Asset Setup, *Oracle Assets User Guide*.

### **Setup Steps for Cash Flow Statement**

The following table lists the setup steps to implement the Enterprise Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard. Each required setup step must be completed before you implement the solution.

<b>Step Number</b>	<b>Step</b>
Step 1	Define and Set Up Flexfield
Step 2	Define Cash Flow Items
Step 3	Define Responsibility and Setup Profile
Step 4	Set Up System Options
Step 5	Set Up Cash-Related Options
Step 6	Set Up Cash Flow Statement Assignments
Step 7	Set Up Journal Category
Step 8	Define Flexfield Assignments
Step 9	Define Cash Flow Item Mapping
Step 10	Define FSG Reports

## Setup Steps for Financial Data Export

All setups for Cash Flow Statement should also be completed for Financial Data Export, along with the following additional setups.

Step Number	Step
Step 1	Define and Set Up Flexfield
Step 2	Set Up Subsidiary Account Sources
Step 8	Define Flexfield Assignments
Step 9	Define FSG Reports
Step 10	Define Depreciation Method Assignments

## Setup Steps

If indicated, repeat the step for each ledger, legal entity, and balance segments.

### Step 1 Define and Set Up Flexfield

You must define and set up the key flexfield and descriptive flexfield. You must define the flexfield structure for the key flexfield, which is set up once. .

#### Key Flexfield

For Chinese accounting, you must define the key flexfields listed in the following table. These key flexfield definitions are only required for Financial Data Export.

#### *Key Flexfields for China*

Application	Title Value Set	Segment	Digits
Asia/Pacific Localizations	Account Structure	Level 1	2 Digits
Asia/Pacific Localizations	Account Structure	Level 2	2 Digits
Asia/Pacific Localizations	Account Structure	Level 3	2 Digits

**To define the key asset flexfield:**

- From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.
- In the Application field, select Assets (Asset Key Flexfield).
- Select an existing structure or define a new structure.
- Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any three segments to define Asset Usages and Asset Unit of Measure.
- Save your work.
- Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the account structure:**

- From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.
- In the Application field, select Asia/Pacific Localizations (Account Structure).
- Select an existing structure or define a new structure.
- Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any three segments to define levels of account structure.

**Important:** You should define account structure depending on your organization's requirements and you must enable at least one segment for the account structure key flexfield.

- Save your work.
- Freeze the flexfield and compile.

See: Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Additional Terms and Concepts for Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Key Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

**Descriptive Flexfield**

Define the descriptive flexfield to enter information that cannot be entered in the standard forms. A descriptive flexfield may have a context-sensitive segment. For China, you must define the descriptive flexfields listed in the following table.

Application	Title	Segment	Value Set
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Account Level	2 Digits
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Balance Side	JA_CN_DEBIT_CREDIT
Payables	Payment Information	Remittance Bill Number	User must create manually
Receivables	Receipt Information	Remittance Bill Number	User must create manually
General Ledger	Journal Categories	Cash Related	YES_NO
General Ledger	Enter journals: journals	Settlement Method	JA_CN_SETTLEMENT_METHOD
Financials Common Modules	Intercompany: transaction headers	Settlement Method	JA_CN_SETTLEMENT_METHOD
Financials Common Modules	Intercompany: transaction distributions	Cash Flow Item	JA_CN_CASHFLOW_ITEMS

**Important:** After you define the descriptive flexfields, you must complete the natural accounts including account level and balance side information.

**To define the Application Object Library Flexfield Segment Value descriptive flexfield:**

**Additional Information:** This definition is only required for Financial Data Export.

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select Application Object Library (Flexfield Segment Value).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.

4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any two attributes to define Balance Side and Account Level.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the Payables Payment Information descriptive flexfield:**

**Additional Information:** This definition is only required for Financial Data Export.

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select Payables (Payment Information).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.
4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Remittance Bill Number.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile

**To define the Receivables Receipt Information descriptive flexfield:**

**Additional Information:** This definition is only required for Financial Data Export.

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select Receivables (Receipt Information).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.
4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Remittance Bill Number.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the General Ledger Journal Categories descriptive flexfield:**

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select General Ledger (Journal Categories).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.
4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Cash Related.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the General Ledger Enter Journals: Journals descriptive flexfield:**

**Additional Information:** This definition is only required for Financial Data Export.

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select General Ledger (Enter Journals: Journals).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.
4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Settlement Method.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the Financials Common Modules Intercompany Transaction Headers descriptive flexfield:**

**Additional Information:** This definition is only required for Financial Data Export.

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select Financials Common Modules (Intercompany Transaction Headers) .
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.

4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Settlement Method.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the Financials Common Modules Intercompany Transaction Distributions descriptive flexfield:**

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select Financials Common Modules (Intercompany Transaction Distributions).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.
4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Cash Flow Item.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

See: Descriptive Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Descriptive Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Segments Window, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Defining Segment Values, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Defining Journal Categories, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

**Step 2 Define Cash Flow Items**

Cash flow item is the smallest unit used to calculate cash flow activities. Define the cash flow item for the following reasons:

- Divide each cash flow transaction into different category
- Map the cash flow item to the payables invoice category, receivables transaction type, receivables activity, the sources that you want the cash flow to track
- Assign the cash flow item to the corresponding cash flow statement lines
- Enter the cash flow item in the predefined descriptive flexfield when you enter cash related general ledger journals and intercompany transactions

**Note:** Do not define the cash flow item hierarchy. The application only supports detailed cash flow items. You can define the subtotal and detailed relationship between different lines when defining the cash flow statement assignments. You can also use the seeded value set: JA\_CN\_CASHFLOW\_ITEMS.

**To define Cash Flow Items value set:**

1. From System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Segment Values window.
2. In the name field, select JA\_CN\_CASHFLOW\_ITEMS. You can also define a new value set for Cash Flow Items by navigating to the Value Sets window.
3. Add new values.
4. Save your work.

See: Defining Segment Values, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

**Step 3 Define Responsibility and Setup Profile**

You can use the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise), or you can define a new responsibility as described below.

**Define Responsibility**

When defining a responsibility, assign the following elements to the responsibility:

- Data group
- Request group
- Menu (the predefined value is JA\_CN\_GL\_SUPERUSER)
- Function and menu exclusion

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

**Define Profile**

As a system administrator, you can control Oracle Applications by creating profile options with different values. You define profile options at the following levels: site, application, responsibility, user, server and organization.

The following table describes the profile options that must be set for China localizations:

Profile Option Name	Value	Level
JG: Application	General Ledger	Responsibility
JG: Product	Asia/Pacific Localizations	Site
JG: Territory	China	Site
JA: CN Legal Entity	Legal Entity you defined	Responsibility
GL: Data Access Set	Data Access Set you defined	Responsibility
MO: Default Operating Unit	Default Operating Unit you defined	Responsibility
MO: Operating Unit	Single Operating Unit you defined	Responsibility
MO: Security Profile	Multiple Operating Units you defined	Responsibility

**Additional Information:** For the setup of operating unit profiles, you can set up either MO: Operating Unit or MO: Security Profile based on your business requirement.

**To define profile:**

1. From System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Find System Profile Values window.
2. Choose the responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) and enter profile JG: %.
3. Click Find. System displays the System Profile Values window. In the System Profile Values window, you can assign proper values shown in the table above to the corresponding profiles.
4. Repeat the steps 2 and 3 to complete the setup of other profiles shown in the table above.
5. Save your work.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

## Step 4 Set Up System Options

You must define the basic information for your legal entity using the System Options window. Before you set up the system options, you must define the following:

- Balance Segment
- Responsibility
- Profile

Use the System Options window to enter information about the accounting book and the rounding rule.

**Note:** A corresponding balance segment related to the current responsibility is displayed in the Balance Segment field. The accounting book information corresponding to the current balance segment is displayed in the Accounting Book Information block.

Repeat this step for each balance segment.

### To define System Options:

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Banking) responsibility, navigate to the System Options window.
2. Enter supplementary information for the Accounting Book and choose the proper rounding rule for Miscellaneous Options.
  - **Ledger:** The corresponding ledger of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Legal Entity:** The corresponding legal entity of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Balance Segment:** The corresponding balance segment of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Other fields:** Organization ID, Enterprise Quality, Enterprise Industry, Standard Version, and Account Structure are all mandatory fields that require manual entry.
3. Save your work.

See: Defining Ledgers, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Designing Your Accounting Flexfield, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

### Step 5 Set Up Subsidiary Account Sources

You must define the accounting structure and subsidiary account source based on your chart of accounts using the Subsidiary Account Sources window.

In the Subsidiary Account Mapping region, you can assign the detailed context information to a maximum of thirty separate subsidiary accounts.

**Note:** Setting up subsidiary account sources is only required for Financial Data Export. You must define the account structure before completing this set up.

#### To define Subsidiary Account Sources:

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Subsidiary Account Sources window.
2. Enter the account structure.
  - **Account Structure Code:** Indicate which key flexfield segment code is used for the account structure definition.
  - **Structure:** Indicate the natural account structure per account hierarchy.
3. Define the subsidiary account mapping.
  - **Subsidiary Segment:** Indicate which subsidiary segment is used. This is a view-only field with serially-numbered segments.
  - **Sources:** Indicate which subsidiary segment source will be itemized, including the three values: COA, SLA and Project Module.
    - **COA source:** All segments defined in the current Chart of Accounts except natural account are available.
    - **SLA source:** Customer, Supplier and Employee Supplier are available.
    - **Project Module source:** Only the seeded supporting reference code PROJECT\_NUMBER is available.
  - **Context:** List of values from which you can select detailed context based on the sources. Context can only be selected once before being removed from the list of values.

4. Save your work.

### Step 6 Set Up Cash Related Options

Use the Cash Related Options window to define common cash related setup, which includes accounting classes, cash accounts, and the cash flow item value set based on the chart of accounts. Before you set up the cash related accounts, you must define the following:

- Chart of accounts
- Legal entity
- Responsibility
- Profile
- Cash flow item value set

Repeat this step for each legal entity.

See: *Defining a Responsibility, Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security.*

See: *Overview of Setting Up Profiles, Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance.*

See: *Define Cash Flow Items..*

#### To define Cash Related Options:

1. From the China Account Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Cash Related Options window.
2. In the Accounting Class tab, define Accounting Classes.

Accounting classes are used to identify accounting lines with cash related accounting classes for subledger journals.

The Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection program collects the cash related amount from general ledger, advanced global intercompany, and subledger.. If the accounting class of subledger journals is not specified as cash related, the Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection program will not collect the journals.

**Note:** There is a seeded accounting class named Cash.

3. Define cash accounts.

Define cash accounts to identify the cash accounting line in a cash related transaction. After defining the cash related accounts, the Cash Flow Statement - GL Journal Validation and Cash Flow Statement - Intercompany Transaction Validation

programs validate the mapping relation to ensure that the cash related journal lines correspond to the relevant cash flow items. The Cash Flow Statement – Data Collection program identifies cash related accounting lines according to cash accounts.

**Note:** The Cash Flow Statement - GL Journal Validation program checks cash related account lines for journals entered manually in general ledger. This program also calculates the amount upon finding the related cash accounts.

4. Specify Cash Flow Item Value Set

Assign the cash flow item value set as values of cash flow items. You can define many cash flow item value sets for any kind of business. However, you can only select one cash flow item value set for one chart of account. The global flexfield in journal lines and descriptive flexfield in the intercompany transaction lines use the cash flow items set up in this window, which is also used by the Cash Flow Item Mapping window.

**Note:** You cannot change the cash flow item value set once you save it.

5. Save your work.

**Step 7 Set Up Cash Flow Statement Assignments**

Use the Cash Flow Statement Assignments window to assign cash flow items to related rows of the cash flow statement and define the cash flow item source and attribute for each row of the cash flow statement. Cash flow statement assignments are set up based on the chart of accounts. Before you set up the cash flow statement assignments, you must define the following:

- Chart of Accounts
- Cash Flow Statement
- Cash Flow Items

**To define Cash Flow Statement Assignments:**

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Cash Flow Statements window.
  - **Row Set:** Choose the row set of the cash flow statement you want to set up.
  - **Cash Flow Item Rule:** View only field which indicates the cash flow item rule structure.

2. Define Cash Flow Item Assignments.
  - **Line:** Choose the row for which you will assign cash flow items.
  - **Line Item:** The row description of the cash flow statement.
  - **Cash Flow Item:** Choose the cash flow item to assign to the row of cash flow statement.
  - **Description:** A view-only field which describes the cash flow item.
3. Define the source and attribute of the cash flow items.
  - **Line:** Choose the row for which you will define the cash flow item source and attribute.
  - **Line Item:** A view-only field which is the row description of the cash flow statement.
  - **Item Source:** Select the item source for each row: Main Statement or Supplementary Schedule.
  - **Item Attribute:** Select the item attribute for each row: Inflow, Outflow, or Others.
4. Save your work.

### Step 8 Set Up Journal Category

Set related journal categories as cash flow related.

#### To define Journal Category as Cash Related:

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Journal Categories window.
2. Select journal categories you want to set as cash related and set up them in the corresponding descriptive flexfields.
  - **Context:** Select the context you defined to indicate which journal category is cash related.
  - **Cash Related:** Set the value to Yes if the journal category is cash related.
3. Save your work.

### Step 9 Define Flexfield Assignments

You must define the prescribed descriptive and key flexfields and the flexfield

assignments to specify usages of the descriptive and key flexfields. Information is obtained and processed from the specified location by referencing the flexfield assignments.

Before defining the flexfield assignments, you must define descriptive flexfields for flexfield segment values, payment information, receipt information, GL journals, journal category and intercompany transaction, key flexfields for asset key flexfield.

**To define Flexfield Assignments:**

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise), navigate to the Flexfield Assignments window.
2. Define context and column usages of flexfields. Flexfield assignments for balance side, account level, remittance bill number, asset usage, asset unit of measure and settlement are only required for Financial Data Export.
  - Select the context and attribute columns for balance side and account level.
  - Select the context and attribute columns for remittance bill number, which would be entered on payment header and receipt header.
  - Select the context and segment columns for asset usages and asset unit of measure.
  - Select the context and attribute columns for settlement method, which would be entered on journal header and intercompany transaction header.
  - Select the context and attribute column for cash flow item, which would be entered in intercompany transaction distributions.
  - Select the context and attribute column for journal categories.
3. Save your work.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Concepts, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Segments Window, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

**Step 10 Define Cash Flow Item Mapping**

**Important:** Skip this step if you are not using Oracle subledgers.

Use the Cash Flow Items Mapping window to map any supporting reference values to cash flow items for the cash flow statement. Using the mapping information, the Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection categorizes the different types of cash flow by detailed cash flow items in subledger.

Before you map the cash flow items, you must define the following:

- Subledger accounting methods (optional)
- Supporting reference (required)
- Cash flow item value set (required)
- Value set invoice category for descriptive flexfield on invoice header or distributions (optional)
- Item category: cash flow category for inventory items to mark cash flow messages for Evaluated Receipt Settlement [ERS] (optional)

**Note:** Value set of invoice category is predefined as JA\_CN\_AP\_INV\_CATEGORY.

**Note:** Evaluated Receipt Settlement (ERS) or Payment on Receipt refers to automatic payment to the suppliers on delivery of goods. The invoices are automatically created in purchases and transferred to payables for payment.

To help users quickly implement and export the cash flow statement report, there is a seeded subledger accounting method: China Account Accrual, which supports the following supporting references that are assigned to the Cash Related Journal Lines for subledger accounting:

- **Check ID** - Must be assigned to every cash related journal line type in the Journal Lines Definition window.
- **Cash Related SR** - For Payables, Payable Customer Source is seeded. For Receivables, Transaction Type, Receipt Application Status, Receivable Activities, and Distribution Source Type are seeded.

You can create new supporting references if the seeded supporting references do not support your cash flow business. To do this, you can copy an existing subledger accounting method for update or create a new subledger accounting method, and complete the related setup. When you assign a supporting reference, the following rules apply:

- The supporting reference is only assigned to journal line types that are cash offset lines.
- Assign the Check ID supporting reference and cash related supporting references to journal line types, except liability lines that match invoices to which supporting references cannot be assigned.

Repeat this step for each subledger accounting method.

The following table details the seeded cash related supporting references.

<b>Application</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Journal Line Type</b>	<b>Supporting Reference Name</b>
Payables	Credit Memos	liability, basic	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Credit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Credit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Debit Memos	Liability, Basic	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Debit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Debit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Invoices	Liability, Basic	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Invoices	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Invoices	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Prepayments	Liability, Basic	Payables Custom Source
Payables	Prepayments	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	Payables Custom Source

<b>Application</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Journal Line Type</b>	<b>Supporting Reference Name</b>
Payables	Prepayments	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	Payables Custom Source
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Bank Charges	Distribution Source Type
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Unidentified Cash	Distribution Source Type
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt On Account Application	Distribution Source Type
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Unapplied Cash	Receipt Application Status
Receivables	Receipt	Unapplied Cash	Receipt Application Status
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Default Application	Transaction Type
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Refund Application	Receivable Activity
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Write-Off Application	Receivable Activity
Receivables	Miscellaneous Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipt Miscellaneous Cash	Miscellaneous Cash Activity

You can define Cash Flow Item Mapping records by operating unit or not associated with any operating unit.

If you need to cancel all Cash Flow Item Mapping records for some Supporting Reference, you enter the End Date in the Effective Date column.

If you only need to cancel one record in the Cash Flow Item Mapping line, you can enter "End Date" in the corresponding line.

**To define Cash Flow Item Mapping:**

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise), navigate to the Cash Flow

Item Mapping window.

- **Application:** Applications from Subledger will be listed. Currently, only support cash flow activities from Payables and Receivables are in Subledger.
  - **Supporting Reference:** All Supporting References defined for the Application are available. For Receivables, you can predefine supporting references by themselves or select the ones seeded in the system, such as Transaction Type, Receivable Activity, , and others. For Payables, you can predefine supporting references by themselves or select Payables Custom Sources seeded in the system.
  - **Operating Unit:** All operating units belonging to ledgers in current data access set are available.
  - **Cash Flow Item:** Cash flow items defined in cash flow item value set, which is assigned in Cash Related Options.
2. Define cash flow item mapping for payables.
    - **Cash Flow Value From:** You can enter values from the supporting reference Payable Custom Source.
  3. Define cash flow item mapping for receivables.
    - Define cash flow item mapping rules for supporting reference Transaction Type.
    - Define cash flow item mapping rules for supporting reference Distribution Source Type.
    - Define cash flow item mapping rules for supporting reference Receipt Application Status.
    - Define cash flow item mapping rules for supporting reference Receivable Activity.
  4. Save your work.

### Step 11 Define Financial Statement Generator Reports

Repeat this step for each chart of accounts.

You must define the exported financial statements by using the financial statement generator (FSG), including the following FSG reports.

- Cash Flow Statement Report
- Balance Sheet Report

- Profit Statement Report
- Statement of Changes In Owners' Equity Report

For cash flow statement, you must assign the cash flow items for the corresponding lines in the Cash Flow Statement Assignments window to define the statement templates, accounting assignments, and calculate the formulas in the financial statement generator. The other three FSG reports are only required for Financial Data Export.

See: Overview of the Financial Statement Generator, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*.

**To define Cash Flow Statement:**

1. Define the Row Set. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Row Set window.
  - Define the name and description for row set.
  - Define Rows
    - Display Zero option should be selected for each row.
    - At least one row is assigned to an account.
    - Save your work.
2. Define Column Set. Navigate to the Column Set window.
  - Define the name and description for column set.
  - Define columns. Display Zero option should be selected for each column.
  - Save your work.
3. Define Report. Navigate to the Report window.
  - Choose the row set and the column set you have defined for cash flow statement.
4. Repeat above steps for other three FSG reports if need. Save your work.

**Note:** When defining the account assignment (or calculation formula) and cash flow statement assignment at the same time, for one of the rows in the cash flow statement, the priority of account assignment (or calculation formula) takes priority over the cash flow statement assignment. When the account assignment (or calculation formula) is not defined, the application processes the cash flow item based on the cash flow statement assignment.

## Step 12 Define Depreciation Method Assignments

You must specify depreciation methods using the Depreciation Method Assignments window. The setup of depreciation method assignments is only required for Financial Data Export.

### To define depreciation method assignments:

1. From China Account Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Depreciation Method Assignments window.
2. Define Depreciation Methods. Depreciation Methods are defined based on the legal entity.
  - **Legal Entity:** View-only field, which is derived from profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Method:** Choose depreciation methods from the list of values, which are defined in the Depreciation Method Window in Fixed Assets.
  - **Description:** The description of depreciation method.
  - **Depreciation Formula:** Enter depreciation formula of the depreciation method based on your business requirement, no specified format is required.
  - **Effective Dates From/To:** Enter effective date duration for the depreciation method.
3. Save your work.

## Generating The Cash Flow Statement

### Cash Flow Statement Overview

This section describes the cash flow statement, the daily transaction process, and the steps to generate the Cash Flow Statement.

The cash flow statement is the financial report required by the Ministry of Finance, China. The cash flow statement describes the cash inflow and outflow of an enterprise.

The cash flow statement provides the following information for a specific period:

- Financial status of the enterprise
- Influence of operating activities, investing activities and financing activities on cash and cash equivalents
- Increase in cash and cash equivalents

The cash flow statement includes two parts: the main statement and the supplemental statement. The main statement includes information about the cash inflow and outflow generated by the operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. In the supplementary statement, you define the account assignments for the corresponding lines and the formulas to calculate the values in the rows and columns.

There is a seeded XML Publisher template for the cash flow statement, which you can customize according to your requirements.

**Note:** Ensure that you define the XML Publisher templates in Chinese to export the statement. However, you can define cash flow statements in any language.

## Daily Transactions

You must mark cash flow items for each daily transaction before generating the cash flow statement.

### 4.3.1 General Ledger Daily Transactions

When entering journals in general ledger, choose the cash flow item in the journal line descriptive flexfields if the journal line account is cash related. On defining the cash related account, run the Cash Flow Statement program - GL Journal validation program before posting the journal to validate that the journal lines accounts are cash related and correspond to the relevant cash flow items, and to prevent you from choosing cash flow items for non-cash related journal lines.

### 4.3.2 Advanced Global Intercompany System (AGIS) Daily Transactions

You can transfer intercompany transactions to the general ledger or create invoices in subledgers. When entering transactions in AGIS, select the cash flow item in the descriptive flexfields of the distribution line, if the distribution line account is cash related. Do not enter the cash flow items in the descriptive flexfields if transactions must be associated with invoices. The Cash Flow Statement - Collection Program collects the cash related transactions from subledgers. On defining the cash related account, run the Cash Flow Statement program - Intercompany Transaction validation program to validate that the transaction lines accounts are cash related and correspond to the relevant cash flow items, and to prevent you from choosing cash flow items for non-cash related journal lines.

**Note:** Run the Cash Flow Statement program - Intercompany Transaction Validation program before transferring the transactions to general ledger. You can enter the cash flow items in the journal lines after transferring the transactions to general ledger. You cannot import transactions to general ledger in summary.

### 4.3.3 Subledger Transactions

The Solution collects subledger cash related activities, that depend on the supporting reference values from subledger journal entries tables. There are seeded subledger accounting methods that the Solution supports when creating the subsequent supporting reference on related journal entries. Therefore, there is no requirement to add cash flow items manually on the subledger transactions window since the mapping relations between supporting reference values and the cash flow items are defined. However, you must know how to create cash related transactions of subledger journal entries and ensure all supporting references are added to subledger journal lines and mapped to related cash flow items. Otherwise, the Cash Flow Statement - Collection program miscalculates the cash flow amount.

**Note:** After creating subledger journal entries, you cannot add or modify the supporting references. Therefore, ensure that the supporting references are created and assigned to the subledger journal line type.

### Generating the Cash Flow Statement

Before you generate the cash flow statement, you must define the following:

- Cash flow items
- Cash related options
- Cash flow item mappings
- Cash flow statement report
- Cash flow statement assignments
- Completed daily transactions

You can generate cash flow statements using the following concurrent programs:

- **Cash Flow Statement Program - GL Journal Validation:** This program validates cash related journals. Run this program before posting a journal.
- **Cash Flow Statement Program - Intercompany Transaction Validation:** This program validates intercompany transactions to ensure that all cash related journals are marked as cash flow item and display the exception in the output file.
- **Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection:** This program gathers the cash related transactions from general ledger, AGIS, and subledgers. After running the program, the application stores cash related transactions and original transaction information by cash flow items and the cash flow statement program - Generate

Statement program generates the report based on the data table.

- **Cash Flow Statement Program - Generation:** This program generates the main and supplementary statements of the cash flow statement, exports the data to a text file, and saves the file in the specified directory on the server.

Due to complex calculations in the supplementary statement, you must define three columns when using the predefined XML publisher template. The amount in the second column is YTD-Actual and offset is -1. The third column is YTD-Actual. The amount in the first column is obtained by subtracting the amount in the third column from the amount in the second column.

The values in the supplementary statement are derived as follows:

- Increase in amount from the first column
- Balance at the beginning of the year from the second column
- Balance at the end of the year from the third column

## Exporting Financial Data

This section explains the programs used to export financial data to the appropriate format and file naming conventions as specified by the Chinese standards. The files are exported based on the legal entities.

Before you run the programs, you must:

- Complete daily transactions entry in current month.
- Run Account and Journal Itemization Program.
- Run Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection.
- Close accounting period of Fixed Assets and General Ledger.

The Solution offers the following data exports for Enterprise and Public Sector::

- China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise)
- China General Ledger Data Export (Enterprise)
- China Fixed Assets Data Export (Enterprise)
- China Receivables and Payables Data Export (Enterprise)
- China Payroll Data Export

## Reports and Concurrent Processes

This section describes the standard reports available for China, and explains selected parameters and the rows-columns settings in the reports.

### Account and Journal Itemization Program

The Account and Journal Itemization concurrent program populates the subsidiary account and journal line description for all journals. Subsidiary account is populated based on the subsidiary account setup in Subsidiary Account window, and the journal line description is populated for journals derived from the subledger in the SLA journal line description. The journal line can be itemized into multiple lines dependent on the Subsidiary Account setup.

#### To run the Account and Journal Itemization program:

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to Data Export window.
2. Select the concurrent program Account and Journal Itemization program.
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Period:** Select the period for which you will itemize journals and generate a balance. If you don't specify a period, the range is from the first period to the current date. If the data volume is large, it is recommend to run this program when you are not processing the daily transactions.
3. Submit the request

### China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise)

This concurrent program exports General Ledger information, including the following sections:

- Electronic Accounting Book Export
- Accounting Period Export
- Exchange Rate Type Export
- Currency Export
- Settlement Method Export

- Department Records Export
- Employee Records Export
- User-defined Records Export
- User-defined Record Values Export
- Supplier Records Export
- Customer Records Export

**To run China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

**China General Ledger Data Export (Enterprise)**

This concurrent program exports General Ledger information, including the following sections:

- GL Basic Information Export
- Chart of Accounts Export
- Subsidiary Item of Account Export
- Cash Flow Items Export
- Accounting Period Amount and Balance Export
- Journal Export
- Exception Handling
- Journal Related with Cash Flow Items Export

- Report Item Data Export

**To run China General Ledger Data Export (Enterprise):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China General Ledger Data Export.
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year::** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
  - **Period Range:** Select the period range for which you export the financial data.
  - **FSG Reports:** Defined by FSG based on Chart of Accounts..
  - **Currency Unit:**To indicate which currency unit the FSG reports use.
  - **Balance Type:**Select a balance type.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

**China Fixed Asset Data Export (Enterprise)**

This concurrent program exports fixed assets information, including the following sections:

- Basic Information of Fixed Asset
- Fixed Asset Category Setting
- Modification Method
- Fixed Asset Usage
- Fixed Asset Card
- Fixed Asset Card- Real Asset Information
- Fixed Asset Card Usage Information
- Fixed Asset Decreasing Information
- Fixed Asset Decreasing Information- Real Asset Information

- Fixed Asset modification Information

#### **To run China Fixed Assets Data Export (Enterprise):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China Fixed Asset Data Export (Enterprise).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
  - **Period Range:** Select the period range for which you export the financial data.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

#### **China Receivables and Payables Data Export (Enterprise)**

This concurrent program exports receivables and payables information, including the following sections:

- Document Type
- Transaction Type
- Receivables Balance Detail
- Payables Balance Detail

#### **To run China Receivables and Payables Data Export (Enterprise):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China Receivables and Payables Data Export (Enterprise).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.

- **Period Range:** Select the period range for which you export the financial data.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

### **China Payroll Data Export**

This concurrent program exports payroll information. Refer to payroll-related documentation for details.

## **Accounting Solution for China - Public Sector and Government Ministry**

The National Audit Office of the People's Republic of China (CNAO) has released a new accounting auditing filing standard (GB/T 24589-2010 Financial Information Technology - Data Interface of Accounting Software). Oracle is one of the main contributors involved in the standard definition. This new standard mandates the filing format, expands the scope of filing information required, and requires additional organizations to file their accounting information.

Public Sector and Government Ministry in China are required to report information to CNAO via the standard for Public Sector and Government Ministry(GB/T 24589.2-2010). The key process is to generate compliant XML documentation that meets the CNAO standards.

The Solution for China Financial Information Technology - Data Interface of Accounting Software Standard for Public Sector and Government Ministry , referred to as Solution in this section, enables you to export data with the requested formats from the Oracle E-Business Suite to meet the requirements of the China National Auditing Office Standard.

The data exported from the Oracle E-Business Suite is based on legal entity.

You can define the reports by using the existing Financial Statement Generator and XML Publisher. You can also generate the reports with different outputs by modifying the XML Publisher templates.

This section introduces you to financial data export and the cash flow statement.

### **Financial Data Export for Public Sector and Government Ministry**

Financial data export includes the following data export and financial report exports.

- China General Ledger Data Export (Public Sector)
- China Shared Information Data Export (Public Sector)
- China Fixed Assets Data Report
- China Payroll Data Export

You can use the Financial Statement Generator in the Oracle E-Business Suite to define and design reports and statements, and export financial data.

## Setting up the Public Sector and Government Ministry Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard

This section provides detailed instructions on how to set up the Public Sector and Government Ministry solution. You can define the categories and output formats for the financial data to suit your institution's needs.

### Related Product Setup Steps

The following setup steps must be completed before setting up the Solution. Refer to the corresponding product user or implementation guides for detailed instructions.

#### General Ledger Setup Steps

See: General Ledger Setup, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

#### Human Resource Management Setup Steps

See: Define organizations (single organization or multiple organizations) in Oracle HRMS.

See: Payrolls, *Oracle HRMS Payroll Processing Management Guide*.

#### Fixed Assets Setup Steps

See: Asset Setup, *Oracle Assets User Guide*.

### Setup Step Checklist

The following table lists the setup steps to implement the Public Sector and Government Ministry Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard. Each required setup step must be completed before you implement the solution.

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<b>Step Number</b>	<b>Step</b>
Step 1	Define and Set Up Flexfield
Step 2	Define Responsibility and Set Up Profile
Step 3	Set Up System Options
Step 4	Set Up Subsidiary Account Sources
Step 5	Define Flexfield Assignments

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Step Number	Step
Step 6	Define Financial Statement Generator

## Setup Steps

If indicated, repeat the step for each ledger and legal entity.

### Step 1 Define and Set Up Flexfield

You must define and set up the key flexfield and descriptive flexfield. You must define the flexfield structure for the key flexfield, which is set up once. You must also define the additional context and context structure for the descriptive flexfield.

#### Key Flexfield

For China, you must define the key flexfields listed in the following table.

#### *Key Flexfields for Public Sector and Government Ministry*

Application	Title	Segment	Value Set
Assets	Asset Key Flexfield	Asset Usages	User must create manually.
Assets	Asset Key Flexfield	Asset Unit of Measure	User must create manually.
General Ledger	Chart of Accounts Flexfield	Expenditure Function Category	User must create manually.
General Ledger	Chart of Accounts Flexfield	Expenditure Economy Category	User must create manually.
General Ledger	Chart of Accounts Flexfield	Project	User must create manually.
General Ledger	Chart of Accounts Flexfield	Income Category	User must create manually.
General Ledger	Chart of Accounts Flexfield	Income Project	User must create manually.

Application	Title	Segment	Value Set
General Ledger	Chart of Accounts Flexfield	Budget Type	User must create manually.

**To define the key asset flexfield:**

- From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.
- In the Application field, select Assets (Asset Key Flexfield).
- Select an existing structure or define a new structure.
- Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any three segments to define Asset Usages and Asset Unit of Measure.
- Save your work.
- Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the account structure:**

- From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.
- In the Application field, select Asia/Pacific Localizations (Account Structure).
- Select an existing structure or define a new structure.
- Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any three segments to define levels of account structure.

**Important:** You should define account structure depending on your organization's requirements and you must enable at least one segment for the account structure key flexfield.

- Save your work.
- Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the General Ledger Chart of Accounts Flexfield:**

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.

2. In the Application field, select General Ledger (Chart of Accounts Flexfield).
3. Select an existing structure or define a new structure.
4. Click Segments.. In the Segments window you can assign any six unused segments to define Expenditure Function Category, Expenditure Economy Category, Project, Income Category, Income Project and Budget Type.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

See: Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Additional Terms and Concepts for Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Key Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

#### **Descriptive Flexfield**

Define the descriptive flexfield to enter information that cannot be entered in the standard forms. A descriptive flexfield may have a context-sensitive segment. For China, you must define the descriptive flexfields listed in the following table.

<b>Application</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Segment</b>	<b>Value Set</b>
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Account Level	2 digits
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Balance Side	JA_CN_DEBIT_CRE DIT
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Project Level	1 char
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Project Type	User must create manually.
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Project Category	User must create manually.
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Project Attribute	User must create manually.
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Project Starting Date	FND_STANDARD_D ATE

<b>Application</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Segment</b>	<b>Value Set</b>
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Project Ending Date	FND_STANDARD_DATE
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Fund Type	User must create manually.
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Budget Source	User must create manually.
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Payment Method	User must create manually.
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment values	Budget Category	JA_CN_PS_BUDGET_CATEGORY
General Ledger	Enter Journals: Journals	Settlement Method	JA_CN_SETTLEMENT_METHOD

**To define the Application Object Library Flexfield Segment Value descriptive flexfield:**

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select Application Object Library (Flexfield Segment Value).
3. Define or update context for Balance Side and Account Level,
4. Select an existing context or define a new context for additional project information.
5. Click Segments. In the Segments window you can assign any nine attributes to define additional information for project.
6. Select an existing context or define a new context for budget category.
7. Click Segments. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define budget category.
8. Save your work.
9. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

**To define the General Ledger Enter Journals: Journals descriptive flexfield:**

1. From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. In the Application field, select General Ledger (Enter Journals: Journals).
3. Select an existing context or define a new context.
4. Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any attribute to define Settlement Method.
5. Save your work.
6. Freeze the flexfield and compile.

See: Descriptive Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Descriptive Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Segments Window, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Defining Segment Values, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Defining Journal Categories, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

## **Step 2 Define Responsibility and Setup Profile**

You can use the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector), or you can define a new responsibility as described below.

### **Define Responsibility**

When defining a responsibility, assign the following elements to the responsibility:

- Data group
- Request group
- Menu (the predefined value is JA\_CN\_\_PS\_GL\_SUPERUSER)
- Function and menu exclusion

The predefined responsibility is China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector).

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

### **Define Profile**

As a system administrator, you can control Oracle Applications by creating profile options with different values. You define profile options at the following levels: site, application, responsibility, user, server and organization.

The following table describes the profile options that must be set for China localizations:

Profile Option Name	Value	Level
JG: Application	General Ledger	Responsibility
JG: Product	Asia/Pacific Localizations	Site
JG: Territory	China	Site
JA: CN Legal Entity	Legal Entity you defined	Responsibility
GL: Data Access Set	Data Access Set you defined	Responsibility

**Additional Information:** For the setup of operating unit profiles, you can set up either MO: Operating Unit or MO: Security Profile based on your business requirement.

**To define profile:**

1. From System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Find System Profile Values window.
2. Choose the responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) and enter profile JG: %.
3. Click Find. System displays the System Profile Values window. In the System Profile Values window, you can assign proper values shown in the table above to the corresponding profiles.
4. Repeat the steps 2 and 3 to complete the setup of other profiles shown in the table above.
5. Save your work.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

**Step 3 Set Up System Options**

You must define the basic information for your legal entity using the System Options window. Before you set up the system options, you must define the following:

- Legal entity
- Responsibility

- Profile

Use the System Options window to enter information about the accounting book and the rounding rule.

**Note:** A corresponding legal entity related to the current responsibility is displayed in the Legal Entity field. The accounting book information corresponding to the current legal entity is displayed in the Accounting Book Information block.

Use the Miscellaneous Options block to define the rounding rule.

Repeat this step for each legal entity.

**To define System Options:**

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the System Options window.
2. Enter supplementary information for the Accounting Book and choose the proper rounding rule for Miscellaneous Options.
  - **Legal Entity:** The corresponding legal entity of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Book Name:** Defaulted as the ledger name defined for current ledger.
  - **Company Name:** Defaulted as the legal entity name.
  - **Rounding Rule:** Indicates the round method of transactions. Refer to the currency setting for accuracy.
  - **Other fields:** Book Number, Organization ID, Enterprise Quality, Enterprise Industry, and Standard Version are all mandatory fields that require manual entry.
3. Save your work.

See: Defining Ledgers, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Designing Your Accounting Flexfield, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

#### Step 4 Set Up Subsidiary Account Sources

You must define the accounting structure and subsidiary account source based on your chart of accounts using the Subsidiary Account Sources window.

In the Subsidiary Account Mapping region, you can assign the detailed context information to a maximum of thirty separate subsidiary accounts.

**Note:** Setting up subsidiary account sources is only required for Financial Data Export. You must define the account structure before completing this set up.

##### To define Subsidiary Account Sources:

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector) responsibility, navigate to the Subsidiary Account Sources window.
2. Enter the account structure.
  - **Account Structure Code:** Indicate which key flexfield segment code is used for the account structure definition.
  - **Structure:** Indicate the natural account structure per account hierarchy.
3. Define the subsidiary account mapping.
  - **Subsidiary Segment:** Indicate which subsidiary segment is used. This is a view-only field with serially-numbered segments.
  - **Sources:** Indicate which subsidiary segment source will be itemized, including the three values: COA, SLA and Project Module.
  - **Context:** List of values from which you can select detailed context based on the sources. Context can only be selected once before being removed from the list of values.
4. Save your work.

#### Step 5 Define Flexfield Assignments

You must define the prescribed descriptive and key flexfields and the flexfield assignments to specify usages of the descriptive and key flexfields. Information is obtained and processed from the specified location by referencing the flexfield assignments.

Before defining the flexfield assignments, you must define descriptive flexfields for flexfield segment values, GL journals, and the chart of accounts flexfield for asset key flexfield.

### To define Flexfield Assignments:

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector), navigate to the Flexfield Assignments window.
2. Define context and column usages of flexfields.
  - Select the context and attribute columns for budget category.
  - Select the context and attribute columns for additional project information, such as project attribute, project category, etc.
  - Select the context and segment columns for asset usages and asset unit of measure.
  - Select the context and segment columns for budget, such as budget type, expenditure function category, income category, etc.
  - Select the context and attribute columns for settlement method, which would be entered on journal header.
3. Save your work.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Concepts, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Segments Window, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

### Step 6 Define Financial Statement Generator Reports

Repeat this step for each chart of accounts.

You must define the exported financial statements by using the financial statement generator (FSG), including the following FSG reports.

- Balance Sheet Report
- Revenue and Expenditure Report
- Expenditure Detail Report

See: Overview of the Financial Statement Generator, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*.

### Exporting Financial Data

This section explains the programs used to export financial data to the appropriate format and file naming conventions as specified by the Chinese standards. The files are exported based on the legal entities.

Before you run the programs, you must:

- Complete daily transactions entry in current month.

- Run Account and Journal Itemization Program.
- Close accounting period of Fixed Assets and General Ledger.

The Solution offers the following data exports for Public Sector:

- China Shared Information Data Export (Public Sector)
- China General Ledger Data Export (Public Sector)
- China Fixed Assets Data Export (Public Sector)
- China Payroll Data Export

## Reports and Concurrent Processes

The Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard provides the financial data export function in the Oracle E-Business suite, which includes a series of XML-Based reports required by the CNAO standards.

### Account and Journal Itemization Program

The Account and Journal Itemization concurrent program populates the subsidiary account and journal line description for all journals. Subsidiary account is populated based on the subsidiary account setup in Subsidiary Account window, and the journal line description is populated for journals derived from the subledger in the SLA journal line description. The journal line can be itemized into multiple lines dependent on the Subsidiary Account setup.

#### To run the Account and Journal Itemization program:

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to Data Export window.
2. Select the concurrent program Account and Journal Itemization program.
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Period:** Select the period for which you will itemize journals and generate a balance. If you don't specify a period, the range is from the first period to the current date. If the data volume is large, it is recommend to run this program when you are not processing the daily transactions.
3. Submit the request

### **China Shared Information Data Export (Public Sector)**

This concurrent program exports shared information used by General Ledger, Fixed Assets, and Human Resources, including the following sections:

- Electronic Accounting Book Export
- Accounting Period Export
- Exchange Rate Type Export
- Currency Export
- Settlement Method Export
- Department Records Export
- Employee Records Export
- User-defined Records Export
- User-defined Record Values Export

#### **To run China Shared Information Data Export (Public Sector):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China Shared Information Data Export (Public Sector).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

### **China General Ledger Data Export (Public Sector)**

This concurrent program exports General Ledger information, including the following sections:

- GL Basic Information Export
- Chart of Accounts Export

- Journal Category Export
- Subsidiary Item of Account Export
- Cash Flow Items Export
- Accounting Period Amount and Balance Export
- Journal Export
- Report Set Export
- Report Item Data Export
- Current Year Budget Target Export
- Budget Expenditure Export
- Budget Income Export

**To run China General Ledger Data Export (Public Sector):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China General Ledger Data Export (Public Sector).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
  - **Period Range:** Select the period range for which you export the financial data.
  - **FSG Reports:** Defined by FSG based on Chart of Accounts.
  - **Currency Unit:** To indicate which currency unit the FSG reports use.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

**China Fixed Asset Data Export (Public Sector)**

This concurrent program exports fixed assets information, including the following sections:

- Basic Information of Fixed Asset

- Fixed Asset Category Setting
- Modification Method
- Fixed Asset Usage
- Fixed Asset Card
- Fixed Asset Card- Real Asset Information
- Fixed Asset Card Usage Information
- Fixed Asset Decreasing Information
- Fixed Asset Decreasing Information- Real Asset Information
- Fixed Asset Modification Information

**To run China Fixed Assets Data Export (Public Sector):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Public Sector) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China Fixed Asset Data Export (Public Sector).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
  - **Period Range:** Select the period range for which you export the financial data.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

**China Payroll Data Export**

This concurrent program exports payroll information. Refer to payroll-related documentation for details.

**Accounting Solution for China - State Owned Commercial Bank**

The National Audit Office of the People's Republic of China (CNAO) has released a new accounting auditing filing standard (GB/T 24589-2010 Financial Information Technology - Data Interface of Accounting Software). Oracle is one of the main contributors involved in the standard definition. This new standard mandates the filing

format, expands the scope of filing information required, and requires additional organizations to file their accounting information.

State-owned banks in China are required to report information to CNAO via the standard for banking (GB/T 24589.1-2010). The key process is to generate compliant XML documentation that meets the CNAO standards.

The Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard, referred to as Solution in this section, allows you to export data from the Oracle E-Business Suite to meet the requirements of the China National Auditing Office Standard. The solution enhances the capabilities of Oracle E-Business Suite, for China, by generating files with the requested formats. The data exported from the Oracle E-Business Suite is based on legal entity and not ledgers. You can define the reports by using the existing Financial Statement Generator and XML Publisher. You can also generate the reports with different outputs by modifying the XML Publisher templates. The Solution provides the cash flow statement function, which covers cash related flows of general ledger and subledgers. You can define the reports by using the existing Financial Statement Generator and XML Publisher. You can also generate the reports with different outputs by modifying the XML Publisher templates.

This section introduces you to financial data export and the cash flow statement.

## **Financial Data Export for Enterprise**

Financial data export includes the following data export and financial report exports.

- China General Ledger Data Export (Banking)
- China Shared Information Data Export (Banking)
- China Fixed Assets Data Report (Enterprise)

You can use the Financial Statement Generator in the Oracle E-Business Suite to define and design reports and statements, and export financial data.

## **Setting up the Enterprise Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard**

This section provides detailed instructions on how to set up the banking solution. You can define the categories and output formats for the financial data and cash flow items to suit your enterprise's needs.

### **Related Product Setup Steps**

The following setup steps must be completed before setting up the Solution. Refer to the corresponding product user or implementation guides for detailed instructions.

### General Ledger Setup Steps

See: General Ledger Setup, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

### Human Resource Management Setup Steps

See: Define organizations (single organization or multiple organizations) in Oracle HRMS.

See: Payrolls, *Oracle HRMS Payroll Processing Management Guide*.

### Setup Steps for Financial Data Export

All setups for Financial Data Export should be completed with the following setups.

Step Number	Step
Step 1	Define System Options by Balance Segment
Step 2	Define Segment Qualifiers under the nature account segment.
Step 3	Define FSG Report

### Setup Steps

If indicated, repeat the step for each ledger, legal entity, and balance segments.

#### Step 1 Define and Set Up Flexfield

You must define and set up the key flexfield and descriptive flexfield. You must define the flexfield structure for the key flexfield, which is set up once. .

##### Key Flexfield

For Chinese accounting, you must define the key flexfields listed in the following table. These key flexfield definitions are only required for Financial Data Export.

##### *Key Flexfields for China*

Application	Title Value Set	Segment	Digits
Asia/Pacific Localizations	Account Structure	Level 1	2 Digits
Asia/Pacific Localizations	Account Structure	Level 2	2 Digits

Application	Title Value Set	Segment	Digits
Asia/Pacific Localizations	Account Structure	Level 3	2 Digits

**To define the account structure:**

- From the System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.
- In the Application field, select Asia/Pacific Localizations (Account Structure).
- Select an existing structure or define a new structure.
- Click Segments. System displays the Segments Summary window. In the Segments window you can assign any three segments to define levels of account structure.

**Important:** You should define account structure depending on your organization's requirements and you must enable at least one segment for the account structure key flexfield.

- Save your work.
- Freeze the flexfield and compile.

See: Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Additional Terms and Concepts for Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Key Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

**Step 2 Define Responsibility and Setup Profile**

You can use the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise), or you can define a new responsibility as described below.

**Define Responsibility**

When defining a responsibility, assign the following elements to the responsibility:

- Data group
- Request group
- Menu (the predefined value is JA\_CN\_GL\_SUPERUSER)
- Function and menu exclusion

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

### Define Profile

As a system administrator, you can control Oracle Applications by creating profile options with different values. You define profile options at the following levels: site, application, responsibility, user, server and organization.

The following table describes the profile options that must be set for China localizations:

Profile Option Name	Value	Level
JG: Application	General Ledger	Responsibility
JG: Product	Asia/Pacific Localizations	Site
JG: Territory	China	Site
JA: CN Legal Entity	Legal Entity you defined	Responsibility
GL: Data Access Set	Data Access Set you defined	Responsibility
MO: Default Operating Unit	Default Operating Unit you defined	Responsibility
MO: Operating Unit	Single Operating Unit you defined	Responsibility
MO: Security Profile	Multiple Operating Units you defined	Responsibility

**Additional Information:** For the setup of operating unit profiles, you can set up either MO: Operating Unit or MO: Security Profile based on your business requirement.

### To define profile:

1. From System Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Find System Profile Values window.
2. Choose the responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) and enter profile JG: %.
3. Click Find. System displays the System Profile Values window. In the System Profile Values window, you can assign proper values shown in the table above to

the corresponding profiles.

4. Repeat the steps 2 and 3 to complete the setup of other profiles shown in the table above.
5. Save your work.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

### Step 3 Set Up System Options

You must define the basic information for your legal entity using the System Options window. Before you set up the system options, you must define the following:

- Balance Segment
- Responsibility
- Profile

Use the System Options window to enter information about the accounting book and the rounding rule.

**Note:** A corresponding balance segment related to the current responsibility is displayed in the Balance Segment field. The accounting book information corresponding to the current balance segment is displayed in the Accounting Book Information block.

Repeat this step for each balance segment.

#### To define System Options:

1. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Banking) responsibility, navigate to the System Options window.
2. Enter supplementary information for the Accounting Book and choose the proper rounding rule for Miscellaneous Options.
  - **Ledger:** The corresponding ledger of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Legal Entity:** The corresponding legal entity of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Balance Segment::** The corresponding balance segment of the current responsibility. Field cannot be updated once entered.
  - **Other fields:** Organization ID, Enterprise Quality, Enterprise Industry,

Standard Version, and Account Structure are all mandatory fields that require manual entry.

3. Save your work.

See: Defining Ledgers, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Designing Your Accounting Flexfield, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

#### **Step 4 Define Financial Statement Generator Reports**

Repeat this step for each chart of accounts.

You must define the exported financial statements by using the financial statement generator (FSG), including the following FSG reports.

- Cash Flow Statement Report
- Balance Sheet Report
- Profit Statement Report
- Statement of Changes In Owners' Equity Report

For cash flow statement, you must assign the cash flow items for the corresponding lines in the Cash Flow Statement Assignments window to define the statement templates, accounting assignments, and calculate the formulas in the financial statement generator. The other three FSG reports are only required for Financial Data Export.

See: Overview of the Financial Statement Generator, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*.

#### **To define Cash Flow Statement:**

1. Define the Row Set. From the China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) responsibility, navigate to the Row Set window.
  - Define the name and description for row set.
  - Define Rows
    - Display Zero option should be selected for each row.
    - At least one row is assigned to an account.

- Save your work.
2. Define Column Set. Navigate to the Column Set window.
    - Define the name and description for column set.
    - Define columns. Display Zero option should be selected for each column.
    - Save your work.
  3. Define Report. Navigate to the Report window.
    - Choose the row set and the column set you have defined for cash flow statement.
  4. Repeat above steps for other three FSG reports if need. Save your work.

**Note:** When defining the account assignment (or calculation formula) and cash flow statement assignment at the same time, for one of the rows in the cash flow statement, the priority of account assignment (or calculation formula) takes priority over the cash flow statement assignment. When the account assignment (or calculation formula) is not defined, the application processes the cash flow item based on the cash flow statement assignment.

## Exporting Financial Data

This section explains the programs used to export financial data to the appropriate format and file naming conventions as specified by the Chinese standards. The files are exported based on the legal entities.

Before you run the programs, you must:

- Complete daily transactions entry in current month.
- Complete the related setup above.

The Solution offers the following data exports for a state owned commercial bank.:

- China Shared Information Data Export (Banking)
- China General Ledger Data Export (Banking)

## Reports and Concurrent Processes

This section describes the standard reports available for China, and explains selected

parameters and the rows-columns settings in the reports.

### **China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise)**

This concurrent program exports General Ledger information, including the following sections:

- Electronic Accounting Book Export
- Accounting Period Export
- Exchange Rate Type Export
- Currency Export
- Settlement Method Export
- Department Records Export
- Employee Records Export
- User-defined Records Export
- User-defined Record Values Export
- Supplier Records Export
- Customer Records Export

#### **To run China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface (Enterprise) or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China Shared Information Data Export (Enterprise).
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set and the legal entity is specified in the profile JA: CN Legal Entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
3. Submit the request and view the output.

### **China General Ledger Data Export (Banking)**

This concurrent program exports General Ledger information, including the following

sections:

- Account Detail Export
- Accounting Period Amount and Balance Export
- Journal Export
- Report Set Export
- Report Item Data Export

**To run China General Ledger Data Export (Banking):**

1. From the predefined responsibility China Accounting Data Interface or the responsibility you defined for financial data export, navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. Select the concurrent program China General Ledger Data Export.
  - **Ledger:** All ledgers belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity are available. The data access set is specified in the profile GL: Data Access Set.
  - **Balance Segment:** All balance segments belonging to the data access set and specified legal entity.
  - **Accounting Year:** Select the accounting year for which you want to export the financial data.
  - **Period Range:** Select the period range for which you export the financial data.
  - **FSG Reports:** Defined by FSG based on Chart of Accounts..
3. Submit the request and view the output.

## Bank Transfer

It is common in Japan for customers to pay suppliers by transferring funds from the customer's bank to the supplier's bank. The customer's bank charges a fee to complete the transfer, and the customer and supplier negotiate who will bear the fee.

If the customer bears the bank charge, the full invoice amount is requested for transfer. For example, for a 100 dollar invoice and a 5 dollar bank transfer fee, the customer transfers 100 dollars to the supplier's bank, and pays 5 dollars to the customer's bank for the bank transfer fee. The total cost to the customer is 105 dollars.

If the supplier bears the bank charge, the invoice amount less the bank charge is requested for transfer. For example, for a 100 dollar invoice and a 5 dollar bank transfer fee, the customer transfers 95 dollars to the supplier's bank and pays 5 dollars to the customer's bank for the bank transfer fee. The total cost to the customer is 100 dollars.

The bank charge is based on several factors, such as:

- Originating bank/branch, supplier bank/branch
- Transfer priority
- Bank charge type (standard or negotiated)
- Currency used
- Amount of payment

This form of electronic fund transfer is accomplished with a Zengin file, an electronic or paper file submitted by the customer that instructs the customer's bank to transfer funds to the supplier's bank.

## Determining Who Pays Bank Charges

The Bank Transfer feature lets you record if the customer or supplier bears the bank charge along with the bank charge rate type. There are three bank charge values:

- **Internal** - Customer bears the bank charges
- **Supplier/Standard** - Supplier bears the bank charges at standard rate
- **Supplier/Negotiated** - Supplier bears the bank charges at a negotiated rate

## How Bank Charges are Calculated

The Oracle Payables Bank Transfer feature lets you handle bank charges borne by the supplier when the customer requests to transfer the full invoice amount less the bank charge.

Bank charges for transfer to suppliers flagged as *supplier/standard* or *supplier/negotiated* are automatically calculated during the build payments program with bank charges stored in the Bank Charges window. Bank charges, standard or negotiated, are deducted from the check amount.

Charges are automatically calculated during the Build Payment based on:

- Bank Charge Bearer
- Transfer Priority
- Payment amount
- Currency
- Remit-to Account (supplier's bank/branch)
- Remit-from Account (customer's bank/branch)

## Accounting Entries

The Bank Transfer feature lets you make additional accounting entries that you need for bank charges. Two reports were created to support these accounting entries.

If the customer agrees to bear the bank charge, the customer requests to transfer the full invoice amount plus the negotiated bank charge. This is an Internal rate type.

For example, for a 100 dollar invoice, 5 dollar standard bank charge, and 3 dollar negotiated bank charge, the customer transfers 100 dollars, the full invoice amount. The supplier receives 100 dollars as payment and the customer pays a 3 dollar negotiated bank charge.

If the customer requests to transfer the invoice amount less the standard bank charge, but bears the negotiated bank charge instead, the customer receives the discount merit. This is a Supplier/Standard rate type.

For example, for a 100 dollar invoice, 5 dollar standard bank charge, and 3 dollar negotiated bank charge, the supplier expects to receive 95 dollars. The bank, however, gives the customer a negotiated rate instead; the customer pays 95 dollars for the invoice, 3 dollars for the bank transfer fee, and receives a 2 dollar discount merit.

Because the supplier does not know the bank's negotiated transfer rate, the business custom in Japan is to transfer the invoice less the standard bank charge and account the difference between the standard and negotiated bank charge as miscellaneous income.

If the supplier agrees to bear the bank charge and the customer requests to transfer the full invoice amount less a negotiated bank charge, the result is that the supplier receives a discount merit, the difference between the negotiated bank charge and the standard bank charge. This is a Supplier/Negotiated rate type.

For example, for a 100 dollar invoice, 5 dollar standard bank charge, and 3 dollar negotiated bank charge, the customer transfers the invoice amount less the negotiated bank charge, which is 97 dollars. The supplier bears the negotiated bank charge of 3 dollars, but had expected to bear the standard charge of 5 dollars; the supplier received 97 dollars instead of 95 dollars. The supplier receives a 2 dollar discount merit.

## Reports

The Bank Transfer feature provides two reports that support additional accounting entries needed for bank charges, including miscellaneous income accounting and consumption tax on the bank charge.

- The Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report shows the additional accounting required when payments are accounted. Users can create manual journal entries based on the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report. See Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment Report, page 4-8 for more information.
- The Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification report shows the additional accounting required when bank charge notification receipts are accounted at period end. See Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification Report, page 4-11 for more information.

## Setting up Bank Transfer

This section overviews the steps required to set up the Bank Transfer feature, including:

1. Setting up Disbursement System Options, page 4-4
2. Setting up Discount Distribution Options, page 4-4
3. Defining the Payment Format, page 4-5

4. Setting up Your Bank Account, page 4-5
5. Setting up Your Supplier's Bank Account, page 4-6
6. Setting up Supplier/Supplier Site, page 4-7

### Setting Up Disbursement System Options

To set up Disbursement System Options:

1. Navigate to the Disbursement System Options page.
2. Choose the Payment Processing Options region.
3. Define your payment processing options.
4. Check the *Allow Payee Bank Account Override on Proposed Payments* check box to override the remit-to bank account.
5. Select the bank charge bearer. The value you select defaults to the Bank Charge Bearer field in the Suppliers and Supplier Sites pages:
  - **Internal** - Customer bears bank charges. Customer pays the supplier invoice amount as well as negotiated bank charges.
  - **Supplier/Standard** - Supplier bears bank charges. Customer pays the invoice amount less standard bank charges as well as the negotiated bank charge.
  - **Supplier/Negotiated** - Supplier bears bank charges. Customer pays the invoice amount less negotiated bank charges as well as the negotiated bank charge.
6. Navigate to the Reports tabbed region and check the Sort By Alternate Field check box if you want to sort supplier or supplier site names using alternate names in the Invoice Transaction Check report.

### Setting up Discount Distribution Options

To set up the discount method - system:

1. Navigate to the Financials Options window.
2. Choose the Accounting tabbed region.
3. Enter the Discount Taken GL Account for:
  - Bank Charge Accrual account (accrual basis)or

- Bank Charge Holding account (cash basis)

## Defining the Payment Format

Set up a payment format using the Japanese Zengin Format XML Publisher template.

See: Step 4. Setting Up Formats, *Oracle Payments Implementation Guide* for more information.

## Setting Up Your Bank Account

To set up your bank account (Remit-from Account)

1. Navigate to the Banks window.
2. Define your Bank/Bank Branch that will be used to transfer funds to the supplier's bank account:
  - Define Bank/Bank Branch Alternate Name with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Kana Name.
  - Define Bank/Bank Branch Number with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Number. You must set up four numbers for banks and three numbers for branches.
3. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window.
4. Define the Bank Account that you will use to transfer funds to the supplier's bank account:
  - Enter the account number. You must use seven numbers with right alignment and 0 filling.
  - Enter the account type. You can enter either 1 (ordinary) or 2 (check). The exact value you set up in the Account Type field is printed in the Zengin file output as paper media. If the Zengin file output is electronic media, the format program picks up the first digit of the setup value.
  - In the Account Use field, enter *Internal* from the pull-down list.
5. Choose the Account Holder tabbed region.
6. Define your Account Holder information for your bank account:
  - Enter the Alternate Account Holder.
  - Enter the EFT Requester ID. You must enter 10 numbers with right alignment and 0 filling.

## Setting up Your Supplier's Bank Account

To set up the supplier's bank account (Remit-to Account):

1. Navigate to the Banks window.
2. Define the supplier's Bank/Bank Branch that you will transfer funds to:
  - Define Bank/Bank Branch Alternate Name with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Kana Name.
  - Define Bank/Bank Branch Number with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Number. You must set up four numbers for banks and three numbers for branches.
3. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window
4. Define the bank account that you will transfer funds to the supplier's bank account:
  - Enter the account number. You must use seven numbers with right alignment and 0 filling.
  - Enter the account type. You can enter either 1 (ordinary) or 2 (check). The exact value that you set up in the Account Type field is printed in the Zengin file output as paper media. If the Zengin file output is electronic media, the format program picks up the first digit of the setup value.
  - In the Account Use field, enter Supplier from the pull-down list.
5. Choose the Account Holder tabbed region.
6. Define the Account Holder information for supplier's bank account by entering the Alternate Account Holder.
7. Choose the Supplier Assignment tabbed region.
8. Choose the Supplier and/or Supplier Sites that you would like to associate with the bank account. Designate one primary supplier bank account per currency and per supplier site.

**Note:** If you haven't yet defined your supplier/supplier sites that you want to associate with this bank account, skip steps 7 and 8 and go to the next section to define your supplier/supplier sites first. You can then assign bank accounts for supplier/supplier sites in the Suppliers window.

## Setting up Supplier/Supplier Site

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Navigate to the Payment tabbed region.
3. Enter the bank charge bearer from the pull-down list. The bank charge bearer defaults from the Disbursement System Options. There are three choices:
  - Internal
  - Supplier/Standard
  - Supplier/Negotiated
4. Navigate to the Bank Accounts tabbed region.
5. Enter the supplier's Bank/Branch that you will transfer funds to:
  - Select the supplier bank account that you will transfer funds to.
  - Enter Bank/Branch Number. Use Zengin Standard Bank Branch code.

**Note:** If you have defined your supplier's bank branch and/or bank account before you define your supplier/supplier sites, you can assign bank accounts for suppliers and supplier sites in the Supplier window without navigating to the Bank/Account window. In the Bank Accounts tabbed region in the Supplier/Site window, select the bank accounts that you would like to associate from the list of values.

If you have not defined your supplier's bank branch and/or bank account, click on the box to the left of the Name field in the Suppliers window. The Banks window appears. Define your supplier's bank account and return to the Suppliers window.

## Creating Settlement Batches

Use the Create Settlement Batches concurrent program to settle batches and submit them to the appropriate payment systems.

See: *Creating Settlement Batches, Oracle Payments User Guide* for more information.

## Related Topics

*Understanding Credit Card Transactions, Oracle Payments Implementation Guide*

## Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment Report

Use the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report to see bank charges as well as additional accounting entries that should be manually entered in General Ledger to account for bank charges. The report calculates bank charges for:

- Manual payments with an Internal or Supplier bank charge type
- Batch payments with an Internal bank charge type under accrual basis accounting

The report displays the bank charge and tax amount differently for internal and supplier bank charges. If the bank charge type is *Internal*, the report shows the bank charge and the tax amount in separate columns.

The Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report shows the deducted bank charge and paid bank charge in separate columns. The difference between both columns is displayed as miscellaneous income.

### Report Parameters

#### Start Payment Date

Enter the start date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with a start date on or after the payment start date.

#### End Payment Date

Enter the end date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with an end date that is on or before the payment end date.

#### Bank Charge Bearer

Enter one of these bank charge types to report on:

- **Internal** - if your company bears the bank charge
- **Supplier** - if the supplier bears the bank charge

#### Accounting Method

Enter one of these accounting methods to report on:

- **Accrual** - for the accrual basis method
- **Cash** - for the cash basis method

#### Payment Type

Enter one of these payment types to report on:

- **Manual/Quick** - for single payments
- **Batch** - for batch payments
- **All** - for all types of payments

**Note:** If you entered a bank charge type of *Supplier*, you can only enter a payment method of Manual/Quick. If you entered a bank charge type of *Internal*, you can enter a Batch payment method only if you selected accrual basis accounting for the Accounting Method parameter.

### Currency Code

Enter the currency code for the payments you want to report on. The default is the currency code of your Payables ledger; however, you can enter any valid currency code defined in your system.

### Bank Charge Tax Name

Enter the tax used to calculate the tax amount on a bank charge. Your system default tax name is the default. Enter *None* if you do not want the report to display the tax amounts separately from the bank charge amounts.

### Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Payment Date Range>	The payment date range
Bank Charge Bearer	The bank charge type
Accounting Method	The accounting method
Payment Type	The payment type
Currency Code	The currency of the payment
Tax	The tax you entered for calculating the tax on bank charges

## Column Headings

---

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Bank Name	The bank name that payments are made from.
Bank Branch	The bank branch name.
Account Number	The bank account number.
Payment Method	The payment method used with the bank account.
Payment Document	The payment document type.
Batch Name	The settlement batch name.
Payment Date	The payment date.
Supplier Name	The supplier name.
Supplier Site	The supplier site where the payment is sent.
Standard/Negotiated	<i>S</i> for supplier/standard and <i>N</i> for supplier/negotiated.
Payment Amount	The amount paid to the supplier.
Transfer Priority	Express or Normal depending on the priority of the payment made to the supplier.
Bank Charge	The bank charge amount for only internal bank charge types.
Tax	The tax amount for the bank charge for only internal bank charge types.
Bank Charge Deducted	The deducted bank charge amount including tax.
Bank Charge Paid	The computed value of the paid bank charge based on a negotiated rate.

---

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Miscellaneous	The difference between the deducted bank charge and the paid bank charge. This amount represents a realized miscellaneous income on the payment bank charges.
Total	The subtotal of the payment amount and bank charge amounts for each settlement batch.
Grand Total	The grand total for each amount column in the report.

## Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification Report

Use the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification report to see the additional accounting required when bank charge notification receipts are accounted at period end. Use the information in the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification report to enter the appropriate account entries in General Ledger after you have entered a notified bank charge in the Receivables Miscellaneous Receipt window.

The report calculates:

- Bank charges for bank charge types of *Internal*
- Payment deduction amounts for Supplier/Standard and Supplier/Negotiated bank charges by summing the discounts taken on the payment invoices
- Miscellaneous income and offset amounts based on the bank charge amounts on the notification receipts

### Report Parameters

#### Start Payment Date

Enter the start date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with a start date that is on or after the payment start date.

#### End Payment Date

Enter the end date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with an end date that is on or before the payment end date.

### Bank Account Name

Enter the name of the bank account to report on. The report shows all payments from this bank account.

### Currency Code

Enter the currency code of the payments to report on. The default is the currency code for your Payables ledger; however, you can enter any valid currency code defined in your system.

### Bank Charge Amount

Enter the bank charge amount on the notification receipt from your bank. This amount is used to compute the miscellaneous income and offset amounts.

### Bank Charge Tax Name

Enter the tax used to calculate the tax amount on the bank charges. Your system default tax name is the default. Enter *None* if you do not want the report to display the total tax amount separately from the bank charge amounts.

### Report Headings

---

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Payment Date Range>	The payment date range
Currency Code	The currency of all amounts in the report
Bank Charge Amount upon Notification	The bank charge amount on the bank notification receipt
Tax	The tax you entered for calculating the tax on bank charges

---

### Column Headings

---

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Name	The name of the bank that payments are made from.

---

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Branch	The bank branch name.
Account Number	The bank account number.
Account Name	The bank account name.
Transfer Date	The date when the payments were transferred to the supplier.
Payment Amount	The total amount of payments transferred on the transfer date.
Deduction	The total amount of bank charges for the Supplier/Standard or Supplier/Negotiated bank charge type for all payments made on the transfer date.
Internal Bank Charges	The total amount of internal bank charges for all payments made on the transfer date.
Total Bank Charges	The sum of the deduction and internal bank charges of all payments made on the transfer date.
Total	A total for each Payment Amount, Deduction, Internal Bank Charges, and Total Bank Charges column. The total is for all transfer dates.
Total Internal Bank Charges (Excluding tax)	The total amount of internal bank charges excluding tax. This total is only displayed if you specify a tax other than None for the report parameters.
Total Tax	The total tax amount on the internal bank charges. This total is only displayed if you specify a tax other than None for the report parameters.
Miscellaneous Income	The difference between the notification amount and the total bank charges.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Holding Offset	The difference between the miscellaneous income and the internal bank charges. The field is called Holding Offset if the ledger has a cash basis account.

## Bank Charges

### Bank Charges Overview

Use the Bank Charges window to specify the fee charged by the customer's bank to transfer money to the supplier's bank. Use the Bank Charges region to specify the transferring from and receiving to banks and branches. Use the Bank Charges Lines region to specify the charge amounts. You can define charges from:

- A single bank to a single bank.
- A single bank to all banks. For example, all banks *including* the transferring bank.
- A single bank to all other banks. For example, all banks *except* the transferring bank.
- All banks to a single bank.
- All banks to all banks.

**Note:** When you specify a single bank, you can select a particular branch of that bank or all branches. For an overview of the Bank Transfer feature, see Bank Transfer, page 4-1.

### Prerequisites

Refer to these sections in your Payables manual for prerequisite information:

- Define remittance banks. See Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide*.
- Define customer banks. See Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide* and Automatic Receipts and Remittances, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*.
- Define bank accounts. See Defining Bank Accounts, *Oracle Payables User Guide*.

## Setting up Bank Charges

Bank Charges uses an established hierarchy to search for a match in the bank charges table. This hierarchy is illustrated in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy, page 4-15 table. When you create a bank transfer, Payables first searches for an exact match on bank and branch for both the transferring and the receiving bank. If no match is found, the system moves down to the next row in the table, and so on until a match is found.

Payables also takes transfer priority (express, normal, any) into account when it searches. At each level in the hierarchy, the system searches in this order:

- Express bank charges
- Normal
- Any

If no match is found, the system goes on to the next level and repeats the process.

## Bank Charges Hierarchy

Understanding the search process will help you set up bank charges in the most efficient way possible. For example, although all combinations in this table are valid, Japanese users only set up bank charges with lines 1, 7, 9, and 12.

If you take advantage of the search hierarchy, you can avoid creating a bank charge record for every bank and branch combination. This table shows the bank charges search hierarchy.

### Bank Charges Search Hierarchy

Search Order	Transferring	Transferring	Receiving	Receiving
1	Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch
2	Bank	Branch	Bank	Other Branches
3	Bank	Branch	Bank	All Branches
4	Bank	Branch	Other Banks	All Branches
5	Bank	Branch	All Banks	All Branches
6	Bank	All Branches	Bank	Branch

<b>Search Order</b>	<b>Transferring</b>	<b>Transferring</b>	<b>Receiving</b>	<b>Receiving</b>
7	Bank	All Branches	Bank	All Branches
8	Bank	All Branches	Other Banks	All Branches
9	Bank	All Branches	All Banks	All Branches
10	All Banks	All Branches	Bank	Branch
11	All Banks	All Branches	Bank	All Branches
12	All Banks	All Branches	All Banks	All Branches

For example, you need to set up bank charges for the following situations:

1. A transfer within the same bank and branch: from Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch to Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch.
2. A transfer within the same bank, but between different branches: from Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch to Tokyo Bank, Shinjuku branch.
3. A transfer between different banks: from Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch to Kyoto Bank, Roppongi branch.
4. Another transfer between different banks: from Osaka Bank, Yokohama branch to Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch.

The most efficient way to set up these charges is to create records in the Bank Charges window as illustrated in this table. Note that the last row in this table creates a default setting that is used any time the system cannot find a match (it corresponds to line 12, or the last row, in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy table).

### Bank Charge Setup Example

<b>Search Order</b>	<b>Transferring</b>	<b>Transferring</b>	<b>Receiving</b>	<b>Receiving</b>	<b>For Situation</b>
1	Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch	1. Tokyo/Ginza to Tokyo/Ginza

Search Order	Transferring Bank	Transferring Branches	Receiving Bank	Receiving Branches	For Situation
2	Bank	All Branches	Bank	All Branches	2. Tokyo/Ginza to Tokyo/Shinjuku
3	Bank	All Branches	All banks	All Branches	3. Tokyo/Ginza to Kyoto/Roppongi
4	All Banks	All Branches	All banks	All Branches	4. Osaka/Yokohama to Tokyo/Ginza

The four rows in this table correspond to rows 1, 7, 9, and 12 in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy table.

When trying to match each of these situations, the system first looks for an exact match on transferring and receiving bank and branch. In the case of situation 1, it finds such a match and quits searching. In the case of situations 2, 3, and 4, the system cannot find an exact match on transferring and receiving bank and branch, so it continues searching in the order illustrated in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy table until it finds a match.

## Defining Bank Charges

To define bank charges:

1. Navigate to the Bank Charges window.
2. Select the transferring bank, as described in this table:

To specify...	Do this....
A single bank	Select <i>Bank</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the bank number or name.

To specify...	Do this....
A particular bank branch	Select <i>Branch</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the branch number or name.
Charges that apply to all branches of the bank	Select <i>All Branches</i> .
Charges that apply to all banks	Select <i>All Banks</i> .

3. Select the receiving bank, as described in this table:

To specify...	Do this....
Charges to a single bank	Select <i>Bank</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the bank number or name.
Charges specific to a particular bank branch	Select <i>Branch</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the branch number or name.
Charges that apply to all branches <i>except</i> the transferring branch	Select <i>Other Branches</i> .
Charges that apply to all branches of the banks	Select <i>All Branches</i> .
Charges that apply to all banks	Select <i>All Banks</i> .
Charges that apply to all banks <i>except</i> the transferring bank	Select <i>Other Banks</i> . This option is not available when the transferring bank is All Banks.

4. Select a transfer priority. There are three choices:

- Express
- Normal
- Any

**Note:** To define default bank charges used when charges are not defined, select *All Banks* for both the transferring and receiving bank. See *Setting up Bank Charges*, page 4-15 for additional information about how Bank Charges searches for matches in the bank charges table.

5. Enter the currency in the Currency field.

6. Enter transfer amount ranges and charges that apply to each range.

**Note:** The way that the Bank Charge Bearer is defined determines whether your company or the supplier pays the charges and if the standard or negotiated rate is used. See *Setting up Bank Transfer*, page 4-3 for more information.

7. Enter *from* and *to* amounts to indicate the transaction amount range. Note that:

- The first range must start from zero; enter 0 in the first transaction amount from field.
- The last range must be open ended; do not enter information in the last transaction amount to field.
- The *to* amount from one range is the *from* amount for the next range. The system defaults this value for you automatically. Each range goes up to, but does not include, the *to* amount. For example, if the first range is 0 to 500, and the second range is 500 to 1,000, the charge for the first range is applied to amounts up to 499.99. The charge for the second range will be applied to amounts from 500 to 999.99.

8. Enter the standard bank charge for the range.

9. Enter the negotiated bank charge for the range (optional).

10. Enter a *from* date in the Effective Dates - From field to indicate the first day this charge is applied. Leave the Effective Dates - To field blank to indicate that the charge is in effect indefinitely. Enter a *to* date when a charge is in effect for a specific period of time or when you want to inactivate a charge.

## Bank Charges Report

Use the Bank Charges report to list all bank charges entered in the Bank Charges window.

## Report Parameters

### Currency

Enter the currency that you want to report on.

### Transferring Bank Name

Select a name from the List of Values.

### Transfer Priority

In Payables, enter one of these values:

- Express
- Normal
- Any

**Note:** The *Transfer Priority* parameter does not exist in Receivables.

### Order By

Enter one of the following values:

- **Bank Name** - Orders the report by the bank's name. In Japan, the bank is ordered by the bank's phonetic name.
- **Bank Number** - Orders the report by the bank's number.

## Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Report Date	The date and time the report is run
Page	The report's page number
Currency	The currency that you selected in the Currency parameter
Transferring Bank Name	The transferring bank's name

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Order by	The bank charges ordered by the value in the Order By parameter
Transfer Priority	The transfer priority parameter value

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payable prints...</b>
Transferring Bank - Num	The transferring bank number
Transferring Bank - Bank Name	The transferring bank name
Transferring Bank - Num	The transferring bank branch number
Transferring Bank - Branch	The transferring bank branch name
Receiving Bank - Num	The receiving bank number
Receiving Bank - Bank Name	The receiving bank name
Receiving Bank - Num	The receiving bank branch number
Receiving Bank - Branch	The receiving bank branch name
Transaction Amount - From	The beginning range of the transaction amount
Transaction Amount - To	The ending range of the transaction amount
Bank Charge - Standard	The standard bank charge
Bank Charge - Negotiated	The negotiated bank charge
Transfer Priority	The transfer priority for the Payables report
Effective Date - From	The beginning range of the effective date

In this column...	Oracle Payable prints...
Effective Date - To	The ending range of the effective date

## Lockbox

### Using AutoLockbox

If you are importing bank data in Zengin format, receipts must be manually confirmed before you can post them by submitting Post QuickCash. Therefore, when you import Zengin receipts, AutoLockbox can be either a three or four step process:

1. Import data into the AutoLockbox Tables.
2. Match customers with receipts or confirm automatic matching.
3. Submit the validation program.
4. Submit Post QuickCash to update your customer's balances (you *can* submit the validation and Post QuickCash steps simultaneously).

See *Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox*, page 4-27 for more information.

### Related Topics

Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

How AutoLockbox Identifies Customers for a Receipt, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

### Alternate Name (Zengin Receipts)

AutoLockbox accommodates bank transfers that use the Zengin file format, the standard format for bank transfers in Japan. Usually, Receivables uses the customer number or invoice number to identify the customer who remitted the payment. However, the Zengin bank file format does not include this information. Therefore, AutoLockbox identifies customers by their alternate names, which is usually the customer's phonetic name spelled with Kana characters (or a shortened form of the full Kana name). You can enter an alternate customer name in the Alternate Name field of the Customers window.

Receivables stores the relationship between a customer and their alternate name in the Alternate Names table (AR\_CUSTOMER\_ALT\_NAMES) so Zengin receipt data can be matched with the correct customer data. Specifically, the Alternate Names table contains the alternate name, the customer ID, the customer's site use ID (bill to location),

and payment terms. Before receipts can be validated and posted as identified receipts, they must be matched with a customer from the Alternate Names table or from the Customers table (RA\_CUSTOMERS).

**Note:** To use the Alternate Names table, the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search must be set to *Yes*. If it is set to *No*, Receivables does not display the Alternate Name Search field in the Lockbox Processing window.

During the import process, you can choose to use the Alternate Names table to automatically match receipts with customers or you can import the data and then match the receipts manually in the Maintain Transmission Data window. When submitting the import step of AutoLockbox, enter one of the following options in the Alternate Name Search field:

- **Manual Matching** - When the import process is complete, AutoLockbox assigns each receipt a status of Manual and you must use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to match them with customers. When you match a receipt with a customer, Receivables changes the receipt status to Confirmed.
- **Automatic Matching** - If you choose the *Automatic Matching* option and a single, exact match is found in the Alternate Names table, AutoLockbox assigns this receipt a status of *Verify*. If no match is found, the receipt status is *None*. If multiple matches are found, AutoLockbox assigns a receipt status of *Multiple* (see *Note* below). Use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to manually match records with a status of *None* and *Multiple* and to confirm records with a status of *Verify*.
- **None** - Choosing the *None* option is the same as setting the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search to *No* (in this case, Receivables does not search the Alternate Names table for customers or receipts).

**Note:** An alternate name occurs more than once in the Alternate Name table if, for example, the same alternate name is used by more than one customer.

See Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

## Related Topics

Overview of Receivables User Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*

How AutoLockbox Identifies Customers for a Receipt, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## AutoLockbox Validation

Receivables validates the data you receive from the bank to ensure that the entire file

was received, that there are no duplicate receipts within a batch, and that customers and invoices are valid.

- **Transmission Level Validation** - validates your lockbox transmission to ensure that transmission information corresponds to your transmission format. Validation of the origination number does not apply to Zengin file format.
- **Lockbox Level Validation** - AutoLockbox validates your lockbox records to ensure that lockbox information corresponds to your transmission format. Validation of the origination number does not apply to Zengin file format.

## Related Topics

AutoLockbox Validation, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Lockbox Tables and Column Descriptions

When you submit the Import, Validation, and Post Batch steps of AutoLockbox, Receivables stores receipt information in temporary application tables until it is approved for the next step. For example, the Validation step checks data in the AutoLockbox tables for compatibility with Receivables before passing the information into the Receipt and QuickCash tables.

When you run the Import step of AutoLockbox, Receivables stores receipt data from your bank file in the Lockbox Interface table AR\_PAYMENTS\_INTERFACE. Each column in AR\_PAYMENTS\_INTERFACE has important, detailed information which you need to successfully run Lockbox.

This table shows the values stored in the STATUS and DEPOSIT\_DATE columns of the AR\_PAYMENTS\_INTERFACE table.

Column Name	Value
STATUS	<p>There are five possible status values for data converted from the Zengin file format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_MANUAL</b> - The user selected manual processing.</li> <li>• <b>AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_NONE</b> - Lockbox could not find a match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table.</li> <li>• <b>AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_MULTIPLE</b> - Lockbox found more than one match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table.</li> <li>• <b>AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_VERIFY</b> - Lockbox found a single, exact match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table.</li> <li>• <b>AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_CONFIRMED</b> - The receipt was either matched manually in the Lockbox Transmission Data window or it was matched automatically and then confirmed in the Lockbox Transmission Data window.</li> </ul>
DEPOSIT_DATE	<p>Enter the date on which this transmission was actually deposited into your bank account. The Japanese file conversion program automatically converts Heisei imperial era dates to Oracle date format.</p>

### Assigning Values to Lockbox Header or Trailer Records

If your record type is either a Lockbox Header or a Lockbox Trailer, enter this column with the value described in this table.

Column Name	Value
ORIGINATION	Enter the sending bank's transit routing number. The restriction that the origination value must be the same as that included in a Transmission Header or Trailer does not apply to Zengin file format.

### Assigning Values to Receipt Records

If your record type is a Payment, you can enter these columns with the values described in this table.

Column Name	Value
LOCKBOX_NUMBER	For the Zengin file format, the lockbox number is system-generated.
ITEM_NUMBER	For the Zengin file format, the item number is system-generated.
CHECK_NUMBER	For the Zengin file format, the check number is system-generated.
CUSTOMER_NUMBER	For Zengin file formats, the system looks up the customer number in the Alternate Names table.
CUSTOMER_NAME_ALT	The customer's alternate name from the Zengin bank file.

Column Name	Value
STATUS	<p>Oracle Receivables assigns one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Manual</b> - The user selected manual processing.</li> <li>• <b>None</b> - Lockbox could not find a match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table.</li> <li>• <b>Multiple</b> - Lockbox found more than one match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table.</li> <li>• <b>Verify</b> - Lockbox found a single, exact match in the Alternate Names table.</li> </ul>

## Running AutoLockbox

You can import, validate, and run AutoLockbox all in one step, or perform the steps separately using the same window, except when importing Zengin data. If you are using AutoLockbox to import bank files in the Zengin format, you must perform the steps separately.

### Related Topics

Running AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox

Use the Submit Lockbox Processing window to import bank files that are in Zengin format. Unlike some file formats, you cannot select, import, validate, and post bank files in Zengin format in a single step. You must import the data, match and confirm receipts with customers, then return to the Submit Lockbox Processing window to validate and post the records.

Although you must submit the import step separately from the validate and post steps when transferring Zengin format files, you can submit the validate and post steps either separately or at the same time.

For more information about matching receipts with customers when importing Zengin format bank files, see Alternate Name (Zengin Receipts), page 4-22.

The Lockbox Processing window only displays the Alternate Name Search field and lets

you import Zengin bank files if the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search is set to *Yes* and the profile option AR: Zengin Character Set is defined.

## Prerequisites

Before importing Zengin format data using AutoLockbox, you must:

- Define AutoCash rule sets
- Define lockboxes
- Define transmission formats
- Define receipt classes
- Define receipt sources
- Define system options
- Define banks
- Define profile options
- Define payment methods
- Define sequential numbering (optional)

### To import Zengin format data using AutoLockbox:

1. Navigate to the Submit Lockbox Processing window.
2. If you are importing a new bank file, check the New Transmission check box, then enter a Transmission Name. If you are resubmitting an existing lockbox transmission, you can select the name from the list of values.
3. To import a new bank file into Receivables, check the Submit Import check box, then enter your bank file's Data File, Control File, and Transmission Format information. If you are re-importing data, the default is the transmission format you specified in the initial import step; you can either accept the default value or override it. When you run the import step, Receivables generates the import section of the Lockbox Execution report.
4. Choose the matching method to use in the Alternate Name Search field. Choose one of these options:
  - **Automatic** - AutoLockbox imports the data and attempts to match customers with receipts. If AutoLockbox cannot match some receipts, you must match them manually. If you choose the *Automatic* method, your lockbox must have the Require Billing Location option set to *No*.

- **Manual** - AutoLockbox only imports the data; you must manually match receipts with customers.
- **None** - Choosing the *None* option is the same as setting the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search to *No* (Receivables does not search the Alternate Names table to match customers with receipts).

To match receipts in this transmission with customers and change each receipt's status to Confirmed, see Maintaining Zengin Lockbox Transmission Data, page 4-29.

To see which customers and receipts were successfully imported, see Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report, page 4-33.

## Related Topics

Overview of Receivables User Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

Lockboxes, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*

## Maintaining Zengin Lockbox Transmission Data

Use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to match your Zengin receipts with their respective customers and update the status of these receipts to Confirmed. Receipts must have a status of Confirmed to be included in a Post QuickCash submission.

The Lockbox Transmission Data window only displays the fields you need to identify customers for your Zengin receipts if the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search is set to *Yes*.

## Receipt Status

When you import Zengin data into Receivables, AutoLockbox assigns a status to each receipt. This status indicates whether AutoLockbox was able to match the receipt with a customer. These are valid receipt statuses:

- **Verify** - AutoLockbox found a single, exact match in the Alternate names table. Verify that the customer name is correct, then update the status to Confirmed.
- **Manual** - You selected a matching method of Manual when submitting the import step of AutoLockbox. Identify the customer for each receipt, then update the status to confirmed.
- **Multiple** - AutoLockbox found more than one match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. More than one match could be found, for example, if there are multiple customers that use the same alternate name. Identify the correct customer for this receipt, then update the status to Confirmed.

- **None** - AutoLockbox could not find a match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. Identify the customer for this receipt, then update the status to Confirmed.
- **Confirmed** - This receipt was either manually matched with a customer and then confirmed in the Lockbox Transmission Data window or it was matched during AutoLockbox and then confirmed in the Lockbox Transmission Data window. Receipts with a status of *Confirmed* can be included in a Post QuickCash submission.

## Prerequisites

Import Zengin format data into Receivables tables using AutoLockbox. See Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

### To maintain lockbox transmission data in Zengin format:

1. Navigate to the Lockbox Transmission Data window.
2. If you entered a matching method of Automatic, confirm the matching for receipts whose status is Verify. Select the receipts to be confirmed, then choose Confirm Match(es) from the Tools menu. AutoLockbox changes the status of the selected receipts to Confirmed.
3. If you entered a matching method of Manual (or if you need to match receipts that AutoLockbox was unable to match automatically), identify the customer for each receipt. Unmatched receipts have no customer name or bill to location and a status of Manual, None, or Multiple.

To match the receipt from the Alternate Names table, select a customer using the list of values. Receivables enters the customer's bill to location (if one is defined).

If the customer is not in the Alternate Names table, select All Customers from the Tools menu to display information from the Customers table (RA\_CUSTOMERS). Locate the customer name and select it from the list.

To define a bill to location for this customer, choose Receipt, then define the bill to location in the Lockbox Receipt window.

When you select the customer from either the Alternate Names or the Customers table, Receivables changes the status of the receipt to Confirmed. Receivables updates the Alternate Names table with any new data you selected from the Customers table so it can match receipts for those customers the next time you run AutoLockbox.

4. To validate and post receipts in this transmission, navigate to the Submit Lockbox Processing window, then perform steps 4-6 in Running AutoLockbox in *Oracle Receivables User Guide*.

See Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report, page 4-33 and Deleting Records from the Alternate Names Table, page 4-31 for more information.

## Related Topics

Overview of Receivables User Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*

Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lockbox Execution Report, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Maintaining Lockbox Transmission Data, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

AutoLockbox Field Reference, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Monitoring Requests, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Deleting Records from the Alternate Names Table

When you match Zengin receipts with customer information in the Lockbox Transmission Data window, Receivables updates the Alternate Names table so it can automatically match receipts for these customers the next time you run AutoLockbox. The Alternate Name Receipt Matches window lets you remove this information from the Alternate Names table if, for example, this information is no longer valid.

Deleting information in the Alternate Name Matches window only removes the record from the Alternate Names table; it does not delete the customer's name, number, or any other information from Receivables.

**Note:** The records in the Alternate Names table are not the same as the Alternate Name you can assign to a customer using the Customers window. The records in the Alternate Names table originate from the bank file you imported using AutoLockbox, and are simply alternative customer names often used by Japanese businesses.

## Prerequisites

- Import Zengin format data into Receivables tables using AutoLockbox. See *Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox*, page 4-27 for more information.
- Maintain Zengin lockbox transmission data. See *Maintaining Zengin Lockbox Transmission Data*, page 4-29 for more information.

### To delete records from the Alternate Names table:

1. Navigate to the Alternate Name Receipt Matches window.
2. Enter selection criteria. For example, enter the Alternate Name, Customer Name, Customer Number, Bill To Location, or Payment Term associated with the Alternate Name to view. Leave a field blank if you do not want to limit your query to information matching that criteria.

3. Choose Find.
4. Select the record to delete, then choose Delete.
5. Choose OK to delete the record from the Alternate Names table.

**Note:** If the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search is set to *Yes*, Receivables deletes this record from the Alternate Names table if you perform any of the following operations:

- Modify or delete a customer address that includes a bill to business purpose
- Inactivate a customer or their billing location
- Merge two different customers (Receivables deletes the *From* customer from the Alternate Names table if a bill to location was defined; otherwise, the record is not affected.)
- Records in the Alternate Names table that do *not* have a bill to location are not affected by these operations.

**Note:** If you assign a new payment term to a customer or modify the customer's name or alternate name, Receivables automatically updates this information in the Alternate Names table (it does *not* delete the record).

See Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report, page 4-33 for more information.

## Related Topics

Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lockbox Execution Report, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

AutoLockbox Field Reference, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Maintaining Lockbox Transmission Data

Use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to delete and edit lockbox transmission data imported into Receivables from your bank.

If you are maintaining data from a Zengin format bank file, see Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

## Related Topics

Maintaining Lockbox Transmission Data, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report

Run the Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching report to see which alternate customer names and receipts were successfully imported into the AR Payment Interface table when running AutoLockbox to import Zengin bank files.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching report.

## Prerequisites

Import Zengin format data into Receivables tables using AutoLockbox. See Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

## Report Parameters

### Transmission Name

Enter the name of the lockbox transmission to include in the report. Leave the Transmission Name field blank to include all lockbox transmissions.

### Status

To include only receipts with a certain status, enter a Status. Choose Confirmed, Manual, Multiple, None, or Verify. Leave the Status field blank to include all receipts.

### Order By

Specify how you want Receivables to display the data in the report. Choose Alternate Name, Customer Name, or Date Created.

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Oracle Payables Reports

### Invoice Transaction Check Report

Use the Invoice Transaction Check report to check data entry for invoice transactions. Invoices are sorted by the last update date.

**Note:** If you check the Sort By Alternate Field check box in the Reports tabbed region of the Disbursement System Options page, then this report uses alternate names when sorting by supplier or supplier site.

## Report Parameters

### Start Update Date

Enter the beginning updated date for the report.

### End Update Date

Enter the ending updated date for the report.

### Invoice Type

Enter an invoice type.

### Supplier

Enter a supplier name.

### Updated by

Enter the name of the user who last updated invoices.

## Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
From <Start Date> To <End Date>	The date range for the report
Updated Date	The latest updated date for the invoice
Supplier	The supplier code and name
Site	The name of the supplier site
Invoice Number	The invoice number
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Tax Calculation	The tax calculation method

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Currency	The invoice currency
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount
Exchange Rate	The invoice exchange rate
Liability	The liability accounting code and description
Updated By	The user's name who last updated the invoice
Sequence Name	The document sequence name for each transaction associated with the document sequence
Invoice Type	The invoice type
Voucher Number	The voucher number for each transaction associated with the document sequence

### Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Line	The distribution line number for the invoice distribution
Line Type	The line type
Amount	The invoice distribution amount
Line Description	The invoice distribution description
Due Date	The payment due date for the payment schedule
Payment Method	The payment method for the payment schedule

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Scheduled Amount	The scheduled amount for the payment schedule

## Actual Payment Report

Use the Actual Payment report to review payment activity by bank account and payment date. The Actual Payment report also prints all invoices in a payment batch so that you can review which invoices and suppliers were paid.

The Actual Payment report is an RXi report. The default attribute set displays bank information and payment details. You can copy this attribute set and customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Actual Payment report.

### Report Parameters

#### Start Payment Date

Enter the beginning payment date that you want to report from.

#### End Payment Date

Enter the ending payment date that you want to report to.

#### Currency Code

Enter the payment currency for the report.

#### Bank Account Name

Enter the bank account for the report.

#### Payment Method

Enter the payment method for the report.

### Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Payment Currency	The payment currency

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Bank	The bank name
Bank Branch	The bank branch name
Bank Account	The bank account name
Account Currency	The bank account currency

### Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Payment Date	The payment date
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Supplier Site	The name of the supplier site
Document Number	The payment document number
Payment Method	The payment method
Future Date	The date of the future dated payment and manual future dated payment
Seq Name	The document sequence name for each payment associated with the document sequence
Voucher Number	The voucher number for each payment associated with the document sequence
Invoice Number	The invoice number paid by this payment
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Charge	The bank charge amount paid on this invoice
Payment Amount	The total payment amount
Exc Rate	The payment exchange rate
Functional Amount	The payment amount in the ledger currency
Description	The invoice description

## Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Payment Schedule Report

Use the Payment Schedule report to print payment schedules by payment method, due date, and supplier. The Payment Schedule report helps to forecast cash needs for invoice payments.

### Report Parameters

#### Payment Currency

Enter the payment currency for the report.

#### End Due Date

Enter the end due date for the report.

#### Payment Method

Enter the payment method to use for the report.

#### Pay Group

Enter the pay group to use for the report.

**Priority Range Low**

Enter the lowest invoice payment priority to use for the report.

**Priority Range High**

Enter the highest invoice payment priority to use for the report.

**Supplier Name**

Enter the supplier name to use for the report.

**Report Headings**

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Payment Currency	The payment currency
End Due Date	The payments with a due date before or equal to the requested due date
Payment Method	The payment method
Pay Group	The pay group
Payment Priority From	The lowest invoice payment priority in the report
To	The highest invoice payment priority in the report

**Column Headings**

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Due Date	The payment schedule due date
Supplier	The supplier name
Site	The name of the supplier site
Invoice Number	The invoice number

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount
Scheduled Amount	The scheduled amount for the payment schedule

## Invoice Register by Detail

Use the Invoice Register by Detail report to view detailed information about invoices. Previously, Japanese commercial codes required that this report either be printed, filed and kept for five years. You may now keep this report on disk, as specified in the Electronic Account Book law.

The Invoice Register by Detail report is an RXi report. The default attribute displays invoices grouped by the supplier name. You can copy this attribute set and customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

## Report Parameters

### Output Format

Enter the output format that you want for the report:

- CSV
- HTML
- Tab Delimited
- Text

### Line or Invoice

Choose Line or Invoice for the report. Choosing Line retrieves only the distribution lines which match the Distribution Account Range and Distribution Amount Range. Choosing invoice retrieves the entire invoice.

### Accounting Date Range

Enter the range of dates for the report.

**Batch Name**

Enter the name of the batch for the report.

**Invoice Type**

Enter the invoice type for the report.

**Entered by**

Enter the user who created the invoice for the report.

**Document Sequence Name, Value Range**

Enter the document sequencing value range for the report.

**Supplier Name Range**

Enter the supplier range for the report.

**Liability Account Range**

Enter the range of natural account segments for the liability account flexfield for the report.

**Distribution Account Range**

Enter the range of natural account segments of the distribution account flexfield for the report.

**Currency Code**

Enter the currency code for the report.

**Distribution Amount Range**

Enter the distribution amount range for the report.

**Column Headings**

---

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Site	The supplier site name

---

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Invoice Number	The invoice number
Sequence Name	The document sequence name
Sequence Value	The document sequence value
Invoice Date	Transaction date of the invoice
Invoice Amount	Total amount of the invoice
Description	Description of the invoice
Invoice Type	Type of invoice
Payment Method	Payment method for the invoice
Line Type	Invoice distribution line type
Line	Line number of the distribution
Amount	Line amount of the distribution
Description	Line description of the distribution
Accounting date	Accounting date of the distribution
Income Tax Type	Income tax type of the distribution
Tax	Tax code of the distribution
Post	Posting status of GL
Account	Distribution account flexfield
Distribution	Distribution account flexfield description

## Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration*

## Oracle Assets

### Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports

Use the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax reports to print summary and detail asset information in the required format once a year to your tax authorities. Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports is a program that controls these reports:

- Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report
- Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition/All Assets) Report 132 Characters
- Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition/All Assets) Report 180 Characters
- Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) Report

The Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary report summarizes asset information by location as of January 1 for the selected calendar year. The report also calculates the evaluated and theoretical net book value for each asset type, as well as the decision cost, which is the larger of the two net book values.

The Japanese Detail by Asset Type (All Assets) report prints detail information for all assets by location as of January 1 of the selected calendar year. This report prints the residual rate, which the tax authorities require, based on the asset's useful life. The Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition Assets) report includes asset increases between January 2 of the prior year and January 1 of the selected calendar year. You can print these two reports in the 132 or 180 characters wide format.

The Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) report displays asset decreases between January 2 of the prior year and January 1 of the selected calendar year.

All four reports print asset information based on the transaction or effective date, no matter what the book's open period is. After January 1 of a given year, if you enter a transaction with a transaction date prior to January 1, you need to reprint the reports for this year because the results may differ from what was printed before you entered the new transaction.

The Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports displays Japanese era names and years. The Japanese era names are:

- 1 - Meiji (1868 - 1911)
- 2 - Taisho (1912 -1925)
- 3 - Showa (1926 - 1988)
- 4 - Heisei (1989 - )

When you submit the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports program, the reports that you select automatically run. Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax program and reports.

The report is printed using XML Publisher with the information that you enter in the Company Information and Tax Authority windows along with the financial data in the format mandated by your tax authorities.

## Prerequisites

Before you submit the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax reports, you must:

- Set up your category flexfield with segment values in this table. Set up this segment to use independent value sets.

Value	Description
1	Building
2	Machine and Equipment
3	Ship
4	Airplane
5	Car and Truck
6	Tool, Apparatus, and Fixture

- Set the FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment profile option to the category segment number used for Tax Asset Type definition.
  - Note:** The category segment number is the order in which the segments appear in the Flexfield window.
- Define a lookup code for the Retirement lookup type to describe retirements due to sales. Use this lookup code for all retirements due to sales and select this lookup code from the Sale Code parameter's list of values for retirements due to sales.
- Set up the State segment of the location flexfield with the independent validation type. The State segment should include the locations of each tax authority that you need to report.
- Create a separate tax book for assets that use the seeded JP-DB <year>YR

depreciation method if you use other depreciation methods in the corporate book. The value <year> can be from 2 to 100 and represents the useful life of the method. For example, JP-DB 2YR has a useful life of 2 years.

Copy all the assets from the corporate book to this tax book. The Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax reports prints only the seeded JP-DB <year>YR depreciation method.

- Enter the necessary information in the Company Information window by selecting Japan Tax Reports Information in Setup: Asset System.
- Enter the necessary information in the Tax Authority Information window by selecting Tax Authorities in the Company Information window.

## Report Parameters

### Book

Enter the corporate or tax book that you want to report on.

### Year

Enter the calendar year that you want to report on.

### Start State

Enter the first location that you want to report on.

### End State

Enter the last location that you want to report on.

### Start Tax Asset Type

Enter the first category flexfield segment value that you want to report from. This must be the value of the segment selected in the FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment profile option.

### End Tax Asset Type

Enter the last category flexfield segment value that you want to report to.

### Sale Code

Enter the sale code that you want to report on. In the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) report, sold retired assets are separated from other retired assets. If an asset's retirement type in the Retirements window matches the sale code that you enter in this parameter, the asset is reported as a sold retirement.

## Summary Report

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary report or *No* if you do not. The default is *Yes*.

## All Assets Report

Enter the format of the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (All Assets) report that you want, 132 or 180 characters. Enter *No* if you do not want to print this report. The default is the 132 characters format report.

## Addition Assets Report

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition Assets) report or *No* if you do not. The default is *No*.

## Decrease Assets Report

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) report or *No* if you do not. The default is *No*.

## Report Headings

---

In this heading...	Oracle Assets prints...
Book	The corporate or tax book that you entered in the Book parameter
State	The location that you entered in the State parameter
<Japanese Era Name and Year>	The calendar year that you entered in the Year parameter converted into Japanese era name and year

---

In this heading...	Oracle Assets prints...
<Report Title>	The name of the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report</i></li> <li>• <i>Japanese Detail by Asset Type (All Assets) Report</i></li> <li>• <i>Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition Assets) Report</i></li> <li>• <i>Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) Report</i></li> </ul>
Report Date	The date and time that you submit the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report

## Column Headings

### Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Type	The category flexfield value
Cost - Addition Before Prior Year (X)	The addition amount before the year prior to the fiscal year that you entered
Cost - Decrease in Prior Year (Y)	The decrease amount in the year prior to the fiscal year that you entered
Cost - Addition in Prior Year (Z)	The addition amount in the year prior to the fiscal year that you entered
Cost - Total ((X) - (Y) + (Z))	The total amount of the three previous columns, calculated (X) - (Y) + (Z)
<Japanese Era Name and Year>: January 1 Theoretical NBV	The theoretical net book value as of January 1 of the calendar year that you entered

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Assets prints...</b>
Evaluated NBV	The evaluated net book value
Decision Cost	Either the theoretical or evaluated net book value, whichever is larger
Taxable Standard Cost	The decision cost rounded down by the thousandth, by default
Num of Assets	The number of assets in each minor category

### Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition/All Assets) Report

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Assets prints...</b>
Num	The line number for the page; each page has 20 lines
Asset Number	The asset number
Asset Type	The category flexfield value
Asset Name	The asset name or description
Units	The units of each asset
Addition - Era Name	The Japanese era name of the date in service
Addition - Year	The Japanese era year of the date in service
Addition - Month	The month of the date in service
Cost	The acquisition cost of the asset
Life	The useful life of the asset
Residual Rate	The residual rate, based on the addition date and useful life

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Assets prints...</b>
NBV (132 characters) Net Book Value (180 characters)	The evaluated net book value, calculated as the cost multiplied by the residual rate
Exception of Taxable Standard - Code	The exception code if a tax exception applies to the asset
Exception of Taxable Standard - Rate	The exception rate if a tax exception applies to the asset
Taxable Standard Cost	The taxable standard cost, by default equal to the evaluated net book value
Addition Reason	The reason for the asset addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - New</li> <li>• 2 - Used</li> <li>• 3 - Transfer</li> <li>• 4 - Other</li> </ul>
Description	The transfer period if the asset was transferred from another location

### Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) Report

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Assets prints...</b>
Num	The line number for the page; each page has 20 lines
Asset Number	The asset number
Asset Type	The category flexfield value
Asset Name	The asset name or description
Units	The units of each asset

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Era Name	The Japanese era name of the date in service
Year	The Japanese era year of the date in service
Month	The month of the date in service
Cost	The acquisition cost of the asset
Life	The useful life of the asset
Decrease - Reason	<p>The reason for the asset decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - Sale</li> <li>• 2 - Retirement</li> <li>• 3 - Transfer</li> <li>• 4 - Other</li> </ul>
Decrease - Type	The type of asset decrease, whether the asset is retired or transferred in whole or part:
Description	<p>Additional information about the asset depending on the decrease reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - All</li> <li>• 2 - Partial</li> <li>• 1 - <i>Sold to</i> &lt;customer&gt;</li> <li>• 2 - The retirement type</li> <li>• 3 - The comments that you entered in the Assignments window when you changed the state or location that the asset is transferred to</li> <li>• 4 - A blank space</li> </ul>

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
Total	The page totals

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Category Flexfield, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Entering QuickCodes, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Location Flexfield, *Oracle Assets User Guide*



## Oracle Payables

### Withholding Tax in Korea

In Korea, companies are required to withhold tax on certain types of income payments to their suppliers. Korean companies pay the supplier invoice net the withheld amount, issue a withholding certificate for the withheld amount to the supplier, and remit the withheld tax to the proper tax authority.

There are two types of withholding under Korean tax law: Income withholding and Resident withholding. Income withholding is comprised of Business withholding and General withholding.

- Business withholding is withholding on payments for professional services to suppliers such as lawyers, accountants, and doctors.
- General withholding is withholding on all other types of income payments to suppliers, such as interest, dividends, and real estate income payments.
- Resident withholding is a surcharge on the General and Business withholding tax. For more information about Resident withholding, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.

Normal operating expenses, such as purchase transactions between companies, are not subject to withholding tax.

See Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax, page 5-2 for a list of the prerequisite setup steps that you must complete before you can withhold tax using Oracle Financials for Korea. You must use Korean Won as the ledger currency.

### Legal reporting for withholding tax

Oracle Financials for Korea provides you with the Korean Withholding Tax report

which you can use to review your company's withholding tax history. This report provides complete details of the withholdings that were applied to your company's income payments to suppliers. For more information, see Korean Withholding Tax report, page 5-11.

## Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax

This section describes the steps for setting up Oracle Payables to calculate withholding tax in Korea. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate setup tasks in the correct order.

Step	Setup task
1	Define Locations, page 5-2
2	Enable Withholding Tax, page 5-2
3	Define Income Category Codes, page 5-3
4	Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6
5	Define Withholding Tax Groups, page 5-8

### Related Topics

Setting Up Withholding Tax, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

#### 1. Define Locations

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up and maintain the first party legal entities and establishments for each company site that is responsible for reporting withholding taxes to the tax authority. You can modify the Release 11i migrated location and organization information, and you can enter new definitions according to your requirements

### Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Setting Up Locations, *Oracle HRMS Enterprise and Workforce Management Guide*

#### 2. Enable Withholding Tax

Use the Payables Options window to set control options and defaults to enable automatic withholding tax for your supplier invoices.

### To define Payables Options for tax withholdings:

1. Navigate to the Payables Options window.
2. Navigate to the Withholding Tax tabbed region.
3. Check the Use Withholding Tax check box.
4. In the Apply Withholding Tax region, you should select *At Payment Time*.

If you choose *At Approval Time*, withholding calculations may be inaccurately reported if invoices are canceled prior to payments.

**Note:** After you select an option, you should not switch from one method of withholding to another method.

5. Navigate to the Withholding Amount Basis region.
6. In the Create Withholding Invoice region, select the time at which you would like Payables to automatically create withholding tax invoices to remit withheld taxes to tax authorities. You should choose *At Payment Time*.

If you select *At Payment Time*, Payables creates unapproved withholding tax invoices during the Confirm program of payment batch processing, or during processing of a Quick payment. Payables does not automatically withhold taxes if you pay with a manual payment.

If you select *At Approval Time*, Payables creates unapproved withholding tax invoices when you approve supplier invoices.

### Related Topics

Payables Options, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

### 3. Define Income Category Codes

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for income category codes. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them. Income category codes are listed on the Korean Withholding Tax report.

In the Lookups window, enter *Asia Pacific Localizations* in the Application field and a description of the lookup codes in the Description field, if not already displayed. In the Code and Meaning fields, enter a code and description for each income category that your company requires.

**Note:** The code that you enter in the Code field should match the numeric code for each income category as defined by the Korean tax authority.

Define lookup codes for:

- Domestic income categories, using the JAKR\_AP\_AWT\_INC\_CAT\_DOMESTIC lookup type.

This table shows examples of domestic income category codes:

<b>Lookup Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
10	Interest Income (A)
11	Interest Income (B)
21	Dividend
22	Deemed Dividend
60	Other Income

You use the domestic income category lookup codes when you assign income categories to withholding tax codes. For more information, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.

- Foreign income categories, using the JAKR\_AP\_AWT\_INC\_CAT\_FOREIGN lookup type.

This table shows examples of foreign income category codes:

<b>Lookup Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
10	Interest
20	Dividend
30	Real Estate
40	Business Income
42	Individual Service
61	Royalty
62	Others

<b>Lookup Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
80	Sales Gain
90	Forest

You use the foreign income category lookup codes when you assign income categories to withholding tax codes. For more information, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.

- Business income subcategories, using the JAKR\_AP\_AWT\_BIZ\_INC\_SUB\_CAT lookup type.

This table shows examples of business income subcategory codes:

<b>Lookup Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
41	Lawyer
42	CPA
43	Doctor
44	Architect
45	Writer
46	Entertainer
47	Sportsman
48	Insurance Sales Representative
49	Others

You assign the business income subcategory lookup codes in the global descriptive flexfield on the Supplier Sites window. See Defining Suppliers, page 5-9 for more information.

### **Related Topics**

Lookups, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

#### 4. Define Withholding Tax Codes

Use the Tax Codes window to define withholding tax codes for each income category that you set up in Step 4. Define Income Category Codes, page 5-3. For each company location this is responsible for withholding taxes, you should define separate withholding tax codes for each tax rate and income category that you need.

Use the global descriptive flexfield in the Tax Codes window to associate one of two withholding tax types with each tax code that you define:

- Income withholding
- Resident withholding

After you define a tax code, use the Withholding Tax Details window to define and maintain withholding information for tax rates related to tax codes. If you check the Create Tax Group check box in the Withholding Tax Details window, Oracle Payables automatically creates a withholding tax group that includes the single tax code. See Step 6. Define Withholding Tax Groups, page 5-8 for more information about withholding tax groups.

#### Resident Withholding in Korea

Resident withholding is an additional 10% withholding surcharge on the amount withheld from General or Business income payments to a supplier. Resident withholding is applied only if the recipient is an individual; corporations are not subject to Resident withholding. In addition, if the recipient is a foreign individual, Resident withholding is applied only if this surcharge is included in the tax treaty that Korea has with that foreign country.

Resident withholding is paid to the Province Office, not to the Tax Authority.

#### Prerequisites

Before you can define withholding tax codes, you must:

- define income category codes
- define a location as a legal entity

#### To define a withholding tax code and rate:

1. Navigate to the Tax Codes window.
2. Navigate to the Rates tabbed region.
3. In the Tax Code field, enter a unique name to describe the withholding tax code (maximum of 15 characters).
4. In the Tax Type field, select *Withholding Tax* from the list of values.

5. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.
6. In the Location field, enter your company's location.  
The location that you enter must have a tax registration number assigned to it.
7. In the Withholding Tax Type field, select *Income Withholding Tax Type* or *Resident Withholding Tax Type* from the list of values.
8. In the Withholding Certificate Type field, select *Business Withholding Certificate Type* or *General Withholding Certificate Type* from the list of values.
9. In the Domestic Income Category field, select an income category code for this tax code.
10. In the Foreign Income Category field, select an income category code for this tax code.

**Note:** You may enter either a domestic or a foreign income category, but not both at the same time.

11. If a Recognized Expense is associated with this type of income payment, enter the expense rate in the Recognized Expense field.

Recognized Expenses are automatically deducted from an income payment amount before any withholding tax is applied. Payables applies the withholding tax rate, defined by Korean law, *after* the Recognized Expense is deducted. In such cases, the taxable base is different from the supplier invoice amount; the nominal tax rate and effective tax rate differ as well.

For example, for an invoice amount of 10,000 KRW, the Recognized Expense is 50% and the tax rate is 20%.

- First, apply the Recognized Expense to the income payment of 10,000 KRW:

$$10,000 * (1 - 50\%) = 5,000$$

This is the new taxable base amount.

- Next, apply the tax rate to the new taxable base of 5,000 KRW to determine the withholding tax amount:

$$5,000 * 20\% = 1,000$$

- The final withholding amount that is sent to the Tax Authority is 1,000 KRW.

Calculate the effective tax rate by dividing the final withholding tax amount by the original income payment amount:

$$1,000/10,000 = 10\%$$

Although the nominal tax rate is 20%, the effective tax rate is 10%.

**Note:** You can associate a Recognized Expense with the Other Income income category code only. This income category is a General withholding income category. You do not associate Recognized Expenses with the Business withholding income category.

12. If you entered a Recognized Expense rate, enter the nominal tax rate in the Nominal Tax Rate field.

Only enter a nominal tax rate if you entered a Recognized Expense rate in the previous field.

13. In the Minimum Withheld Amount field, enter the minimum amount that you want Payables to create a withholding tax invoice for.

If a calculated withholding amount is less than the value that you enter here, no withholding occurs.

14. Press the OK button.

15. Navigate to the Withholding Tax Details window by pressing the Withholding Tax Details button.

16. Navigate to the Tax Rates region.

17. In the Effective Dates From and To fields, enter the start and end dates for this tax rate.

18. In the Rate field, enter the tax rate that you want to associate with this withholding tax code.

If you entered a Recognized Expense and nominal tax rate in the global descriptive flexfield, enter the effective tax rate for the withholding tax code here.

Using the example from step 11, you would enter 10% in this field.

## Related Topics

Tax Codes, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

## 5. Define Withholding Tax Groups

Use the Withholding Tax Groups window to define withholding tax groups that include more than one tax code. A withholding tax group lets you apply multiple withholding taxes to one invoice or distribution line. A tax group tells Payables which taxes to apply and in which sequential order to apply them. Define withholding tax

groups when you want to include the Resident withholding surcharge.

Typically, you rank the tax codes within a withholding tax group in the Withholding Tax Groups window. When you assign a withholding tax group to an invoice or distribution, Payables correctly calculates the taxes in the order that you specified. Lower ranked taxes are applied to the invoice or distribution amount less the previous withholding tax amounts.

In Korea, however, Resident withholding is a tax on the Business or General withholding amount, *not* on the invoice amount less the previous withholding tax amounts. Therefore, you must determine the effective Resident withholding tax by multiplying the Resident withholding tax by the Business or General Income withholding tax. You must also assign each tax code within a withholding tax group with a rank of 1 in order to correctly calculate Resident withholding.

For example, for an income payment of 1,000,000 KRW, the Business withholding is 30% and the Resident withholding is 10%.

- First, determine the effective Resident withholding:  
 $10\% * 30\% = 3\%$
- Next, set up a withholding tax group that includes the tax codes shown in this table:

Tax Code	Tax Rate	Rank
Business Income Tax	30%	1
Resident Withholding	3%	1

- When you assign this withholding tax group to this invoice, the 30% Business withholding tax is applied to the supplier income payment for a total tax amount of 300,000 KRW. The 10% Resident withholding tax is applied to the 30% Business withholding tax for a total tax amount of 30,000 KRW.

## Related Topics

Withholding Tax Groups, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

## Defining Suppliers

Use the Suppliers window to enter withholding and VAT information for your suppliers.

Use the global descriptive flexfield in the Supplier Sites window to assign withholding tax and VAT information to your supplier sites.

**To define withholding information for suppliers:**

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Query a supplier.
3. If applicable, enter the supplier's taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID field.
4. If applicable, enter the supplier's tax registration number in the Tax Registration Number field.
5. Navigate to the Tax Reporting tabbed region.
6. In the Organization Type field, select the supplier's organization type from the list of values.  
Select either *Corporation* or *Individual*.
7. Navigate to the Supplier Sites window.
8. Query or enter the supplier site that you want.
9. In the Country field, specify the supplier's country location.  
If you enter Korea in this field, Payables identifies this supplier as a domestic supplier. If you enter anything other than Korea, Payables identifies this supplier as a foreign supplier.
10. Navigate to the Withholding Tax tabbed region.
11. Check the Allow Withholding Tax check box.
12. In the Withholding Tax Group field, from the list of values, select the withholding tax group that you want to assign to this supplier.
13. If this supplier site is an independent legal entity with its own tax registration number, navigate to the Tax Reporting tabbed region.
14. In the Tax Registration Number field, enter the tax registration number for this supplier site.
15. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.
16. In the Business Income Subcategory field, from the list of values, select a Business income subcategory code.  
This field is required if:
  - you checked the Allow Withholding Tax check box, and
  - you selected *Business Withholding Certificate Type* as the withholding certificate

type for the withholding tax code that you assigned to this supplier site.

**To define VAT information for suppliers:**

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Query a supplier.
3. If applicable, enter the supplier's taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID field.
4. If applicable, enter the supplier's tax registration number in the Tax Registration Number field.
5. Navigate to the Invoice Tax tabbed region.
6. In the Invoice Tax Code field, from the list of values, select the default VAT code that you want to assign to this supplier.  
  
You can also assign a default VAT code at the supplier site level.
7. Navigate to the Supplier Sites window.
8. Query or enter the supplier site that you want.
9. Navigate to the Invoice Tax tabbed region.
10. In the Invoice Tax Code field, from the list of values, select the default VAT code that you want to assign to this supplier.  
  
You can also assign a default VAT code at the supplier level.
11. If this supplier site is an independent site with its own tax registration number, navigate to the Tax Reporting tabbed region.
12. In the Tax Registration Number field, enter the tax registration number for this supplier site.

## **Korean Withholding Tax Report**

Use the Korean Withholding Tax report to review your company's tax withholding on income payments to suppliers. The Korean Withholding Tax report is not a statutory report; use this report for review purposes only.

The Korean Withholding Tax report is an RXi report. The default attribute set displays each payment to suppliers where taxes were withheld. The report provides the required information on the supplier, including the organization type and tax registration number, and shows all relevant withholding information, including the invoice amount, the withheld tax amounts, and the tax rate. The report also displays the withholding tax type and income category of each payment. You can copy this attribute set and

customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Korean Withholding Tax report.

## Prerequisites

Before submitting the Korean Withholding Tax report, you must:

- Define withholding tax codes.  
Use the global descriptive flexfield in the Tax Codes window to associate the tax reporting location and an income category code to a tax code. For more information, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.
- Define withholding tax information for your suppliers. For more information, see Defining Suppliers, page 5-9.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to *Ledger* at the responsibility level. The Korean Withholding Tax report is run at the ledger level.
- Set the MO: Operating Unit profile option to the organization that you want to associate to the current responsibility. Set this profile option at the responsibility level.
- Set the GL: Ledger Name to the ledger that you want to use for withholding tax reporting.

## Report Parameters

### GL Date From

Enter the earliest payment date that you want to report on.

The Korean Withholding Tax report selects all *Withholding Tax* tax type invoice distributions with General Ledger dates on or after the date that you enter.

### GL Date To

Enter the latest payment date that you want to report on.

The Korean Withholding Tax report selects all *Withholding Tax* tax type invoice distributions with General Ledger dates on or before the date that you enter.

### Supplier Name From

Enter the starting name of the supplier range that you want to report on. You can enter either a supplier range or a supplier tax registration number.

To report on all suppliers, leave the Supplier Name From, Supplier Name To, and Supplier Tax Registration Number fields blank.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

**Supplier Name To**

Enter the ending name of the supplier range that you want to report on.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

**Supplier Tax Registration Number**

Enter the tax registration number of the supplier that you want to report on. You can enter either a supplier range or a supplier tax registration number.

To report on all suppliers, leave the Supplier Name From, Supplier Name To, and Supplier Tax Registration Number fields blank.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

**Invoice Number**

Enter the supplier invoice number that you want to report on.

If you leave this field blank, all invoices for the suppliers that you selected are displayed.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

**Legal Entity Name**

Enter the legal entity that you want to report on.

**Operating Unit**

Enter the operating unit that you want to report on.

**Accounting Flexfield From**

Enter the first account that you want to report from. You must provide a full range of accounts.

**Accounting Flexfield To**

Enter the last account that you want to report to. You must provide a full range of accounts.

**Organization Type**

Select the organization type that you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, all organization types are displayed.

## Location

Select the company location whose tax withholding you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, withholding information for all company locations is displayed.

## Domestic Income Category

Select the domestic income category that you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, withholding information for all domestic income categories is displayed.

## Foreign Income Category

Select the foreign income category that you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, withholding information for all foreign income categories is displayed.

## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Organization Type	The supplier's organization type.
Business Subcategory	The supplier's business subcategory.
Supplier Name	The supplier's name.
Tax Registration Number	The supplier's tax registration number.
GL Date	The transaction's General Ledger date.
Invoice Number	The transaction's invoice number.
Invoice Amount	The transaction's invoice amount.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Payment Amount	The payment made on the invoice, after taxes.  <b>Note:</b> This column displays the payment amount of the invoice, after taxes, only when the Apply Withholding Tax option is set to <i>At Payment Time</i> in the Payables Options window. After you select an option, you should not switch from one method of withholding to another method. For more information, see Step 3. Enable Withholding Tax, page 5-2.
Tax Code	The tax code that Payables applies to this invoice.
Income Taxable Basis	The taxable base of this invoice, if you selected <i>Income Withholding</i> as the withholding tax type for the specified tax code.
Tax Rate	The withholding tax rate that you associated with the specified tax code.  If Recognized Expense is applicable, the report displays the nominal withholding tax rate.
Income Tax	The withholding tax amount that Payables calculates for this invoice.
Resident Tax	The Resident withholding tax surcharge that Payables calculates on the withholding tax amount for this invoice.
Withholding Tax Type	The withholding tax type associated with the specified tax code.
Domestic Income Category	The domestic income category code associated with the specified tax code.
Foreign Income Category	The foreign income category code associated with the specified tax code.

## Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## VAT in Korea

### Setting Up for VAT

This section describes the steps for setting up Oracle Financials for Korea to maintain your company's tax registration numbers and report on your company's VAT transactions. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate tasks in the correct order.

Step	Setup task
1	Define Locations, page 5-16
2	Set Up Tax Regimes and Taxes, page 5-16
3	Maintain Korean VAT Reporting Types, page 5-17

#### 1. Define Locations

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up and maintain the first party legal entities and establishments for each company site that is responsible for reporting withholding taxes to the tax authority. You can modify the Release 11i migrated location and organization information, and you can enter new definitions according to your requirements

You can define business locations that are not legal addresses as HR Locations for reporting purposes. Once created, you must also use E-Business Tax to define these location names as reporting codes under a reporting type called *Korean Business Location* and associate them to Korean tax rates.

#### Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Setting Up Tax Reporting Types, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

#### 2. Set Up Tax Regimes and Taxes

Use E-Business Tax to set up the VAT tax regime and taxes according to your

requirements. The Korean VAT Tax Report extracts tax data from the E-Business Tax tax reporting repository.

#### Related Topics

Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

### 3. Maintain Korean VAT Reporting Types

The upgrade process of Release 11*i* Korean VAT data performs these updates:

- Associates Korean VAT tax codes migrated from Release 11*i* with the E-Business Tax reporting type *Korean Business Location*.
- Upgrades HR location names as reporting codes belonging to the Korean Business Location reporting type.

You can maintain your migrated reporting codes and create new reporting codes for the Korean Business Location reporting type and assign them to the new tax rates that you define in E-Business Tax.

#### Related Topics

Setting Up Tax Reporting Types, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

## Korean VAT Tax Report

Use the Korean VAT report to report on your company's input and output VAT taxes to the proper tax authority on a regular basis.

The Korean VAT report is an RXi report. The default attribute set lists your company's transactions by tax registration number. The report displays other relevant VAT information, such as the supplier or customer's tax registration number, as well as the industry classifications and subclassifications of the reported transactions. The Korean VAT report displays all transactions in the ledger currency. You can copy this attribute set and customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

In addition to Payables and Receivables transactions, the Korean VAT report includes any transactions entered directly into General Ledger. When you enter tax journals in General Ledger, you can automatically create additional tax journal lines using the same tax calculation rules that you defined in Payables and Receivables.

You can submit this report to display VAT information for a single operating unit, for all operating units within a legal entity, or for all legal entities associated with a ledger.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Korean VAT report.

#### Prerequisites

Before you can submit the Korean VAT report, you must:

- Set up tax regimes and taxes for Payables and Receivables transactions.  
For more information, see *Setting Up Tax Regimes, Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide* and *Setting Up Taxes, Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*.
- Set up VAT tax registrations for your suppliers and customers. For more information, see *Setting Up a Tax Registration, Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to *Ledger* at the responsibility level. The Korean VAT report is run at the ledger level.
- Set the MO: Operating Unit profile option to the organization that you want to associate to the current responsibility. Set this profile option at the responsibility level.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Specify the reporting level for this report.

The reporting level that you can select is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that you defined for your responsibility. The default is *Operating Unit*.

### Reporting Context

Specify the reporting context for the chosen reporting level.

Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default is the organization that you defined for the MO: Operating Unit profile option.

### Ledger Currency

Enter the ledger currency to use for this report.

### Tax Class

Select the type of transactions that you want to report on. Possible values are:

- Input
- Output
- All

**Source**

Select the source that you want to report on. Valid values are *AP*, *AR*, *GL*, and *All*.

**GL Date From**

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report on.

**GL Date To**

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report on.

**Transaction Date From**

Enter the starting transaction date for the date range that you want to report on.

For invoices, credit memos, and adjustments, the transaction date is the date of the transaction. For receipt applications, the transaction date is the application date of the associated cash receipt. For miscellaneous cash transactions, the transaction date is the date of the receipt.

**Transaction Date To**

Enter the ending transaction date for the date range that you want to report on.

For invoices, credit memos, and adjustments, the transaction date is the date of the transaction. For receipt applications, the transaction date is the application date of the associated cash receipt. For miscellaneous cash transactions, the transaction date is the date of the receipt.

**VAT Transaction Type From**

Select the starting VAT transaction type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this VAT transaction type.

**VAT Transaction Type To**

Select the ending VAT transaction type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this VAT transaction type.

**Tax Type From**

Select the starting tax type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this tax type.

## Tax Type To

Select the ending tax type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this tax type.

## Tax Regime Code

Enter the tax regime code to report on.

## Tax

Enter the tax to report on.

## Tax Jurisdiction

Enter the tax jurisdiction to report on.

## Tax Status Code

Enter the tax status code to report on.

## Third Party Reporting Ledger

If you choose *Supplier*, Receivables extracts merchant information for expense-report invoices at the Transaction Line summary levels. If you choose *Merchant*, Receivables extracts merchant information for expense-report invoices at all summary levels.

## Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

In this heading...	Oracle Financials prints...
Company Name	Your company's name.
Company Tax Registration Number	Your company's tax registration number.
Company Representative	Your company's taxable person.
Company Address	Your company's address.

## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Financials prints...
Tax Code	The transaction's tax rate code.
Transaction Number	The invoice number of the Payables or Receivables transaction, or the General Ledger journal entry number.
Name	The supplier or customer's name where you entered the tax registration number (either at the site or header level).
Taxpayer ID	The supplier or customer's taxpayer ID.
Tax Registration Number	The supplier or customer's tax registration number.
Industry Classification	The supplier or customer's industry classification.
Industry Subclassification	The supplier or customer's industry subclassification.
Taxable Amount	The transaction's taxable base.
Tax Amount	The transaction's tax amount.
VAT Type	The VAT transaction type associated with the specified tax code.
VAT Rate	The VAT rate associated with the specified tax rate code.

## Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Automatic Tax on Journal Entries, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*



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## Singapore

### Setting Up for Singapore Reporting

Before you can run the Singaporean GST F5 Report and Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss Report, you must complete the related setup. This setup includes:

- Legal entities and establishments
- Tax regimes and taxes
- Suppliers

### Set Up Legal Entities and Establishments

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up and maintain the first party legal entities and establishments for each company site that is responsible for reporting taxes to the tax authority. You can modify the Release 11*i* migrated location and organization information, and you can enter new definitions according to your requirements.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide* for more information.

### Set Up Tax Regimes and Taxes

Use E-Business Tax to set up the tax regimes and taxes that you need for Payables and Receivables transactions. The Singaporean GST F5 Report and Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss Report extract tax data from the E-Business Tax tax reporting repository.

See: Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide* for more information.

### Enter the Supplier Exchange Rate

Enter the supplier exchange rate to calculate the supplier tax amount and supplier invoice taxable amount for foreign currency invoices. You can either enter the rate when

you enter an invoice, or you can have Payables enter an exchange rate from the GL Daily Rates table.

The gain/loss in the tax amount for foreign currency invoices is the difference between the inhouse tax amount using the inhouse exchange rate and the supplier tax amount using the supplier exchange rate that you enter. Similarly, the gain/loss in the taxable amount is the difference between the inhouse taxable amount using the inhouse exchange rate and the supplier taxable amount using the supplier exchange rate. A manual journal entry is posted to the General Ledger to incorporate the gain/loss.

Use the Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss report to view the difference in tax amounts and taxable amounts on all foreign currency invoices.

See: *Entering Foreign Currency Invoices, Oracle Payables User Guide* for more information.

## Singaporean GST F5 Report

Use the Singaporean GST F5 report to list the invoice amounts that exclude GST and tax amounts for a company by tax type. You can run this report for a specific ledger, legal entity, or operating unit.

The report lists total taxable and tax amounts for each tax type. The report shows totals by tax type only if there is more than one tax with this transaction type. The Singaporean GST F5 report also calculates the total tax amount value for each tax and the corresponding net GST amount. The amounts listed in the report are cumulative for the period for each tax type and tax.

The Singaporean GST F5 report lists transactions for Receivables, Payables, and General Ledger entries. The report reflects all invoices that are accounted and posted to General Ledger within the reporting period regardless of invoice status. Canceled invoices are shown with zero amounts. To reflect changes to invoices that affect accounting, you must create accounting lines and post to GL again before the correct amounts appear in the report.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Singaporean GST F5 report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Enter the reporting level for this report. You can run this report at the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit level.

### Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit name that you want to run this report

for.

## Start GL Period

Enter the General Ledger starting period for the report.

## End GL Period

Enter the General Ledger ending period for the report.

## Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Ledger Name	The ledger name
Currency Code	The ledger currency
Company Name	The name of the reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Level and Reporting Context parameters <b>Note:</b> The report does not print this heading if you are reporting at the ledger level
Company Address	The address of the reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Level and Reporting Context parameters <b>Note:</b> The report does not print this heading if you are reporting at the ledger level
Date	The current date and time when you submit the report
Report Title	Singaporean GST F5 Report
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you selected
Reporting Context	The reporting context that you selected
GL Period	The General Ledger period that you selected

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
GST Registration Number	The GST registration number for the company  <b>Note:</b> The report shows the GST registration number only if you are reporting at the legal entity level
Designation	The designation of the tax person
Tax Person	The GST taxable person (name and title)
Bank	The GST bank code and branch code
Bank Account Num	The GST bank account number

## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Tax Type	The tax class and tax type
Tax	The tax associated with the tax type
Tax Amount	The tax amount of the transactions that are associated with the tax
Amount Excluding GST	The total amount excluding GST

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss Report

Use the Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss report to view the difference in both tax amounts and taxable amounts on foreign invoices for different exchange rates. The report shows the inhouse rate and the supplier exchange rate for all foreign currency invoices. The report only displays invoices that are approved and posted to General

Ledger. The report will not show any data if the Supplier Exchange Rate GDF is empty. The Singapore Tax Authority requires GST reporting to be in Singapore Dollars (SGD). Therefore, all amounts shown on this report are in SGD (ledger currency). Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss report.

## Report Parameters

### Ledger Currency

Enter the currency to use for the report. The default value is the default currency of the ledger. If the ledger and reporting currency both use the same default currency, choose either ledger or reporting currency from the list of values. You can also choose any other currency defined for the reporting currency.

### Start Accounting Period

Enter the starting date of the accounting period range that you want to run this report for.

### End Accounting Period

Enter the ending date of the accounting period range that you want to run this report for.

### Tax

Enter the tax that Oracle Payables lists invoice and tax information for.

### Supplier Name

Enter a supplier name to generate a report for a specific supplier.

### Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Period Range	The accounting period
Tax	The tax

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Tax Account	The accounting flexfield for this tax
Invoice Currency	The invoice currency
Ledger Currency	The ledger currency for this ledger

## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Supplier Name	The invoice supplier name
Invoice Number	The invoice number for the tax
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Exchange Rate	The invoice exchange rate
Supplier Exchange Rate	The invoice supplier exchange rate
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount
Tax Amount	The sum of the tax distribution lines for a particular tax using the inhouse exchange rate
Supplier Tax Amount	The sum of the tax distribution lines for a particular tax using the supplier exchange rate
Tax Gain/Loss	The invoice gain/loss on the tax amount

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Government Uniform Invoice (GUI)

### Government Uniform Invoice Overview

In Taiwan, you must report all revenue to the Taiwanese tax authority. Government Uniform Invoice is a process in which the government issues invoice numbers for every Receivables invoice to track your company's revenue. The tax authorities in the geographical regions of Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan (the rest of the country outside Taipei and Kaohsiung) typically assign numbers in groups of 100 or more. These Government Uniform Invoice numbers are unique to each company and must be used in a two month period.

The tax authorities assign Government Uniform Invoice numbers to you based on:

- The type of invoice.
- The location of the company issuing the invoice.
- The month that the invoice will be issued.

Three types of invoices are issued in Taiwan. The type is usually determined by the characteristics of the supplier and the customer. This table describes the three Taiwanese invoice types.

Invoice Type	Description
Triplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to business entities. Three copies are needed for tracking and auditing purposes.

<b>Invoice Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Duplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to individuals. Two copies are needed.
Cash Register Receipt	Receipts that are printed from cash registers located in stores.

A Government Uniform Invoice number contains a prefix and a number. The prefix is a combination of two English letters, usually assigned in sequence such as AA, AB, AC, and so on. These prefixes are defined for each invoice type. The eight digit numbers are grouped by region (Taipei, Kaohsiung, and the rest of Taiwan) within a specific prefix. For example, Taipei may have numbers 00000000 to 79999999 and Kaohsiung may have 80000000 to 99999999 for prefixes TM through TN.

These tables provide examples of Government Uniform Invoice numbers that the three tax authorities can assign for a two-month period.

#### **Taiwan**

<b>Invoice Type</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Number</b>
Triplicate	TK - TL	00000000 - 89999999
Duplicate	TP - TS	00000000 - 99999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	00000000 - 39999999

#### **Taipei**

<b>Invoice Type</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Number</b>
Triplicate	TM - TN	00000000 - 79999999
Duplicate	TT - TU	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TZ - UG	00000000 - 99999999

#### **Kaohsiung**

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TM - TN	80000000 - 99999999
Duplicate	TV - TW	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	40000000 - 69999999

Oracle Receivables lets you automatically assign a Government Uniform Invoice number to each invoice when you complete the invoice. An invoice with a designated Government Uniform Invoice number is a Government Uniform Invoice. You must account for and report each Government Uniform Invoice to your tax authority. Unused and voided Government Uniform numbers are reported as zero-amount invoices.

## Setting Up for Government Uniform Invoice

To set up for Government Uniform Invoice, you must:

1. Set up company and tax information.
2. Set up the tax configuration for Taiwanese VAT.
3. Define default Government Uniform Invoice types.
4. Define Government Uniform Invoice books.

## Setting Up Company and Tax Information

The jurisdiction of the Taiwanese VAT tax authority is divided into three geographical regions: Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan (the rest of Taiwan outside of the cities of Taipei and Kaohsiung). Each regional tax authority issues taxpayer ID and tax registration numbers to companies within its region. These numbers are displayed on Government Uniform Invoice and VAT regulatory reports.

To set up company and tax information for Government Uniform Invoice:

- Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up the first party legal entities that represent your company, and the first party legal establishments in your company that have or require tax registrations, either implied or explicit, from all applicable tax authorities.
- Use E-Business Tax to set up tax registrations for your legal establishments.

## Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials*

## **Setting Up Taiwanese VAT**

Use E-Business Tax to set up the basic tax configuration for Taiwanese VAT. Your setup should include:

- Taiwan VAT tax regime
- VAT tax
- Tax statuses of standard, exempt, and zero rate
- Tax jurisdictions for Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan

### **Related Topics**

Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

## **Defining Default Government Uniform Invoice Types**

Report each revenue and expense-related transaction to your tax authority using Government Uniform Invoice types. You should default these types based on the Government Uniform Invoice number for your invoices. For instance, a triplicate Government Uniform Invoice number needs a triplicate type.

These types default to the supplier invoices, but you can override the default when you enter invoices.

You define default Government Uniform Invoice types in E-Business Tax as document fiscal classifications. The setup of Government Uniform Invoice types as document fiscal classifications includes these steps:

- Create a document fiscal classification name that identifies the fiscal classifications as GUI types.
- Enter *Taiwan* as the country.
- Enter the effective date of Government Uniform Invoice types.
- Create a document fiscal classification code under the GUI document fiscal classification name for each Government Uniform Invoice type:
  - 21 - Purchase Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice
  - 22 - Other Receipts with Purchase Tax Stated
  - 23 - Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document

- 24 - Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document
  - 25 - Triplicate Purchase Cashier Generated Uniform Invoice
  - 26 - Summarized Triplicate and Computer-Generated GUI
  - 27 - Summarized Duplicate Cashier and Other Receipts
  - 28 - Customs Certificate
  - 31 - Sales Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice
  - 32 - Sales Duplicate and Duplicate Cashier Generated
  - 33 - Triplicate Sales Return or Discount Document
  - 34 - Duplicate Sales Return or Discount Document
  - 35 - Triplicate Sales Cashier Generated Uniform Invoice
  - 36 - VAT for Sales - Non GUI Transactions
  - 37 - Other Receipts with Sales Tax Stated with Summarized VAT
- Set up tax rules for the GUI document fiscal classification.

#### **Related Topics**

Setting Up Product Fiscal Classifications, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up Tax Rules, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

#### **Defining Government Uniform Invoice Books**

Government Uniform Invoice numbers are usually issued in ranges for two month periods. Use the Transaction Sources window to define each range as a Government Uniform Invoice book and set up the automatic Government Uniform Invoice numbering for the range. This transaction numbering process is not used for transactions other than invoices.

##### **To define a Government Uniform Invoice book:**

1. Navigate to the Transaction Sources window.
2. Enter a unique Government Uniform Invoice book name in the Name field and a description in the Description field of the Batch Source tabbed region.
3. In the Effective Dates fields, enter the range of effective dates for this book, for instance the first and last dates of the two month period that the Government

Uniform Invoice numbers are issued for.

4. Check the Automatic Transaction Numbering check box.

**Note:** If you use the Taiwanese GUI Numbering, you should not select the Copy Document Number to Transaction Number check box for the transaction.

5. In the Last Number field, enter the lower bound of your Government Uniform Invoice number range minus 1. For example, if the numbering starts with *AA10000100*, enter *10000099*.
6. In the Standard Transaction Type field, enter the transaction type that you defined a Government Uniform Invoice type for.
7. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.

If you are entering a manual transaction source and want to reference Government Uniform Invoice numbers from an imported transaction source, enter the imported transaction source in the Referenced Transaction Source field. The manual transaction source would generate Government Uniform Invoice numbers from its referenced transaction source when you complete transactions. Skip to the *Note* under Step 9.

If you are entering a manual transaction source and do not want to reference Government Uniform Invoice numbers from an imported transaction source, or if you are entering an imported transaction source, continue to Step 8.

8. Enter the two character prefix for your Government Uniform Invoice numbers in the Invoice Word field.
9. Enter the Government Uniform Invoice number range in the Initial Transaction Number and Final Transaction number fields. When transaction numbering reaches the last number, you cannot generate a new Government Uniform Invoice number.

If you want to limit future dated transactions to maintain chronological order, enter the number of days in the Advance Days field. Transactions can only be entered with a transaction date between the current date and the last of the advance days.

**Note:** The Last Issued Date field displays the date that the last Government Uniform Invoice was issued. Oracle Receivables updates this field when you complete a transaction and generate a Government Uniform Invoice number.

**Note:** You cannot manually update or enter a date in this field.

# Oracle Payables

## Taiwanese Input VAT Report

Use the Taiwanese Input VAT report to review tax information on your invoices for all purchases and expenses during each tax reporting period.

When you make purchase returns or discounts after the end of the month, you must report a credit against the original Government Uniform Invoice. The Taiwanese Input VAT report displays the original Government Uniform Invoice number of the credit or debit memo if the memo was entered by matching to an invoice. If the credit or debit memo was not matched to an invoice, the report shows the credit or debit memo number.

The Taiwanese Input VAT report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Input VAT report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

### Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

### Start Accounting Period

Enter the earliest accounting period that you want to report from. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

### End Accounting Period

Enter the latest accounting period that you want to report to. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

### Start GL Date

Enter the earliest GL date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

### End GL Date

Enter the latest GL date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

### Start Invoice Date

Enter the earliest invoice date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### End Invoice Date

Enter the latest invoice date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Input VAT Report
Period	The accounting period range that you entered in the Accounting Period From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The owner of the company
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Start Invoice Date	The invoice date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Start Invoice Date parameter
End	The invoice date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the End Invoice Date parameter

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type.
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number.
Invoice Date	The invoice date in Taiwanese official year.
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID.
Supplier Name	The supplier name.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Government Tax Type	The government tax type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exempt</li> <li>Taxable</li> <li>Zero-Rate</li> </ul>
Deductible Type	The deductible type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deductible Purchase/Expense</li> <li>Deductible Fixed Assets</li> </ul> <p>The column is blank for non-deductible invoices.</p>
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount for the invoice.
Tax Amount	The tax amount applied to the invoice.
Total Amount	The sum of the invoice amount and the tax amount.

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate

Use the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate to notify suppliers of sales returns and discount information. The certificates are formal evidence for accounting and tax auditing purposes.

The Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate displays credit and debit memos with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 (Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document) and 24 (Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document).

**Note:** The Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate displays only invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 or 24, regardless of what you enter as the invoice type, for instance *Debit Memo* or *Standard*.

Oracle Payables updates the Print Date field in the Invoices window global descriptive flexfield every time that you successfully print the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate. If you set the Reprint parameter to *No*, Oracle Payables does not print certificates that already have print dates.

The certificate includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate.

## Report Parameters

### GUI Type

Enter the Government Uniform Invoice type that you want to report on:

- 23 - Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document
- 24 - Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document

### Credit/Debit Memo Number From

Enter the first credit/debit memo number that you want to report from.

### Credit/Debit Memo Number To

Enter the last credit/debit memo number that you want to report to.

### GUI Number From

Enter the first Government Uniform Invoice number that you want to report from. The Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate reports from the credit memo that was issued against this original transaction.

### GUI Number To

Enter the last Government Uniform Invoice number that you want to report to. The

Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate reports to the credit memo that was issued against this original transaction.

**Credit/Debit Memo Date From**

Enter the earliest credit/debit memo date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Credit/Debit Memo Date To**

Enter the latest credit/debit memo date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Batch Name**

Enter the invoice batch that you want to report on.

**Batch Date From**

Enter the earliest batch date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Batch Date To**

Enter the latest batch date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Reprint**

Enter *Yes* if you want to print both certificates with print dates and certificates without print dates. Enter *No* to print only certificates without print dates.

**Report Headings**

**Header**

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<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report

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<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Address	The supplier address
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Tax Registration Number	The supplier tax registration number
Certificate Number	The credit/debit memo number issued for the Government Uniform Invoice

## Footer

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The owner of the company
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 - Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document</li> <li>• 24 - Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document</li> </ul>

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Invoice Date	The invoice date, or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice was generated (in Taiwanese official year)
Invoice Number	The original Government Uniform Invoice number of the credit/debit memo
Item	The name of the item that is returned or discounted
Quantity	The quantity of the item
Tax Code	The tax rate code
Unit Price	The original unit price of the item in the original sales invoice line
Return and Discount - Credit Amount	The amount returned or discounted
Return and Discount - Tax Amount	The tax amount of the invoice

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Return and Discount - Credit Amount and Return and Discount - Tax Amount columns

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount Report

Use the Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report to review purchase and discount information for a tax reporting period. The report displays credit and debit memos with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 (Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document) and 24 (Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document).

**Note:** The Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report displays only invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 or 24, regardless of what you enter as the invoice type, for instance *Debit Memo* or *Standard*.

The Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

### Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

### GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Batch Date From

Enter the earliest batch date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Batch Date To**

Enter the latest batch date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Batch Name**

Enter the batch name that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report displays transactions for all batches.

**Supplier Name**

Enter the name of the supplier that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report displays transactions for all suppliers.

**Report Headings**

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Batch Date	The batch date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Batch Date From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Batch Name	The batch name that you entered in the Batch Name parameter
Supplier Name	The supplier name that you entered in the Supplier Name parameter

### Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Certificate Number	The invoice number of the credit/debit memo that is issued when you print the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate
Certificate Date	The invoice date (in Taiwanese official year) of the credit/debit memo that is issued when you print the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate
Original Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number of the original invoice
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Taxable Amount	The taxable returned or discounted amount against the original invoice
Tax Amount	The tax amount against the returned or discounted amount

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and tax amount

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

# Oracle Receivables

## Government Uniform Invoice Overview

In Taiwan, you must report all revenue to the Taiwanese tax authority. Government Uniform Invoice is a process in which the government issues invoice numbers for every Receivables invoice to track your company's revenue. The tax authorities in the geographical regions of Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan (the rest of the country outside Taipei and Kaohsiung) typically assign numbers in groups of 100 or more. These Government Uniform Invoice numbers are unique to each company and must be used in a two month period.

The tax authorities assign Government Uniform Invoice numbers to you based on:

- The type of invoice
- The location of the company issuing the invoice
- The month that the invoice will be issued

Three types of invoices are issued in Taiwan. The type is usually determined by the characteristics of the supplier and the customer. This table describes the three Taiwanese invoice types.

<b>Invoice Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Triplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to business entities. Three copies are needed for tracking and auditing purposes.
Duplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to individuals. Two copies are needed.
Cash Register Receipt	Receipts that are printed from cash registers located in stores.

A Government Uniform Invoice number contains a prefix and a number. The prefix is a combination of two English letters, usually assigned in sequence such as AA, AB, AC, and so on. These prefixes are defined for each invoice type. The eight digit numbers are grouped by region (Taipei, Kaohsiung, and the rest of Taiwan) within a specific prefix. For example, Taipei may have numbers 00000000 to 79999999 and Kaohsiung may have 80000000 to 99999999 for prefixes TM through TN.

These tables provide examples of Government Uniform Invoice numbers that the three tax authorities can assign for a two-month period.

#### Taiwan

<b>Invoice Type</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Number</b>
Triplicate	TK - TL	00000000 - 89999999
Duplicate	TP - TS	00000000 - 99999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	00000000 - 39999999

#### Taipei

<b>Invoice Type</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Number</b>
Triplicate	TM - TN	00000000 - 79999999
Duplicate	TT - TU	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TZ - UG	00000000 - 99999999

Kaohsiung

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TM - TN	80000000 - 99999999
Duplicate	TV - TW	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	40000000 - 69999999

Oracle Receivables lets you automatically assign a Government Uniform Invoice number to each invoice when you complete the invoice. An invoice with a designated Government Uniform Invoice number is a Government Uniform Invoice. You must account for and report each Government Uniform Invoice to your tax authority. Unused and voided Government Uniform numbers are reported as zero-amount invoices.

## Setting Up for Government Uniform Invoice

To set up Oracle Receivables for Government Uniform Invoice, you must:

- Define default Government Uniform Invoice types for transaction types
- Define Government Uniform Invoice books
- Associate transaction types with transaction sources
- Assign government tax type to tax codes

## Generating Government Uniform Invoices

When you complete an invoice, Oracle Receivables automatically assigns a Government Uniform Invoice number to the invoice based on the Government Uniform Invoice book that you defined. The Government Uniform Invoice number replaces the original transaction number in the Transaction Number field of the Transactions window. The original transaction number is moved to the Original Transaction Number field in the global descriptive flexfield to track the original invoice.

Use the Transactions window global descriptive flexfield to attach export certificate information to a Government Uniform Invoice when zero-rate tax is applied to the transaction.

You cannot use the Receivables Copy Transactions feature with Taiwanese Government Uniform Invoice due to Taiwanese legal requirements with transaction numbering.

## Generation Issues

Oracle Receivables does not generate a Government Uniform Invoice if:

- The Automatic Transaction Numbering check box in the Transaction Sources window is not checked.
- The Invoice Word field in the Transaction Sources window global descriptive flexfield is blank.
- The invoice class of the transaction is not *Invoice*.
- The Government Uniform Invoice number is already generated and assigned, such as from transactions that are imported from other systems.

Oracle Receivables gives you a warning and aborts the Government Uniform Invoice generation if:

- One or more transaction types is not associated with an imported or manual transaction source.
- A transaction number is not within the valid range defined in the Government Uniform Invoice book/transaction source.
- A transaction header has multiple tax rate codes in the transaction lines.
- A transaction date is not in a valid range; the date must be between the current date and the last date of the advance days that you defined in the Transaction Sources window global descriptive flexfield.

### To enter transactions and generate Government Uniform Invoices:

1. Navigate to the Transactions window.
2. Select a Government Uniform Invoice book in the Source field.
3. Enter transaction header and line information.

**Note:** Do not enter lines with different tax codes.

4. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.
5. Enter *Yes* in the Wine/Cigarette field if items are alcoholic beverages or tobacco products.
6. Enter a deductible type in the Deductible Type field:
  - Deductible Fixed Assets

- Deductible Purchases and Expense

If the government tax type for the transaction is Zero-Rate, enter the export certificate information. If not, skip to step 13.

7. Enter the export certificate number in the Export Certificate Number field.
8. Enter an export certificate document type in the Export Name field:
  - Export Report
  - Invoice
  - Others
  - Post
  - Sample Out
9. Enter the export method in the Export Method field:
  - Direct
  - Triangle
10. Enter an export type in the Export Type field:
  - Duty Free
  - Export Shipment
  - Foreign Service
  - Goods in Bond
  - International Transportation
11. Enter the export date in the Export Date field.
12. If you have Government Uniform Invoice numbers generated in Oracle Applications Release 11.0 or 10.7, use the Legacy Uniform Invoice field to track those numbers.

**Note:** Do not update the Number field in the Transactions window with the Legacy Uniform Invoice number.

The Original Transaction Number field displays the original transaction number

before the Government Uniform Invoice number is assigned.

## Related Topics

Entering Transactions, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Example of Generation

You receive a Government Uniform Invoice book with invoice word ZB and 100 Government Uniform Invoice numbers from 10001001 to 10001100. You define the Government Uniform Invoice book as transaction source *A0901* in the Transaction Sources window with the information in this table:

Field/Checkbox	Value
Type	Manual
Effective Dates	5/20/2000
Automatic Transaction Numbering	Checked
Last Number	10001000
Invoice Word	ZB

Enter a transaction using Government Uniform Invoice book *A0901*:

- Select *A0901* in the Source field.
- The Government Uniform Invoice type 31 - Sales Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice is linked to this transaction through transaction source *A0901*.
- Enter other information. You cannot enter lines with different tax rate codes.
- Complete the transaction.

Oracle Receivables concatenates invoice word ZB from the *A0901* transaction source and the next available transaction number 10001001. The Government Uniform Invoice number is ZB10001001 and is stored in the Number field of the Transactions window. This is the new transaction number of the invoice that is now a Government Uniform Invoice. The original transaction number is stored in the Original Transaction Number field in the global descriptive flexfield. The Last Issued Date field of the Transaction Sources window global descriptive flexfield is updated with the date that this Government Uniform Invoice number is generated and assigned.

## Voiding Government Uniform Invoices

You may need to void a Government Uniform Invoice for various reasons. For auditing purposes, unused and voided Government Uniform Invoice numbers are reported as void with zero-amount totals.

Reports in Oracle Financials for Taiwan use the void transaction type to identify voided transactions. To void transactions or Government Uniform Invoices before posting them to GL, you must change the transaction type to the corresponding void transaction type that you set up for the Government Uniform Invoice type.

For example, to void a transaction of 31 - Sales Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice type, change the transaction type to the transaction type with transaction status Void that you defined for the same Government Uniform Invoice type. Likewise, for a credit memo of 32 - Sales Duplicate and Duplicate Cashier Generated type, change the transaction type to the credit memo transaction type with Government Uniform Invoice type 32.

You must define void transaction types for all seven Government Uniform Invoice types.

If you already posted the transactions to GL, you must issue credit memos to reverse the original transactions for those transactions to be considered voided. You cannot void posted transactions by changing the transaction type.

**Note:** You cannot use the copy and void invoices feature in Taiwanese Receivables.

### Related Topics

Voiding Transactions, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

## Taiwanese Output VAT Report

Use the Taiwanese Output VAT report to review tax information on your invoices for all sales during each tax reporting period. Send the Taiwanese Output VAT report and the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice file to your tax authority for reporting purposes.

If a return or discount occurs after the end of the month, you must report a credit against the original Government Uniform Invoice. The Taiwanese Output VAT report displays the original Government Uniform Invoice number instead of the credit memo number.

The Taiwanese Output VAT report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report,

the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Output VAT report.

## **Report Parameters**

### **Reporting Level**

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

### **Reporting Context**

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values show valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

### **Start Accounting Period**

Enter the earliest accounting period that you want to report from. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

### **End Accounting Period**

Enter the latest accounting period that you want to report to. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

### **Start GL Date**

Enter the earliest GL date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

### **End GL Date**

Enter the latest GL date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

**Start Transaction Date**

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**End Transaction Date**

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Transaction Source Name**

Enter the name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book. If you leave this parameter blank, transactions from all transaction sources are printed.

**Include Referenced Source**

Enter *Yes* if you want to include transactions generated from the imported transaction source that the transaction source that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter references.

**Report Headings**

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Output VAT Report
Period	The accounting period range that you entered in the Accounting Period From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Start Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Start Transaction Date parameter
End	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the End Transaction Date parameter
Transaction Source Name	The transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter
Include Referenced Source	The value that you entered in the Include Referenced Source parameter

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type.
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number.
Transaction Source	The name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book.
Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year), or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice is generated.
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID.

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Government Tax Type	The government tax type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exempt</li> <li>Taxable</li> <li>Zero-Rate</li> </ul>
Deductible Type	The deductible type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deductible Purchase/Expense</li> <li>Deductible Fixed Assets</li> </ul> <p>The column is blank for non-deductible invoices.</p>
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount for the invoice.
Tax Amount	The tax amount applied to the invoice.
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and the tax amount.

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice Report

Use the Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice report to review all Government Uniform Invoice transaction information, including invoices with tax, invoices with exempt tax, voided invoices, and unused invoices. Use this report

internally for accounting purposes.

The Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

The report lists the transaction numbers that were not used as GUI numbers within an invoice number range. You enter the Government Uniform Invoice number ranges in the global descriptive flexfield of the Transaction Sources window. See: *Defining Government Uniform Invoice Books*, page 7-5 for more information. Unused transactions include incomplete invoices and unused portions of a transaction number range assigned by the tax authority.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

### Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

### GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Transaction Date From

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not

enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Transaction Date To

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Transaction Source Name

Enter the name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book. If you leave this parameter blank, transactions from all transaction sources are printed.

### Include Referenced Source

Enter *Yes* if you want to include transactions generated from the imported transaction source that the transaction source that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter references.

### Customer Name

Enter the name of the customer that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report prints transactions of all customers.

### Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Transaction Date From	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date From parameter
Transaction Date To	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date To parameter
Transaction Source Name	The transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter
Include Referenced Source	The value that you entered in the Include Referenced Source parameter
Customer Name	The customer name that you entered in the Customer Name parameter

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number
Void	Yes, if the invoice is a voided Government Uniform Invoice. No, if the invoice is not voided.
Transaction Source	The name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year), or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice is generated
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID
Government Tax Type	The government tax type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exempt</li> <li>Taxable</li> <li>Zero-Rate</li> </ul>
Tax Code	The tax rate code of the invoice
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount for the invoice
Tax Amount	The tax amount applied to the invoice
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and the tax amount

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns
GUI Number(s) Not Used	The unused transaction numbers in the invoice ranges that appear on the report

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax Report

Use the Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report to review all transactions with

zero-rate tax applied. The report prints export certificate information along with other transaction information.

The Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report uses the government tax type to identify zero-rate tax lines. For example, if you define a tax rate code with 0% tax rate and Taxable government tax type, the report would not print this line. If you define a tax rate code with 5% tax rate and Zero-Rate Government tax type, the report would print the line as a zero-rate tax line.

The Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

### Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

### GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Transaction Date From

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not

enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Transaction Date To

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Export Date From

Enter the earliest export date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Export Date To

Enter the latest export date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### Export Method

Enter the export method of the export certificates that you want to report on:

- Triangle
- Direct

If you leave this parameter blank, all transactions are printed regardless of the export method.

### Report Headings

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In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Transaction Date	The transaction date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date From and To parameters
Export Date	The export date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Export Date From and To parameters

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<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Export Method	The export method that you entered in the Export Method parameter

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year), or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice is generated.
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number of the invoice. If the Government Uniform Invoice type is 33 (Triplicate Sales Return or Discount Document) or 34 (Duplicate Sales Return or Discount Document), the transaction number of the original sales invoice is printed.
Export Number	The export certificate number.

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Export Method	The export method of the export certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triangle</li> <li>• Direct</li> </ul>
Export Name	The export name of the export certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export Report</li> <li>• Sample Out</li> <li>• Post</li> <li>• Invoice</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>
Export Type	The export type of the export certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export Shipment</li> <li>• Foreign Service</li> <li>• Duty Free</li> <li>• Goods in Bond</li> <li>• International Transportation</li> </ul>
Export Date	The date (in Taiwanese official year) that the export certificate is issued.
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount of the exported goods.

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report total of the Taxable Amount column

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount Report

Use the Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report to review sales return and discount information for each accounting period. The report displays credit memos with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 (Triplicate Sales Return or Discount Document) and 34 (Duplicate Sales Return or Discount Document).

**Note:** The Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report displays only invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 or 34, regardless of what you enter as the invoice type, for instance *Credit Memo*.

The Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company's tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

### Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of

values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

**GL Date From**

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**GL Date To**

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Transaction Date From**

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Transaction Date To**

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

**Original Number From**

Enter the Government Uniform Invoice number of the first original invoice that you want to report from. If you leave this parameter blank, the report prints all sales return and discount invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 or 34.

**Original Number To**

Enter the Government Uniform Invoice number of the last original invoice that you want to report to. If you leave this and the Original Number From parameter blank, the report prints all sales return and discount invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 or 34.

**Customer Name**

Enter the name of the customer that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report prints transactions for all customers.

**Report Headings**

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount Detail Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Transaction Date	The transaction date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The owner of the company
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Original Number From	The Government Uniform Invoice number that you entered in the Original Number From parameter
To	The Government Uniform Invoice number that you entered in the Original Number To parameter
Customer Name	The customer name that you entered in the Customer Name parameter

## Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Certificate Number	The transaction number of the credit memo issued for the sales return or discount
Certificate Date	The date (in Taiwanese official year) that the discount or return occurred, or the transaction date of the credit memo
Original Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number of the original invoice
Customer Name	The name of the customer that you received the Taiwanese Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate from
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID
Taxable Amount	The taxable discount or returned amount against the original invoice
Tax Amount	The tax amount against the discount or returned amount
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and tax amount

## Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Cross-Product Reports

### Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice

Use the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice to generate an EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) file to submit to your tax authority. The Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice file includes both Oracle Payables and Receivables VAT information, as well as credit memo information for sales/purchase return and discount.

**Note:** The EDI file displays only header level information for invoice amount, tax amount, and tax rate code. If each invoice line has a different tax rate code, the EDI file cannot capture correct tax information.

The Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice uses the tax status codes defined as part of the Taiwanese tax configuration. For example, if the tax rate is 5% and the government tax type in the global descriptive flexfield is Zero-Rate, the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice identifies the transaction as zero rate.

If you void a Government Uniform Invoice, the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice identifies the transaction as void. For more information, see *Voiding Government Uniform Invoices*, page 7-24. Unused Government Uniform Invoice numbers are also displayed in the EDI file with government tax type D (Void, Unused).

The Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice supports multi-organization reporting but is printed only at the legal entity level.

For more information about file content, see *Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice File Content*, *Oracle Financials for Taiwan User Guide*.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice.

### Report Parameters

#### Reporting Context

Enter the legal entity that you want to report on.

#### GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from. You must select from the list of values which provides dates in closed accounting periods.

#### GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to. You must select from

the list of values which provides dates in closed accounting periods.

## Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

## Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 Report

Use the Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 report to print information required for the statutory form 401 for tax reporting. The report lists all sales and purchase information in the accounting period.

The Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 report supports multi-organization reporting but is printed only at the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 report.

## Report Parameters

### Reporting Context

Enter the legal entity that you want to report on.

### GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

### GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

## Report Headings

---

In this heading...	Oracle Financials prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 Report

---

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Financials prints...</b>
GL Date From	The General Ledger date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From parameter
GL Date To	The General Ledger date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date To parameter
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The company owner
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Context	The legal entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter

### Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Financials prints...</b>
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type
Description	The description of the Government Uniform Invoice type

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Financials prints...</b>
Government Tax Type	The government tax type of the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exempt</li> <li>• Taxable</li> <li>• Zero-Rate</li> </ul>
Deductible Type	The deductible type of the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deductible Purchase/Expense</li> <li>• Deductible Fixed Assets</li> </ul> <p>The column is blank for non-deductible invoices.</p>
Tax Code	The invoice's tax rate code
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount
Tax Amount	The tax amount in the invoice
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and tax amount

## Row Headings

<b>In this row...</b>	<b>Oracle Financials prints...</b>
Deductible Type Total	The totals for each deductible type.
Government Tax Type Total	The totals for each government tax type.
GUI Type <GUI Type Number> Total	The totals for each Government Uniform Invoice type.
Source Ledger AR Total	The total amount of the output VAT, or totals for Government Uniform Invoice types 31 to 36.

---

In this row...	Oracle Financials prints...
Source Ledger AP Total	The total amount of the input VAT, or totals for Government Uniform Invoice types 21 to 26.
Report Total	The sum of the Source Ledger AR Total and Source Ledger AP Total columns. This sum is the amount that you should pay the government for VAT.

---



---

## Electronic File Content

### Zengin File Content

#### Header Record

This table shows the electronic file content of the header record.

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 1, for header record.
Numeric	2	The classification, 21, for EFT.
Numeric	1	The code type, 1, for EBCDIC/S-JIS.
Numeric	10	The EFT requester ID for internal bank account. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	40	Account holder's name for internal bank account. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	4	The transfer month and date in MMDD format.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Field Length (characters)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Numeric	4	The remitting bank number.
Character	15	The remitting bank name. Left alignment followed by space
Numeric	3	The remitting branch number.
Character	15	The remitting branch name. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	1	The account type, 1 for ordinary or 2 for check.
Numeric	7	The account number. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	17	Blank spaces

## Data Record

This table shows the electronic file content of the data record.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Field Length (characters)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 2 for data record.
Numeric	4	The receiving bank number.
Character	15	The receiving bank name. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	3	The receiving branch number.

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Character	15	The receiving branch name. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	4	The clearing house number.
Numeric	1	The account type, 1 for ordinary or 2 for check.
Numeric	7	The account number. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	30	The account holder name for supplier's bank account. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	10	The transfer amount. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Numeric	1	The status, 0.
Numeric	10	The customer code.
Numeric	10	The second customer code.
Numeric	1	The transfer priority, 7 for express or 8 for normal.
Character	8	Blank spaces.

## Trailer Record

This table shows the electronic file content of the trailer record.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Field Length (characters)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 8 for trailer record.
Numeric	6	The total count. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Numeric	12	The total amount. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	101	Blank spaces

## End Record

This table shows the electronic file content of the end record.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Field Length (characters)</b>	<b>Contents</b>
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 9 for end record
Character	119	Blank spaces

---

## Predefined Data for China

### Overview

This appendix explains the predefined data for China.

### Lookup Code

This section explains the lookup codes for China.

**Note:** The Application field value for each lookup code is Asia/Pacific Localizations. Enter the lookup code values as per the Chinese regulations.

### JA\_CN\_DFF\_TITLE\_TYPE

This section explains the lookup code JA\_CN\_DFF\_TITLE\_TYPE, which is a lookup for the descriptive flexfield and is accessible at the system level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

Code	Meaning
ACBS	Balance Side of Account Type
ACLE	Account Level
FCRA	Foreign currency related account

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
GLLI	General ledger journal lines
JOCA	Journal Categories
IITL	Intercompany Transaction Distributions
SACC	Subsidiary Account: Cost Center
SAEE	Subsidiary Account: Employee
SAPA	Subsidiary Account: Project
SATP	Subsidiary Account: Third Party

## **JA\_CN\_SUBSIDIARY\_GROUP**

This section explains the lookup code JA\_CN\_SUBSIDIARY\_GROUP, which is the lookup for subsidiary groups of natural accounts and is accessible at the system level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
C	Credit
D	Debit

## **JA\_CN\_THIRDPARTY\_TYPE**

This section explains the lookup code JA\_CN\_THIRDPARTY\_TYPE, which is the lookup for third party types and is accessible at the system level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
N	No
S	Supplier
C	Customer

### **JA\_CN\_GSSM\_ENT**

This section explains the lookup code JA\_CN\_GSSM\_ENT, which is the lookup for file format and attribute list for enterprises and is accessible at the user level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
01_DZZB	[Electronic Account Book]
01_DZZB_000	DZZB.TXT
01_DZZB_010	Electronic Account Book No.C..5
01_DZZB_020	Electronic Account Book Name,C..60
Others	You can define the field information according to the Chinese standards.

### **JA\_CN\_GSSM\_PUB**

This section explains the lookup code JA\_CN\_GSSM\_ENT, which is the lookup for file format and attribute list for public sector and is accessible at the user level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
01_DZZB	[Electronic Account Book]

Code	Meaning
01_DZZB_000	DZZB.TXT
01_DZZB_010	Electronic Account Book No.C..5
01_DZZB_020	Electronic Account Book Name,C..60
Others	You can define the field information according to the Chinese standards.

## Value Set

The predefined value set is **JA\_CN\_CASHFLOW\_ITEMS** that allows you to define the cash flow statement items.

## Global Descriptive Flexfield

The predefined global descriptive flexfields for China are the following:

- JG\_AP\_INVOICES
- JG\_AP\_INVOICE\_DISTRIBUTIONS

**Note:** The Application field value for the global descriptive flexfields is Regional Localizations.

### JG\_AP\_INVOICES

- **Code:** JA.CN.APXINWKB.INVOICES
- **Description:** Additional invoice information

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Mandatory
Category	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	Yes

## JG\_AP\_INVOICE\_DISTRIBUTIONS

- **Code:** JA.CN.APXINWKB.DISTRIBUTIONS
- **Description:** Additional invoice distribution information

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Mandatory
Category	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	Yes

## Key Flexfield and Description Flexfield

**Note:** The Application field value for the key flexfield and description flexfield is Asia/Pacific Localizations.

## Descriptive Flexfield - Cash Related Account

- **Enabled Columns:** Attribute1~Attribute15
- **Qualifier:** Null

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Value Set	Displayed
Cash Related Account	Attribute	10/Number	Yes

## Key Flexfield - Account Structure

- **Enabled Columns:** Segment1~Segment15
- **Qualifier:** Null

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

---

<b>Segment Name</b>	<b>Column</b>	<b>Value Set</b>	<b>Displayed</b>
Account1	Attribute	10/Number	Yes
Account2	Attribute	10/Number	Yes
Account3	Attribute	10/Number	Yes

---

---

## Profile Options

### Profile Options

During implementation, your system administrator sets a value for each user profile option to specify how Oracle Applications controls access to and processes data.

### Profile Options Summary

The following tables for the Asia/Pacific countries indicate whether you can view or update profile options and at which System Administrator levels the profile options can be updated: at the user, responsibility, application, or site levels.

A *Required* profile option requires you to provide a value. An *Optional* profile option already provides a default value which you can change.

The key for this table is:

- **Update** - You can update the profile option
- **ViewOnly** - You can view the profile option but cannot change it
- **No Access** - You cannot view or change the profile option value

**Profile Options for Australia**

<b>Profile Option</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>User Access</b>	<b>System Admin Access: User</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Responsibility</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Application</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Site</b>
JA: Australian Auto Accounting	Required	No Default	View Only	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
JA: Australian Materials Management	Required	No Default	View Only	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

**Profile Options for China**

<b>Profile Option</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>User Access</b>	<b>System Admin Access: User</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Responsibility</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Application</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Site</b>
JA: CN Legal Entity	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	Update	Update
Currency: Thousands Separator	Required	No Default	Update	Update	Update	Update	Update
Currency: Positive Format	Required	No Default	Update	Update	Update	Update	Update
Currency: Negative Format	Required	No Default	Update	Update	Update	Update	Update

**Profile Options for Japan**

<b>Profile Option</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>User Access</b>	<b>System Admin Access: User</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Responsibility</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Application</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Site</b>
FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	No Access	Update	Update

**Profile Options for Korea**

<b>Profile Option</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>User Access</b>	<b>System Admin Access: User</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Responsibility</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Application</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Site</b>
MO: Operating Unit	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Default Operating Unit	Optional	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Security Profile	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

**Profile Options for Singapore**

<b>Profile Option</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>User Access</b>	<b>System Admin Access: User</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Responsibility</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Application</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Site</b>
GL: Set of Books Name	Required	No Default	View Only	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Operating Unit	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Default Operating Unit	Optional	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Security Profile	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

**Profile Options for Taiwan**

<b>Profile Option</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>User Access</b>	<b>System Admin Access: User</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Responsibility</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Application</b>	<b>System Admin Access: Site</b>
MO: Operating Unit	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Default Operating Unit	Optional	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
MO: Security Profile	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

## Profile Options in Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific Countries

This section lists the profile options in Oracle Financials for the Asia/Pacific countries that are referenced in this user guide.

### JA: Australian Auto Accounting

Use the JA: Australian Auto Accounting profile option to enable auto accounting functionality to generate account numbers for internal requisitions in Oracle Purchasing for Australia.

### JA: Australian Materials Management

Use the JA: Australian Materials Management profile option to create requisition types in Oracle Purchasing for Australia.

### FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment

Use the FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment profile option to specify the category segment number. You use this number while defining the tax asset type for the Japanese Depreciable Asset Tax report.

### MO: Operating Unit

Use the MO: Operating Unit profile option to associate an organization to your responsibility.

### MO: Default Operating Unit

Use the MO: Default Operating Unit profile option to associate a default organization for your responsibility. You must set this profile to *Ledger* in Oracle Financials for Korea to run the Korean Withholding Tax and VAT reports.

### MO: Security Profile

Use the MO: Security Profile profile option to restrict access privileges.

**GL: Set of Books Name**

Use the GL: Set of Books Name profile option at the responsibility level to specify the ledger that you want to use for tax reporting for Singapore.

**JA: CN Legal Entity**

Use the JA: CN Legal Entity profile option to associate a legal entity with the responsibility.

**Currency: Thousands Separator**

Use the Currency: Thousands Separator profile option to separate the currency in thousands (Example: 999,999,999.99) by setting the value to Yes, else set it to no (Example: 999999999.99). Set the value to No to export the data.

**Currency: Positive Format**

Use the Currency: Positive Format profile option to determine how to display positive numbers in the General Ledger and Financial Statement Generator. Set the value to 'XXX' to export the data.

**Currency: Negative Format**

Use the Currency: Negative Format profile option to determine how to display negative numbers in the General Ledger and Financial Statement Generator. Set the value to '-XXX' to export the data.

**Related Topics**

Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

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