

Oracle[®] Financials for European Region (EMEA) User's Guide

RELEASE 11

March, 1998



ORACLE[®]

Enabling the Information Age[™]

Oracle® Financials for European Region (EMEA) User's Guide Release 11

The part number for this volume is A58318-01

Copyright © 1998, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.

Contributors: Craig Borchardt, Caroline Clyde, Mike Coker, Martin Gruber, Caroline Guenther, Paul Jaines, Clara Jaeckel, Caroline Jarvis, Reyn Johnson, Sanjay Mathur, Robert MacIsaac, Zoë Read, Matthew Roberts, Rachi Weerasinghe

The Programs (which include both the software and documentation) contain proprietary information of Oracle Corporation; they are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are also protected by copyright, patent and other intellectual property law. Reverse engineering of the Programs is prohibited. No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, without the express written permission of Oracle Corporation.

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. If you find any problems in the documentation, please report them to us in writing. Oracle Corporation does not warrant that this document is error free.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND

Programs delivered subject to the DOD FAR Supplement are 'commercial computer software' and use, duplication and disclosure of the Programs shall be subject to the licensing restrictions set forth in the applicable Oracle license agreement. Otherwise, Programs delivered subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulations are 'restricted computer software' and use, duplication and disclosure of the Programs shall be subject to the restrictions in FAR 52.227-14, Rights in Data -- General, including Alternate III (June 1987). Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065." The Programs are not intended for use in any nuclear, aviation, mass transit, medical, or other inherently dangerous applications. It shall be licensee's responsibility to take all appropriate fail-safe, back up, redundancy and other measures to ensure the safe use of such applications if the Programs are used for such purposes, and Oracle disclaims liability for any damages caused by such use of the Programs.

Oracle is a registered trademark and Developer/2000, Enabling the Information Age, Oracle Alert, Oracle Application Object Library, Oracle Financials, Oracle Workflow, PL/SQL, SQL*, and SQL*Plus are trademarks or registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation.

All other company or product names are mentioned for identification purposes only, and may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Contents

PREFACE	5
GENERAL LEDGER ENTRY RECONCILIATION	21
OVERVIEW OF GL ENTRY RECONCILIATION	22
ENTERING JOURNALS.....	27
PERFORMING MANUAL ACCOUNT RECONCILIATION.....	28
PERFORMING MANUAL ACCOUNT RECONCILIATION REVERSAL.....	30
GL AUTOMATIC RECONCILIATION REPORT.....	31
GL RECONCILED TRANSACTIONS REPORT.....	35
GL UNRECONCILED TRANSACTIONS REPORT.....	39
SUBLEDGER TO GENERAL LEDGER AUDIT REPORTS	43
OVERVIEW OF SUBLEDGER TO GENERAL LEDGER AUDIT REPORTS.....	44
ORACLE PAYABLES.....	46
CONTROL PERIOD STATUSES.....	47
RUN ORACLE PAYABLES REPORTS	48
VENDOR ACCOUNT BALANCE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	49
VENDOR BALANCES SUMMARY AND DETAIL REPORTS	50
ORACLE RECEIVABLES	57
CONTROL PERIOD STATUSES.....	59
RUN ORACLE RECEIVABLES REPORTS	60
CUSTOMER ACCOUNT BALANCE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM.....	61
CUSTOMER BALANCES SUMMARY AND DETAIL REPORTS.....	62
INTEREST INVOICE	69
OVERVIEW OF INTEREST INVOICE.....	70
SETTING UP INTEREST INVOICE.....	71
SETTING UP A CUSTOMER PROFILE	82
CREATING AN INTEREST INVOICE.....	88
RUN THE INTEREST INVOICE CREATION PROCESS.....	89
REVIEW AND MODIFY SUGGESTED INTEREST INVOICES	93

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER (EFT).....	97
OVERVIEW OF ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER (EFT).....	98
ENTERING EFT SYSTEM FORMAT INFORMATION.....	99
ENTERING PAYMENT FORMAT EFT INFORMATION.....	100
ENTERING SUPPLIER SITE EFT INFORMATION.....	101
ENTERING INVOICE EFT INFORMATION.....	102
ENTERING INVOICE PAYMENT SCHEDULE EFT INFORMATION.....	103
FIXED ASSETS INSURANCE.....	105
OVERVIEW OF FIXED ASSET INSURANCE	106
ENTERING ASSET INSURANCE INFORMATION.....	107
ASSET INSURANCE CALCULATIONS PROGRAM.....	111
ASSET INSURANCE DATA REPORT.....	112
ASSET INSURANCE VALUE REPORT	116



Preface

Welcome to Release 11 of the *Oracle® Financials for European Region (EMEA) User's Guide*.

This user's guide includes information to help you effectively work with Oracle Financials for European Region and contains detailed information about the following:

- Overview and reference information
- Specific tasks that you can accomplish with Oracle Financials for European Region
- How to use Oracle Financials for European Region windows
- Oracle Financials for European Region programs, reports, and listings
- Oracle Financials for European Region functions and features

This preface explains how this user's guide is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you use Oracle Financials for European Region.

About this Country-Specific User's Guide

This user's guide documents country-specific functionality developed for use within your country and supplements our core Financials user's guides. This user's guide also includes tips about using core functionality to meet your country's legal and business requirements, as well as task and reference information. The following chapters are included:

- Chapter 1 describes General Ledger entry reconciliation for Oracle Financials for European Region.
- Chapter 2 describes subledger to General Ledger audit reports for Oracle Financials for European Region.
- Chapter 3 describes how to create interest invoices in Oracle Receivables as well as discussing process flow and giving a detailed description of each window and report. It also tells you how to set up Oracle Receivables to create interest invoices.
- Chapter 4 describes EFT payment format windows for Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.
- Chapter 5 describes Oracle Assets Insurance for Oracle Financials for European Region.

This user's guide is available online

All Oracle Applications user's guides are available online, in both HTML and Adobe Acrobat format. Most other Oracle Applications documentation is available in Adobe Acrobat format.

The paper and online versions of this manual have identical content; use whichever format is most convenient.

The translated HTML version of this book is optimized for on-screen reading, and lets you follow hypertext links for easy access to books across our entire online library; you can also search for words and phrases if your national language is supported by Oracle's Information Navigator. You can access our HTML documentation from the Oracle Applications toolbar, or from a URL provided by your system administrator.

You can order an Oracle Applications Documentation Library CD that contains Adobe Acrobat versions of each manual in the Oracle Applications documentation set. With this CD, you can search our documentation for information, read the documentation online, and print individual pages, sections, or entire books. When you print from Adobe Acrobat, the resulting printouts look just like pages from an Oracle Applications hardcopy manual.

There may be additional material that was not available when this user's guide was printed. To learn if there is a documentation update for this product, look at the main menu of your country's HTML help.

Assumptions

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the principles and customary practices of your business area. It also assumes you are familiar with Oracle Financials for European Region. If you have never used Oracle Financials for European Region, we suggest you attend training classes available through Oracle Education. See *Other Information Sources* for more information about Oracle Financials and Oracle training.

This guide also assumes that you are familiar with the Oracle Applications graphical user interface. To learn more about the Oracle Applications graphical user interface, read the *Oracle Applications User's Guide*.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. If you use Oracle tools like SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications forms, 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 Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications forms to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. But, 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.

*Consequently, we STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications tables, unless we tell you to do so in our manuals.*

Other Information Sources

You can choose from other sources of information, including documentation, training, and support services, to increase your knowledge and understanding of Oracle Financials for European Region.

Most Oracle Applications documentation is available in Adobe Acrobat format on the *Oracle Applications Documentation Library* CD. We supply this CD with every software shipment.

If this user's guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 11 versions of those manuals unless we specify otherwise.

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to navigate, enter data, query, run reports, and introduces other basic features of the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release of Oracle Financials for European Region and any other Oracle Applications product. This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent requests.

You can also access this user's guide online by choosing *Getting Started with Oracle Applications* from any Oracle Applications help file.

Related User's Guides

This user's guide documents country-specific functionality developed in addition to our Oracle Financials core products. Because our country-specific functionality is used in association with our core Financials products and shares functional and setup information with other Oracle Applications, you should consult other related user's guides when you set up and use Oracle Financials for European Region.

If you do not have the hardcopy version of these manuals, you can read them by choosing Library from the Help menu, or by reading from the Oracle Applications Documentation Library CD, or by using a Web browser with a URL that your system administrator provides.

Oracle General Ledger User's Guide

Use this manual when you plan and define your chart of accounts, accounting period types and accounting calendar, functional currency, and set of books. It also describes how to define journal entry sources and categories so that you can create journal entries for your general ledger. If you use multiple currencies, use this manual when you define additional rate types and enter daily rates. This manual also includes complete information on implementing budgetary control.

Oracle Cash Management User's Guide

This manual explains how you can reconcile your payments with your bank statements.

Oracle Purchasing User's Guide

Use this manual to read about entering and managing the purchase orders that you match to invoices.

Oracle HRMS User's Guide

This manual explains how to enter your employees, so you can enter expense reports for them. It also explains how to set up organizations and site locations.

Oracle Payables User's Guide

This manual describes how accounts payable transactions are created and entered into Oracle Payables. This manual also contains detailed setup information for Oracle Payables. Use this manual to learn how to implement flexible address formats for different countries. You can use flexible address formats in the suppliers, customers, banks, invoices, and payments windows in both Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables.

Oracle Receivables User's Guide

Use this manual to learn how to implement flexible address formats for different countries. You can use flexible address formats in the suppliers, customers, banks, invoices, and payments windows in both Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables. This manual also explains how to set up your system, create transactions, and run reports in Oracle Receivables.

Oracle Projects User's Guide

Use this manual to learn how to enter expense reports in Projects that you import into Payables to create invoices. You can also use this manual to see how to create Project information in Projects which you can then record for an invoice or invoice distribution.

Oracle Assets User's Guide

Use this manual to add assets and cost adjustments directly into Oracle Assets from invoice information.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This manual provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for your implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This manual also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Workflow Guide

This manual explains how to define new workflow business processes as well as customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. You also use this guide to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes.

Oracle Alert User's Guide

This manual explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Country-Specific User's Guides

These manuals document functionality developed to meet legal and business requirements in countries that you do business in. Look for a User's Guide appropriate to your country; for example, see the *Oracle Financials for the Czech Republic User's Guide* for more information about using this software in the Czech Republic.

Oracle Applications Character Mode to GUI Menu Path Changes

This is a quick reference guide for experienced Oracle Applications end users migrating from character mode to a graphical user interface (GUI). This guide lists each character mode form and describes which GUI windows or functions replace it.

Oracle Financials Open Interfaces Guide

This guide contains a brief summary of each Oracle Financial Applications open interface.

Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications

If you use Multiple Reporting Currencies feature to report and maintain accounting records in more than one currency, use this manual before implementing Oracle Financials for European Region. The manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Financials for European Region with this feature.

Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications

If you use the Oracle Applications Multiple Organization Support feature to use multiple sets of books for one Oracle Financials installation, use this guide to learn about setting up and using Oracle Financials with this feature.

There are special considerations for using Multiple Organizations in Europe with document sequences, legal entity reporting, and drill-down from General Ledger. Consult the Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications guide for more information about using Multiple Organizations in Europe.

Report eXchange User's Guide

Read this guide to learn more about Report eXchange, which lets you customize the output of certain reports and download them to a spreadsheet program.

Global Accounting Engine

Use the Global Accounting Engine to replace the transfer to General Ledger and create subledger accounting entries that meet additional statutory standards within some countries. The Accounting Engine provides subledger balances, legal reports, and bi-directional drilldown from General Ledger to the subledger transaction.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User's Guide

If you are implementing more than one Oracle product, you can use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. This guide describes how to use the wizard.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Developer/2000 forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards

This manual contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the UI for the Oracle Applications products and how to apply this UI to the design of an application built by using Oracle Forms 4.5.

Installation and System Administration

Oracle Applications Installation Manual

This manual and the accompanying release notes provide information you need to successfully install Oracle Financials, Oracle Public Sector Financials, Oracle Manufacturing, or Oracle Human Resources in your specific hardware and operating system software environment.

Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement

Use this manual to learn about general country information, such as responsibilities and report security groups, as well as any post-install steps required by some countries or the Global Accounting Engine.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Manual

This manual explains how to prepare your Oracle Applications products for an upgrade. It also contains information on finishing the upgrade procedure for each product. Refer to this manual and the *Oracle Applications Installation Manual* when you plan to upgrade your products.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

This manual provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and online help, and manage processing.

Oracle Financials Regional Technical Reference Manual

The *Oracle Financials Regional Technical Reference Manual* contains database diagrams and a detailed description of regional and related applications database tables, forms, reports, and programs. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate Oracle Financials with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Financials.

You can order a technical reference manual for any product you have licensed. Technical reference manuals are available in paper format only.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

This manual contains a summary of each new feature we added since Release 10.7, as well as information about database changes and seed data changes that may affect your operations or any custom reports you have written. If you are upgrading from Release 10.6 or earlier, you also need to read Oracle Applications Product Update Notes Release 10.7.

Training and Support

Training

Oracle Education offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Applications. We can help you develop a training plan that provides thorough training for both your project team and your end users. We will work with you to organize courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

Training professionals can show you how to plan your training throughout the implementation process so that the right amount of information is delivered to key people when they need it the most. You can attend courses at any one of our many Educational Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. In addition, we can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs.

Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Financials for European Region working for you. This team includes your technical representative, account manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle server, and your hardware and software environment.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support, and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications, an integrated suite of more than 45 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources, and sales and service management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers, and personal digital assistants, allowing organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 140 countries around the world.

Thank You

Thank you for using Oracle Financials for European Region and this user's guide.

We value your comments and feedback. At the end of this manual is a Reader's Comment Form you can use to explain what you like or dislike about Oracle Financials or this user's guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506-7000.

Oracle Applications Documentation Manager
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Or send electronic mail to globedoc@us.oracle.com.

General 1 Ledger Entry Reconciliation

This chapter describes General Ledger Entry Reconciliation for Oracle Financials for European Region.

Overview of GL Entry Reconciliation

GL Entry Reconciliation is a set of windows and reports that let you selectively cross-reference transactions in General Ledger. Once the balance for a group of transactions is zero, you can mark the transactions as reconciled. This functionality enables the transactions in any account that should balance to zero, such as a VAT control account, as reconciled.

Note: The Reconciliation Lines window for manual reconciliation and the automatic reconciliation process do not work on the same principles.

Use the Reconciliation Lines window to reconcile across any code combination IDs (with different balancing segments or account segments) or reconciliation references, as long as the balance for the group of transactions is zero.

The automatic reconciliation process only reconciles transactions that have matching balancing segments, account segments, and reconciliation references—or optionally where the reconciliation reference is blank—where the balance for the transaction lines is zero.

It is also possible to reverse a reconciliation. See *Performing Manual Account Reconciliation Reversal* on page 30.

Before you can use the Reconciliation Lines window or reports, set the Reconciliation Flag for the account segment values and code combinations that require reconciliation.

Enabling Reconciliation for Account Segment Values

To enable or disable reconciliation for account segment values:

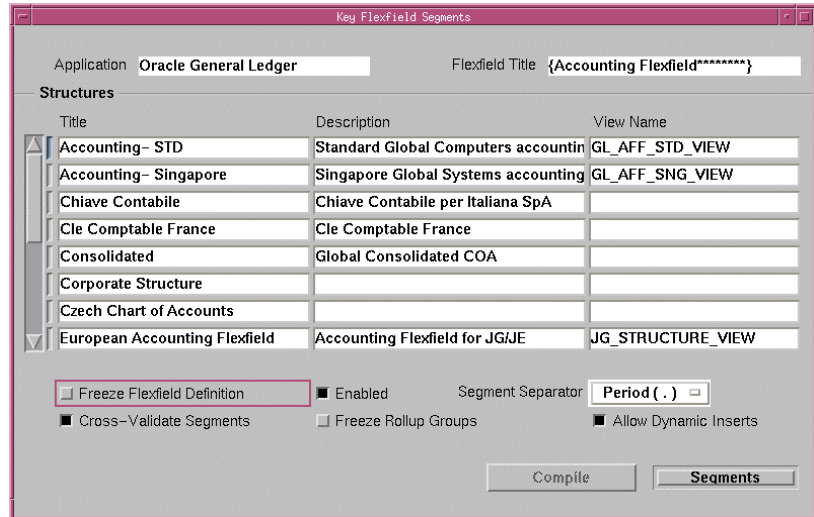
- Unfreeze your accounting structure
- Set the reconciliation flag for the account segment values that you want
- Freeze the accounting structure

Note: You must have an Application Developer responsibility to perform these tasks.

After you set the Reconciliation Flag on an account segment value, all new code combinations created with this account segment value inherit this setting.

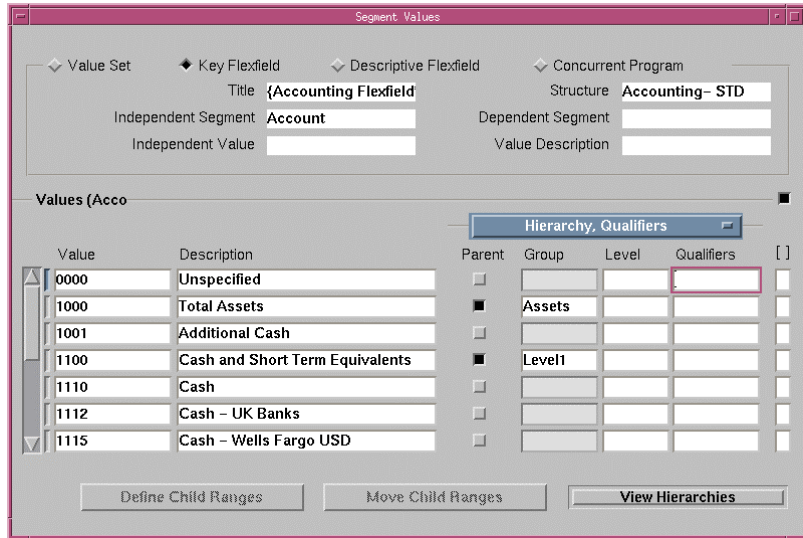
You can override the default account segment value reconciliation setting for a specific code combination by setting the Reconciliation Flag at the code combination level. See *Enabling Reconciliation for Code Combinations* on page 26.

Before you enable reconciliation for any of your account segment values, you must unfreeze your accounting structure.



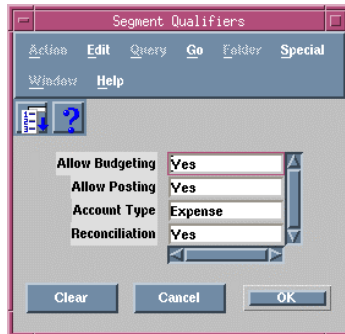
To unfreeze the accounting structure:

1. Navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window (Application Developer: Flexfield > Key > Segments).
2. Query your accounting structure.
3. Unfreeze the structure by disabling the Freeze Flexfield Definition check box.
4. Save your work. A caution message appears to warn you that you have unfrozen the Flexfield Structure.
5. Press the OK button.



To enable reconciliation for account segment values:

1. Navigate to the Segment Values window (Application Developer: Flexfield > Key > Values). The Find Key Flexfield Segment window appears.
2. Enter your flexfield structure name in the Structure field and press the Find button.
3. Enter *Account* in the Independent Segment field.
4. Navigate to the Values region.
5. Select Hierarchy, Qualifiers from the pop-up menu.
6. Navigate to the Qualifiers field for the account segment value that you want. The Segment Qualifiers window appears.



7. Enter *Yes* in the Reconciliation field.
8. Press the OK button.
9. Repeat steps 6 to 8 for each account segment value that you want to enable reconciliation for.
10. Save your work.

After you enable reconciliation for the account segment values that you want, freeze your accounting structure.

To freeze the accounting structure:

1. Navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window (Application Developer: Flexfield > Key > Segments).
2. Query your accounting structure.
3. Freeze the structure by enabling the Freeze Flexfield Definition check box.
4. Save your work. A caution message appears to warn you that you have frozen the Flexfield Structure.
5. Press the OK button.

Enabling Reconciliation for Code Combinations

You can enable reconciliation for specific accounting code combinations. You can also disable reconciliation for code combinations that contain an account segment value with reconciliation as the default.

Enabled	Account	Type	Effective Dates		Allow Budgeting	Allow Posting	[]
			From	To			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.1010.000.00.000	Asset			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.0000.000.00.000	Expense			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Y
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.2110.000.00.000	Liability			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.2210.000.00.000	Liability			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.1070.000.00.000	Asset			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.1110.000.00.000	Asset			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01.2210.000.01.000	Liability			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N
<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Account Description
A/S Demo.Uspesifisert.Uspesifisert.Uspesifisert.Unspecified

To enable or disable reconciliation for accounting code combinations:

1. Navigate to the GL Accounts window (General Ledger: Setup > Accounts > Combinations).
2. Query the accounts that you want.
3. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield for the first account. The Regional Reconciliation Combinations window displays the default setting for this account.
4. Enter *Yes* or *No* to enable or disable reconciliation for this code combination.
5. Press the OK button.
6. Repeat steps 3 to 5 for each account.
7. Save your work.

Entering Journals

While you enter or edit journals in the Journals window, you can enter a reconciliation reference against journal lines for accounts that have reconciliation enabled.

This is particularly useful for determining which journal lines to reconcile in the Automatic Reconciliation Batch report and the Reconciliation Lines window.

Line	Account	Debit (NOK)	Credit (NOK)	Description

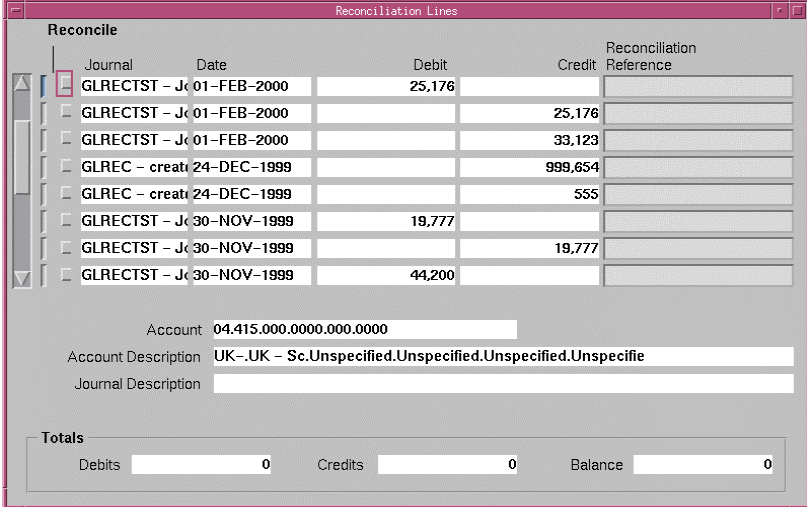
To enter reconciliation information for journal lines:

1. Navigate to the Journals window (General Ledger: Journals > Enter).
2. Query or enter the accounts that you want.
3. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield for the first account.
4. Enter a reference in the Reconciliation Reference field.
5. Press the OK button.
6. Repeat steps 3 to 5 for each journal line that you want.
7. Save your work.

Performing Manual Account Reconciliation

Use the Reconciliation Lines window to query and mark accounts that qualify for reconciliation. If the sum total of the marked transactions is equal to zero, then the General Ledger journal lines are marked as reconciled. Each reconciliation is assigned a unique ID.

Use the Reconciliation Lines window to reconcile either by the entered debit or credit, or by the accounted debit or credit, where applicable, to foreign currency transactions.



Journal	Date	Debit	Credit	Reconciliation Reference
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	01-FEB-2000	25,176		
<input type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	01-FEB-2000		25,176	
<input type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	01-FEB-2000		33,123	
<input type="checkbox"/> GLREC - creat	24-DEC-1999		999,654	
<input type="checkbox"/> GLREC - creat	24-DEC-1999		555	
<input type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	30-NOV-1999	19,777		
<input type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	30-NOV-1999		19,777	
<input type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	30-NOV-1999	44,200		

Account 04.415.000.0000.000.0000

Account Description UK-.UK - Sc.Unspecified.Unspecified.Unspecifie

Journal Description

Totals

Debits	0	Credits	0	Balance	0
--------	---	---------	---	---------	---

To reconcile an account:

1. Navigate to the Reconciliation Lines window. (General Ledger: Localizations > Manual Reconciliation). The Find Reconciliation Lines window appears.
2. Choose Reconcile Journal Lines from the Status pop-up menu.
3. Query the accounts that you want.
4. Press the Find button. The Find Accounts window appears.

5. Specify the selection criteria that you want. You can enter one or two sets of selection criteria (Primary and Secondary). If you enter two sets, only those transactions that satisfy both the Primary and Secondary criteria are displayed. Choose among:

- **Accounts** - accounts or an account range
- **Currency** - the transaction currency
- **Currency Type** - the currency type (functional or foreign). You can only use this field if you specify a currency that is different from the functional currency. Specifying functional displays transactions in the functional currency; specifying foreign displays transactions in the foreign (entered) currency.
- **Accounting Period** - an accounting period or accounting period range
- **Date** - a date or date range
- **Journal Category** - a Journal Category or Category range
- **Journal Sequence Name** - a Journal Sequence Name or Sequence Name range
- **Journal Sequence Number** - a Journal Sequence Number or Sequence Number range
- **Journal Reference** - a Journal Reference or Journal Reference range

Note: If you do not specify any selection criteria, the window displays all accounts that are reconcilable.

6. Press the Find button. The Reconciliation Lines window appears.
7. Mark the transactions that you want to reconcile by clicking the Reconcile check box for each account.
8. If necessary, update the Reconciliation Reference field for a transaction.
9. Save your work. General Ledger displays the reconciliation ID for this transaction.

If the sum total of the marked transactions is not equal to zero, General Ledger displays an error message and prevents these transactions from being reconciled.

10. Press the OK button.

Performing Manual Account Reconciliation Reversal

Use the Reconciliation Lines window to query and mark accounts that qualify for reconciliation reversal.

The screenshot shows the 'Reconciliation Lines' window with the following data:

Journal	Date	Debit	Credit	Reconciliation Reference
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	01-FEB-2000	25,176		
<input type="checkbox"/> GLRECTST - Jc	01-FEB-2000		25,176	
<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				

Account: 04.415.000.0000.000.0000
Account Description: UK--UK - Sc.Unspecified.Unspecified.Unspecified.Unspecifie
Journal Description:

Totals
Debits: 0 Credits: 0 Balance: 0

To reverse reconciliation for an account:

1. Navigate to the Reconciliation Lines window (General Ledger: Localizations > Manual Reconciliation). The Find Reconciliation Lines window appears.
2. Choose Reverse Reconciled Lines from the Status pop-up menu.
3. Enter a value in at least one of the Reconciliation fields to restrict the find. If you do not specify at least one of these fields, a message is displayed instructing you to do so.
4. Press the Find button. The Reconciliation Lines window appears.
5. Mark the transactions that you want to reverse reconciliation for by clicking the Reverse check box for each account.
6. Save your work. If the sum total of the marked transactions is equal to zero, then the journal lines are marked as reversed.
If the sum total of the marked transactions is not equal to zero, General Ledger displays an error message and prevents the reconciliations from being reversed.
7. Press the OK button.

GL Automatic Reconciliation Report

You can run the GL Automatic Reconciliation report in report or update mode. If the report is run in report mode, the report shows all transactions in the range that you selected that are ready for reconciliation. If the report is run in update mode, the report reconciles all suitable transactions.

IAG Book		Automatic Reconciliation Report Preliminary Report				Date: 27-FEB-97 Page: 2 of 2			
Balancing Segment 00 Accounting Segment 8400 Reconciliation Reference SAME		United Kingdom (Shared) Payables Control							
Accounting Flexfield	Period	Journal	Effective Date	Currency	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	
00-000-8400-0000	JAN-95	test3	31-JAN-95	GBP		1,234.00		1,234.00	
00-000-8400-0000	JAN-95	test3	31-JAN-95	GBP	1,234.00		1,234.00		
TOTALS								1,234.00	1,234.00

***** End of report *****

Report Options

When you request the GL Automatic Reconciliation report, Oracle General Ledger provides you with the following reporting options:

Currency Code

Enter either the functional or a foreign currency code. If a currency is specified, the report includes only that currency. If you leave this field blank, the report will be multi-currency.

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that the report selects transactions from. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Start and End Date, the report retrieves data within this date range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data from all accounting periods

If you entered information into the Period From and Period To parameters, you should not enter the Start Date and End Date parameters.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period that the report selects transactions to. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Period From, the report retrieves data for all accounting periods from that period
- If you specify a Start and End Date, the report retrieves data within this date range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data from all accounting periods

You cannot enter a value in this field if you did not enter a Period From value.

Start Date

Enter the starting date that the report selects transactions from. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Period From and Period To, the report retrieves data within this range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data for all dates

End Date

Enter the ending date that the report selects transactions to. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Start Date, the report retrieves data for all accounting periods from that date
- If you specify a Period From and Period To, the report retrieves data within this range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data for all dates

You cannot enter a value in this field if you did not enter a Start Date value.

Flexfield From/Low

Enter the start of the Accounting flexfield range that the report should retrieve data from.

Flexfield To/High

Enter the end of the Accounting flexfield range that the report should retrieve data from.

Null References

Enter *Yes* to process only transactions with a blank reconciliation reference.

Update Reconciliations

Enter *Yes* to reconcile available transactions and then print a report.
Enter *No* to run the report only.

Amount Type

Enter *Foreign* to reconcile by foreign currency amounts or *Functional* to reconcile by the functional currency amounts.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle General Ledger prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All information in the Automatic Reconciliation report comes from this set of books.
Report Date	The date that General Ledger began processing your Automatic Reconciliation report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format.
Automatic Reconciliation Report	Automatic Reconciliation Report as the name of your report.
Page	The page number for each page of your Automatic Reconciliation report.
Balancing Segment	The balancing segment value for the transactions printed on the page.
Accounting Segment	The accounting segment value for the transactions printed on this page.
Reconciliation Reference	The reconciliation reference for the transactions printed on this page.

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle General Ledger prints...
Accounting Flexfield	The Accounting Flexfield combination for the transaction.
Period	The accounting period for the transaction.
Journal	The journal entry name for the transaction displayed.
Effective Date	The effective date of the transaction.
Currency	The transaction currency.
Foreign Dr	The amount debited to the account in your foreign currency if your transaction is in a foreign currency.
Foreign Cr	The amount credited to the account in your foreign currency if your transaction is in a foreign currency.
Functional Dr	The amount debited to the account in your functional currency.
Functional Cr	The amount credited to the account in your functional currency.

GL Reconciled Transactions Report

Use the GL Reconciled Transactions report to show details about Reconciled Transactions. You can run this report for an Accounting flexfield range. The report data is automatically organized by Reconciliation ID otherwise.

IAG Book		Reconciled Transactions Report (By Accounting Flexfield)						Date: 24-FEB-97 Page: 2 of 2	
Accounting Flexfield	00-401-7201-0000								
Journal	Effective Currency	Foreign	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Reference	Date	ID
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rec batch	31-JAN-94 GBP	2,000.00				2,000.00	N01	24-FEB-97	10001
Accounting Flexfield	00-401-7202-0000								
Journal	Effective Currency	Foreign	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Reference	Date	ID
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rec batch	31-JAN-94 GBP	2,000.00				2,000.00	N01	24-FEB-97	10001

***** End Of Report *****

Report Options

When you request the GL Reconciled Transactions report, Oracle General Ledger provides you with the following reporting options:

Currency Code

Enter either the functional or a foreign currency code. If a currency is specified, the report includes only that currency. If this field is left blank, the report will be multi-currency.

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that the report selects transactions from. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Start and End Date, the report retrieves data within this date range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data from all accounting periods

If you enter both a period range and a date range, then both ranges are used to restrict the date reported on. If you want to enter a period range, you should leave the Start Date and End Date parameters blank.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period that the report selects transactions to. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Period From, the report retrieves data for all accounting periods from that period
- If you specify a Start and End Date, the report retrieves data within this date range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data from all accounting periods

You cannot enter a value in this field if you did not enter a value in the Period From field.

Start Date

Enter the starting date that the report selects transactions from. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Period From and Period To, the report retrieves data within this range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data for all dates

End Date

Enter the ending date that the report selects transactions to. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Start Date, the report retrieves data for all accounting periods from that date
- If you specify a Period From and Period To, the report retrieves data within this range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data for all dates

You can enter a value in this field only if you have entered a Start Date.

Flexfield From/Low

Enter the start of the Accounting flexfield range that the report should retrieve data from.

Flexfield To/High

Enter the end of the Accounting flexfield range that the report should retrieve data from.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle General Ledger prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All information in the Reconciled Transactions report comes from this set of books.
Report Date	The date that General Ledger began processing your Reconciled Transactions report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format.
Reconciled Transactions Report	Reconciled Transactions Report as the name of your report. The name will also show: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By Reconciliation ID, if you do not enter an Accounting Flexfield range• By Accounting Flexfield, if you do enter an Accounting Flexfield range
Page	The page number for each page of your Reconciled Transactions report.
Accounting Flexfield	The Accounting Flexfield combination for the page if the report is sorted by Accounting Flexfield. This report heading does not appear otherwise.
Reconciliation ID	The Reconciliation ID for the page if the report is by Reconciliation ID. This report heading does not appear otherwise.
Reconciliation Date	The date reconciliation took place if the report is by Reconciliation ID. This report heading does not appear otherwise.

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle General Ledger prints...
Accounting Flexfield	The Accounting Flexfield for the transaction displayed. This column appears only if you are reporting by Reconciliation ID.
Journal	The Journal Entry name of the transaction.
Currency	The transaction currency.
Foreign Dr	The amount debited to the account in your foreign currency if your transaction is in a foreign currency.
Foreign Cr	The amount credited to the account in your foreign currency if your transaction is in a foreign currency.
Functional Dr	The amount debited to the account in your functional currency.
Functional Cr	The amount credited to the account in your functional currency.
Reconciliation Reference	The reconciliation reference entered for the reconciliation.
Reconciliation Date	The date the reconciliation took place. This column appears only if you are reporting by Accounting Flexfield.
Reconciliation ID	The system assigned Reconciliation ID. This column appears only if you are reporting by Accounting Flexfield.

GL Unreconciled Transactions Report

Use the GL Unreconciled Transactions report to show all journal transactions for accounts defined as reconciliation accounts.

IAG Book		Unreconciled Transactions Report							Date: 27-FEB-97	
									Page: 2 of 2	
Accounting Flexfield	Journal	Period	Effective Date	Currency	Foreign Dr	Cr	Functional Dr	Recon. Cr	Ref.	
00-000-8330-0000	more rec	JAN-95	31-JAN-95	GBP	89.00		89.00		DO	
00-000-8400-0000	more rec	JAN-95	31-JAN-95	GBP		89.00		89.00	DO	

***** End of Report *****

Report Options

When you request the GL Unreconciled Transactions report, Oracle General Ledger provides you with the following reporting options:

Currency Code

Enter either the functional or a foreign currency code. If a currency is specified, the report includes only that currency. If you leave this field blank, the report will be multi-currency.

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that the report selects transactions from. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Start and End Date, the report retrieves data within this date range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data from all accounting periods

If you entered information into the Period From and Period To parameters, you should not enter the Start Date and End Date parameters.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period that the report selects transactions to. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Period From, the report retrieves data for all accounting periods from that period
- If you specify a Start and End Date, the report retrieves data within this date range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data from all accounting periods

You cannot enter a value in this field if you did not enter a Period From value.

Start Date

Enter the starting date that the report selects transactions from. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Period From and Period To, the report retrieves data within this range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data for all dates

End Date

Enter the ending date that the report selects transactions to. If you leave the field blank, then:

- If you specify a Start Date, the report retrieves data for all accounting periods from that date
- If you specify a Period From and Period To, the report retrieves data within this range
- Otherwise, the report retrieves data for all dates

You cannot enter a value in this field if you did not enter a Start Date value.

Flexfield From/Low

Enter the start of the Accounting flexfield range that the report should retrieve data from.

Flexfield To/High

Enter the end of the Accounting flexfield range that the report should retrieve data to.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle General Ledger prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All information in the Unreconciled Transactions report comes from this set of books.
Report Date	The date that General Ledger began processing your Unreconciled Transactions Report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format.
Unreconciled Transactions Report	Unreconciled Transactions Report as the name of your report.
Page	The page number for each page of your Unreconciled Transactions report.

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle General Ledger prints...
Accounting Flexfield	The Accounting Flexfield combination for the transaction.
Journal	The journal entry name for the transaction displayed.
Period	The accounting period for the transaction.
Effective Date	The effective date of the transaction.
Currency	The transaction currency.
Foreign Dr	The amount debited to the account in your foreign currency if your transaction is in a foreign currency.
Foreign Cr	The amount credited to the account in your foreign currency if your transaction is in a foreign currency.
Functional Dr	The amount debited to the account in your functional currency.
Functional Cr	The amount credited to the account in your functional currency.
Recon. Ref.	The reconciliation reference entered against the transaction.



CHAPTER

Subledger to 2 General Ledger Audit Reports

This chapter describes Subledger to General Ledger Audit reports for Oracle Financials for European Region.

Overview of Subledger to General Ledger Audit Reports

Use the Summary and Detail Subledger Balance reports to renew balances sorted by Accounting flexfields within subledgers by either:

- Supplier/site (in Oracle Payables)
- or
- Customer/site (in Oracle Receivables).

Some countries legally require that you must be able to report on the supplier or customer account balances within the subledgers. You can use the Summary and Detail Subledger Balance reports to meet these requirements.

Although Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables do not report summary supplier balances or customer balances against Accounting flexfields, these products do provide a summarized list of currently open (unmatched) transaction amounts. You can derive an outstanding account balance from these transaction amounts. The Accounting flexfield information is held at a detail level against those individual transactions. An invoice, for example, has liability accounts and several expense accounts recorded against it.

These reports also serve a useful reconciliation/analysis role. The liability accounting entries that were made in General Ledger may not accurately reflect the overall liability to a particular supplier, such as what remains in terms of unpaid/outstanding transactions. Possible reasons include:

- Miscodings may have been made. In Oracle Payables you can record, for example, a liability account against an invoice distribution. In the case of such miscodings, the real balance on the liability control account is not visible on the standard Trial Balance report. On the new reports, all transactions that relate to a particular General Ledger account are grouped together, and differences between the liability for a supplier as shown on the General Ledger account and the liability as represented by the amount of the open items against that supplier would be clearly visible.
- The interface between the subledger and Oracle General Ledger (posting) may have failed.
- The journal batch in Oracle General Ledger may not have been posted, and journal lines in it may have been altered or deleted.

- The interface between the subledger and Oracle General Ledger (posting) may not yet have been run. You are required to report on the accounting analysis within the subledger without entries being transferred to General Ledger.

Oracle Payables

The Subledger reports give you the ability to produce a summary of balances for certain General Ledger accounts that were used within the Oracle Payables subledger in a given time period. Balances against Accounting flexfields are not currently available online in the subledgers. The Subledger reports functionality calculates and maintains these balances. Run the Vendor Balance Maintenance programs with one of these methods:

- Run the program automatically when periods are opened or closed in the Control Period Statuses window
- or
- Run the program on an ad hoc basis as part of a report set

Not all accounts have balances stored against them. Only certain control accounts qualify. In Oracle Payables these control accounts are:

- Accounting entries made to Oracle Payables liability control accounts, such as Entering Invoices, Entering Adjustments, Entering Payments, and Voiding Payments
- Accounting entries made to Oracle Payables future payment control accounts, such as Entering Future Payments and Clearing Future Payments
- Accounting entries made to Oracle Payables prepayment control accounts, such as Entering Prepayments and Applying Approved Prepayments

The Subledger reports process both posted and unposted transactions (transactions that were successfully transferred to General Ledger as well as those that were not).

Transactions that were not posted to General Ledger display further information regarding their current status. This information generally indicates whether a transaction is postable. For example, in Oracle Payables, information about the hold/approval status is shown.

Control Period Statuses

You must run the Vendor Account Balance Maintenance Program in Oracle Payables to maintain the summary tables that the Subledger reports are based on when an accounting period is opened or closed in Oracle Payables.

Report Parameters

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that requires maintenance.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period that requires maintenance.

Open/Close

Enter change in period status.

Run Oracle Payables Reports

You can run the account balance reports on an ad hoc basis using the Standard Report Submission window.

The Vendor Account Balance Maintenance program is combined in a report set with the Vendor Balance Detail or Summary report. Invoke this report set from the Run Reports window. See *Overview of Subledger to General Ledger Audit Reports* on page 44 for more information.

Vendor Account Balance Maintenance Program

The Vendor Account Balance Maintenance Program is a PL/SQL program that populates permanent and temporary balance tables in Oracle Payables with the supplier balances data. The Period Status window uses this program to create and delete balances at appropriate times, such as when a period status is altered. The Subledger Balances reports also use this program to provide reporting information on an ad hoc basis.

Report Parameters

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that you want to run the report from.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period up that you want to run the report the report to.

Posted To GL

Enter whether the report should cover only posted transactions, unposted transactions, or both posted and unposted transactions. The Quick window offers the following options:

- **All** - All Transactions
- **Unposted** - Unposted Transactions Only
- **Posted** - Posted Transactions Only

Unposted Transactions include invoices on hold and invoices not yet approved.

Vendor Balances Summary and Detail Reports

General Ledger balances analyzed by supplier/sites are displayed in summary versions in the Subledger reports. Detailed versions of these reports have balances accompanied by an activity analysis against those accounts to show how the balances are made up. The reports print a summary of all debit and credit General Ledger balances for specified parameters, and can include both transferred and untransferred transactions.

IAG Book		Vendor Account Balance Report										Report Date: 24-FEB-1995 11:34		
		Balance Detail										Page: 9 of 9		
		From FEB-94					To FEB-94							
COUNTRY	: 00	United Kingdom (Shared)												
Account	: 8404	TEST 4 PAYABLES CONTROL												
Date	Type	Number	Description	Sequence	Name	No.	Cur	Foreign-Debit	Credit	Functional-Debit	Credit	Net / Debit	Totals / Credit	P
Account	: 8404	TEST 4 PAYABLES CONTROL		Begin Balance		FEB-94		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor Name	: CONTRA TEST 1	(1004)		Begin Balance		FEB-94		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor Site	: CONTRA 1			Begin Balance		FEB-94		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Period/Year	: FEB-94													
02-FEB-94	STANDAR	CT104	2		UK-AP-INV	-24	GBP		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	Y
Period FEB-94 Totals								0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	
Vendor Site End Balance FEB-94								0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	
Vendor Totals for FEB-94								0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	
Vendor End Balance FEB-94								0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	
Vendor Name	: CONTRA TEST 2	(1005)		Begin Balance		FEB-94		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Vendor Site	: CONTRA 2			Begin Balance		FEB-94		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Period/Year	: FEB-94													
02-FEB-94	STANDAR	CT204	1	17.5% VAT	UK-AP-INV	-28	GBP		350.00		350.00		350.00	Y
02-FEB-94	STANDAR	CT204	2		UK-AP-INV	-28	GBP		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,350.00	Y
Period FEB-94 Totals								0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	
Vendor Site End Balance FEB-94								0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	
Vendor Totals for FEB-94								0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	
Vendor End Balance FEB-94								0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	0.00	2,350.00	
Account Totals for FEB-94								0.00	4,350.00	0.00	4,350.00	0.00	4,350.00	
Account End Balance FEB-94								0.00	4,350.00	0.00	4,350.00	0.00	4,350.00	
COUNTRY Totals for FEB-94								6,570.00	51,074.00	0.00	44,504.00	0.00	44,504.00	
COUNTRY End Balance FEB-94								6,570.00	51,074.00	0.00	44,504.00	0.00	44,504.00	
All Pagebreak Seg Totals for FEB-94								6,570.00	51,074.00	0.00	44,504.00	0.00	44,504.00	
All Pagebreak Seg End Balance FEB-94								6,570.00	51,074.00	0.00	44,504.00	0.00	44,504.00	

*****End of Report*****

Report Parameters

Period From

The Period From defaults to the value for this field.

Period To

This parameter is shared with the account balance maintenance program and cannot be updated here.

Pagebreak Segment

Choose which Accounting flexfield segment to use in the report as the pagebreak segment.

Pagebreak Segment Low

Enter the segment value at the start of the pagebreak segment range.

Pagebreak Segment High

Enter the ending segment value for the pagebreak segment range.

Account From

Enter the starting value for the account segment range.

Account To

Enter the ending value for the account segment range.

Number/Name Range

Choose whether the vendor range is selected on the basis of vendor number or vendor name.

Vendor Name From

Enter the starting value for the vendor name range.

Vendor Name To

Enter the ending value for the vendor name range.

Vendor Number From

Enter the starting value for the vendor number range.

Vendor Number To

Enter the ending value for the vendor number range.

Vendor Type

Enter the type of vendor included in the report.

Currency Code

Enter either the functional or a foreign currency. If you specify a currency, the report includes only that currency. If you leave this field blank, the report includes multiple currencies.

Posted To GL

This is a shared parameter with the account balance maintenance program and cannot be updated here.

Sort By

Choose whether to sort the report by vendor name or vendor number.

Summary

Choose whether you want the report to show summary information on source transactions or full detail:

- **Yes** - Shows summary information, such as invoice total
- **No** - Shows detail information, such as distribution lines

Detail Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All of the information in the Vendor Account Balance Detail report comes from this set of books.
Vendor Account Balance Report - Balance Detail	Vendor Account Balance Report - Balance Detail as the name of your report.
Report Date	The date and time that Oracle Payables began processing your Vendor Account Balance Detail report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format and the time is printed in a 24-hour format.
Page	The page number for each page of your Vendor Account Balance Detail Report.
Period Range	The period range that you specify for this report.
Company	The balancing segment value and description for this report.
Account	The account segment value and description for this report.

Detail Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables displays...
Date	The accounting date of the transaction.
Type	The transaction type.
Number	The transaction number.
Description	The description of the transaction.
Sequence Name	The document sequence name associated with the transaction.
Sequence Number	The document sequence number.
Cur	The currency code for the transaction.
Foreign Debits	The debit amount entered for the transaction.
Foreign Credits	The credit amount entered for the transaction.
Functional Debits	The debit amount for the transaction in the functional currency.
Functional Credits	The credit amount for the transaction in the functional currency.
Net/Totals Debits	The net debit amount. This column is displayed only in the Wide version of this report.
Net/Totals Credits	The net credit amount. This column is displayed only in the Wide version of this report.
P	A flag to indicate the status of the transaction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• P - Posted• N - Unposted

Summary Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All of the information in the Vendor Account Balance Summary report comes from this set of books.
Vendor Account Balance Report - Balance Summary	Vendor Account Balance Report - Balance Summary as the name of your report.
Report Date	The date and time that Oracle Payables began processing your Vendor Account Balance Summary Report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format and the time is printed in a 24-hour format.
Page	The page number for each page of your Vendor Account Balance Summary report.
Currency	The currency code for the transactions on this page of the report.
Period Range	The period range that you specified for this report.
Company	The balancing segment name and description for this report.
Account	The account segment name and description for this report.

Summary Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables displays...
Vendor Name	The supplier's name that the transaction was raised for.
Vendor Number	The supplier number.
Period	The accounting period for the transaction.
Begin Balance Debit	The debit account balance at the beginning of the period.
Begin Balance Credit	The credit account balance at the beginning of the period.
Period Activity Debit	The amount debited to the account during the period.
Period Activity Credit	The amount credited to the account during the period.
End Balance Debit	The debit balance at the end of the period.
End Balance Credit	The credit balance at the end of the period.
Net Balance	The net balance (debit-credit) as at the end of the period.

Oracle Receivables

Subledger reports let you produce a summary of balances for certain General Ledger accounts that were used within the Receivables subledger for a given time period. Balances against accounting flexfields are not currently available online in the subledgers. The Subledger reports functionality calculates and maintains these balances. Run the Customer Balance Maintenance programs with one of these methods:

- Run the programs automatically when periods are opened or closed in the Control Accounting Periods window
- or
- Run the programs on an ad hoc basis as part of a report set

Not all accounts have balances stored against them. Only certain control accounts qualify. In Oracle Receivables these control accounts are:

- Accounting entries made to Oracle Receivables asset control accounts, such as Entering Invoices, Debit Memos, Chargebacks, Entering Adjustments, Entering Receipts, Entering Credit Memos, Entering On Account Credits, and Entering Discounts
- Accounting entries made to Oracle Receivables deposit asset control accounts, such as Entering Commitments (deposits), Entering Receipts against Commitments (deposits), and Adjusting/Crediting Commitments (deposits)
- Accounting entries made to Oracle Receivables unbilled asset control accounts, such as Entering Invoices with Bill in Arrears Rules, Entering Receipts against Bill in Arrears Invoices, Entering Commitments (guarantees) and Adjusting/Crediting Guarantees
- Accounting entries made to Oracle Receivables chargeback control accounts, such as Entering Chargebacks and Entering Receipts against Chargebacks
- Accounting entries made to unapplied/on account receipt accounts, such as Entering Unapplied Receipts and Entering On Account Receipts. Unidentified receipts accounts will not have balances stored for them, since there are no customer/site details.

- Accounting entries made to other Receivables accounts pending the transfer of balances to the cash/bank accounts, such as:
 - Confirmation accounts (Entering confirmed receipts/Confirming receipts/Submitting receipts for remittance)
 - Remittance accounts (Submitting receipts for remittance/Clearing receipts that have been remitted)
 - Bank Charges accounts (Submitting receipts for remittance/Clearing receipts that have been remitted)

The Subledger reports process both posted and unposted transactions (transactions that were successfully transferred to General Ledger, as well as those that were not).

Those transactions that were not posted to Oracle General Ledger should display status information and should indicate whether a transaction is postable. In Oracle Receivables, you can see whether the transaction comes from a complete or an incomplete invoice, or whether it is printed.

All subledger transactions that used any of the above accounts for any accounting purpose are included in the final balance figures. The balances also include unposted transactions that are:

- not yet approved
- not yet complete
- on hold

The reports show all usage of the relevant accounts in the subledger.

The only exceptions are invoices in Oracle Receivables that were defined using invoicing rules and that AutoRule has not yet been run for. You cannot report on these invoices because the accounting distributions do not exist until these invoices are processed by the AutoRule program.

Control Period Statuses

You must run the Customer Account Balance Maintenance Program in Oracle Receivables to maintain the summary tables that the subledger reports are based on when an accounting period is opened or closed in Oracle Receivables.

Report Parameters

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that requires maintenance.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period that requires maintenance.

Open/Close

Enter change in period status.

Run Oracle Receivables Reports

You can run the account balance reports on an ad hoc basis using the Standard Report Submission window.

The Customer Account Balance Maintenance program is combined in a report set with the Customer Balance Detail or Summary report. Invoke this report set from the Run Reports window. See *Overview of Subledger to General Ledger Audit Reports* on page 44 for more information.

Customer Account Balance Maintenance Program

The Customer Account Balance Maintenance Program is a PL/SQL program that populates permanent and temporary balance tables in Oracle Receivables with customer balances data. You can run this program when you use the Period Status window to delete and create balances as appropriate, such as when the status of a period is altered. The Subledger Balances reports also use this program to provide reporting information on an ad hoc basis.

Period From

Enter the starting accounting period that you want to run the report from.

Period To

Enter the ending accounting period that you want to run the report up to.

Posted To GL

Enter whether the report covers only posted transactions, unposted transactions, or both posted and unposted transactions. Choose one of the following options from the Quick window:

- **All** - All Transactions
- **Unposted** - Unposted Transactions Only
- **Posted** - Posted Transactions Only

Customer Balances Summary and Detail Reports

General Ledger balances analyzed by customers/sites are displayed in summary versions in the Subledger reports. Detailed versions of these reports have balances accompanied by an activity analysis against those General Ledger balances to show how the balances are made up. The reports print a summary of all debit/credit balances for all General Ledger balances for specified parameters, and can consider both transferred and untransferred transactions.

IAG Book		Customer Account Balance Report						Report Date: 24-FEB-1995 11:51				
		Balance Detail						Page: 6 of 7				
		From JAN-94 To MAR-94										
COUNTRY	: 00	United Kingdom (Shared)										
Account	: 8299	AR Unapplied Receipts										
		---Sequence---	-----Foreign-----			-----Functional-----		-----Net / Totals-----				
Date	Type	Number	Description	Name	No.	Cur	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits P
Account: 8299		AR Unapplied Receipts		Begin Balance JAN-94			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Customer Name: A.B. INDUSTRIES LTD		(1000)		Begin Balance JAN-94			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Customer Site: Bracknell				Begin Balance JAN-94			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Period/Year: JAN-94												
Period JAN-94							Totals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Site End Balance JAN-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Period/Year: FEB-94												
09-FEB-94	Trade R 37		Unapplied	-	GBP			70.00	70.00			Y
09-FEB-94	Trade R 37		Unapplied	-	GBP		70.00			70.00		Y
16-FEB-94	Trade R ab22		Unapplied	-	GBP			2,350.00	2,350.00			Y
16-FEB-94	Trade R ab22		Unapplied	-	GBP		2,350.00			2,350.00		Y
Period FEB-94							Totals	2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Site End Balance FEB-94								2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
Period/Year: MAR-94												
Period MAR-94							Totals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Site End Balance MAR-94								2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Totals for JAN-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Totals for FEB-94								2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Totals for MAR-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer End Balance MAR-94								2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
Account Totals for JAN-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Account Totals for FEB-94								2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
Account Totals for MAR-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Account End Balance MAR-94								2,420.00	2,420.00	0.00	0.00	
COUNTRY Totals for JAN-94								6,245.60	0.00	6,245.60	0.00	
COUNTRY Totals for FEB-94								6,197.18	4,840.00	1,357.18	0.00	
COUNTRY Totals for MAR-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
COUNTRY End Balance MAR-94								12,442.78	4,840.00	7,602.78	0.00	
All Pagebreak Seg Totals for JAN-94								6,245.60	0.00	6,245.60	0.00	
All Pagebreak Seg Totals for FEB-94								6,197.18	4,840.00	1,357.18	0.00	
All Pagebreak Seg Totals for MAR-94								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
All Pagebreak Seg End Balance MAR-94								12,442.78	4,840.00	7,602.78	0.00	

Report Parameters

Period From

This parameter is shared with the account balance maintenance program and cannot be updated here.

Period To

This parameter is shared with the account balance maintenance program and cannot be updated here.

Pagebreak Segment

Choose which Accounting flexfield segment is used in the report as the pagebreak segment.

Pagebreak Segment Low

Enter the segment value at the start of the pagebreak segment range.

Pagebreak Segment High

Enter the ending segment value for the pagebreak segment range.

Account From

Enter the starting value for the account segment range.

Account To

Enter the ending value for the account segment range.

Number/Name Range

Choose whether the customer range is selected on the basis of customer number or customer name.

Customer Name From

Enter the starting value for the customer name range.

Customer Name To

Enter the ending value for the customer name range.

Customer Number From

Enter the starting value for the customer number range.

Customer Number To

Enter the ending value for the customer number range.

Customer Type

Enter the type of customer to be included in the report.

Currency Code

Enter either the functional or a foreign currency. If you specify a currency, the report includes only that currency. If you leave this field blank, the report includes multiple currencies.

Posted To GL

This is a shared parameter with the account balance maintenance program and cannot be updated here.

Sort By

Choose whether to sort the report by the customer name or the customer number.

Detail Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All of the information in the Customer Account Balance Detail report comes from this set of books.
Customer Account Balance Report - Balance Detail	Customer Account Balance Report - Balance Detail as the name of your report.
Date	The date and time that Oracle Receivables began processing your Customer Account Balance Detail report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format and the time is printed in a 24-hour format.
Page	The page number for each page of your Customer Account Balance Detail report.
Period Range	The period range that you specify for this report.
Company	The name of the company for this report.
Account	The name of the account for this report.

Detail Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Date	The accounting date of the transaction.
Type	The transaction type.
Number	The transaction number.
Description	The description of the transaction.
Sequence Name	The document sequence name associated with the transaction.
Sequence Number	The document sequence number.
Cur	The currency code for the transaction.
Foreign Debits	The debit amount entered for the transaction.
Foreign Credits	The credit amount entered for the transaction.
Functional Debits	The debit amount for the transaction in the functional currency.
Functional Credits	The credit amount for the transaction in the functional currency.
Net/Totals Debits	The net debit amount. This column is only displayed in the Wide version of this report.
Net/Totals Credits	The net credit amount. This column is only displayed in the Wide version of this report.
P	<p>A flag to indicate the status of the transaction. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y - Posted • P - Approved • I - Incomplete • F - Confirmed • A - Approved • N - Unposted • R - Remitted • W - Waiting Approval • V - Reversed • C - Complete • L - Cleared

Summary Report Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Local Set of Books	The set of books name. All of the information in the Customer Account Balance Summary report comes from this set of books.
Customer Account Balance Report - Balance Summary	Customer Account Balance Report - Balance Summary as the name of your report.
Report Date	The date and time that Oracle Receivables began processing your Customer Account Balance Summary Report. The date is printed in DD-MON-YYYY format and the time is printed in a 24-hour format.
Page	The page number for each page of your Customer Account Balance Summary Report.
Currency	The currency code for the transactions on this page of the report.
Period Range	The period range that you specified for this report.
Company	The name of the company for this report.
Account	The name of the account for this report.

Summary Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables displays...
Customer Name	The name of the customer that the transaction was raised for.
Customer Number	The customer number.
Period	The accounting period for the transaction.
Begin Balance Debit	The debit account balance at the beginning of the period.
Begin Balance Credit	The credit account balance at the beginning of the period.
Period Activity Debit	The amount debited to the account during the period.
Period Activity Credit	The amount credited to the account during the period.
End Balance Debit	The debit balance at the end of the period.
End Balance Credit	The credit balance at the end of the period.
Net Balance	The net balance (debit-credit) as at the end of the period.

Interest Invoice

3

This chapter discusses how to create interest invoices in Oracle Receivables as well as process flow and a detailed description of each window and report. It also tells you how to set up Oracle Receivables to create interest invoices.

Overview of Interest Invoice

Oracle Receivables lets you charge interest against customers who have overdue or late invoices. The interest charged on a customer's overdue invoices and late payments is charged to the customer in the form of an Interest Invoice, which is an invoice that contains all of the relevant interest charges per customer site and currency.

Basic Needs

Oracle Receivables provides you with features to help you meet your basic business needs. You can:

- Charge customers interest on invoices that are overdue.
- Charge customers interest on payments that are received late.
- Accumulate the interest charges into a document that clearly explains which items the customer is being charged interest on.

Major Features

Creating Interest Charges Automatically

You can automatically create a separate invoice for each customer or customer site. The invoice contains information that clearly explains which items the customer is being charged for.

Modifying Interest Invoices

Review and update the automatically created interest invoices with the Modify Interest Invoice window. The Modify Interest Invoice window lets you remove or modify the charges that Oracle Receivables has automatically created.

Interest Invoice Setup

Oracle Receivables lets you set up Interest Invoice so that all customers can have their own specific setup. This means that you can calculate interest differently for each customer, or you can set up Interest Invoice so that interest charges are calculated in the same way for a group of customers.

Setting Up Interest Invoice

This section describes how to set up Oracle Receivables for Interest Invoice. You must perform the setup steps described in this section; otherwise you cannot create any interest invoices.

Line Transaction Flexfield

You must create a new context for the Line Transaction flexfield to hold additional information for Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables. If you do not set up this information, you cannot create Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables.

Use the Define Descriptive Flexfield Segments window to set up your new flexfield segment information. Query back the flexfield with the title of *Line Transaction Flexfield*. Set the Freeze Flexfield Definition field to *No* and enter the following information in the Context Field Values region:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Enabled	Yes
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice Context



Navigate to the Segments region and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE1
Name	Interest Invoice Batch ID
Number	1
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Interest Invoice Batch ID
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE2
Name	Interest Invoice ID
Number	2
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Interest Invoice ID
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE3
Name	Payment Schedule ID
Number	3
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Payment Schedule ID
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE4
Name	Line Number
Number	4
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Line Number

When you have made the changes, navigate back to the Descriptive Flexfield region and set the Freeze Flexfield Definition field to *Yes*.



See also

Define Descriptive Flexfield Segments, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Manual*

Invoice Transaction Flexfield

You must create a new context for the Invoice Transaction flexfield to hold additional information for Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables. If you do not set up this information, you cannot create Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables.

Use the Define Descriptive Flexfield Segments window to set up your new flexfield segment information. Query back the flexfield with the title of *Invoice Transaction Flexfield*. Set the Freeze Flexfield Definition field to *No* and enter the following information in the Context Field Values region:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Enabled	Yes
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice Context



Navigate to the Segments region and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_HEADER_ATTRIBUTE1
Name	Interest Invoice Batch ID
Number	1
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Interest Invoice Batch ID
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_HEADER_ATTRIBUTE2
Name	Interest Invoice ID
Number	2
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Interest Invoice ID
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_HEADER_ATTRIBUTE3
Name	Payment Schedule ID
Number	3
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Payment Schedule ID
Enabled	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_HEADER_ATTRIBUTE4
Name	Line Number
Number	4
Display Size	30
Above Prompt	Line Number

When you have made changes, navigate back to the Descriptive Flexfield region and set the Freeze Flexfield Definition field to Yes.



See also

Define Descriptive Flexfield Segments, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Manual*

Define Line Order

You must define a Line Ordering Rule that AutoInvoice uses when it creates Interest Invoices. If you do not create a Line Ordering Rule, AutoInvoice will not know how to order your Interest Invoice lines.

Navigate to the Define Invoice Line Ordering Rules window and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice
Sequence	1
Transaction Attribute	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE4
Type	Ascending



See also

Define Invoice Line Ordering Rules, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Grouping Rule

You must define a Grouping Rule for your Interest Invoices. The Grouping Rule is used by AutoInvoice to determine how to create your Interest Invoices. Navigate to the Define Grouping Rules window and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice
Line Ordering Rule	Interest Invoice
Transaction Class	Invoice
Optional Group By Columns	Transaction Flexfield Attribute 1 Transaction Flexfield Attribute 2



See also

Define Group Rules, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Define Transaction Type

You must define a Transaction Type for your Interest Invoices. If you do not create a Transaction Type called *Interest Invoice*, you cannot create Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables.

Navigate to the Define Transaction Types window and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice
Class	Invoice
Open Receivable	Yes
Post To GL	Yes
Terms	You must enter the payment terms you want to use. This field is mandatory for Interest Invoice.
Printing Option	Print
Status	Open
Allow Freight	No
Tax Calculation	No
Creation Sign	Positive
Natural Overapplication Only	No
Allow Overapplication	Yes
Receivables Account	Define the receivables account you want to use for this transaction type
Revenue Account	Define the revenue account you want to use for this transaction type
Credit Memo Type	Credit Memo



See also

Define Transaction Types, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Define Transaction Source

You must define a Transaction Source for Interest Invoice. If you do not create an Invoice Source for your Interest Invoices, you cannot create Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables.

Navigate to the Batch Source region and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice
Type	Imported
Status	Active
Effective Dates	Enter the effective dates for this source
Automatic Batch Numbering	No
Automatic Invoice Numbering	Yes
Last Number	<<User specifies this value>>
Standard Transaction Type Source	Interest Invoice

Navigate to the AutoInvoice Options region and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Invalid Tax Rate	Correct
Invalid Lines	Reject
Create Clearing	No
Allow Sales Credit	Yes
GL Date in a Closed Period	Reject
Grouping Rule	Interest Invoice

Attention: All fields in all other regions should be set to ID except for the following fields.

In this field... Enter this value...

Accounting Information Window

Accounting Segment
Flexfield

Derive Date Yes

Revenue Account Percent
Allocation

Other Information Window

Sales Territory Segment

Inventory Item Segment

FOB Point Code

Freight Carrier Code

Related Number
Document

Sales Credit Validation Window

Sales Credit Percent



See also

Define Batch Sources, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Define Standard Memo Lines

You must set up Standard Memo Line information for Interest Invoice. Oracle Receivables uses this information to default information for your Interest Invoices.

Navigate to the Define Standard Memo Lines window and enter the following information:

In this field...	Enter this value...
Name	Interest Invoice
Description	Interest Invoice
Type	Line
Unit of Measure	EACH
Revenue Account	<<User specifies this value>> (see note below)

Revenue Account: When you set up AutoAccounting, the revenue account for the Interest Invoice is derived from the value that you enter in this field if you selected Standard Lines for your Revenue Account.



See also

Define AutoAccounting, Define Standard Memo Lines,
Oracle Receivables User's Guide

Standard Messages

Navigate to the Define Standard Messages window if you want to define any messages that are printed on a customer's Interest Invoice report. You can enter text messages here, and later assign the message to a customer when you define the customer profile.



See also

Define Standard Messages, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Setup Interest Invoice Profile

Before you can use Interest Invoice, you must set the Interest Invoice profile to *Y* for the particular responsibility that you want to use Interest Invoice for.

Navigate to the Update System Profile options window and select the Responsibility that you want to access Interest Invoice for. In the System Options region, enter *JGZZ:Interest Invoice* in the Profile field and enter *Y* in the Value field.



See also

Update System Profile Options, *Oracle Applications User's Guide*

Define Interest Invoice Interest Rates

You must define the interest rates that you will use when you calculate interest on overdue invoices and late payments. There are two types of interest calculation methods available, and you must set the interest rate for the method that you are using.

You can calculate interest on a daily and/or monthly basis in Interest Invoice. See *Setting Up A Customer Profile* on page 82 for more information about which interest calculation method to use.

Navigate to the Define Special Quickcodes window in Application Developer.

- If you are calculating interest on a daily basis, query back the QuickCode with a Type of *JGZZ_INT_INV_DAILY_RATE*. Navigate to the Values region. Enter *DAILY* in the Code field and the interest rate in the Meaning column.
- If you are calculating interest on a monthly basis, query back the QuickCode with a Type of *JGZZ_INT_INV_MONTHLY_RATE*. Navigate to the Values region. Enter *MONTHLY* in the Code field and the interest rate in the Meaning column.

Whenever you want to change the interest rate, navigate back to the Define Special QuickCodes window and query back the interest rate you have just created. You can update the interest rate with the new interest rate.

Setting Up A Customer Profile

This section describes how to set up a customer's profile so that Interest Invoice will create interest invoices for the customer. Ensure that you are familiar with the concepts of customer profile classes and customer profiles before reading this section.



See also

Define Group Rules, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Setting up a Customer for Interest Invoice

Before you can create interest invoices for a customer, you must enter additional interest invoice information in the customer's profile. The additional information that you enter in the customer profile determines how interest invoices are created for the customer.

Before you can set up interest invoice information for a customer, you must check that the Interest Invoice profile is set to Yes.

To set up a customer to use Interest Invoice, you must enter additional information in the customer's profile. Interest Invoice information can be assigned to a customer or a customer site. If a customer site has a profile assigned to it, you must enter the Interest Invoice information against each customer site. If you have only set up profile information at customer level, you can enter Interest Invoice information at the customer level.

To enter the Interest Invoice information:

1. Navigate to the Additional Profile Information region in the Maintain Customer Profiles window (Oracle Receivables Responsibility: Customers > Standard).

At the bottom of the region, the interest invoice flexfield will pop open and allow you to enter the interest invoice information.

Note: The flexfield will only open if you have set up your Interest Invoice profile.



See also

Set Up Interest Invoice Profile, *Oracle Receivables User's Guide*

Customers

Customer Name **Norwegian Customer 1** Number **1003023**
 Alternate Name _____ Taxpayer ID **NORCUST001**
 Tax Registration Num **NORCUST111** Active []

Profile : Amounts

Currency **Currency Rates and Limits**

DEM	Finance Charges Interest Rate	_____ %
GBP	Max Interest Per Invoice	_____
USD	Min Customer Balance For Finance Charges	_____
	Min Invoice Balance For Finance Charges	_____
	Min Receipt Amount	_____
	Min Statement Amount	_____
	Min Dunning Amount	_____ []
	Min Dunning Invoice Amount	_____
	Credit Limit	850,000.00
	Order Credit Limit	850,000.00 []

Customers

Customer Name **Norwegian Customer 1** Number **1003023**
 Alternate Name _____ Taxpayer ID **NORCUST001**
 Tax Registration Num **NORCUST111** Active []

Profile : Document Printing

<p>Statements</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send Statement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send Credit Balance Cycle _____	<p>Finance Charges</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Charge Interest <input type="checkbox"/> Compound Interest Days In Period _____
<p>Dunning</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Send Letters Letter Set _____	<p>Invoicing</p> Tax Printing Sum Taxes Grouping Rule _____
<p>Consolidated Billing Invoice</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Send Format _____	

- Navigate to the Amount Limits For Each Currency region. The Cust. Profile Amount Int Inv Info flexfield opens.

Customer Profile Interest Invoice Info

Action Edit Query Go Folder Special Window Help

Interest Invoice **Yes**

Transaction Types **LO** Late Payments and Overdue

Interest Invoice Text **Halloween** Have a Happy

Hold Charged Invoices **No**

Effective Date **01-JAN-1990**

Clear Cancel OK

3. Enter the interest invoice information in the Cust. Profile Amount Int Inv Info flexfield.

- **Interest Invoice** - You can set this field to either *Yes* or *No* to indicate whether the customer or customer site is liable for interest invoices. Interest invoices are created for the customer/customer site only if this field is set to *Yes*.
- **Transaction Type** - The value that you enter in this field determines which transactions Interest Invoice will calculate interest on. The values are:
 - **Late Payments and Overdue Invoices** - Interest Invoice will calculate interest on any invoices that are overdue, and on any payments that were received late.
 - **Late Payments Only** - Interest Invoice will calculate interest on late payments.
 - **Overdue Invoices Only** - Interest Invoice will calculate interest on overdue invoices.

The different calculation methods produce the same interest charges, although the main difference between the methods is when you receive the interest from the customers. With *Overdue Invoices Only*, you are charging customers interest on the outstanding amount of the invoice. You do not have to wait for any payments from the customer before you charge them interest on overdue invoices.

When you use the *Late Payments Only* method, you will charge the customer interest when you actually receive the late payments from the customer. If you use the *Late Payments And Overdue Invoices* method, you will receive interest from the customer sooner than if you used *Late Payments Only* because you are charging the customer on both the payments you receive from them, and the outstanding balance of the overdue invoice.

- **Interest Invoice Text** - Select any messages that you want to print on your Interest Invoice Final Report before you send it to your customer. See *Setting Up Interest Invoice* on page 71 for more information about setting up Interest Invoice Text.
- **Hold Charged Invoices** - This field controls whether an overdue invoice appears on more than one interest invoice. The default is *No*. If you set the field to *Yes*, an overdue invoice is not liable for any further interest invoice charges once interest has been calculated on it.

- **Effective Date** - This field specifies the date that a customer becomes liable for interest invoices. Late payments or overdue invoices with a due date prior to the effective date are not taken into consideration when calculating interest.

You must define interest invoice information at currency level in order to create interest invoices. If you do not define any interest invoice information against a currency then no interest invoices is created for that currency.

4. Navigate to the Amount Limits For Each Currency region. A flexfield opens where you enter the interest invoice information.

5. Enter the invoice interest information:

- **Fixed Fee** - This is a fixed fee that is applied to each interest invoice created.
- **Minimum Amount** - The minimum balance an interest invoice must reach before it is created. You can set this field to a value that will ensure that you do not raise uneconomical interest invoices.
- **Minimum Payment Amount** - Enter the minimum amount an overdue or late payment must be before it is included in the calculation process for Interest Invoice. This field allows you to stop Interest Invoice charging interest on small invoices and payments.
- **Exchange Rate Type** - The exchange rate type that is defaulted to the interest invoice.

- **Exchange Rate** - The exchange rate that is defaulted to the interest invoice if the exchange rate type is *User*. If the exchange rate type is not *User*, the exchange rate information is set according to the exchange rates that are defined in the Define Daily Rates window.
- **Calculation Method** - The calculation method used by Interest Invoice to calculate the interest. The options available are:
 - **Daily Interest** - calculated for each day that the payment or invoice is late.
 - **Monthly Interest** - calculated for each month that the payment or invoice is late.

If you choose a calculation method of *Daily*, you are choosing to calculate interest for each day that an invoice is overdue, or for each day that a payment is late. The calculation method depends upon how many days you entered in the Days In Period field in the Additional Profile Information region. In this example, we will assume a value of 365 days. Assuming you have defined an interest rate of 12.5% and that you have entered 365 in the Days In Period field, then an invoice for \$1,000 that is 35 days late will result in the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(12.5\% / 365 \text{ days}) \times 35 \text{ days} \times \$1,000 \\
 &= (0.125 / 365) \times 35 \times 1,000 \\
 &= \$12.15
 \end{aligned}$$

If you choose a calculation method of *Monthly*, you are choosing to calculate interest for each month that an invoice or payment covers. The calculation method also relies on the number you enter in the Days In Period field in the Additional Profile Information region. In this example we will assume a value of 365 days.

If you have an invoice for \$1,000 due on 15-Sept-1996, and you run Interest Invoice on 15-Oct.-1996, Interest Invoice will calculate the invoice as being overdue by 60 days. The 60 days comes from 30 days in September and the 30 days in October. Therefore, the calculation for the interest on the invoice would be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(12.5\% / 365 \text{ days}) \times 60 \text{ days} \times \$1,000 \\
 &= (0.125 / 365) \times 60 \times 1,000 \\
 &= \$20.54
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Daily Rates** - If you are using the *Daily* Calculation Method, you must specify the lookup code used to determine the interest invoice interest rate.
- **Monthly Rates** - If you are using the *Monthly* Calculation Method, you must specify the lookup code used to determine the interest invoice interest rate.

Creating an Interest Invoice

To create an Interest Invoice, complete these steps:

Run the Interest Invoice Creation Process

Run the Interest Invoice Creation Process through Standard Reports Submission. This creates a batch of Suggested Interest Invoices.

Review and Modify Suggested Interest Invoices

Review the Suggested Interest Invoices batch that has been created by the automatic process and make any necessary adjustments by using the Review and Modify Interest Invoices window.

Generate the Interest Invoice Batch.

Generate the interest invoices from the Modify Interest Invoices window.

Run AutoInvoice

Run AutoInvoice to create the Interest Invoices in Oracle Receivables.

Confirm Interest Invoice Batch

When the Interest Invoice Batch is successfully created in Oracle Receivables, confirm the batch from the Modify Interest Invoices window.

Run the Interest Invoice Creation Process

You must run the Interest Invoice Creation Process to create a Suggested Interest Invoice Batch. The report creates a Suggested Interest Invoices Batch and produces the Suggested Interest Invoices report that lists the Suggested Interest Invoices that were created for each customer site and currency. The interest invoice information that you defined against each customer's customer profile determines how the report processes overdue invoices and late payments.

Use the Run Reports window to submit the Interest Invoice Creation Process report.

Report Parameters

Batch Name

Enter a unique name for this Interest Invoice Batch.

Customer Name From

Enter the start point for a range of customers to include in the Interest Invoice Creation Process.

Customer Name To

Enter the end point for a range of customers to include in the Interest Invoice Creation Process.

GL Date

Enter the General Ledger Date that you want to appear on your interest invoices.

Calculate Interest To Date

Enter the date up to which you want to calculate interest on overdue and late items.

Report Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Customer Name	The customer's name of the suggested interest invoice.
Customer Number	The customer's number of the suggested interest invoice.
Address	The Bill-To address of the customer.
Currency	The currency of the suggested interest invoice.
Payment Due Date	The date that payment is due for this suggested interest invoice.

Column Headings - Overdue Items & Late Payments

This section of the report displays all the customer's overdue invoices and late payments, and shows how the interest was calculated for each interest invoice line.

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Invoice Number	The invoice number of the late or overdue invoice.
Invoice Date	The invoice date of the late or overdue invoice.
Due Date	The due date of the late or overdue invoice.
Original Invoice Amount	The amount of the original invoice. This number is used to calculate how much interest is to be charged for overdue invoices.
Overdue Amount	The amount that is currently overdue on the invoice.
Late Payment Amount	The amount of the late payment. This number is used to calculate how much interest is to be charged for late payments.
Payment Date	The date that the late payment was received.
Days Late	The number of days the invoice has been overdue, or the number of days late a late payment was received.
Number of Days Interest Charged	The number of days interest that is actually charged for a late payment or overdue invoice. This figure may be different from the Days Late column as you may have already charged your customer interest on some of the days that an invoice was overdue or late.
Interest Rate	The interest rate that is used to calculate the interest.
Interest Charged	The amount of interest charged for the overdue invoice or late payment.

Column Headings - Credit Items

This section of the report shows all the credit items that are taken into account when calculating interest on any overdue invoices or late payments. The transactions that a customer receives credit for are On-Account Payments, unapplied Payments and On-Account Credits.

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Type	The transaction type of the credit item.
Original Amount	The amount of the credit item
Interest Rate	The interest rate that is used to calculate the interest.
Interest Allowed	The amount of interest allowed for the credit item.

Review and Modify Suggested Interest Invoices

You can review and modify the Suggested Interest Invoices batch that you created in the previous section.

Use the Modify Interest Invoices window to perform the following tasks:

- Cancel the interest invoice batch
- Remove suggested interest invoices from the batch
- Remove suggested interest invoice lines from the batch
- Modify the exchange rate for foreign currency invoices
- Modify the exchange rate type for foreign currency invoices
- Modify the number of days interest charged for overdue invoices and late payments
- Generate the suggested interest invoices into interest invoices
- Confirm the batch details



To review and modify a Suggested Interest Invoices batch:

1. Navigate to the Interest Invoice Batches window (Localization Responsibility: Localizations > Interest Invoice > Maintain Interest Invoice).

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Interest Invoice Batches (Norway SOB)". The window has a "Submitted" status indicator. It contains a table with the following columns: "Batch Name", "Calculate Interest to", "GL Date", and "Batch Amount". The table has five rows, with the first row highlighted. Below the table are three buttons: "Generate Invoices", "Confirm", and "Invoices".

Batch Name	Calculate Interest to	GL Date	Batch Amount

2. Select which batch to view in the Batch Region. From this region you can also:
 - Generate your Suggested Interest Invoice Batch into interest invoices, ready for transfer to Oracle Receivables using AutoInvoice
 - Confirm the batch once it is successfully transferred into Oracle Receivables
 - Cancel the batch by using the Row Delete function in the applications menu
3. The Submitted check box is checked once the interest invoices are generated.
4. Interest invoice batch information is displayed in the Calculate Interest To, GL Date, and Batch Amount fields.
5. You can display all the invoices that belong to the selected batch by pressing the Invoices button. This region shows you:
 - Which customers the interest invoices were created for
 - How much the invoice is for
 - What currency the invoice is in
6. You can modify the exchange type and exchange rate used for the suggested interest invoice by updating the values in the Type and Rate fields.

Note: You can only update the exchange rate if the rate type is *User*.
7. You can delete a suggested interest invoice by using the Edit Delete function in the menu. When you delete a suggested interest invoice, all lines on that invoice are also deleted.

Note: You cannot delete a suggested interest invoice if you have already generated invoices for the batch.
8. To review the individual invoice lines that belong to the selected interest invoice, press the Invoice Lines button in the Interest Invoices region.

In this region you can modify the number of days that interest is charged for a particular item, or you can remove a line from the invoice.

There are four types of invoice lines:

- **Late Payment** - a charge created due to a late payment
 - **Overdue Invoice** - a charge created due to an overdue invoice
 - **Fee** - a fixed fee for raising the interest invoice
 - **Credit** - a credit line resulting from an unapplied or on-account payment or an on-account credit
9. You can modify the amount of interest charged for a particular line by changing the number of days that interest is charged. Updating the Days Interest Charged field automatically recalculates the displayed totals in the Interest Invoices region.
 10. To delete a selected invoice line, use the Edit Delete function in the menu. When you delete a suggested interest invoice line, the displayed totals at the interest invoice level are recalculated.
Note: You cannot delete suggested interest invoice lines if you have already generated invoices for the batch.
 11. Click Generate Invoices to generate the interest invoices in Oracle Receivables. You should first ensure that you have made any necessary modifications to the suggested interest invoices in the batch because once the batch has been generated you cannot make any further modifications. After you have generated the invoices the Submitted check box will be activated.
 12. To create the interest invoices in Oracle Receivables, you must run AutoInvoice after generating the invoices.
 13. Click Confirm to confirm the batch after you have run AutoInvoice, and have successfully created your interest invoices in Oracle Receivables.
 14. When you confirm a batch you are removing the Suggested Interest Invoices batch from Oracle Receivables. Before you confirm a batch you should ensure that AutoInvoice has processed your interest invoices correctly.
 15. When you confirm a batch Oracle Receivables will print the Created Interest Invoices report, which is the same as the Suggested Interest Invoices report except the report only contains the interest invoices actually generated in Oracle Receivables.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

This chapter describes EFT payment format windows for Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Overview of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Many countries have similar electronic funds transfer (EFT) formats to produce electronic payment files. You can use the format windows in this chapter to enter additional EFT information at the System Format, Payment Format, Supplier Site, Invoice, and Payment Schedule levels. European payment programs use this information to create the appropriate EFT files. See your country-specific user guide for more information about the descriptive flexfields used in the format windows described in this chapter.

Prerequisites

Before you can enter EFT information, you must set up your country under the VAT category for the VAT Member State option in the Oracle Payables Financial Options window. The EFT information that you enter in the descriptive flexfields is based on this country code.

Setting Up a Payment Format Descriptive Flexfield

Oracle Financials provides descriptive flexfields for entering additional EFT information at various payment levels. The specific information that you enter will vary, depending upon the level you are working in. There are descriptive flexfields for the following windows:

- EFT System Format
- Payment Format EFT Information
- Supplier Site EFT Information
- Invoice EFT Information
- Invoice payment schedule EFT Information

These descriptive flexfields are pre-seeded with the common country-specific EFT formats. You can set up additional country and EFT type combinations if necessary.

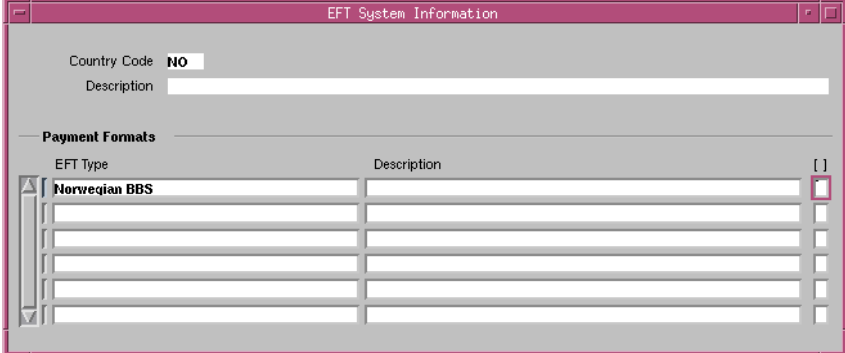


See also

Define Descriptive Flexfield Segments, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Manual*

Entering EFT System Format Information

Use the descriptive flexfield in the EFT System Information window to enter EFT information for country-specific payment formats. The flexfield prompts you for EFT information based on the country code and the payment format.



The screenshot shows the 'EFT System Information' window. At the top, the title bar reads 'EFT System Information'. Below the title bar, there are two fields: 'Country Code' with the value 'NO' and 'Description' with an empty text box. Below these fields is a section titled 'Payment Formats'. This section contains a table with two columns: 'EFT Type' and 'Description'. The first row in the table has 'Norwegian BBS' in the 'EFT Type' column and an empty 'Description' column. There are four empty rows below the first one. To the right of the table, there is a vertical scroll bar and a small icon.

EFT Type	Description
Norwegian BBS	

To enter EFT system format information:

1. Navigate to the EFT System Information window (Localization: Localizations > System Formats).
2. In the Country Code field, query the country code that you want.
You can only choose a country code that is validated against the ISO country code list and the valid contexts for the System Format descriptive flexfield.
3. Enter a payment format in the EFT Type field.
4. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield.
5. Enter the country-specific EFT information.
6. Save your work.

Entering Payment Format EFT Information

Use the descriptive flexfield in the Payment Formats window to enter EFT information for country-specific payment preferences belonging to a payment format.

The screenshot shows the 'Payment Formats (European Organization)' window. It contains the following fields and options:

- Payment Format:** A text input field.
- Payment Method:** A dropdown menu with the selected option '{Check ***** }'.
- Zero Amount Payments Only
- Group by Maturity Date
- Currency:** Radio buttons for 'Multiple' and 'Single'. The 'Single' option is selected, and a small box next to it displays 'EURC'.
- Remittance:** Radio buttons for 'Before Document', 'After Document', and 'None'. The 'Before Document' option is selected. Below these is a 'Number of Invoices' field with a value of '1' in a small box.
- Programs:** Three text input fields labeled 'Build Payments', 'Format Payments', and 'Separate Remittance'.

To enter payment format EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Payment Formats window (Oracle Payables: Setup > Payment > Formats).
2. Enter a payment format name or query an existing payment format.
3. Choose View EFT Details from the Special menu. The Payment Format EFT Information window appears.
4. Choose the payment preference that you want for this payment format from the pop-up menu.
5. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield.
6. Enter the country-specific EFT information.
7. Save your work.

Entering Supplier Site EFT Information

Use the descriptive flexfield in the Supplier Sites window to enter additional EFT information at supplier site level for the payment format. You can access this window from the Oracle Payables Suppliers window.

The screenshot shows the 'Supplier Sites (Italia Organizzazione: ITL) - %. 10097' window. It contains the following fields and sections:

- Name:** A text input field.
- Alternate Name:** A text input field with a small 'x' icon to its right.
- Country:** A text input field.
- Address:** A large, empty text area.
- Language:** A text input field.
- Inactive On:** A date input field.
- Site Uses and Telephone:** A dropdown menu.
- Site Uses:** A section with three checkboxes: Pay Site, Purchasing Site, and RFQ Only Site.
- Telephones:** A section with four input fields:
 - Voice:** A text input field.
 - Area Code:** A text input field.
 - Number:** A text input field.
 - Fax:** A text input field.
 - Telex:** A text input field.

To enter supplier site EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window (Oracle Payables: Suppliers > Entry).
2. Query the supplier that you want.
3. Navigate to the Sites region.
4. Open a site. The Supplier Sites window appears for the site.
5. Choose View EFT Details from the Special menu. The Supplier Site EFT Information window appears.
6. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield.
7. Enter the country-specific EFT information.
8. Save your work.

Entering Invoice EFT Information

Use the descriptive flexfield in the Invoices window to enter additional EFT information at invoice level for the payment format.

The screenshot shows the 'Invoices (European Organization)' window. At the top right, there are fields for 'Batch Control Total' and 'Actual Total'. Below these is a table with columns: Type, Supplier, Supplier Num, Site, Invoice Date, Invoice Num, Invoice Curr, and Invoice Amo. The first row has 'Standard' in the Type column and 'EURO' in the Invoice Curr column. Below the table is a summary section with fields for 'Amount Paid' (EURC, 0.00), 'Holds', 'Status' (Never Approved), 'DistributionTotal' (0.00), and 'Posted' (No). At the bottom, there are several buttons: 'Actions... 1', 'Holds', 'Payments', 'Match', 'Scheduled Payments', 'Overview', and 'Distributions'.

To enter invoice EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window (Oracle Payables: Invoices > Entry > Invoices).
2. Enter or query an invoice.
3. Choose View EFT Details from the Special menu. The Invoice EFT Information window appears.
4. Choose the payment format that you want from the Payment Preference pop-up menu.
5. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield.
6. Enter the country-specific EFT information.
7. Save your work.

Entering Invoice Payment Schedule EFT Information

Use the descriptive flexfield in the Scheduled Payments window to enter additional EFT information at payment schedule level for the payment format.

The screenshot shows the 'Scheduled Payments (European Organization) - [New]' window. It features several input fields: 'Payment Currency', 'Amount Paid', 'Invoice Amount', and 'Gross Amount Total'. Below these is a section titled 'Scheduled Payments' which includes a table with the following columns: 'Hold', 'Due Date', 'Payment Priority', 'Gross Amount', 'Payment Method', 'Date', and 'Amount'. The table contains five empty rows. At the bottom of the window, there are two more input fields: 'Amount Remaining' and 'Discount Amount Remaining'. Four buttons are located at the very bottom: 'Holds', 'Payments', 'Split Schedule', and 'Pay... 1'.

To enter invoice payment schedule EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window (Oracle Payables: Invoices > Entry > Invoices).
2. Enter or query an invoice.
3. Press the Scheduled Payments button. The Scheduled Payment window appears.
4. Choose View EFT Details from the Special menu. The Invoice Payment Schedule EFT Information window appears.
5. Choose the payment format that you want from the Payment Preference pop-up menu.
6. Navigate to the descriptive flexfield.
7. Enter the country-specific EFT information.
8. Save your work.



CHAPTER

Fixed Assets 5

Insurance

This chapter describes Oracle Assets Insurance for Oracle Financials for European Region.

Overview of Fixed Asset Insurance

Oracle Assets provides a window and reports to help you manage insurance values and other insurance information for fixed assets. You can view and enter insurance information for an asset and assign more than one type of insurance to an asset. Asset insurance information includes insurance categories, current insurance value, and optional updates that affect the insurance value, such as additions or retirements.

Oracle Assets uses three methods to calculate the insurance value of an asset:

- **Value as New** - the base insurance value of the asset, based on acquisition/production costs. This value can be indexed annually to give a current insurance value. It can also incorporate the indexed value of transactions that affect the asset value.
- **Market Value** - the current market value of the asset. Oracle Assets automatically calculates the current value from the net book value of the asset, incorporating indexation factors and the indexed value of any transactions that affect the asset value.
- **Manual Value** - you can manually enter an insurance value for an asset, usually in agreement with the insurer. With this calculation method you can also manually enter updates to the asset insurance value. Oracle Assets only updates the current insurance value automatically if you enter an optional maintenance year for the asset.

If an asset is partially retired, the insurance calculation process reduces the insurance value of the asset in the same proportion as the current cost is reduced for the partial retirement.

Oracle Assets provides two reports for reviewing asset insurance information. The Asset Insurance Data report lists all insurance policy data for an asset. The Asset Insurance Value report lists insurance values, current insurance amounts, and a calculation of the insurance coverage.

Entering Asset Insurance Information

Use the Asset Insurance window to enter insurance information for your assets. You can enter multiple insurance policies for an asset for different categories of insurance. Oracle Assets uses the insurance information that you enter here to calculate the current insurance value of the asset.

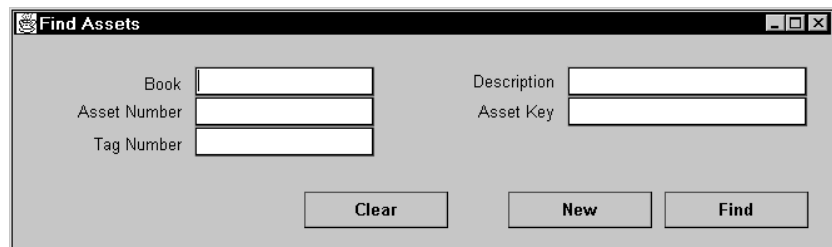
Prerequisites

Before you can use the Asset Insurance window, you must:

- Ensure that the Post Install steps to set up Asset Insurance QuickCodes have been carried out
- Enter asset information
- Enter suppliers in Oracle Payables with a supplier type of *Insurance Company*
- Set up Asset Price Indexes, if required
- Set up Insurance Category QuickCodes, such as Fire, Storm, Theft
- Set up Hazard Class QuickCodes

To enter insurance information for an asset:

1. Navigate to the Asset Insurance window (Localizations: Asset Insurance). The Find Assets window appears.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Find Assets" with a standard Windows-style title bar. The window is divided into two main sections. On the left, there are three vertically stacked input fields labeled "Book", "Asset Number", and "Tag Number". On the right, there are two vertically stacked input fields labeled "Description" and "Asset Key". At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: "Clear", "New", and "Find".

2. Choose the asset book and asset that you want. The Asset Insurance window appears.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Fixed Asset Insurance". The window is divided into several sections. At the top, under the heading "Assets", there are five input fields: "Asset Number", "Tag Number", "Asset Book", "Description", and "Asset Key". Below this is a dropdown menu labeled "Insurance Company". Underneath the dropdown, there are three stacked input fields: "Insurance Company", "Supplier Site", and "Address". At the bottom right of the main content area, there is a button labeled "Lines" and a small square icon. The status bar at the bottom of the window shows "Record: 1/1" and "List of Values".

3. Navigate to the Insurance Company region.
4. Enter the insurance company name in the Insurance Company field.
5. Enter the supplier site for the insurance company in the Site field.
6. Enter the company address in the Address fields.
7. Navigate to the Policy region.
8. Enter the insurance policy number in the Policy Number field.
9. In the Insured Amount field, enter the amount for which the asset is insured under the insurance policy. The information in this field is for reference only and is not used in Oracle Assets calculations.
10. In the Calculation Method field enter the method of calculation to use for this asset insurance:
 - **Value as New** - the base insurance value, which can be indexed annually
 - **Market Value** - the current market value, calculated as the base insurance value less depreciation
 - **Manual Value** - a value you enter manually. This calculation method allows you to update the Current Value field.

11. The Current Value field displays the current insurance value of the asset, calculated automatically. This is a display-only field unless you chose the Manual Value calculation method.

The value displayed depends upon the calculation method:

- For Value as New, the value displayed is the indexed base insurance value. This value may also be updated to account for transactions such as additions or retirements that affect the asset value.
 - For Market Value, the value displayed is the indexed net book value of the asset (original cost less depreciation). This value may also be updated to account for transactions such as additions or retirements that affect the asset value.
 - For Manual Value, the value displayed is updateable. If you enter a maintenance year for the asset in the Base Index Date field, indexation of the manual value begins with this year.
12. In the Base Index Date field, enter the year that is used as the base year for indexation. Enter one of the following:
 - For new assets, enter the date the asset was placed in service
 - For assets purchased second-hand, enter the original date of construction of the asset
 - For Manual Value calculation method, enter the maintenance year. This represents the year the optional indexation of the manual value commences
 13. In the Base Insurance Value field, enter the base insurance value of the asset as defined in the insurance policy. Enter one of the following:
 - For new assets, Oracle Assets displays the current cost of the asset. You can overwrite this default with another value.
 - For assets purchased second-hand, enter the original construction cost of the asset
 14. In the Insurance Index field, enter the name of the price index that is used to calculate the annual adjusted insurance value. The Last Indexation Date field displays the date that the indexation process was last run.
 15. Press the Lines button to display insurance policy line information.
 16. In the Line field, enter the insurance policy line number for the category of insurance covered by the policy.

(continued)

17. Enter the insurance category in the Insurance Category field.
18. In the Hazard Class field, enter the hazard class assigned to this policy line.
19. Enter any additional comments in the Comments field.
20. Save your work.

Asset Insurance Calculations Program

Use the Asset Insurance Calculations program to automatically update the current insurance values of your assets. The Asset Insurance Calculations program takes account of indexation factors or transactions that affect the asset value, such as additions and retirements.

The Asset Insurance Calculations program is usually run on a yearly basis to update all your asset insurance values.

The Asset Insurance Calculations program does not produce any output. When the program finishes, the program updates the insurance values for all selected assets. You can review the new insurance values in the Asset Insurance window or by running the Asset Insurance Values report.



Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Asset Book

Enter the depreciation book for the report.

Year

Enter the fiscal year for the report.

Insurance Company

Enter the insurance company for the report. If you do not enter a value, the report includes assets insured by all insurance companies.

Asset Number

Enter the asset number range for the report.

Asset Insurance Data Report

Use the Asset Insurance Data report to review insurance details for assets and to verify that the assignments for insurance records are correct. The Asset Insurance Data report prints all insurance details for the selected assets.

Run the Asset Insurance Data report as a standard submission request.

Set of Books 2 (Release 10)		FA Insurance Data Report				Report Date: 05-DEC-1996 15:30 Page: 1				
Asset Book Company from to Asset Location from to Asset Category from to Asset Number from to										
Asset Number	Description	Insurance Company	Policy Number	Calculation Method	Insurance Base Value	Index Name	Policy Line	Insurance Category	Hazard Class	
ASS-850	Office Desk1	IDEAL Fire Insurance	1234567	CMV	100.000,00	IDL-7	001	Fire	X	
		General Ins Company	4561230	CMV	100.000,00	GI-201	010	Flood	X	
		Theft							L	
ASS-851	Office Desk2	IDEAL Fire Insurance	1234567	CMV	150.000,00	IDL-7	003	Fire	X	
		General Ins Company	4561231	CMV	150.000,00	IDL-12	001	Flood	Y	
		Theft							L	
		Earthquake							S	
Key to Calculation Methods: CMV: Current Market Value VAN: Value as New MNL: Manually Entered Value										

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Asset Book

Enter the depreciation book for the report.

Company

Enter the balancing segment range for the report.

Asset Location

Enter the asset location range for the report.

Asset Category

Enter the asset category range for the report.

Asset Number

Enter the asset number range for the report.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Book	The depreciation book
Company <from> <to>	The balancing segment range to which you assigned these assets
Asset Location <from> <to>	The asset location range
Asset Category <from> <to>	The asset category range
Asset Number <from> <to>	The asset number range

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Number	The asset number
Description	A description of the asset
Insurance Company	The name of the insurance company
Policy Number	The insurance policy number
Calculation Method	The calculation method for this asset insurance
Insurance Base Value	The base value of the asset
Index Name	The index code used to calculate the annual adjusted insurance value
Policy Line	The insurance policy line number
Insurance Category	The insurance category for the policy line
Hazard Class	The hazard class for the policy line

Asset Insurance Value Report

Use the Asset Insurance Value report to review calculations of insurance coverage for selected assets. The Asset Insurance Value report prints all insurance amounts for the selected assets and displays totals at Balancing Segment level, Insurance Calculation Method level, Insurance Company level, and Insurance Policy Number level. The insurance coverage calculation indicates the differences between insured amounts and current insurance values.

Run the Asset Insurance Value report as a standard submission request.

Set of Books 2 (Release 10)		FA Insurance Values Detail Report				Report Date 09-SEP-1996 12:10 Page 1			
Asset Book									
Company from 01 Oracle Germany to 03 Pletschi's Company									
Calculation Method from to									
Insurance Company from to									
Asset Location from to									
Asset Category from to									
Asset Number from to									
Company.....: 01 Oracle Germany									
Calculation Method..: Current Market Value									
Insurance Company...: IDEAL Fire Insurance Company, Munich									
Asset Number	Description	Policy Number	Policy Line	Asset Life	Date Placed in Service	Insurance Base Value	Insurance Value	Insured Amount	Coverage
ASS-850	Office Desk1	1234567	001	120	05-Jul-1994	100.000,00	150.000,00	125.000,00	-25.000,00
ASS-851	Office Desk2	1234567	011	132	03-Jul-1994	100.000,00	150.000,00	125.000,00	-25.000,00
Total for Policy 1234567:						200.000,00	300.000,00	250.000,00	-50.000,00
ASS-852	Office Desk3	7654321	010	088	01-Jul-1994	100.000,00	150.000,00	125.000,00	-25.000,00
ASS-853	Office Desk4	7654321	012	060	07-Jul-1994	100.000,00	150.000,00	125.000,00	-25.000,00
Total for Policy 7654321:						200.000,00	300.000,00	250.000,00	-50.000,00
ASS-854	Office Desk5	8899112	001	012	08-Jul-1994	100.000,00	150.000,00	180.000,00	+30.000,00
Insurance Company Total:						500.000,00	750.000,00	680.000,00	-70.000,00
Calculation method Total:						500.000,00	750.000,00	680.000,00	-70.000,00
Company Total:						500.000,00	750.000,00	680.000,00	-70.000,00

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Asset Book

Enter the depreciation book for the report.

Balancing Segment

Enter the balancing segment range for the report.

Insurance Calculation Method

Enter the insurance calculation method range for the report.

Insurance Company

Enter the insurance company range for the report.

Asset Location

Enter the asset location range for the report.

Asset Category

Enter the asset category range for the report.

Asset Number

Enter the asset number range for the report.



Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Book	The depreciation book
Company <from> <to>	The balancing segment range to which you assigned these assets
Calculation Method <from> <to>	The calculation method range
Insurance Company <from> <to>	The insurance company range
Asset Location <from> <to>	The asset location range
Asset Category <from> <to>	The asset category range
Asset Number <from> <to>	The asset number range
Company	The balancing segment to which you assigned these assets
Calculation Method	The calculation method for these assets
Insurance Company	The name of the insurance company



Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Number	The asset number
Description	A description of the asset
Policy Number	The insurance policy number
Policy Line	The insurance policy line number
Asset Life	The asset life
Date Placed in Service	The date the asset was placed in service
Insurance Base Value	The base value of the asset
Insurance Value	The current calculated insurance value
Insurance Amount	The current insured amount
Coverage	The value of the current insurance coverage (insured amount less current insurance value)



Index

—A—

Account balance maintenance program, 51, 52, 63, 64
Account balance reports, 48, 60
Account segment, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 51, 53, 55, 63
Accounting date, 54, 66
Accounting distributions, 58
Accounting entries, 46, 57, 58
Accounting flexfield, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 51, 57, 63
Accounting Flexfield combination, 34, 37, 42
Accounting flexfield segment, 51, 63
Accounting Information Window, 79
Accounting Period, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 47, 49, 56, 57, 59, 61, 68
Accounting segment, 33
Accounting structure, 22, 23, 25
Activity analysis, 50, 62
Additional Profile Information region, 82, 86
Additions, 106, 109, 111
Adjusting/Crediting Commitments, 57
Adjusting/Crediting Guarantees, 57
Amount Limits For Each Currency region, 83, 85
Annual adjusted insurance value, 109, 115
Application Developer, 22, 23, 24, 25, 81
Applying Approved Prepayments, 46
Asset, 57, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
Asset book, 108, 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
Asset Category, 113, 114, 117, 118
Asset control accounts, 57
Asset Insurance Calculations Program, 111
Asset Insurance Data report, 106, 112
Asset Insurance QuickCodes, 107
Asset Insurance Value report, 106, 111, 116
Asset Insurance window, 107, 108, 111
Asset Life, 119
Asset Location, 113, 114, 117, 118
Asset Number, 111, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119

Asset Price Indexes, 107
AutoAccounting, 80
AutoInvoice, 75, 76, 78, 88, 94, 95
AutoInvoice Options region, 78
Automatic Batch Numbering, 78
Automatic Invoice Numbering, 78
Automatic Reconciliation Batch report, 27
Automatic reconciliation process, 22
AutoRule, 58

—B—

Balancing segment, 22, 33, 53, 55, 113, 114, 117, 118
Balancing Segment level, 116
Bank Charges accounts, 58
Base Index Date field, 109
Base insurance value, 106, 108, 109
Base value, 115, 119
Batch Name, 89
Batch Region, 94
Batch Source region, 78
Belgium, 97

—C—

Calculation method, 81, 84, 86, 87, 106, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118
Chargeback control accounts, 57
Chargebacks, 57
Clearing Future Payments, 46
Clearing receipts that have been remitted, 58
Code combination, 22, 23, 26
Code combination IDs, 22
Code field, 81, 99
Confirm Interest Invoice Batch, 88
Confirmation accounts, 58
Confirming receipts, 58
Context Field Values region, 71, 73
Control Accounting Periods window, 57
Control accounts, 46, 57
Control Period Statuses, 46, 47, 59
Control Period Statuses window, 46
Country code, 98, 99

Created Interest Invoices report, 95
 Creating an Interest Invoice, 88
 Creating Interest Charges Automatically, 70
 Credit Items, 92
 Credit line, 95
 Currency Code, 31, 35, 39, 52, 54, 55, 64, 66, 67
 Currency Type, 29
 Current cost, 106, 109
 Current insurance value, 106, 107, 109, 111, 116, 119
 Current market value, 106, 108
 Current Value field, 108, 109
 Cust. Profile Amount Int Inv Info flexfield, 83, 84
 Customer Account Balance Detail report, 60, 62, 65
 Customer Account Balance Maintenance program, 57, 59, 60, 61
 Customer Account Balance Summary report, 60, 62, 67
 Customer balance, 44, 57, 60, 61, 62
 Customer level, 82
 Customer name, 63, 64, 68, 89, 90
 Customer number, 63, 64, 68
 Customer profile, 80, 82, 89
 Customer profile classes, 82
 Customer site, 70, 82, 84, 89
 Customer Type, 64

—D—

Daily interest, 81, 86, 87
 Daily Rates, 86, 87
 Days In Period field, 86
 Days Interest Charged field, 95
 Debit Memos, 57
 Define Daily Rates window, 86
 Define Descriptive Flexfield Segments window, 71, 73
 Define Grouping Rules window, 76
 Define Interest Invoice Interest Rates, 81
 Define Invoice Line Ordering Rules window, 75
 Define Line Order, 75
 Define Special Quickcodes window, 81
 Define Standard Memo Lines window, 80

Define Standard Messages window, 80
 Define Transaction Source, 78
 Define Transaction Types window, 77
 Denmark, 97
 Deposit asset control accounts, 57
 Depreciation, 108, 109, 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
 Depreciation book, 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
 Descriptive flexfield, 26, 27, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103
 Descriptive Flexfield region, 73, 75
 Detail Subledger Balance report, 44
 Distribution lines, 52
 Document sequence name, 54, 66
 Document sequence number, 54, 66
 Due date, 85, 91

—E—

Edit Delete function, 94, 95
 Effective Date, 34, 42, 78, 85
 EFT payment format windows, 97
 EFT System Format window, 98
 EFT System Information window, 99
 EFT Type, 99
 Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103
 Enabling Reconciliation for Account Segment Values, 22
 Enabling Reconciliation for Code Combinations, 26
 Entering Adjustments, 46, 57
 Entering Asset Insurance Information, 107
 Entering Chargebacks, 57
 Entering Commitments, 57
 Entering confirmed receipts, 58
 Entering Credit Memos, 57
 Entering Discounts, 57
 Entering EFT System Format Information, 99
 Entering Future Payments, 46
 Entering Invoice EFT Information, 102
 Entering Invoice Payment Schedule EFT Information, 103
 Entering Invoices, 46, 57
 Entering Invoices with Bill in Arrears Rules, 57
 Entering Journals, 27
 Entering On Account Credits, 57

- Entering On Account Receipts, 57
- Entering Payment Format EFT Information, 100
- Entering Payments, 46
- Entering Prepayments, 46
- Entering Receipts, 57
- Entering Receipts against Bill in Arrears Invoices, 57
- Entering Receipts against Chargebacks, 57
- Entering Receipts against Commitments, 57
- Entering Supplier Site EFT Information, 101
- Entering Unapplied Receipts, 57
- Exchange Rate, 85, 86, 93, 94
- Exchange Rate Type, 85, 86, 93, 94
- Exchange type, 94
- Expense accounts, 44

—F—

- Financial Options window, 98
- Find Accounts window, 28
- Find Assets window, 107
- Find Key Flexfield Segment window, 24
- Find Reconciliation Lines window, 28, 30
- Finland, 97
- Fiscal year, 111
- Fixed Asset Insurance, 105, 106
- Fixed assets, 106
- Fixed Fee, 85, 95
- Flexfield Structure, 23, 24, 25
- Foreign currency, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 52, 64, 93
- Format windows, 98
- Freeze Flexfield Definition check box, 23, 25
- Freeze Flexfield Definition field, 71, 73, 75
- Functional currency, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 52, 54, 64, 66
- Future payment control accounts, 46

—G—

- General Ledger, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 57, 58, 60, 62, 89
- General Ledger account, 44, 46, 57
- General Ledger balances, 50, 62
- Generate Invoices, 95

- Generate the Interest Invoice Batch, 88
- Germany, 97
- GL Accounts window, 26
- GL Automatic Reconciliation Report, 31, 33
- GL Entry Reconciliation, 21, 22
- GL Reconciled Transactions Report, 35, 37
- GL Unreconciled Transactions Report, 39
- Grouping Rule, 76, 78

—H—

- Hazard Class, 107, 110, 115
- Hazard Class QuickCodes, 107
- Hierarchy, Qualifiers, 24
- Hold Charged Invoices, 84
- Hold/approval status, 46

—I—

- Index code, 115
- Index Name, 115
- Indexation factors, 106, 111
- Indexed value, 106
- Insurance, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
- Insurance Base Value, 115, 119
- Insurance Calculation Method level, 116
- Insurance category, 106, 107, 109, 115
- Insurance Category QuickCodes, 107
- Insurance Company, 107, 108, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118
- Insurance Company level, 116
- Insurance Company region, 108
- Insurance coverage, 106, 116, 119
- Insurance Index, 109
- Insurance policy, 106, 108, 109, 115, 116, 119
- Insurance policy line, 109, 115, 119
- Insurance policy line number, 109, 115, 119
- Insurance policy number, 108, 115, 119
- Insurance Policy Number level, 116
- Insurance value, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 115, 116, 119
- Interest Allowed, 92
- Interest Invoice, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95
- Interest Invoice Batch, 72, 74, 88, 89, 93, 94

Interest Invoice Batches window, 93
Interest Invoice Creation Process, 88, 89
Interest Invoice Final Report, 84
Interest invoice flexfield, 82
Interest Invoice line, 75, 91, 93
Interest Invoice profile, 81, 82
Interest Invoice Setup, 70
Interest Invoice Text, 84
Interest Invoices region, 94, 95
Interest Rate, 81, 86, 87, 91, 92
Inventory Item, 79
Invoice Date, 91
Invoice distribution, 44
Invoice EFT Information window, 98, 102
Invoice level, 98
Invoice Lines button, 94
Invoice Number, 91
Invoice payment schedule EFT Information window, 98, 103
Invoice Source, 78
Invoice Transaction Flexfield, 73
Invoices button, 94
Invoices window, 102, 103
Invoicing rules, 58
ISO country code list, 99

—J—

Journal batch, 44
Journal Category, 29
Journal entry, 34, 38, 42
Journal line, 27, 28, 30, 44
Journal Reference, 29
Journal Sequence Name, 29
Journal Sequence Number, 29
Journals window, 27

—K—

Key Flexfield Segments window, 23, 25

—L—

Last Indexation Date field, 109
Late payment, 70, 81, 84, 85, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95
Liability, 44, 46
Liability accounts, 44

Liability control account, 44, 46
Line Ordering Rule, 75, 76
Line Transaction Flexfield, 71
Lines button, 109

—M—

Maintain Customer Profiles window, 82
Maintenance year, 106, 109
Manual reconciliation, 22
Manual Value calculation method, 106, 108, 109
Market Value calculation method, 106, 108, 109
Meaning column, 81
Minimum Amount, 85
Minimum Payment Amount, 85
Modify Interest Invoices window, 70, 88, 93
Modifying Interest Invoices, 70
Monthly interest, 81, 86, 87
Monthly Rates, 87

—N—

Net book value, 106, 109
Net credit amount, 54, 66
Net debit amount, 54, 66
Netherlands, 97
Norway, 97
Null References, 33

—O—

On-Account Credit, 92, 95
On-Account Payment, 92, 95
Oracle Assets, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 118, 119
Oracle Assets Insurance, 105
Oracle Payables, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107
Oracle Receivables, 44, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95
Original cost, 109
Other Information Window, 79
Overapplication, 77

Overdue invoice, 70, 81, 84, 85, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95

—P—

Pagebreak Segment, 51, 63
Partial retirement, 106
Payment format, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103
Payment Format EFT Information window, 98, 100
Payment Format level, 98
Payment Formats window, 100
Payment preference, 100, 102, 103
Payment schedule, 98, 103
Payment Schedule level, 98
Performing Manual Account Reconciliation, 28
Performing Manual Account Reconciliation Reversal, 30
Period range, 29, 35, 53, 55, 65, 67
Period status, 47, 49, 59, 61
Period Status window, 49, 61
PL/SQL program, 49, 61
Policy region, 108
Post Install steps, 107
Posted transactions, 46, 49, 58, 61
Prepayment control accounts, 46
Price index, 109
Primary selection criteria, 29

—Q—

Quick window, 49, 61
Quickcode, 81, 107

—R—

Receivables account, 77
Reconcile check box, 29
Reconciliation, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44
Reconciliation accounts, 39
Reconciliation Flag, 22, 23
Reconciliation ID, 29, 35, 37, 38
Reconciliation Lines window, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30
Reconciliation reference, 22, 27, 29, 33, 38, 42

Reconciliation Reversal, 30
Regional Reconciliation Combinations window, 26
Remittance accounts, 58
Report mode, 31
Retirements, 106, 109, 111
Revenue account, 77, 79, 80
Revenue Account Allocation, 79
Reverse check box, 30
Review and Modify Interest Invoices window, 88
Review and Modify Suggested Interest Invoices, 88, 93
Row Delete function, 94
Run Reports window, 48, 60, 89

—S—

Sales Credit, 78, 79
Sales Credit Validation Window, 79
Sales Territory, 79
Scheduled Payments window, 103
Secondary selection criteria, 29
Segment Qualifiers window, 24
Segment Values window, 24
Segments region, 72, 74
Selection criteria, 29
Setting up a Customer for Interest Invoice, 82
Setting Up A Customer Profile, 81, 82
Setting Up a Payment Format Descriptive Flexfield, 98
Setting Up Interest Invoice, 71, 84
Setup Interest Invoice Profile, 81
Sites region, 101
Special menu, 100, 101, 102, 103
Standard Memo Line, 80
Standard Messages, 80
Standard Report Submission window, 48, 60
Standard Reports Submission, 88
Standard submission request, 112, 116
Status, 46, 54, 58, 66, 77, 78
Status pop-up menu, 28, 30
Subledger, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
Subledger Balances reports, 44, 49, 61
Subledger reports, 46, 47, 50, 57, 58, 62

Subledger to General Ledger Audit Reports, 43, 44
Submitted check box, 94, 95
Submitting receipts for remittance, 58
Suggested Interest Invoice, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95
Suggested Interest Invoices report, 89, 95
Summary Subledger Balance report, 44
Supplier, 44, 49, 50, 56, 98, 101, 107, 108
Supplier balance, 44, 49
Supplier Site EFT Information window, 98, 101
Supplier Site level, 98
Supplier Sites window, 101
Supplier type, 107
Suppliers window, 101
Sweden, 97
Switzerland, 97
System Format descriptive flexfield, 99
System Format level, 98
System Options region, 81

—T—

Transaction Attribute, 75
Transaction Class, 76
Transaction number, 54, 66
Transaction Source, 78
Transaction type, 54, 66, 77, 78, 84, 92
Trial Balance report, 44

—U—

Unapplied Payment, 92, 95

Unapplied/on account receipt accounts, 57
Unbilled asset control accounts, 57
Unidentified receipts accounts, 57
Unit of Measure, 80
Unposted transactions, 46, 49, 58, 61
Update mode, 31
Update System Profile options window, 81

—V—

Value as New calculation method, 106, 108, 109
Values region, 24, 81
VAT category, 98
VAT control account, 22
VAT Member State option, 98
Vendor Account Balance Detail report, 48, 50, 53
Vendor Account Balance Maintenance program, 46, 47, 48, 49
Vendor Account Balance Summary report, 48, 50, 55
Vendor Balance, 46, 48, 50
Vendor name, 51, 52, 56
Vendor number, 51, 52, 56
Vendor Type, 52
View EFT Details, 100, 101, 102, 103
Voiding Payments, 46

—W—

Wide version, 54, 66

We Appreciate Your Comments

Reader's Comment Form — A58318-01

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments about this manual's quality and usefulness. Your feedback is an important part of our revision process.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information presented clearly?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like?

If you found any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please write the topic, chapter, and page number below:

Please send your comments to:

Oracle Applications Documentation Manager
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Or send comments by e-mail to: globedoc@us.oracle.com

Please include your name, address, and telephone number for a reply:

Thank you for your help.

