

Oracle[®] Applications Global Accounting Engine[™] User's Guide

RELEASE 11

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Oracle Applications Global Accounting Engine User's Guide, Release 11

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Preface

Welcome to Release 11 of the *Oracle Applications® Global Accounting Engine User's Guide*.

This user's guide includes information to help you effectively work with the Global Accounting Engine and contains detailed information about the following:

- Overview and reference information
- Specific tasks that you can accomplish with Global Accounting Engine
- How to use Global Accounting Engine windows
- Global Accounting Engine programs, reports, and listings
- Global Accounting Engine functions and features

This preface explains how this user's guide is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you use Global Accounting Engine.

About this User's Guide

This guide is the primary source of information about Global Accounting Engine. It contains overviews as well as task and reference information. This guide includes the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 explains how to set up Global Accounting Engine for your sets of books in Oracle Receivables and Oracle Payables.
- Chapter 2 describes the windows and procedures that you use to manage subledger entries in Global Accounting Engine. This chapter explains how to enter entries and adjustments, view Global Accounting Engine transactions, close your subledger application, and post your subledger entries to Global Accounting Engine.
- Chapter 3 overviews the reports for Global Accounting Engine.
- The Topical Essays section discusses Global Accounting Engine features, Inventory Accounting, and Non-Permanent Inventory Accounting.
- Finally, the appendix describes how to run reports and listings. This section also maps character mode menu paths and form names to GUI menu paths and windows or processes.

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 Global Accounting Engine. If you have never used Global Accounting Engine, 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 Global Accounting Engine.

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 Global Accounting Engine 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

Global Accounting Engine shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Even if you have not installed them as separate products, your Global Accounting Engine application includes some forms and functionality from other Oracle Applications. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user's guides when you set up and use Global Accounting Engine.

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.

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, banks, invoices, and payments windows.

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 Global Accounting Engine. The manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Global Accounting Engine 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.

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.

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 Global Accounting Engine 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 Global Accounting Engine 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.

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Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

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



Introduction

This chapter provides a general overview of Global Accounting Engine and the business needs that it solves.

Overview

Global Accounting Engine program provides a subledger accounting system.

The Global Accounting Engine program replaces the Transfer to General Ledger program used in each Financial Application. The Transfer to General Ledger program transfers invoice and payment accounting information to General Ledger. You create new journal entries, adjust existing balances, and post entries to General Ledger directly in the Global Accounting Engine. You have more flexibility and can meet your accounting legal and fiscal requirements.

Basic Business Needs

Global Accounting Engine provides you with features to satisfy the following basic business needs. You can:

- Comply with accounting regulations of any country.
- Define accounting rules per set of books.
- Post different accounting rules to different sets of books.
- Print reports that correspond to country-specific accounting practices.
- Comply with legal and fiscal audit trail requirements.
- Reconcile a subledger accounting system with General Ledger.
- Audit and control period and fiscal year closing procedures.
- Define journals (as you can do in General Ledger) rather than using hard-coded categories. These journals are numbered sequentially to comply with legal requirements.
- Assign sequential numbers to the defined journals across applications.
- Create all accounting entries within subledgers, including miscellaneous entries and intraorganizations entries. No adjusting entries are necessary in General Ledger.

- Secure subledger accounting entries. You can either secure accounts individually or secure the procedure to create accounting entries. To secure subledger accounting entries, use control accounts to define accounts. A control account is only accessible from the subledgers. Securing your entries ensures a valid audit trail is on paper. The secured posting makes sure that you are only given access to a range of steps involved in the posting cycle.
- Print legal subledger accounting reports (legal trial balances by third parties).
- Comply with the granularity level of accounting entries.
- Define your own accounting entries and the accounts involved.
- Use an online drilldown to original documents in the subledgers.

See the *Global Accounting Engine Features* topical essay on page 85 for more detailed information about the Global Accounting Engine and its features.



Setup

CHAPTER

1

This chapter explains how to set up Global Accounting Engine for your sets of books in Oracle Receivables and Oracle Payables.

Setting up Posting Manager Defaults

Use the Setup Subledgers window to assign rules to your set of books and to define defaults for the Posting Manager. After you freeze this window, the translation program compiles and accounting events are created for Global Accounting Engine.

The Setup Subledgers window also replaces the AX Load all Translation Programs report and the AX Delete all Translation Programs report.

Note: Before you can translate accounting entries, you must assign valid categories to your events. Assign categories to all set of books. Use the Translator Program window described in *Compiling the Global Accounting Engine Program* on page 32 to assign categories to events. You must assign categories to your main set of books and your posting or reporting set of books when you use the Multiple Reporting Currency (MRC) feature. Freeze your setup after you assign the categories.



To enter posting information for subledgers other than Inventory:

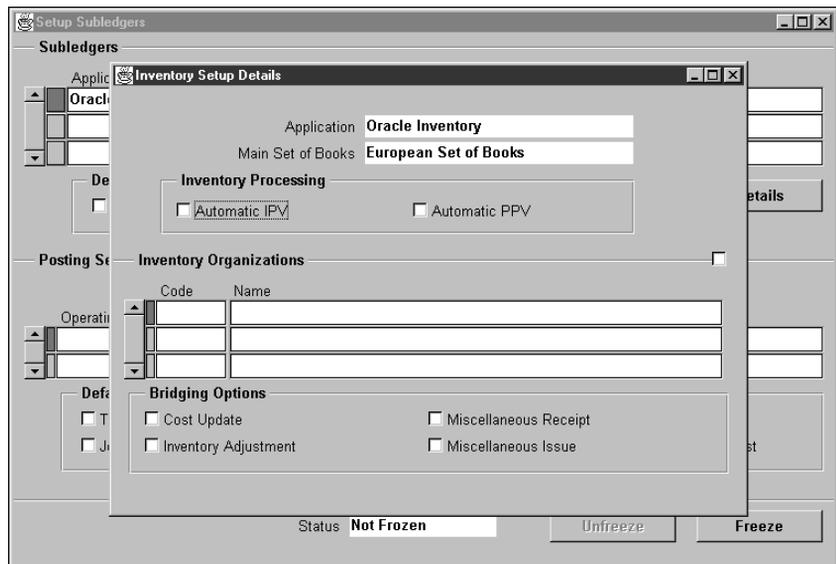
1. Choose a responsibility with access to General Accounting Engine menus.
2. Navigate to the Setup Subledgers window (any AX subledger responsibility > Setup >All Subledgers).
3. Press the Unfreeze button to change your parameters if the status in the Status field is *Frozen*.
4. Enter or select your subledger application in the Application field.
5. Enter your main set of books in the Main Set of Books field.
6. Check the Translate Events or Secure Posting check box in the Default Posting Options region in the Setup Subledgers window.
7. Enter an operating unit (*All* or a specific operating unit) in the Operating Unit field.
8. Enter a posting set of books in the Posting Set of Books field. The Multiple Reporting Currency (MRC) check box is automatically checked if the posting set of books is an MRC set of books. This check box is display only.
9. Enter a rule set in the Rule Set field.
10. Check one or more options for your subledger application in the Default Posting Options region.
11. Choose a line type (*Detail* or *Summary*) in the Line Type field.

(continued)

12. Press the Freeze button. The status changes to *Freezing*. The status changes to *Frozen* if the freeze is successful. All rules are loaded into translation schemes and compiled for Global Accounting Engine.
13. Press the OK button in the pop-up window.

To enter posting information for the Inventory subledger:

1. Choose a responsibility with access to General Accounting Engine menus.
2. Navigate to the Setup Subledgers window (any AX subledger responsibility > Setup > All Subledgers).
3. Press the Unfreeze button to change your parameters if the status in the Status field is *Frozen*.
4. Enter or select the Inventory subledger application in the Application field.
5. Enter your main set of books in the Main Set of Books field.

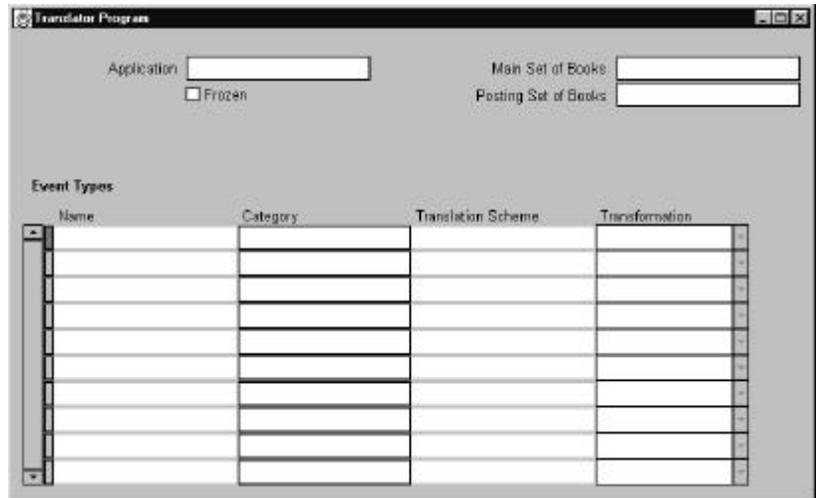


6. Select the Inventory subledger application, and press the Details button in the Subledgers region. The Inventory Setup Details window appears. For more information about options in this window, see *Inventory Accounting* on page 109 and *Non-Permanent Inventory Accounting* on page 123.

7. You can optionally check the Automatic IPV (Invoice Price Variance) or Automatic PPV (Purchase Price Variance) check box in the Inventory Processing region.
8. Enter your inventory organization in the Name field in the Inventory Organizations region. The Inventory Setup Details window automatically displays all inventory organizations for your main set of books.
Note: The Setup Subledger window is unfrozen when you create a new organization for your main set of books.
9. Check one or more bridging options in the Bridging Options region. If you check the Bridging Accounting check box, the offset account for miscellaneous transactions will be a bridging account. You can optionally choose the Cost Update, Inventory Adjustments, Miscellaneous Receipts, and Miscellaneous Issues check boxes. For more information about bridging accounting, see *Inventory Accounting* on page 109.
10. Save your work and close the window.
11. Check the Translate Events or Secure Posting check box in the Default Posting Options region in the Setup Subledgers window.
12. Enter an operating unit (*All* or a specific operating unit) in the Operating Unit field.
13. Enter a posting set of books in the Posting Set of Books field. The Multiple Reporting Currency (MRC) check box is automatically checked if the posting set of books is an MRC set of books. This check box is display only.
14. Enter a rule set in the Rule Set field.
15. Check one or more options for the subledger application in the Default Posting Options region.
16. Choose a line type (*Detail* or *Summary*) in the Line Type field.
17. Press the Freeze button. The status changes to *Freezing*. The status changes to *Frozen* if the freeze is successful. All rules are loaded into translation schemes and compiled for Global Accounting Engine.
18. Press the OK button in the pop-up window.

Compiling the Global Accounting Engine Program

Use the Translator Program window to assign your events to categories so that Global Accounting Engine can number and group accounting entries. The accounting entries in your main set of books are posted to the posting set of books in General Ledger. You can reassign your sequences and freeze your translation program. Your settings in the Setup Subledgers window do not change.



Name	Category	Translation Scheme	Transformation

To enter translator program information:

1. Choose a responsibility with access to General Accounting Engine menus.
2. Navigate to the Translator Program window (Program > Compile).
3. Press the Unfreeze button to uncheck the Frozen box if the box has a check mark in it.
4. If you want to change the accounting entry numbering for an event type, enter a different category in the Category field. An event type is an Oracle internal transaction type for the current application, Payables or Receivables. For a description of event types, see the event type table on the next page.
5. Press the Freeze button. The translation program for the application and set of books is created. This program determines how your documents are numbered and grouped in journals.

Note: Unless you need to modify your journal assignments, do not unfreeze and refreeze your translation program after you have started to account for your transactions.

The Rule Name and Compilation Date fields are for display only. The Rule Name field displays the current loaded rules. The Compilation Date field shows the date that the translation program was last created.

Event Types for Payables and Receivables

This Payables Event...	Has this Purpose...
CASH_ADJUSTED	Modifying or voiding current payments
CASH_APPLIED	Creating or applying current payments
FUTURE_APPLIED	Creating or applying future payments
FUTURE_CLEARED	Clearing future payments
FUTURE_REVERSED	Clearing with a different General Ledger date/amount unless the FUTURE_CLEARED event exists
FUTURE_ADJUSTED	Modifying or voiding future payments
NON_CASH_ADJUSTED	Adjusting invoices, prepayments, and memos
NON_CASH_APPROVED	Entering new credit memos, prepayments, autoapprovals, and expenses
SUPPLIER_MERGE	Merging suppliers. See <i>Supplier Merge - Customer Merge</i> on page 101.

(continued)

This Receivables Event...	Has this Purpose...
CASH_CUSTOMER_UPDATE	Updating the balances of control accounts when a user changes the customer name with an unapplied receipt
CUSTOMER_MERGE	Merging customers. See <i>Supplier Merge - Customer Merge</i> on page 101.
MEMO_APPLICATION	Applying a credit/debit memo
MISC_ADJUSTMENT	Entering rate adjustments against miscellaneous receipts
MISC_CANCEL	Cancelling miscellaneous receipts
MISC_INSERT	Creating new miscellaneous receipts
MISC_TRANSITION	Changing the status for miscellaneous receipts, such as, from <i>approved</i> to <i>cleared</i>
NON_CASH_ADJUSTMENT	Getting an invoice, debit/credit memo, commitments, or a chargebacks adjustment approved
NON_CASH_COMPLETE	Getting an invoice, debit/credit memo, commitments, or a chargebacks entered and completed
NON_CASH_UPDATE	Modifying the revenue lines for an accounted invoice, debit/credit memo, commitments, or chargebacks
RECEIPT_ADJUSTMENT	Adjusting a receipt
RECEIPT_APPLICATION	Applying, reapplying, or deleting an application

This Receivables Event...	Has this Purpose...
RECEIPT_CANCEL	Cancelling a receipt
RECEIPT_INSERT	Creating a new receipt
RECEIPT_TRANSITION	Changing the status of a receipt, for example, from <i>approved</i> to <i>cleared</i>

Note: See the *Inventory Accounting* topical essay on page 109 for a complete description of inventory events.

Prerequisites

You must complete the following before you use the Translator Program window:

- Design your journal/sequences. Consider how many journals you need for an application, what kind of categories you need, and how you want those categories to be assigned to a journal/sequence.
- Set up your General Ledger set of books.
- Assign the system profile options *AX Application Name* and *GL Set of Books Name* to your Global Accounting Engine subledger responsibilities.
- Create and assign sequences and categories.



See also

Document Sequences, *Oracle System Administrator User's Guide*

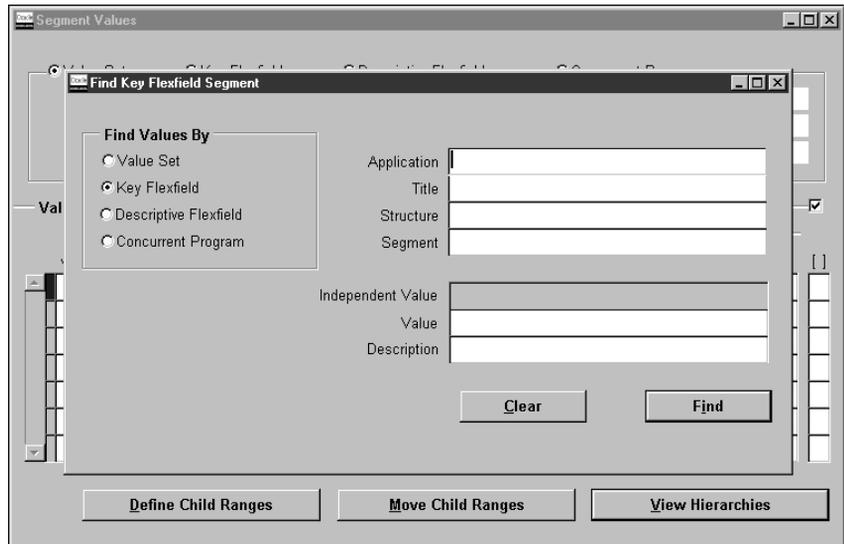
Setting up Your Control Accounts

Use the Segment Values window to enter and update the control account status of your accounting segments. Only accounts flagged as control accounts are printed on summary and detail balance reports.

Control accounts are General Ledger accounts accessed from subledger applications such as Receivables and Payables. Global Accounting Engine automatically creates detailed balances for control accounts. The balances are calculated for each account with the control account status and third party period and identification. For more information about setting up and using control accounts, see *Control Accounts - Upgrading Existing Accounts* on page 91.

Note: Setting up a control account is usually a post-install step. If you need to change the status of an existing account, see the Global Accounting Engine installation manual, or ask an Oracle consultant. It is not sufficient to flag only an accounting segment as a control account. Setting up a new control account does not affect existing accounts.

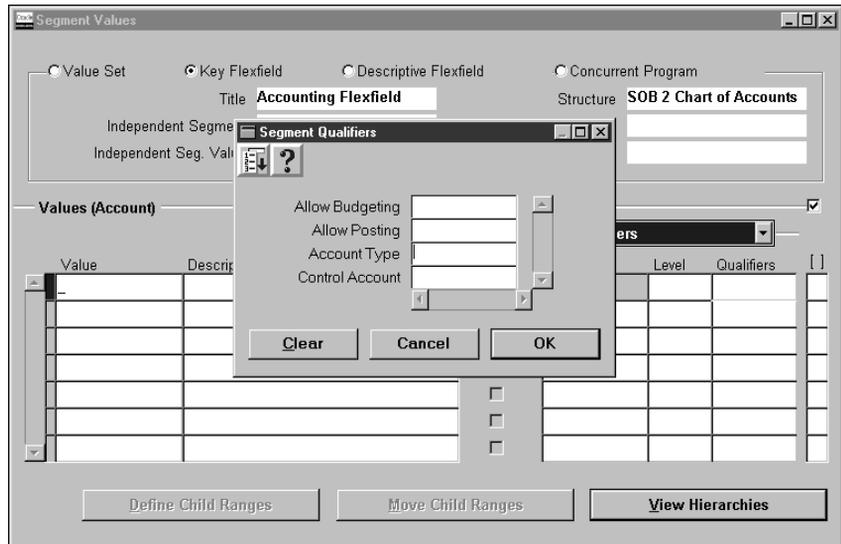




To enter a control account:

1. Choose your General Ledger responsibility.
2. Navigate to the Segment Values window (Setup > Financials > Flexfields > Validation > Values).
3. In the Find Key Flexfield Segment window, choose Key Flexfield.
4. Enter *Oracle General Ledger* in the Application field.
5. Enter your accounting flexfield structure in the Title field.
6. Enter your account structure information in the Structure field.
7. Enter an accounting segment value in the Segment field.
8. Press the Find button.

(continued)



9. In the Segment Values window that appears, update the control status in the Segment Qualifier descriptive flexfield. You must update any account already created with the value (REFERENCE3 column of GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS).
10. Save your work.
11. Freeze your accounting key flexfield after you make any changes.

Prerequisites

You must complete the following before you use the Segment Values window:

- Identify your control accounts before you create accounting code combinations. You create accounting code combinations during the setup of your subledger systems (Payables and Receivables).
- Unfreeze your accounting key flexfield, if it is frozen, before you update the control account.

Defining Inventory Accounts

If you are using Oracle Inventory, you must set up additional accounts for inventory costing. Use the Category Accounts Summary window to define non-permanent inventory accounts. For additional setup information, see the Account Setup table on page 42. See the *Non-Permanent Inventory Accounting* topical essay on page 123 for a description of non-permanent inventory accounting and examples of journal entries.

The screenshot shows the 'Category Accounts Summary [CA1]' window. It contains a table with the following data:

Cost Group	Category	Material	Material Overhead	Overhead
Common	ACCESSORY.ASSY	00.000.000.0000.000.0000	00.000.000.1115.000.5002	00.000.000.1115.000.5005
CC1CG1	CONSULT.SENIOR	00.000.000.0000.000.0000	00.000.000.1115.000.5002	00.000.000.1115.000.5005
Common	CHASSIS.PLASTIC	11.722.540.5370.820.0000	00.000.000.1115.000.5002	00.000.000.1115.000.5005

Below the table, the 'Cost Group Description' is 'Common cost group for manufacturing average costing' and the 'Category Description' is 'CHASSIS.PLASTIC'. An 'Open' button is located at the bottom right of the window.

To enter accounts:

1. Choose your Cost Management responsibility.
2. Navigate to the Category Accounts Summary window (Setup > Category Accounts).
3. Enter a cost group and category for your account in the Cost Group and Category fields. The descriptions display in the Cost Group and Category Description fields in the bottom of the window.

(continued)

4. Enter your account code combination in the account region. The fields are:
 - Material
 - Material Overhead
 - Overhead
 - Resource
 - Expense
 - Outside Processing
 - Encumbrance
 - Bridging
 - Analytical Invoice Price Variance
 - Analytical Purchase Mirror
 - Non-Invoiced Sales Orders
 - Non-Invoiced Revenue
 - Analytical Revenue Mirror
 - Analytical Margin of Goods Sold
5. Press the Open button.

Category Accounts Detail (CA1)	
Cost Group	Common Common cost group for manufacturing average costing
Category	CHASSIS.PLASTIC CHASSIS.PLASTIC
Accounts	
Material	11.722.540.5370.820.0000
Outside Processing	00.000.000.1115.000.5004
Material Overhead	00.000.000.1115.000.5002
Overhead	00.000.000.1115.000.5005
Resource	00.000.000.1115.000.5003
Expense	00.000.000.1115.000.0000
Encumbrance	
Bridging	00.000.000.1320.000.0000
Analytical Invoice Price Variance	
Analytical Purchase Mirror	
Non-Invoiced Sales Orders	
Non-Invoiced Revenue	
Analytical Revenue Mirror	
Analytical Margins of Goods Sold	

6. In the Category Accounts Detail window that appears, you can enter or change your account code combination information that displays.
7. Save your work.



See also
Oracle Cost Management User's Guide

Account Setup

This table shows the non-permanent inventory accounts and their setup.

Account	Setup
Analytical receiving inspection	Defined in Purchasing, <i>Define Organizations</i> or <i>Define Receiving Options</i> . Organization level.
Analytical inventory AP accrual	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Organization Parameters</i> . Organization level.
Analytical stock	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Category Accounts</i> . Category item and Subinventory level.
Analytical purchase price variance	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Organization Parameters</i> . Organization level.
Invoices to be received	Defined in Purchasing, <i>Define Purchasing Options</i> (Expense AP Accrual account). Organizational level.
Analytical invoice price variance	Defined in Global Accounting Engine, <i>NPI Accounts</i> . Organization level.
Analytical purchase mirror	Defined in Global Accounting Engine, <i>NPI Accounts</i> . Organization level.
Analytical revenue mirror	Defined in Global Accounting Engine, <i>NPI Accounts</i> . Organization level.
Analytical margin of goods	Defined in Global Accounting Engine, <i>NPI Accounts</i> . Category item level.
Non-invoiced sales orders	Defined in Global Accounting Engine, <i>NPI Accounts</i> . Organization level.
Non-invoiced revenue	Defined in Global Accounting Engine, <i>NPI Accounts</i> . Organization level.

Account	Setup
Expense	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Category Accounts</i> . Category item and Subinventory level.
Invoice price variance	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Organization Parameters</i> . Organization level.
Payables	Defined in Payables, <i>Define Financials Options</i> . Organization level.
Receivables	Defined in Receivables.
Revenue	Defined in Oracle Inventory at Organization level, Subinventory level, or Item level.
Inter-organization receivables	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Inter-organization Shipping Information</i> . Organization level.
Inter-organization payables	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Inter-organization Shipping Information</i> . Organization level.
Analytical offset	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Inter-organization Shipping Information</i> . Organization level.
Analytical intransit inventory	Defined in Oracle Inventory, <i>Define Inter-organization Shipping Information</i> . Organization level.

Notes on Post Install Steps

This section includes additional information to help you set up Global Accounting Engine. When you set up Global Accounting Engine, you must assign a set of books to your responsibilities. Global Accounting Engine is delivered with all the windows and reports assigned to special responsibilities.

Global Accounting Engine lets you integrate the functions into the subledger responsibilities. We strongly recommend that you disable or replace your subledger standard posting window.

Assign a Set of Books to Your Global Accounting Engine Responsibilities

As with other product applications, you need to set the profile option for the set of books. Assign the set of books you use to your Global Accounting Engine responsibilities. If you do not want to use separate responsibilities, you can add the Global Accounting Engine windows and reports to your base products as described in *Adding AX Windows/Reports to Your Subledger Responsibilities* on page 44.

Adding AX Windows/Reports to Your Subledger Responsibilities

When you add the Enter Adjustments window, View Transactions window, or Global Accounting Engine reports to your subledger responsibility, you must set the system profile option for your application. For example, use the following parameter to set the system profile option for the Payables responsibility:

AX: Application Name *Oracle Payables*

Global Accounting Engine uses this parameter to default values for Global Accounting Engine windows and reports. If you do not set the system profile option, the windows and reports might not work.



Note: A system administrator usually adds Global Accounting Engine windows or reports to your responsibility.

Setting the System Option for Oracle Receivables

Set the Require Billing Location for the Receipts system option to *Yes*.



For more information about how to add a window to your menu, see: *Building Menus, Oracle Application Object Library User's Guide*



For more information about how to add reports to your report groups, see: *Defining a Report Security Group, Oracle Applications System Administration User's Guide*



For more information, see: *Post Installation Steps, Oracle Applications Global Accounting Engine, Installing, Upgrading and Enabling AX 1.2 for UNIX*

Managing Subledger Entries

2

This chapter describes the windows and procedures you use to manage subledger entries in Global Accounting Engine. The chapter discusses the following:

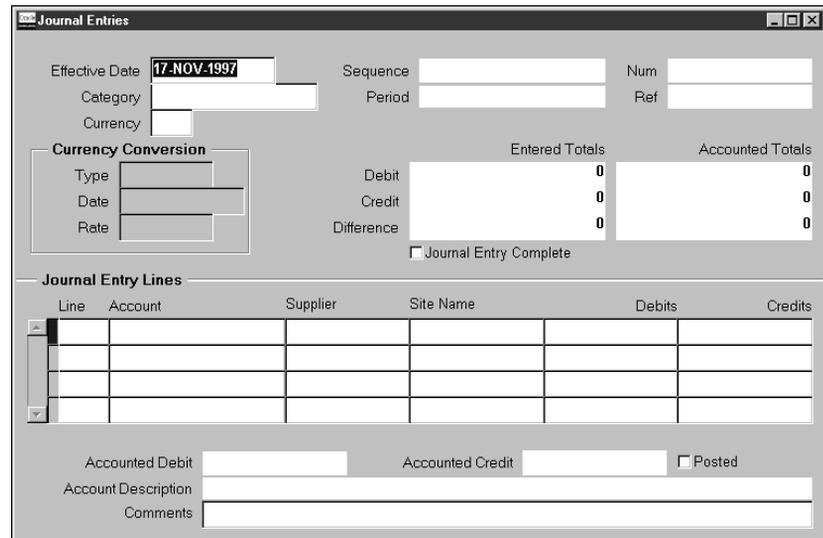
- Entering entries and adjustments
- Viewing Global Accounting Engine transactions
- Closing your subledger
- Posting your subledger entries to Global Accounting Engine

Entering Entries and Adjustments

Use the Journal Entries window to enter new journal entries and adjust current account balances. You can enter, query, and update adjusting subledger entries for a particular subledger product, such as Payables or Receivables. These entries are automatically assigned to your current set of books. Your entries are validated to balance, and the accounts are validated.

In addition, you can review entries created with this window or entries created by the Global Accounting Engine program. You can delete only untranslated adjusting subledger entries. This window also lets you enter initial balances for control accounts.

Do not use this window to create initial balances (carry-forward balances). Use the API described in *Balances for Customers and Suppliers* on page 95.



The screenshot shows the 'Journal Entries' window with the following fields and sections:

- Effective Date: 17-NOV-1997
- Sequence: [Empty]
- Num: [Empty]
- Category: [Empty]
- Period: [Empty]
- Ref: [Empty]
- Currency: [Empty]
- Currency Conversion section with Type, Date, and Rate fields.
- Entered Totals table:

	Entered Totals	Accounted Totals
Debit	0	0
Credit	0	0
Difference	0	0
- Journal Entry Complete checkbox (unchecked).
- Journal Entry Lines table:

Line	Account	Supplier	Site Name	Debits	Credits
- Accounted Debit: [Empty]
- Accounted Credit: [Empty]
- Posted checkbox (unchecked).
- Account Description: [Empty]
- Comments: [Empty]

To enter subledger entries:

1. Navigate to the Journal Entries window (Payables > Transactions > Enter).
2. Enter the date you want your new entry or adjusting entry accounted for. You can override the current default date.
3. In the Category field, enter a document sequence category to assign to your subledger entry and derive a sequence number for. You have access to all categories.

4. Enter either the functional currency or a foreign currency in the Currency field.
 - If you choose the functional currency, the Journal Entries window skips the currency conversion region of the window.
 - If you choose a foreign currency, enter the data required for currency translation in the currency conversion region of the window.
5. In the Journal Entry Lines region, enter journal entry lines for each entry. You can enter as many accounting entry lines into an entry as you want. You create a line by specifying a line number, an account, and a third party/subidentifier for the debit or credit amount for your line. Follow the steps below to create a journal entry line:
 - Enter the line number for your entry line in the Line field.
 - Enter the account segments for your entry in the Account field.
 - Enter the name of a third party account in the Supplier/Customer field, and enter the third party's site. You must enter third party information if a control account was entered in the Account field.
 - Enter a debit amount or a credit amount for an entry line. A complete entry consists of at least one line for the debit amount and at least one other line for the credit amount.
6. Enter any comments in the Comments field to describe your journal lines.
7. Check the Journal Entry Complete check box. If your entries are unbalanced, you cannot check this check box. After you mark this box, you cannot change any information in this window.
8. Save your work.

The Posted check box is checked when the journal entries are transferred to General Ledger. The next available sequence number from the chosen document sequence category is automatically filled in the Num field. The document number to query journal entries by the document number translated from subledgers is in the Ref field. The Sequence is defaulted from the Category, and the Period is defaulted from the Effective Date.

Prerequisites

You must complete the following in General Ledger before using this window:

- Define your set of books
- Define your journal entry categories
- Define your rate types
- Define your daily rates



See also

Defining a Set of Books, Defining Journal Entry Categories, Defining Daily Conversion Rates, Defining Daily Rates, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*

Closing your Subledger

Closing your subledger involves closing your accounting period and creating balances for accounting period transactions. Global Accounting Engine automates these tasks for period legal closing.

Basic Business Needs

Global Accounting Engine lets you close your subledger and consolidate the financial activity into balances. You can:

- Check balances at any time
- Print balances held at the third party sublocation level within the accounting period, set of books, and the Control Account account for open and closed periods

Terms

If you are not familiar with the following terms, you may want to see the glossary:

- Control Account
- Third party
- Consolidation (of balances)

Procedures

Close Your Accounting Period

All transactions must be translated before you can close a period in your subledgers. If the closing procedures detect untranslated items, the periods will not be closed. The closing procedure issues a warning if there are accounting events for this period that are not accounted yet.

You assign a status to your accounting periods in the subledger. This status determines whether you can enter transactions for this period.

Status	Can Enter Transactions?
N - Never opened	No
F - Future enterable	Yes
O - Open	Yes
C - Closed	No
P - Permanently closed (AP)	No
P - Pending closed (AR)	No

Different subledger applications have different closing procedures. Refer to your appropriate Oracle Application user's guide for complete details.



Warning: The status *Permanently Closed* does not exist in Receivables. Reopening a period in Receivables is not synchronized with General Ledger. If you need to reopen a period in Receivables, make sure that the period in General Ledger is open or can be reopened.

Create Subledger Balances

Global Accounting Engine creates debit and credit balances for accounting period transactions at the third party and subidentification level for each control account and set of books. You can sum up your period transactions into balances by requesting the Global Accounting Engine Third Party Subledger report. See *Supplier/Customer Balance by Account/Accounting Flexfield Report* on page 79 for more information about this report and how to run it.

When you request a report, Global Accounting Engine evaluates your accounting period status and any balances already created to determine the validity of the balances. Global Accounting Engine creates new balances or updates old balances as needed. If the balances are not correct, see *Balances for Customers and Suppliers* on page 95 for information about recalculating the balances.

Close Your Accounting Calendar

Year-end net balances are automatically calculated when you request the Third Party Subledger report for the last accounting period of a fiscal year.

Posting to General Ledger

Use the Submit Posting Manager window to post or transfer your subledger entries to General Ledger. You can set default values for all parameters except Resubmission Options. In addition, you can determine if these choices are available or if the defaults should always be used. See *The Posting Manager* on page 93 for a description of how to change your default values.

With this window, you can do one or more of the following:

- Translate events.
- Move all translated entries from the subledger to General Ledger. This transfer is called Post to General Ledger in Payables and Receivables.
- Post in summary mode or in detail mode.
- Run the Journal Import program.
- Post errors to the suspense account from your set of books.
- Initiate the General Ledger posting program.
- Automatically resubmit the posting manager at fixed intervals.

Submit Posting Manager

Application **Oracle Payables** Set of Books **Set of Books 2 (Release 10)**

Resubmission Options
Interval Time

Translate Events

Transfer to GL

Transfer to GL Options
Line Type
Maximum Transfer Date

Journal Import

Journal Import Options
 Post Error to Suspense Account

Post Journals

Submit

To translate and transfer transactions with the Submit Posting Manager window:

1. Navigate to the Submit Posting Manager window (Payables > Transactions > Posting).
2. In the Resubmission Options region, enter an interval if you want to automatically submit your posting. Enter a number in the Interval field and the unit of measure (minutes, hours, days, months) in the Time field.
3. Check the Translate Event check box to translate your events. Translating events generates accounting entries that are available for your Global Accounting entry reports.
4. Check the Transfer to GL check box if you want to transfer your translated events to General Ledger. To see the entries in the General Ledger journals, you must run the Journal Import program.

5. If you checked the Transfer to GL check box, choose options in the Transfer to GL Options region. Choose one of the following journal entry line types in the Line Type field:

- **Summary** - Global Accounting Engine sums all subledger entries with the same account control account and posts this sum to General Ledger.
- **Detail** - Global Accounting Engine posts each line present in the subledger to General Ledger.

In the Maximum Transfer Date field, enter a date to restrict the entries that are generated. If the field is left blank, all valid entries are processed.

6. Check the Journal Import check box if you want to import your transferred accounting entries. This option has the same functionality as the Journal Import program in General Ledger.
7. If you checked the Journal Import check box, also check the Post Error to Suspense Account check box if you want to post errors to the suspense account. You should consult the *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide* for the errors types that are posted to the suspense account defined for your set of books.
8. Check the Post Journals check box if you want to post the imported journal entries. This function is the same as the Journal Post function in General Ledger.

Note: You can only check this check box if the Journal Import check box is checked.

9. Press the Submit button to start the posting process.

Reports 3

This chapter overviews the reports for Global Accounting Engine, including:

- Daily Journal Book - Line Descriptions report
- Daily Journal Book - Header Descriptions report
- Account Ledger by Account/Accounting Flexfield report
- Supplier/Customer Subledger by Account/Accounting Flexfield report
- Supplier/Customer Balance by Account/Accounting Flexfield report

Reports in this chapter may not match your country's legal requirements because national and international requirements vary between countries.

To learn about the legal reports of your country, refer to your country-specific user's guide.



Daily Journal Book - Line Descriptions Report

PS	GL Date	Sequence Num	Line Account	Account Description	Description	Cur	Debit	Credit
Set of books 2 (Release 10)								
Balancing Segment Range : 01 - 01			Daily Journal Book - Line Descriptions			Report Date : 05-FEB-1997 19:20		
Source : All			Period Range : NOV-95 - NOV-95			Page : 2		
Currency : USD			Document Sequence Name : AX Subl					
* 05-NOV-95	137	1 1200	Computer E	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD	1,000.00		
		2 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD	5,000.00		
		3 1210	Furniture	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD	2,000.00		
		4 5600	Sales Tax	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD	4,000.00		
		5 5600	Sales Tax	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD	3,000.00		
		6 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD			15,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							15,000.00	15,000.00
* 05-NOV-95	141	1 1200	Computer E	Standard 97012701 / ABC	USD	5,000.00		
		2 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012701 / ABC	USD	4,000.00		
		3 1210	Furniture	Standard 97012701 / ABC	USD	2,000.00		
		4 1230	Machinery	Standard 97012701 / ABC	USD	4,000.00		
		5 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012701 / ABC	USD			15,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							15,000.00	15,000.00
* 06-NOV-95	162	1 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012704 / ABC	USD	1,000.00		
		2 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012704 / ABC	USD			1,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							1,000.00	1,000.00
* 07-NOV-95	161	1 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012705 / ABC	USD	1,000.00		
		2 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012705 / ABC	USD			1,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							1,000.00	1,000.00
* 08-NOV-95	160	1 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012706 / ABC	USD	1,000.00		
		2 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012706 / ABC	USD			1,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							1,000.00	1,000.00
* 09-NOV-95	159	1 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012707 / ABC	USD	1,000.00		
		2 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012707 / ABC	USD			1,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							1,000.00	1,000.00
Carry Forward :							37,000.00	37,000.00
Set of books 2 (Release 10)								
Balancing Segment Range : 01 - 01			Daily Journal Book - Line Descriptions			Report Date : 05-FEB-1997 19:20		
Source : All						Page : 3		
Document Sequence Name : AX Subl								
Total Journal Entry :							1,000.00	1,000.00
* 10-NOV-95	158	1 1201	Computer a	Standard 97012708 / ABC	USD	1,000.00		
		2 2000	Accounts P	Standard 97012708 / ABC	USD			1,000.00
Total Journal Entry :							1,000.00	1,000.00

Use the Daily Journal Book - Lines Descriptions report to review all accounting entries for your set of books by sequence name and period. The report prints the amounts in functional currency.

When you run this report, you can choose to report across General Ledger, Payables, and Receivables on accounting entries that belong to the same sequence, for example, a bank sequence.

Run this report from the Submit Requests window. For instructions on using this window, see *Running Reports and Listings* on page 140.

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Balancing Segment from/to

Enter the beginning and ending balancing segment you want to report. If left empty, all balancing segments are reported.

These reports do not break or subtotal per balancing segment. Totals are given for the range of balancing segments requested.

Period from/to

Enter the beginning period and ending period you want to report. These periods must be within the same fiscal year.

Date from/to

Select the date range you want to print. If you have entered information into Period from/to, you should request a date range within the period requested.

Source

You can choose to print accounting entries from one source only or from all sources (across General Ledger, Payables, Receivables) if they share the same sequence name; for example, Bank Daily Book.

Document Sequence from/to

You can choose to print this report for a given sequence or for a range of sequences.

Posted Status

You can report on accounting entries that were not transferred or posted in General Ledger. You should transfer and post all accounting entries for a given period before printing the Daily Journal Book - Header Descriptions report.

Selected Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Balancing Segment Range	The range of balancing segments you entered
Source	The source you entered
Currency	The functional currency of the set of books. The monetary amounts are expressed in this currency.
Document Sequence Name	The document sequence you entered

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
PS	A "T" in the column means that the related accounting entry was transferred to General Ledger. A "*" means that the entry was posted in General Ledger.
GL Date	The accounting date of your accounting entries
Sequence Number	The number of the corresponding accounting entry in the current accounting sequence name
Line	The accounting entry line number within an accounting entry within a sequence name
Account Number and Description	The accounting segment value and its description for each accounting entry line
Description	The description generated by the rule used for the related accounting entry. By default, Description is: transaction type, transaction number, supplier/customer name and number.
Cur	The transaction currency code for each accounting entry line
Debit	The debit amount of the entry in your functional currency after currency translation
Credit	The credit amount of the entry in your functional currency after currency translation
Totals	Totals for each sequence name and for the report according to the range of parameters. If needed, a total of the sequence is carried forward to the next page.

Daily Journal Book - Header Descriptions Report

Set of books 2 (Release 10)		Daily Journal Book - Header Descriptions				Report Date : 05-FEB-1997 19:03		
Balancing Segment Range : 01 - 01		Period Range : NOV-95 - NOV-95				Page : 2		
Source : All								
PS	GL	Sequence Name	Journal Description					
Date	Date	and Number						
		Transaction Num	Account Number	Account Description	Third Prt Num	Third party Name	Debit	Credit
		24/01/97 05/11/95 AX Subl 137	Standard 97012418 / ABC					
		97012418	1200	Computer Equipment	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012418	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	5,000.00	
		97012418	1210	Furniture and Fixtures	15	ABC	2,000.00	
		97012418	2000	Payables	15	ABC		15,000.00
		97012418	5600	Sales Tax Expense	15	ABC	7,000.00	
						Journal Entry Total :	15,000.00	15,000.00
		27/01/97 05/11/95 AX Subl 141	Standard 97012701 / ABC					
		97012701	1200	Computer Equipment	15	ABC	5,000.00	
		97012701	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	4,000.00	
		97012701	1210	Furniture and Fixtures	15	ABC	2,000.00	
		97012701	1230	Machinery	15	ABC	4,000.00	
		97012701	2000	Payables	15	ABC		15,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	15,000.00	15,000.00
		27/01/97 05/11/95 AX Subl 142	Standard 97012702 / ABC					
		97012702	1200	Computer Equipment	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012702	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
		27/01/97 05/11/95 AX Subl 163	Standard 97012703 / ABC					
		97012703	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012703	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
		05/02/97 05/11/95 AX Subl 200	Prepayment 970124pr1 / ABC					
		970124pr1	1020	Unapplied Cash	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		970124pr1	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
		27/01/97 06/11/95 AX Subl 162	Standard 97012704 / ABC					
		97012704	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012704	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
		27/01/97 07/11/95 AX Subl 161	Standard 97012705 / ABC					
		97012705	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012705	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
		27/01/97 08/11/95 AX Subl 160	Standard 97012706 / ABC					
		97012706	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012706	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
		27/01/97 09/11/95 AX Subl 159	Standard 97012707 / ABC					
		97012707	1201	Computer and Equipment - Clearing	15	ABC	1,000.00	
		97012707	2000	Payables	15	ABC		1,000.00
						Journal Entry Total :	1,000.00	1,000.00
						Running Total :	37,000.00	37,000.00

Use the Daily Journal Book - Header Descriptions report to review all accounting entries for your set of books by sequence name and period. The report prints the amounts in functional currency.

When you run this report, you can choose to report across Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables on accounting entries that belong to the same sequence; for example, a bank sequence.

Run this report from the Submit Requests window. For instructions on using this window, see *Running Reports and Listings* on page 140.

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Balancing Segment from/to

Enter the beginning and ending balancing segment you want to report. If left empty, all balancing segments are reported.

These reports do not break or subtotal per balancing segment. Totals are given for the range of balancing segments requested.

Period from/to

Enter the beginning period and ending period you want to report. Those periods must be within the same fiscal year.

Date from/to

Select the date range you want to print.

Source

You can choose to print accounting entries from one source only or from all sources (across Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables) if they share the same sequence name, for example, Bank Daily Book.

Document Sequence from/to

You can choose to print this report for a given sequence or for a range of sequences.

Date Sorted By

You can choose to sort your report by creation date or by accounting date.

Posted Status

You can report on accounting entries that were not transferred or posted in General Ledger. You should transfer and post all accounting entries for a given period before printing the Daily Journal Book - Header Descriptions report.

Selected Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Balancing Segment Range	The range of balancing segments you entered
Source	The source you entered

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
PS	A “*” in the column means that the related accounting entry was transferred to General Ledger. If an accounting entry was made directly in General Ledger, it means that it was posted.
Creat. Date	The creation date of your accounting entries
GL Date	The accounting date of your accounting entries
Seq. Name and Number	The concatenated name of the accounting sequence used to number the corresponding accounting entry as well as its number in that sequence
Journal Description	The description generated by the rule for the related accounting entry. By default, Description is: transaction type, transaction number, supplier/customer name and number.
Transaction Num.	The initial transaction number. For example, invoice number for Payables, or journal header for General Ledger.

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Account Number and Description	The accounting segment value and its description used by each accounting entry line
Third Party Number and Name	Supplier or customer information if the accounting entry was entered in Payables or Receivables
Debit	The debit amount of the entry in your functional currency after currency translation
Credit	The credit amount of the entry in your functional currency after currency translation
Total	A report total according to the range of parameters

Account Ledger by Account/Accounting Flexfield Report

Set of books		:Set of books 2 (Release 10)		Account Ledger by Account		Report Date: 05-FEB-97 18:46				
Balancing Segment Range		:01 - 01				Page: 1				
Account Range		:2000 - 2001		Posting Status: All						
Period Range		:NOV-95 - NOV-95		Report Mode: Detail						
Accounting Date Range		:10-NOV-1995 -		Description Length: Short						
Currency		:USD								
Account	:	2000		Begin Balance						
		Payables		10-NOV-1995	0.00	0.00	1,800.00			
						38,800.00	(1,800.00)			
							(38,800.00)			
PS	Gl Date	Creat. Date	Sequence	Name and No	Journal Entry Name	Description	Cur	Accounted Dr	Accounted Cr	Running Total
T	10-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	158 97012708	Standard	97012708 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(39,800.00)
T	12-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	157 97012709	Standard	97012709 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(40,800.00)
T	15-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	155 97012711	Standard	97012711 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(41,800.00)
T	15-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	156 97012710	Standard	97012710 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(42,800.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	189 97012901	Standard	97012901 / Alvin Melli, ESQ.	USD		100.00	(42,900.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	190 97012901	Standard	97012901 / FMC	USD		100.00	(43,000.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	191 97012901	Standard	97012901 / Maxal Conductors	USD		100.00	(43,100.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	192 97012901	Standard	97012901 / Pacific Bell	USD		100.00	(43,200.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	193 97012901	Standard	97012901 / PG & E	USD		100.00	(43,300.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	194 97012901	Standard	97012901 / SYGMA SYSTEMS	USD		3,021.00	(46,321.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	195 97012901	Standard	97012901 / Tempuserve	USD		3,021.00	(49,342.00)
T	15-NOV-95	31-JAN-97	AX Sub1	196 97012901	Standard	97012901 / Terry Seinfeld Properties	USD		3,021.00	(52,363.00)
T	15-NOV-95	05-FEB-97	AX Sub1	206 970124pr2	Prepayment	970124pr2 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(53,363.00)
T	16-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	154 97012712	Standard	97012712 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(54,363.00)
T	17-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	153 97012713	Standard	97012713 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(55,363.00)
T	18-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	152 97012714	Standard	97012714 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(56,363.00)
T	19-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	151 97012715	Standard	97012715 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(57,363.00)
T	20-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	150 97012716	Standard	97012716 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(58,363.00)
T	21-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	149 97012717	Standard	97012717 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(59,363.00)
T	22-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	148 97012718	Standard	97012718 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(60,363.00)
T	23-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	147 97012719	Standard	97012719 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(61,363.00)
T	24-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	146 97012720	Standard	97012720 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(62,363.00)
T	25-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	145 97012721	Standard	97012721 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(63,363.00)
T	25-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	144 97012722	Standard	97012722 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(64,363.00)
T	27-NOV-95	27-JAN-97	AX Sub1	143 97012723	Standard	97012723 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	(65,363.00)
Total for Account								0.00	65,363.00	
Total Report								0.00	65,363.00	

Use the Account Ledger by Account/Accounting Flexfield report to review all accounting entry lines per account and period.

Two versions of this report exist: One report is based only on the accounting segment of a key. The second report is based on the full account.

Run this report from the Submit Requests window. For instructions on using this window, see *Running Reports and Listings* on page 140.

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Balancing Segment from/to

Enter the beginning and ending balancing segments you want to report. If left blank, all balancing segments are reported.

This report does not break or subtotal per balancing segment. Totals are given for the range of balancing segments requested.

Account from/to

Enter the beginning and ending account you want to report.

Accounting flexfield from/to

You must provide a full range of accounts.

Period from/to

Enter the beginning period and ending period you want to report. Those periods must be within the same fiscal year.

Date from/to

The *Date from* entry must be in the first requested period. The *Date to* entry must be in the last requested period.

If you use a *Date from* entry, the report will not print detail activity from the beginning of the period up to that date. Instead, it will print an initial debit, credit, and balance calculated as period initial debit, credit, balance plus total debit, credit, balance up to that *Date from* entry.

If you use a *Date to* entry, no activity will be printed in the last requested period after that date.

Posted Status

The Posted Status determines the type of accounting entries in the report. Choose one of the following:

- *Posted* to report on accounting entries that are not transferred or not posted in General Ledger.
- *Unposted* to report on accounting entries that are not transferred and/or not posted in General Ledger.
- *All* to report on all lines.

You should transfer and post all accounting entries for a given period before printing the final Account Ledger by Account/Account report.

Report Mode

This option lets you run the report from General Ledger in summary or detail. In summary, all General Ledger lines are displayed. In detail, all lines that were posted in summary are replaced by the individual lines of the subledger entries.

Description Length

If you choose *Short*, the description is truncated to fit in the Description column on one line. *Long* prints the full description of the accounting line. If the description is wider than the Description column, the text wraps to another line.

Selected Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Balancing Segment Range	The range of balancing segments you entered
Account Range	The account range you entered
Accounting Date Range	The date range you entered
Currency	The functional currency of the set of books. The monetary amounts are expressed in this currency.
Posting Status	The posting status you entered
Report Mode	The report mode you entered, either <i>summary</i> or <i>detail</i>
Description Length	The description length you entered, either <i>short</i> or <i>long</i>

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Account	The initial debit, credit, and balance for each account
PS	This is the posting status. A <i>T</i> in the column means that the related accounting entry was transferred to General Ledger. A <i>*</i> means that it was posted in General Ledger .
GL Date	The accounting date of your accounting entries
Creat. Date	The creation date of your accounting entries
Seq. Name and Number	The concatenated name of the accounting sequence used to number the corresponding accounting entry as well as its number in that sequence.
Journal Entry Name	The transaction number, for example, invoice number, payment number in case of an accounting entry from Payables or Receivables. It prints the journal entry name in case of an accounting entry from General Ledger.
Description	The description generated by the rule for the related accounting entry. By default, Description is: transaction type, transaction number, supplier/customer name and number.
Cur	The currency of the original source document

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Accounted Dr	The entry's debit amount in your functional currency after currency translation
Accounted Cr	The entry's credit amount in your functional currency after currency translation
Running Total	The running balance of the current account
Totals	Totals for the account/account at the end of the reporting period range

Supplier/Customer Subledger by Account/Accounting Flexfield Report

set of books 2 (Release 10)		Balancing Segment Range: 01 - 01		Supplier Subledger by Account		Report Date: 05-FEB-1997 16:48			
Account Range: 2000 - 2500		Supplier From: ABC		Period Range: NOV-95 - NOV-95		Page: 2			
Supplier To: ABC		Currency: USD		Date Range: -					
PS	GL Date	Seq. Name and Number	Description	Cur	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance
Account: 2000 Payables							6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00
Supplier: ABC									0.00
*	05-NOV-95	AX Sub1 137	Standard 97012418 / ABC	USD		15,000.00	15,000.00		(15,000.00)
*	05-NOV-95	AX Sub1 141	Standard 97012701 / ABC	USD		15,000.00	15,000.00		(30,000.00)
*	05-NOV-95	AX Sub1 142	Standard 97012702 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(31,000.00)
*	05-NOV-95	AX Sub1 163	Standard 97012703 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(32,000.00)
*	05-NOV-95	AX Sub1 200	Prepayment 970124pr1 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(33,000.00)
*	05-NOV-95	AX Sub1 162	Standard 97012704 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(34,000.00)
*	07-NOV-95	AX Sub1 161	Standard 97012705 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(35,000.00)
*	08-NOV-95	AX Sub1 160	Standard 97012706 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(36,000.00)
*	09-NOV-95	AX Sub1 159	Standard 97012707 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(37,000.00)
*	10-NOV-95	AX Sub1 158	Standard 97012708 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(38,000.00)
*	12-NOV-95	AX Sub1 157	Standard 97012709 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(39,000.00)
*	15-NOV-95	AX Sub1 155	Standard 97012711 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(40,000.00)
*	15-NOV-95	AX Sub1 156	Standard 97012710 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(41,000.00)
*	15-NOV-95	AX Sub1 206	Prepayment 970124pr2 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(42,000.00)
*	16-NOV-95	AX Sub1 154	Standard 97012712 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(43,000.00)
*	17-NOV-95	AX Sub1 153	Standard 97012713 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(44,000.00)
*	18-NOV-95	AX Sub1 152	Standard 97012714 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(45,000.00)
*	19-NOV-95	AX Sub1 151	Standard 97012715 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(46,000.00)
*	20-NOV-95	AX Sub1 150	Standard 97012716 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(47,000.00)
*	21-NOV-95	AX Sub1 149	Standard 97012717 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(48,000.00)
*	22-NOV-95	AX Sub1 148	Standard 97012718 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(49,000.00)
*	23-NOV-95	AX Sub1 147	Standard 97012719 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(50,000.00)
*	24-NOV-95	AX Sub1 146	Standard 97012720 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(51,000.00)
*	25-NOV-95	AX Sub1 145	Standard 97012721 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(52,000.00)
*	26-NOV-95	AX Sub1 144	Standard 97012722 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(53,000.00)
*	27-NOV-95	AX Sub1 143	Standard 97012723 / ABC	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00		(54,000.00)
Supplier Total for the Period Range:							0.00	54,000.00	(54,000.00)
Supplier Total at the End of Period:							6,500.00	60,500.00	(54,000.00)
Account Total for the Period Range:							0.00	54,000.00	(54,000.00)
Account Total at the End of Period:							6,500.00	60,500.00	(54,000.00)

set of books 2 (Release 10)		Account From: 01.000.1000.000.000.000		Supplier Subledger by Account		Page: 2		Report Date: 04-JUN-1997 10:42	
Account To: 01.999.1020.000.000.000		Supplier From: None		Period Range: MAY-97 - MAY-97					
Supplier To: None		Currency: USD		Date Range: -					
PS	GL Date	Seq. Name and Number	Description	Cur	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance
Account: 01.000.2000.000.000.000 Widget Corporation.None.Payables.None.None.None							59,170.00	410,250.00	(351,080.00)
Supplier: ABC (Distrib. Set 1 Line) 15									(351,080.00)
*	21-MAY-97	AX Common Journal	Check 560 / ABC (Distrib. Set 1 Line) / 1494	USD	16,000.00		16,000.00	410,250.00	(335,080.00)
*	22-MAY-97	AX Common Journal	Check 560 / ABC (Distrib. Set 1 Line) / 1495	USD	(16,000.00)		(16,000.00)	410,250.00	(351,080.00)
*	23-MAY-97	AX Common Journal	Check 563 / ABC (Distrib. Set 1 Line) / 1504	FRF	10,000.00		2,000.00	410,250.00	(349,080.00)
Supplier Total for the Period Range:							2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
Supplier Total at the End of Period:							61,170.00	410,250.00	(349,080.00)
Account Total for the Period Range:							2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
Account Total at the End of Period:							61,170.00	410,250.00	(349,080.00)
Report Total for the Period Range:							2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
Report Total at the end of Period:							61,170.00	410,250.00	(349,080.00)
*** End of Report ***									

Use the Supplier/Customer Subledger by Account/Accounting Flexfield report to review the activity per control account in your subledger for a chosen period or periods.

This report reconciles to your balances in the Supplier/Customer Balance by Account/Account report.

Two versions of this report exist: One report is based only on the accounting segment of a key. The second report is based on the full account.

Run this report from the Submit Requests window. For instructions on using this window, see *Running Reports and Listings* on page 140.

Note: You can run this report in both Payables and Receivables. If run in Payables, third party refers to *supplier*. If run in Receivables, third party refers to *customer*.

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Balancing Segment from/to

Enter the beginning and ending balancing segment you want to report.

This report does not break or subtotal per balancing segment. Totals are given for the range of balancing segments requested.

Account from/to

Enter the beginning and ending account you want to report.

Accounting flexfield from/to

You must provide a full range of accounts.

Period from/to

Enter the beginning period and ending period you want to report. These periods must be within the same fiscal year.

Date from/to

The *Date from* entry must be in the first requested period. The *Date to* entry must be in the last requested period.

If you use a *Date from* entry, the report will not print detail activity from the beginning of the period up to that date. Instead, it will print an initial debit, credit, and balance calculated as period initial debit, credit, balance plus total debit, credit, and balance up to that *Date from*.

If you use a *Date to* entry, no activity is printed in the last requested period after that date.

Attention: If the dates entered do not follow these rules, then the report will end in error, and an explanation will be found in the log of the request.

Supplier/Customer from/to

Enter the name of the beginning and ending supplier/customer you want the report to be printed for.

Description Length

If you choose *Short*, the description is truncated to fit in the Description column on one line. *Long* enables the full description of the accounting line to be printed. If the description is wider than the Description column, it will wrap around to another line.

Selected Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Balancing Segment Range	The range of balancing segments you entered
Account Range	The account range you entered
Currency	The functional currency of the set of books. The monetary amounts are expressed in this currency.

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
PS	A "*" in the column means that the corresponding accounting entry was transferred to General Ledger
GL Date	The accounting date of your subledger entries
Seq. Name and Number	The accounting sequence's concatenated name used to number the corresponding accounting entry as well as its number in that sequence
Description	The description generated by the rule for the related accounting entry. By default, Description is: transaction type, transaction number, supplier/customer name and number.
Cur	The currency of the original source document
Entered Debit	The entry's debit amount in the currency of the source document
Entered Credit	The entry's credit amount in the currency of the source document

(continued)

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Accounted Debit	The entry's debit amount in your functional currency after currency translation
Accounted Credit	The entry's credit amount in your functional currency after currency translation
Balance	The running balance of your supplier/customer within the current account
Account	The initial debit, credit, and balance for each account
Supplier/Customer	The initial debit, credit, and balance for each supplier/customer
Site	The initial debit, credit, and balance for each supplier/customer site
Total	Totals are printed for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Total for the Period Range • Site Total at the End of Period • Supplier Total for the Period Range • Supplier Total at the End Period • Account Total for the Period Range • Account Total at the End of Period

Supplier/Customer Balance by Account/Accounting Flexfield Report

Set of books 2 (Release 10)		Supplier Balance by Account						Report Date: 04-FEB-97 15:56	
Balancing Segment Range:		01 - 01						Page: 2	
Account Range:		1000 - 5999							
Supplier Range:		ABC - Terry Seinfeld Properties							
Period Range:		NOV-95 - NOV-95							
Account: 2000 Payables									
Supplier Name	Number	Beginning Activity		Period Range Amounts		Ending Activity		Balance	
Site Name		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit		
ABC	15	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	52,000.00	6,500.00	58,500.00	(52,000.00)	
ABC CONSULTING	7	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	(1,000.00)	
Alvin Melli, ESQ.	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
Best Motors	9	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	(600.00)	
FMC	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
Ford	16	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	(1,000.00)	
Leo Supplier (1,311.00)	22	0.00	1,311.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,311.00		
Maxal Conductors	13	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
PG & E	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
Pacific Bell	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
SYDMA SYSTEMS	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,021.00	0.00	3,021.00	(3,021.00)	
Tempuserve	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,021.00	0.00	3,021.00	(3,021.00)	
Terry Seinfeld Properties	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,021.00	0.00	3,021.00	(3,021.00)	
Total Account:		6,500.00	10,411.00	0.00	61,563.00	6,500.00	71,974.00	(65,474.00)	
Total Report:		6,500.00	10,411.00	0.00	61,563.00	6,500.00	71,974.00	(65,474.00)	

*** End of Report ***

Set of books 2 (Release 10)		Supplier Balance by Account						Report Date: 04-FEB-97 17:26	
Account From: 01.000.1000.000.000.000		01 - 01						Page: 2	
Account To: 01.900.5999.000.000.000		1000 - 5999							
Supplier Range:		ABC - Terry Seinfeld Properties							
Period Range:		NOV-95 - NOV-95							
Account: 01.000.2000.000.000.000 Widget Corporation None Payables None None None									
Supplier Name	Number	Beginning Activity		Period Range Amounts		Ending Activity		Balance	
Site Name		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit		
ABC	15	6,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	52,000.00	6,500.00	58,500.00	(52,000.00)	
ABC CONSULTING	7	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	(1,000.00)	
Alvin Melli, ESQ.	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
Best Motors	9	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	(600.00)	
FMC	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
Ford	16	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	(1,000.00)	
Leo Supplier (1,311.00)	22	0.00	1,311.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,311.00		
Maxal Conductors	13	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
PG & E	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
Pacific Bell	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	(100.00)	
SYDMA SYSTEMS	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,021.00	0.00	3,021.00	(3,021.00)	
Tempuserve	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,021.00	0.00	3,021.00	(3,021.00)	
Terry Seinfeld Properties	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,021.00	0.00	3,021.00	(3,021.00)	
Total Account:		6,500.00	10,411.00	0.00	61,563.00	6,500.00	71,974.00	(65,474.00)	
Total Report:		6,500.00	10,411.00	0.00	61,563.00	6,500.00	71,974.00	(65,474.00)	

*** End of Report ***

Use the Supplier/Customer Balance by Account/Accounting Flexfield report to review information about balances and period activities by account and supplier/customer for one or more accounting periods.

This report lets you justify your balances in General Ledger, Receivables, and Payables.

Monetary amounts are expressed in functional currency. The report is sorted by account (full key flexfield if required) and third parties (suppliers and customers) within the range of balancing segments requested.

Run this report from the Submit Requests window. For instructions on using this window, see *Running Reports and Listings* on page 140.

Note: If you run this report in Payables, third party refers to *supplier*. If run in Receivables, third party refers to *customer*.

Report Parameters

Enter the following parameters to specify the desired reporting options:

Balancing Segment from

Enter the beginning balancing segment of the report.

To

Enter the ending balancing segment of the report. This segment must follow the previous parameter in alphabetical order.

This report does not break or total by balancing segment. It shows the sums of the amounts for the requested range of balancing segments.

Period from

Enter the report's beginning period.

To

Enter the report's ending period. This period must follow the previous parameter.

Account from

Enter the report's beginning account.

To

Enter the report's ending account. This segment must follow the previous parameter in alphabetical order.

Supplier/Customer from/to

Enter the name of the beginning and ending supplier/customer you want the report to be printed for.

Break by Site

Enter *Yes* if you want to run this report at site level. Enter *No* if you want to run this report at supplier/customer level.

Selected Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Balancing Segment Range	The range of balancing segments you entered
Account Range	The account range you entered

Column Headings

Your data might truncate because the column widths are of fixed length.

In this column...	Oracle Global Accounting Engine prints...
Third party/Site Name	The name of the third party (and site if requested) with the balance
Number	The number of the third party with the balance
Beginning Activity - Debit	The debit total for the third party at the beginning of the requested period
Beginning Activity - Credit	The credit total for the third party at the beginning of the requested period
Period Range Amount - Debit	The debit total for the third party within the requested period
Period Range Amount - Credit	The credit total for the third party at the beginning of the requested period
Ending Activity - Debit	The debit total for the third party at the end of the requested period
Ending Activity - Credit	The credit total for the third party at the end of the requested period
Balance	The balance for the third party at the end of the requested period. A positive amount is a debit total. A negative amount is a credit total.
Total	Totals for the account/account and for the report for the range of parameters requested



Topical Essays

This section includes topical essays to help further explain Global Accounting Engine:

- Global Accounting Engine Features, page 85
- Inventory Accounting, page 109
- Non-Permanent Inventory Accounting, page 123



Global Accounting Engine Features

This topical essay discusses the following topics:

- Features
- Accounting Differences
- Control Accounts - Upgrading Existing Accounts
- The Posting Manager
- Balances for Customers and Suppliers
- Numbering your Documents
- Supplier Merge - Customer Merge
- Multiple Reporting Currency Installation - Euro Solution
- Multiple Organizations

Features

Global Accounting Engine provides the following features:

- The ability to comply with any accounting regulation in another country. Some accounting entries are legal in one country but not in another. Global Accounting Engine lets you choose the right accounting schemes for your country.
- The ability to differentiate between a document, such as an invoice, and the transactions that belong to the document, such as adjustments, reapplications, and cancellations. These transactions are called events.
- A new way of numbering accounting entries. Each accounting entry has a unique identifier as well as other header information. This accounting number is the primary key for your accounting lines. You can use the same numbering in applications such as Payables and Receivables. See *Identifying your Documents* on page 99 for more information.
- A new mechanism for closing periods that ensures a complete and gapless numbering is generated as required in some countries.
- Storage of all accounting entries in the same structure and format for all applications. An accounting entry always consists of a header and two or more accounting entry lines. Global Accounting Engine uses this information to provide accurate reconciliation reports in applications such as Receivables and Payables.
- A new concept of control accounts. Control accounts are General Ledger accounts accessed only from subledger applications such as Receivables and Payables. Global Accounting Engine automatically creates detailed balances for control accounts. The balances are calculated for each account with the control account status and third party period and identification. A third party can be a supplier in Payables or a customer in Receivables. Global Accounting Engine uses these structures to provide legal balance reports that are the same across all applications. You can directly create journal entries for control accounts.

- Additional reports such as daily journal and reconciliation reports. Reconciliation reports are used when a company needs to match the amounts in the subledgers such as Receivables, Payables, and General Ledger.
- An online drilldown from General Ledger down to the original documents.
- Ability to generate different accounting entries from the same business transaction into different sets of books.
- Synchronous multiple set-of-book accounting. The multiple set-of-book accounting is synchronous because it ensures that a business transaction is either posted in all related set of books or is not posted in any set of books.
- Compliance with the granularity level of accounting entries. For example, if 15 invoices in Payables have an average of six distribution lines paid by a single check, you will have up to 180 accounting lines transferred to General Ledger. The calculation is the following:

(6 distribution lines per invoice)(15 invoices) = 90 distribution lines*

matching cash entry line per invoice distribution line = 90 lines

90+90 = 180 accounting lines

The Bank Liability account will have 90 accounting lines. Some countries require a single accounting line for liabilities. This modified entry is fully reconcilable with General Ledger.

Accounting Differences

Many countries do not create accounting entries according to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) used in the United States. Because each European country has its own fiscally and legally binding accounting rules, Europe does not have a standard accounting method.

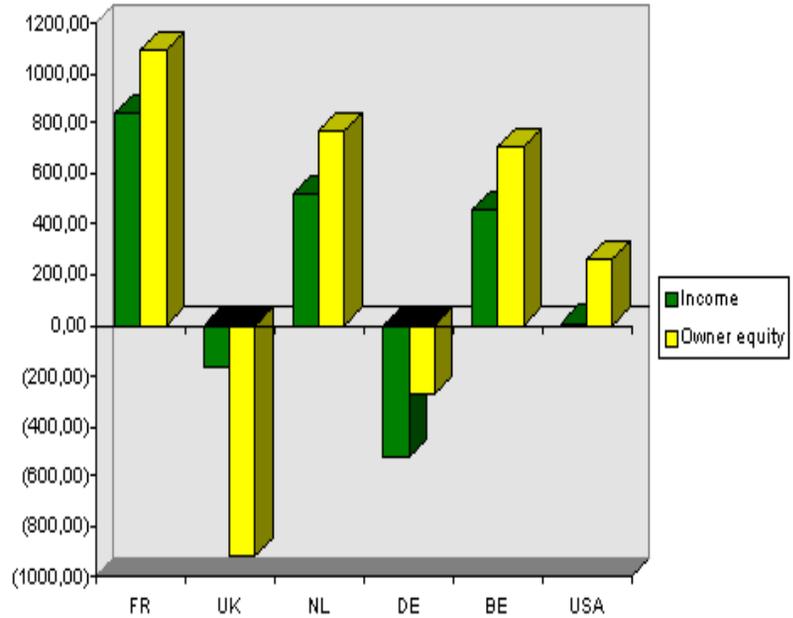
These accounting methods differ so significantly that similar business processes result in different year-end results. Three major differences are the:

- Valuation methods
- Accounting events
- Focuses of interest

Because each country's legislation forces companies to create different accounting entries, a company with subsidiaries in five different countries receives different year-end statements for identical business transactions. Country legislation differs in the way that accounting entries are recorded for situations such as:

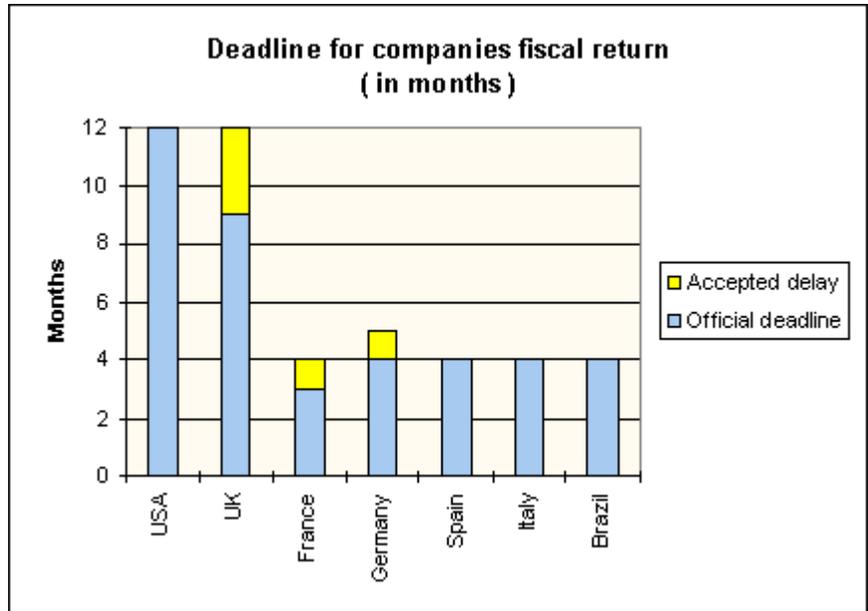
- Goodwill
- Research and development
- Inventory valuation
- Leasing
- Deferred tax income
- Finance charges on inventory or a purchase
- Pension funds
- Gain or loss of unrealized currency

This chart, for example, shows differing income and owners equity for the same company's year-end statement given accounting differences in five countries: France (FR), England (UK), Netherlands (NL), Germany (DE), Belgium (BE), and the United States (USA).



Companies in the United States, Europe, South America, and Asia also have different reporting requirements. For example, in the same international company, the European managers create tax reports while the American managers prepare for the annual shareholders meeting. The American managers need operating results as soon as possible; the European managers needs precise fiscal information as soon as possible.

This graph shows deadlines for fiscal reports in different countries.



Control Accounts - Upgrading Existing Accounts

This section provides additional information about control accounts.

Note the following when setting up control accounts:

- Special balances are kept for each account and period as described in *Balances for Customers and Suppliers* on page 95.
- Control accounts are only accessed with a customer name and address or with a supplier name and site.
- Control accounts are no longer accessible from a General Ledger responsibility. You cannot enter amounts for these accounts in the General Ledger Enter Journals window.

Complete these steps after you have installed Global Accounting Engine to use control accounts:

1. Register your flexfield

- Choose the responsibility to access the Application Object Library (AOL)
- Navigate to the Register Key Flexfield window
- Query the Title: *Accounting Flexfield* for General Ledger
- Press the Qualifiers button
- Query the GL_ACCOUNT name
- Enter a new record:
Name: Control Account
Prompt: Control Account
Description: Used for Global Accounting Engine
Derived Column: REFERENCE3
QuickCode Type: YES_NO
Default Value: No

(continued)

2. **Mark your accounting segment as a control account**

If you have not entered values for your accounting segments, you need to set the segment qualifier value to *Yes*. When a new accounting code combination is created, the control account value is automatically set to *Yes* as well.

You do not mark the accounting code combination as a control account. The account value is derived from the segment value when the account is created.

If you have already created the segment values, unfreeze the accounting key flexfield to change the segment qualifier value. Remember to freeze your accounting key flexfield after you have changed the values of the segment qualifier.

If you have created accounting code combinations, you must update qualifiers for the accounting code combinations. Oracle Consulting Services provides a script to update your existing accounting code combinations.

3. **Protect your control accounts from modifications in General Ledger**

You must enable security in the Define Flexfield Segments window. You must assign the security to your responsibilities with writing access to your account. To view the account, you need another responsibility to assign read-only access to the accounts without the securities assigned.

The Posting Manager

This section describes what the Secure Posting feature does and how to change Posting Manager defaults. A table compares how data is transferred from subledger applications to General Ledger with and without Global Accounting Engine.

Secured Posting

When you enable the Secure Posting feature, the Posting Manager lets you only set the parameter *Submit: Yes/No*. All other parameters are derived from a special table.

Note: A Secured Control account is only accessible from the subledgers with a third party identifier. It is not the same as Secure Transfer.

Secure Posting prevents you from overriding the defaults for the following actions:

- Translate Events
- Transfer to General Ledger
- Journal Import
- Post in General Ledger

Data Transfer to General Ledger

Data is transferred to General Ledger differently with Global Accounting Engine. This table compares how data is transferred from the subledger applications to General Ledger with and without Global Accounting Engine.

Without Global Accounting Engine	With Global Accounting Engine
<p>Entering Transactions: Transactions entered in subledger applications to create accounting entries for future transfer are not yet visible to the user.</p>	<p>Entering Transactions: Transactions entered in subledger applications to create events registered separately are not visible to the user.</p>
	<p>Translating Events: All events are translated. Accounting entries are generated and stored separately within Global Accounting Engine. Now you can view the accounting entries in the View Transactions window.</p>
<p>Post to GL: All entries not yet transferred are transferred to General Ledger.</p>	
<p>Journal Import: Accounting entries are transferred to journals. They are now visible as journal entries.</p>	
<p>Post Journals: Accounting entries are posted. After successful posting, the accounting entries are reflected in the General Ledger balances.</p>	

Note: You can combine the processes outlined above with the Posting Manager. The Secure Posting feature determines if you can access the parameters to control the processes. For more information about the Posting Manager and Secure Posting, see the *The Posting Manager* on page 93.

Balances for Customers and Suppliers

This section describes how to create initial balances for control accounts and how balances are calculated.

Definitions

A third party is either a customer or a supplier. A subidentifier is a customer's address or a supplier's site.

In the database, a balance is maintained for any existing combination of the following:

- Accounting code combination
- Third party and its subidentifier
- Period (accounting period and year-end period)

The balance report creates balances for any existing combination of:

- Balancing segment
- Accounting segment
- Third party
- Flex code combination
- Period (accounting period)

Defining Periods

Each fiscal year that you report must be complete and contain the maximum number of periods you defined. When you define a calendar, you must start the fiscal year with the first period in that fiscal year.

If you want to enter carry forward balances in a year prior to your fiscal year, either forfeit using the reports for this set-up year or set up all periods.

Special Periods

If the year's last period is calculated, Global Accounting Engine automatically creates a year-end balance in the database table. This period has the name NET-xxxx (xxxx represents the year). You cannot currently view these balances online; you access these balances with reports.

Populating Initial Balances for Control Accounts

You can enter initial balances into the special period with the name *NET-xxxx*. Global Accounting Engines provides you with a program to enter initial balances for your customers or suppliers. Use the API instead of filling the tables directly. Your system administrator can assist you when using the API.

The general API format is:

```
ax_balances_pkg.CreateInitialBalance
(
  p_current_fiscal_yr           IN NUMBER,
  p_application_id              IN NUMBER,
  p_application_short_name      IN VARCHAR2,,
  p_set_of_books_id            IN NUMBER,
  p_sob_short_name              IN VARCHAR2,
  p_code_combination_id        IN NUMBER,
  p_concat_segments            IN VARCHAR2,
  p_third_party_id             IN NUMBER,
  p_third_party_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  p_sub_id                      IN NUMBER,
  p_sub_name                   IN VARCHAR2,
  p_end_balance_dr              IN NUMBER,
  p_end_balance_cr             IN NUMBER
)
```

Note: If you use a name and ID, the process uses the ID and ignores the name.

The following conditions are verified through this API:

- You must enter either *p_end_balance_dr* or *p_end_balance_cr*.
- You cannot enter both, *p_end_balance_dr* and *p_end_balance_cr*.
- You can only enter one initial balance per customer or supplier.
- You must use a valid year, *application_id*, *code_combination_id*, *set_of_books_id*, *third_party_id*, *sub_id*, *third_party_name*, and *sub_name*.
- You must enter a *sub_id* if you enter a *third_party_id*.
- You must enter a *third_party_id* if you enter a *sub_id*.
- You can choose to enter a name or an ID. For example, you can either enter the *set_of_books_id* or the name of the *set_of_books*. Whenever you enter both values, the ID will precede the name or concatenated string. In one call, you can use a mix of names and ID.
- You can create initial balances for only one year per application.
- You cannot create balances for a year that you have already created journal entries for.

For example, to enter an initial balance for 1996, you could execute one of the following PL/SQL procedures:

- *ax_balances_pkg.CreateInitialBalance(1996, 200, null, 1, null, 1094, null, 15, null, 17, null, 50940.85, null);*
- *ax_balances_pkg.CreateInitialBalance(1996, null, 'AP', 1, 'SOB1', null, '01-101-1000', null, 'Johnson', null, 'Boston', 50940.85, null);*

A balance entry for the special period *NET-1995* is created. The balance report for 1996 uses a debit entry of 50940.85 in the functional currency of the set of books as the beginning balance for January 1996.

Recalculating your Balances

If you find that your balances are not correct, you can recalculate all balances, even if the period is closed. Submit the Synchronize Balances report to recalculate all balances. The report does not require any parameters. The report automatically assumes your current set of books ID and the application that you run the report from.

For example, if you run the report from a Receivables responsibility, all your customer balances are deleted and recalculated based on your journal entry lines. Existing initial customer balances are not deleted. The balances for suppliers are not changed.

Identifying your Documents

This section describes how you identify documents in subledger applications and General Ledger with document sequence numbers. The accounting sequence number for subledger entry document sequences is also described.

Document Sequence (Subledger)

The document sequence (subledger) is used for the AOL document sequence numbering. The document sequences are used to uniquely identify documents in subledger applications. Because the document sequence number is an important part of reconciliation, you must set up document sequence numbering. See the *Oracle Application Object Library User's Guide* for information about setting up document sequence numbering. The document sequence number is printed on legal reports to provide the unique key to the original document.

You can see this number when the physical document is entered or approved. This number resembles the old paginating stamp used to number documents before they are archived.

Note: An AOL sequence consists of the name and number of a unique identifier.

Document Sequence (General Ledger)

The document sequence (General Ledger) is used for the AOL document sequence numbering. The document sequences are used to uniquely identify General Ledger journals. The document sequence numbers are derived from General Ledger journal categories.

Accounting Sequence Number

The accounting sequence number is used for numbers created with the AOL feature for subledger entry document sequences (Global Accounting Engine accounting entries). You can assign document sequences across modules to events. The accounting sequence number is printed on legal reports. In some countries, the accounting sequence number is not created until period close to comply with local legislation.

The Global Accounting Engine events are numbered with the accounting sequence number. This number identifies your accounting entries. You can view and query the number online with the View Transactions window. In this window, you can zoom to the original subledger transactions.

The accounting sequence number is usually not identical to the subledger document sequence number. The accounting entry is identical to the document sequence number only if you use DEFAULT as a category for NON_CASH_COMPLETE in Payables.

Supplier Merge - Customer Merge

A merge is a feature to combine documents into a common supplier or customer. After the merge, you must adjust the balances for both third parties as described in the example of a customer merge in this section.

Once you have created and translated transactions for a customer or supplier, a balance is maintained for all customer or supplier control accounts. If you merge, the moved documents become owned by the new customer/supplier. Any transactions for this document will change the balances of the new customer/supplier.

Note: Oracle Applications offers functionality for many different countries. Before you use the customer merge or supplier merge functionality, make sure that you are complying with your country's legislation.

Example of a Customer Merge

The following example shows a customer merge and why an adjustment for accounting entries is needed:

1. Customer A has one open invoice with a value of 100.
2. Customer B has no open invoices.
3. Customer A is merged into customer B.
4. Customer B pays the invoice.

The balances would show the following totals:

Customer A: 100 debit for the Receivables account

Customer B: 100 credit for the Receivables account

Both balances should be zero. Because they are not at zero, you must transfer the Receivables account balance from customer A to customer B to correctly calculate the balances.

Manually Creating Adjusting Accounting Entries after a Merge

How to manually create adjusting accounting entries:

1. Run the Posting Manager. Check the AX Event Translation report to see that all events are successfully translated. No events for this application should have recoverable or unrecoverable failure status.
2. Stop all accounting activities.
Note: You should run the merge very early in the morning or on a Friday afternoon.
3. Submit your customer merge or supplier merge as described in the *Oracle Receivables User's Guide* and *Oracle Payables User's Guide*.
4. Check that the merge was successful by reading the reports of the merges.
5. Submit the balance report for your merged customer or supplier.
6. Create manual accounting entries to transfer the balances in the Enter Adjustments window.
7. Submit the balance report for the duplicate third parties to check the balances. The balances should be zero for the current period and for each future period.

Automatically Creating Accounting Entries after a Merge

How to automatically create adjusting accounting entries:

1. Run the Posting Manager. Check the AX Event Translation report to see that all events are successfully translated. No events for this application should have recoverable or unrecoverable failure status.
2. Stop all accounting activities.

Note: You should run the merge very early in the morning or on a Friday afternoon.

3. Submit your customer merge or supplier merge as described in the *Oracle Receivables User's Guide* and *Oracle Payables User's Guide*.
4. Check that the merge was successful by reading the reports of the merges.
5. Submit the Customer Merge Accounting report or Supplier Merge Accounting report. If you do not find these reports, you must change to your Global Accounting Engine subledger responsibility. The submitted program checks if:
 - All events for this application have a status other than *E* (error).
 - The merge was successful.

If both of these conditions are met, Global Accounting Engine creates events for the adjusting entries. Balances are updated for the duplicate third parties where needed.

6. Check the Merge Accounting report for possible problems.
7. Run the Posting Manager to post the events created by the Merge Accounting report.
8. Submit the balance report for the duplicate third parties to check the balances. The balances should be zero for the current period and for each future period.

Note: If your country's legislation requires you to create different accounting entries from the example of accounting entries after a merge listed on the next page, you should use the manual procedure described on page 102.

Generated Accounting Entries

If you need to account for the merge date, note the following before using the automated procedure.

The automated procedure uses the system date when you submit the merge in the subledger system. In the accounting period, the balance is set to zero for the period when the merge is submitted.

Accounting Date

The accounting date for the entries is the date of the last transaction of each period for this particular account and third party site.

Accounting Amounts of Future Periods

If you have already created accounting entries for future periods, the balances created by those future entries are offset by one accounting entry per period, account, and third party site.

Example of Accounting Entries after Merge

Customer site A is merged into customer site B. All accounting periods are regular months. For example, the first period ranges from January 1st until January 31st. Assume that the following values exist for a given account and third party site:

Date	Transactions	End Balance
January 1997	10 cr	20 cr (last transaction on January 15, 1997)
February 1997	15 cr	35 cr (last transaction on February 21, 1997)
March 1997	5 dr	30 cr (last transaction on March 13, 1997)

The merge occurred on February 15th 1997. These two accounting entries are created:

Entry 1: 21-Feb-1997

35 dr for the merged/duplicate customer site A
 35 cr for the new customer site B

Entry 2: 13-Mar-1997

5 cr for the merged/duplicate customer site A
5 dr for the new customer site B

Actions Not Supported

Global Accounting Engine does not support the following actions because they violate reconciliation principles ensured by Global Accounting Engine reports:

- Deleting a customer after a merge
- Creating accounting entries after a multiple merge
- Merging unsuccessfully, such as a merge in Payables where only some of the invoices have been merged
- Merging suppliers, when the new supplier site code already exists in another organization that has the same set of books ID

Multiple Reporting Currency Installation - Euro Solution

Global Accounting Engine supports the Multiple Reporting Currency (MRC) feature. You do not need to perform any additional steps in Global Accounting Engine when you are working with multiple currencies.

Installation

Install Global Accounting Engine after the basic setup for MRC is finished. Global Accounting Engine uses information from the MRC setup. If Global Accounting Engine is already installed, you must reload the Global Accounting Engine rules after you install MRC.

Loading Rules

You can load the Global Accounting Engine rules after you have defined your reporting set of books. When you load rules, Global Accounting Engine automatically checks if MRC is installed for your set of books. If MRC is used, the rules are duplicated for each currency set of books.

When the rules are duplicated across the set of books, all references and comments lines are created in the same way, unless specific information for a set of books is used.

Posting Manager Handling

The translation of your accounting entries is automatically submitted when you run the Posting Manager. You do not need any additional steps to post accounting entries to a multiple set of books.

Note: MRC functions differently with and without Global Accounting Engine. Without Global Accounting Engine, you must transfer your entries for each set of books. With Global Accounting Engine, the Posting Manager ensures the synchronization of the set of books.

Translating Entries

The Posting Manager translates by document or event instead of by set of books. Integrity across all set of books is ensured. If the translation of a document or event fails in a set of books, the translation for the event fails across all set of books.

For example, the following two invoices are not yet translated or transferred to General Ledger:

- Event 1 for invoice 1: 100 USD, unposted (no accounting entries exist)
- Event 2 for invoice 2: 200 FIN, unposted (no accounting entries exist)

You have a main set of books and two reporting set of books. Event 1 is translated and marked as translated only if valid accounting entries for invoice 1 are created for all three set of books, the main set of books, and the two reporting set of books.

If, however, the accounting entry reporting for the second set of books is invalid, the posting process voids the previously generated accounting lines for this event, and the translation for this event fails. The failure to translate event 2 does not have any effect on the invoice 1 translation.

Problems with the Posting Manager

The Posting Manager submission can fail for the following reasons:

- A translator program is invalid
- The translation generally succeeded, but failed for a set of books

Multiple Organizations

Global Accounting Engine supports multiple organizations (multi-org) and creates fiscal/legal accounting. When you use the same set of books for different organizations, you must define the same setup parameters for all organizations. If you use encumbrance accounting, you must use a different set of books for each organization.



Warning: Global Accounting Engine does not support encumbrances unless you have one set of books per organization.

Encumbrance Accounting and Multiple Organizations

Global Accounting Engine replaces the Transfer to GL program in Payables. When you use encumbrance accounting, Global Accounting Engine uses part of the Transfer to GL program to create accounting entries. The Transfer to GL program transfers all encumbrance entries per set of books instead of supporting different organizations.



Inventory Accounting

This topical essay overviews inventory accounting and includes journal entry examples for this accounting method.

Overview

The Global Accounting Engine uses inventory accounting as a default accounting method. Use this accounting method for permanent inventory accounting. The inventory accounting method lets you record all sales and purchases that occurred during a period into expense and revenue accounts. This method is legally required in some European countries. Global Accounting Engine provides a way to create journal entries for these expense and revenue accounts.

This section includes examples of accounting journal entries for this accounting method.

Business Cases

The following business cases show the transactions that result in accounting entries produced by inventory accounting. The transaction numbers are used in the journal entry examples.

Period	Date	#	Transaction	Description	Amount	Std. cost
Period 1	05-JAN-97	1	Receive from supplier	4 units of item 200.1 @11,00	44,00	36,00
	05-JAN-97	2	Adjustment to reception	+1 unit of item 200.1 @11,00	11,00	9,00
	07-JAN-97	3	Receive from supplier	30 units of item 200.2 @1,50	45,00	60,00
	07-JAN-97	4	Return to supplier from receiving	2 units of item 200.2 @1,50	3,00	
	08-JAN-97	5	Receive from supplier	Shipping boxes 100@0,5	50,00	
	08-JAN-97	6	Receive into stores	Shipping boxes 100@0,5	50,00	
	10-JAN-97	7	Receive from supplier	16 units of item 200.1 @11,00	176,00	144,00
	11-JAN-97	8	Receive into stores	28 units of item 200.2 @2,00	42,00	56,00
	11-JAN-97	9	Receive into stores	14 units of item 200.1 @9,00	176,00	144,00
	11-JAN-97	10	Adjustment to stores	+2 units of item 200.1 @11,00	22,00	18,00
	12-JAN-97	11	Receive into stores	5 units of item 200.1 @9,00	44,00	36,00
	12-JAN-97	12	Invoice #1	Gasoline	17,00	
	13-JAN-97	13	Invoice #1A	Shipping boxes 100@0,5	50,00	
	15-JAN-97	14	Invoice #2	5 units of item 200.1 @11,00	44,00	
	17-JAN-97	15	Invoice #3	28 units of item 200.2 @1,50	42,00	
	17-JAN-97	16	Invoice #4	16 units of item 200.1 @10,50	168,00	
	18-JAN-97	17	Subinventory transfer	4 units of item 200.1 from subinventory A to subinventory B @9,00	36,00	36,00
	20-JAN-97	18	Invoice #5	1 year maintenance Machine 1	16,00	
	22-JAN-97	19	Build	3 units of items 200.3 @100,00	300,00	300,00
	30-JAN-97	20	Receive from supplier	10 units of item 200.1 @10,00	100,00	90,00
	30-JAN-97	21	Receive into stores	10 units of item 200.1 @9,00	100,00	90,00
	31-JAN-97	22	Return to receiving from stores	5 units of item 200.1 @9,00	100,00	90,00
	31-JAN-97	23	Return to supplier from stores	3 units of item 200.1 @9,00	30,00	27,00
	31-JAN-97	24	Salaries	Period 1	90,00	
Period 2	05-FEB-97	25	Invoice #6	Freight on Invoices #3 and 4	30,00	
	05-FEB-97	26	Invoice #7	10 units of item 200.1 @10,00	100,00	
	07-FEB-97	27	Receive from supplier	20 units of item 200.2 @2,50	50,00	40,00
	08-FEB-97	28	Receive into stores	20 units of item 200.2 @2,00	50,00	40,00
	08-FEB-97	29	Miscellaneous receipt	10 units of item 200.2 @2,00		20,00

(continued)

Period	Date	#	Transaction	Description	Amount	Std. cost
	10-FEB-97	30	Inter-organization transfer	5 units of item 200.1 from organization A to organization B @ 9,00	45,00	45,00
	12-FEB-97	31	Invoice #8	20 units of item 200.2 @2.50	50,00	
	14-FEB-97	32	Inter-organization transfer	5 units of item 200.1 from organization A to organization C @ 9,00	45,00	45,00
	15-FEB-97	33	Invoice #9	Gasoline	20,00	
	15-FEB-97	34	Invoice #10	Advertising	18,00	
	18-FEB-97	35	Inter-organization transfer	5 units of item 200.1 from organization A to organization D @ 9,00	45,00	45,00
	22-FEB-97	36	Build	2 units of items 200.3 @100,00	200,00	200,00
	23-FEB-97	37	Miscellaneous issue	1 unit of item 200.3 @100,00		100,00
	25-FEB-97	38	Shipment	4 units of item 200.3 @100,00		400,00
	25-FEB-97	39	Invoice #100	4 units of item 200.3 @150,00	600,00	
	26-FEB-97	40	Return from customer	2 units of item 200.3 @100,00		200,00
	26-FEB-97	41	Payment #A1	Invoices #1 to 6	367,00	
	27-FEB-97	42	Build	10 units of Item 200.3 @ 100,00	1000,00	1000,00
	27-FEB-97	43	Shipment to customer	5 units of Item 200.3 @ 150,00	750,00	750,00
	28-FEB-97	44	Salaries	Period 2	118,00	750,00
	28-FEB-97	45	Depreciation	Machine 1	16,00	
	28-FEB-97	46	AR closing period			
Period 3	04-MAR-97	47	Issue to WIP	5 units of item 200.1 @9,00	45,00	45,00
	06-MAR-97	48	Return to subinventory	2 units of item 200.1 @9,00	18,00	18,00
	07-MAR-97	49	Job completion	1 units of item 200.4 @20,00	20,00	20,00
	07-MAR-97	50	Return from subinventory	1 units of item 200.1 @9,00	9,00	9,00
	10-MAR-97	51	Cycle count	5 units of item 200.1 @9,00 (Count greater than on-hand balance)	45,00	45,00
	29-MAR-97	52	Physical inventory	2 units of item 200.1 @9,00 (Count less than on-hand balance)	18,00	18,00
	30-MAR-97	53	Cost update	10,00 update cost of Item 200.1	10,00	10,00
	30-MAR-97	54	WIP scrap			

Inventory Accounting Entries

Global Accounting Engine creates the following types of inventory accounting journal entries for General Ledger.

Note: The examples shown do not limit you to these accounting entries. The examples show how the Oracle Inventory standard rule set creates accounting lines. A country-specific version can be very different from the standard rule set. Consult your country-specific user's guide for additional information.

Receipt into Stores from Receiving Inspection

This accounting entry is created when material is received into stores from receiving inspection. The purchase price variance (the difference between standard cost and purchase order price), if any, is accounted.

#8 - 28 units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Stock (Standard cost)	56,00	
Purchase Price Variance		14,00
Receiving Inspection (PO price)		42,00
Inventory Bridging (PO price)		56,00
Expense (PO price)	56,00	
Event: INV_EVENT_27		

Return to Receiving Inspection from Stores

This accounting entry is created when material is returned to receiving inspection from stores. It is the opposite of the Receipt into Stores from Receiving Inspection entry.

#22 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Stock (Standard cost)		45,00
Purchase Price Variance		5,00
Receiving Inspection (PO price)	50,00	
Inventory Bridging	50,00	
Expense		50,00
Event: INV_EVENT_1		

Return to Supplier from Stores

This accounting entry is created when material is returned directly to the supplier from stores.

#23 - Three units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Stock (Standard cost)		27,00
Purchase Price Variance		3,00
Receiving Inspection (PO price)	30,00	
Inventory Bridging	30,00	
Expense		30,00
Event: INV_EVENT_1		

Adjustment to Stores

This accounting entry is created when a quantity adjustment is made to the material received into stores.

#10 - Two units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Stock (Standard cost)	18,00	
Purchase Price Variance	4,00	
Receiving Inspection (PO price)		22,00
Inventory Bridging		22,00
Expense	22,00	
Event: INV_EVENT_29		

Miscellaneous Receipts

This accounting entry is created for every miscellaneous receipt transaction. The three different miscellaneous receipt transactions are account reception, account alias reception, and miscellaneous reception.

#29 - Ten units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Stock	20,00	
Miscellaneous account		20,00
Events: INV_EVENT_27M, INV_EVENT_27		

Miscellaneous Issues

This accounting entry is created for every miscellaneous issue transaction. The three different miscellaneous issue transactions are account issue, account alias issue, and miscellaneous issue.

#37 - One unit of item 200.3	DR	CR
Stock		100,00
Miscellaneous account	100,00	
Events: INV_EVENT_1, INV_EVENT_1M		

Returns from Customer

This accounting entry is created when the customer returns the product and the corresponding RMA is accepted.

#40 - Two units of item 200.3	DR	CR
Stock (Standard cost)	200,00	
Cost of Goods Sold (Standard cost)		200,00
Event: INV_EVENT_27		

Subinventory Transfers

This accounting entry is created when material is transferred between subinventories.

#17 - Four units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Stock (standard cost) - Destination subinventory	36,00	
Inventory Bridging - Destination subinventory		36,00
Stock (standard cost) - Source subinventory		36,00
Inventory Bridging - Source subinventory	36,00	
Event: INV_EVENT_2		

Inter-organization Transfers - Direct Transfer

This accounting entry is created when material is directly transferred between two organizations.

	DR	CR
#30 - Five units of item 200.1		
Stock (standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	
Offset (standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00
Stock (standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Offset (standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	

Event: INV_EVENT_3

Inter-organization Transfers - Intransit Inventory (FOB point is set to receiving)

This accounting entry is created for the issue transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

	DR	CR
#32 - Five units of item 200.1 - Issue transaction		
Intransit Inventory (Standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	
Stock (Standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Intransit Bridging - Sending organization		45,00
Inventory Bridging - Sending organization	45,00	

Event: INV_EVENT_212

This accounting entry is generated for the receipt transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#32 - Five units of item 200.1 - Receipt transaction	DR	CR
Intransit Expense - Receiving organization	45,00	
Payable interorg - Receiving organization		45,00
Stock (standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	
Inventory Bridging (standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00
Intransit Bridging - Sending organization	45,00	
Intransit Inventory - Sending organization		45,00
Receivable interorg - Sending organization	45,00	
Revenue - Sending organization		45,00
Event: INV_EVENT_122		

Inter-organization Transfers - Intransit Inventory (FOB point is set to shipment)

This accounting entry is created for the issue transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#35 - Five units of item 200.1 - Issue transaction	DR	CR
Inventory Bridging (standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	
Stock (standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Revenue interorg - Sending organization		45,00
Receivable interorg - Sending organization	45,00	
Intransit Inventory (Standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	
Intransit Bridging (Standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00
Intransit Expense - Receiving organization	45,00	
Payable interorg - Receiving organization		45,00
Event: INV_EVENT_211		

This accounting entry is created for the receipt transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#35 - Five units of item 200.1 - Receipt transaction	DR	CR
Stock (Standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	
Intransit Inventory (Standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Inventory Bridging - Sending organization	45,00	
Intransit Bridging - Sending organization		45,00
Event: INV_EVENT_121		

WIP Material Transaction - Issue to WIP

This accounting entry is created for a WIP material transaction (Issue to WIP). The stock value decreases and the discrete job value or repetitive schedule increases.

#47 - Five units of item 200.1 - WIP transaction	DR	CR
Bridging WIP		45,00
WIP material valuation account	45,00	
Bridging Inventory	45,00	
Stock		45,00
Event: INV_EVENT_1W		

WIP Material Transaction - Return to Subinventory

This accounting entry is created for a WIP material transaction (Return to subinventory). The stock value increases and the discrete job value or repetitive schedule decreases.

#48 - Two units of item 200.1 - WIP transaction	DR	CR
Bridging WIP	18,00	
WIP material valuation account		18,00
Bridging Inventory		18,00
Stock	18,00	
Event: INV_EVENT_27W		

WIP Material Transaction - Job Completion

This accounting entry is created when there is a WIP job completion transaction. The stock value increases and the discrete job value decreases.

#49 - One unit of item 200.4 - WIP transaction	DR	CR
Bridging WIP	20,00	
WIP material valuation account		20,00
Bridging Inventory		20,00
Stock	20,00	
Event: INV_EVENT_31W		

WIP Material Transaction - Return from Subinventory

This accounting entry is created for a WIP return from a subinventory transaction. The stock value decreases and the discrete job value increases.

#50 - 1 unit of item 200.1 - WIP transaction	DR	CR
Bridging WIP		9,00
WIP material valuation account	9,00	
Bridging Inventory	9,00	
Stock		9,00

Event: INV_EVENT_32W

Physical Inventory Adjustment

This accounting entry is created for an adjustment to a physical inventory. The debit or credit amount depends on the adjustment sign.

#51 - Five units of item 200.1 (Count greater than on-hand balance)	DR	CR
Stock (PO price)	45,00	
Account specified by user (PO price)		45,00

Event: INV_EVENT_8M

Cycle Count Adjustment

This accounting entry is created for an adjustment to a physical inventory. The debit or credit amount depends on the adjustment sign.

#52 - Two units of item 200.1 (Count less than on-hand balance)	DR	CR
Stock (PO price)		18,00
Account specified by user (PO price)	18,00	

Event: INV_EVENT_4M

Cost Update

This accounting entry is created when there is a cost update. If the organization is set up with *cost update bridging = Y*, the offset account is *bridging account*. If the organization is set up with *cost update bridging = N*, the user specifies the offset account as the account.

#53 - Cost update item 200.1	DR	CR
Stock (PO price)	10,00	
Account specified by user (PO price) / Bridging account		10,00
Event: INV_EVENT_24M		

WIP Scrap

This accounting entry is created for a scrap WIP transaction.

#54 - WIP scrap	DR	CR
WIP material valuation account	5,00	
Scrap account		5,00
Event: INV_EVENT_24WM		



Non-Permanent Inventory Accounting

This topical essay describes non-permanent inventory accounting and includes journal entry examples for this accounting method.

Overview

Non-permanent inventory accounting is an accounting method that lets you record all sales and purchases that occurred during a period into expense and revenue accounts. This method is legally required in some European countries. Global Accounting Engine provides a way to create these journal entries for these expense and revenue accounts.

With non-permanent inventory accounting, an analytical accounting entry and a fiscal accounting entry can be from the same business transaction for the same set of books. You must, however, enter these two accounting entries separately from each other because fiscal and analytical accounts cannot be in the same accounting entry, even if they are generated by the same transaction.

Decoupled Accounting (Zweikreiss System)

In some European countries, external transactions are strongly regulated and must be made public. External activities are related to third parties, such as suppliers, customers, employees, investors, or banks. External transaction accounting is usually handled by applications such as, General Ledger, Payables, Receivables, and Payroll.

A significant part of the internal transaction accounting for activities such as, manufacturing and inventory, is not used for legal and fiscal accounting. The purpose of this type of accounting is to provide cost accounting and management information. This information is integrated into the legal and fiscal accounting system at period-end or once per fiscal year as a set of summarized accounting entries.

Fiscal and Analytical Accounting Systems

Fiscal accounting (external) and analytical (management, cost, or internal) accounting are used by different services and groups within a company. Fiscal accounting is used for legal/fiscal reporting. Fiscal accounting is audited by fiscal and legal authorities and is published and archived.

Analytical accounting is used for business and manufacturing management. Analytical accounting is private and is for internal use only. Analytical accounting is used in some countries, however, as part of a fiscal audit.

Note: In Release 11, analytical and fiscal accounting are kept within the same set of books. Legal charts of accounts in France and Spain have reserved values (class 9) for analytical accounts. For other countries, you should set up your accounting keys so that all analytical accounts use a dedicated balancing segment value and all legal fiscal accounts use different balancing segment values. See *Account Setup* on page 42 for a table of fiscal and analytical accounts and their setup.

Business Cases

The following business cases show the transactions that result in accounting entries produced by non-permanent inventory accounting. The transaction numbers are used in the journal entry examples.

Period	Date	#	Transaction	Description	Amount	Std. Cost
Period 1	05-JAN-97	1	Receive from supplier	4 units of item 200.1 @11,00	44,00	36,00
	05-JAN-97	2	Adjustment to reception	+1 unit of item 200.1 @11,00	11,00	9,00
	07-JAN-97	3	Receive from supplier	30 units of item 200.2 @1,50	45,00	60,00
	07-JAN-97	4	Return to supplier from receiving	2 units of item 200.2 @1,50	3,00	
	08-JAN-97	5	Receive from supplier	Shipping boxes 100@0,5	50,00	
	08-JAN-97	6	Receive into stores	Shipping boxes 100@0,5	50,00	
	10-JAN-97	7	Receive from supplier	16 units of item 200.1 @11,00	176,00	144,00
	11-JAN-97	8	Receive into stores	28 units of item 200.2 @2,00	42,00	56,00
	11-JAN-97	9	Receive into stores	14 units of item 200.1 @9,00	176,00	144,00
	11-JAN-97	10	Adjustment to stores	+2 units of item 200.1 @11,00	22,00	18,00
	12-JAN-97	11	Receive into stores	5 units of item 200.1 @9,00	44,00	36,00
	12-JAN-97	12	Invoice #1	Gasoline	17,00	
	13-JAN-97	13	Invoice #1A	Shipping boxes 100@0,5	50,00	
	15-JAN-97	14	Invoice #2	5 units of item 200.1 @11,00	44,00	
	17-JAN-97	15	Invoice #3	28 units of item 200.2 @1,50	42,00	
	17-JAN-97	16	Invoice #4	16 units of item 200.1 @10,50	168,00	
	18-JAN-97	17	Subinventory transfer	4 units of item 200.1 from subinventory A to subinventory B @9,00	36,00	36,00
	20-JAN-97	18	Invoice #5	1 year maintenance Machine 1	16,00	
	22-JAN-97	19	Build	3 units of items 200.3 @100,00	300,00	300,00
	30-JAN-97	20	Receive from supplier	10 units of item 200.1 @10,00	100,00	90,00
	30-JAN-97	21	Receive into stores	10 units of item 200.1 @9,00	100,00	90,00
	31-JAN-97	22	Return to receiving from stores	5 units of item 200.1 @9,00	100,00	90,00
	31-JAN-97	23	Return to supplier from stores	3 units of item 200.1 @9,00	30,00	27,00
	31-JAN-97	24	Salaries	Period 1	90,00	
Period 2	05-FEB-97	25	Invoice #6	Freight on Invoices #3 and 4	30,00	
	05-FEB-97	26	Invoice #7	10 units of item 200.1 @10,00	100,00	
	07-FEB-97	27	Receive from supplier	20 units of item 200.2 @2,50	50,00	40,00
	08-FEB-97	28	Receive into stores	20 units of item 200.2 @2,00	50,00	40,00
	08-FEB-97	29	Miscellaneous receipt	10 units of item 200.2 @2,00		20,00
	10-FEB-97	30	Inter-organization transfer	5 units of item 200.1 from organization A to organization B @ 9,00	45,00	45,00
	12-FEB-97	31	Invoice #8	20 units of item 200.2 @2.50	50,00	

Period	Date	#	Transaction	Description	Amount	Std. Cost
	14-FEB-97	32	Inter-organization transfer	5 units of item 200.1 from organization A to organization C @ 9,00	45,00	45,00
	15-FEB-97	33	Invoice #9	Gasoline	20,00	
	15-FEB-97	34	Invoice #10	Advertising	18,00	
	18-FEB-97	35	Inter-organization transfer	5 units of item 200.1 from organization A to organization D @ 9,00	45,00	45,00
	22-FEB-97	36	Build	2 units of items 200.3 @100,00	200,00	200,00
	23-FEB-97	37	Miscellaneous issue	1 unit of item 200.3 @100,00		100,00
	25-FEB-97	38	Shipment	4 units of item 200.3 @100,00		400,00
	25-FEB-97	39	Invoice #100	4 units of item 200.3 @150,00	600,00	
	26-FEB-97	40	Return from customer	2 units of item 200.3 @100,00		200,00
	26-FEB-97	41	Payment #A1	Invoices #1 to 6	367,00	
	27-FEB-97	42	Build	10 units of Item 200.3 @ 100,00	1000,00	1000,00
	27-FEB-97	43	Shipment to customer	5 units of Item 200.3 @ 150,00	750,00	750,00
	28-FEB-97	44	Salaries	Period 2	118,00	
	28-FEB-97	45	Depreciation	Machine 1	16,00	
	28-FEB-97	46	AR closing period			

Non-Permanent Inventory Accounting Entries

Global Accounting Engine creates the following types of non-permanent inventory accounting journal entries for General Ledger. Examples of analytical and fiscal accounting entries are shown.

Note: The examples shown do not limit you to these accounting entries. The examples show how the Oracle Inventory standard rule set creates accounting lines. A country-specific version can be very different from the standard rule set. Consult your country-specific user's guide for additional information.

Analytical

Purchase Order Receipt into Receiving Inspection

This accounting entry is created for purchase order material received into receiving inspection. This entry is costed at purchase order price.

# 3 - 30 units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)	45,00	
Analytical Inventory AP accrual (PO price)		45,00

Return to Supplier from Receiving Inspection

This accounting entry is created for material returned to the supplier from receiving inspection. It is the opposite of the Purchase Order Receipt into Receiving Inspection entry.

#4 - Two units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)		3,00
Analytical Inventory AP accrual (PO price)	3,00	

Receipt into Stores from Receiving Inspection

This accounting entry is created for material received into stores from receiving inspection. The purchase price variance (the difference between standard cost and purchase order price), if any, is accounted.

Stockable Expense items do not generate this accounting entry, even if they are received into stores and tracked for inventory purposes. For analytical accounting, Stockable Expense items are considered expense items.

#8 - 28 units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (Standard cost)	56,00	
Analytical Purchase Price Variance		14,00
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)		42,00

Return to Receiving Inspection from Stores

This accounting entry is created for material returned to receiving inspection from stores. It is the opposite of the Receipt into Stores from Receiving Inspection entry.

#22 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (standard cost)		45,00
Analytical Purchase Price Variance		5,00
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)	50,00	

Return to Supplier from Stores

This transaction creates two accounting entries:

Return to receiving inspection from stores

#23 - Three units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (standard cost)		27,00
Analytical Purchase Price Variance		3,00
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)	30,00	

Return to Supplier from Receiving Inspection

#23 - Three units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)		30,00
Analytical Inventory AP accrual (PO price)	30,00	

Adjustment to Reception

This accounting entry is created for a quantity adjustment made to the material received into reception inspection.

#2 - 1 unit of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)	11,00	
Analytical Inventory AP accrual (PO price)		11,00

Adjustment to Stores

This accounting entry is created for a quantity adjustment made to the material received into stores.

#10 - Two units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (Standard cost)	18,00	
Analytical Purchase Price Variance	4,00	
Analytical Receiving Inspection (PO price)		22,00

Invoice from Supplier

When the supplier invoice is received, the invoice price variance (the difference between invoice price and purchase order price), if any, is accounted. This entry is generated on a monthly basis when the Accounts Payable current period is closed. Each journal entry is a summary line. There is only one line for each different account (according to setup).

#13, 14, 15, 16 - Invoices #1A, 2, 3 and 4	DR	CR
Analytical Inventory AP accrual (PO price)	312,00	
Analytical Invoice Price Variance		8,00
Analytical Purchase Mirror (Invoice price)		304,00

Miscellaneous Receipts

This accounting entry is created for every miscellaneous receipt transaction. The three different miscellaneous receipt transactions are account reception, account alias reception, and miscellaneous reception.

#29 - Ten units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Analytical Stock	20,00	
Miscellaneous account		20,00

Sales Order Shipment

This accounting entry is created when the user ships a product to a customer. The standard cost is the cost of the item sold.

#38 - Four units of item 200.3	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (standard cost)		400,00
Analytical Margin of Goods (standard cost)	400,00	

Miscellaneous Issues

This accounting entry is created for every miscellaneous issue transaction. The three different miscellaneous issue transactions are account issue, account alias issue, and miscellaneous issue.

#37 - 1 unit of item 200.3	DR	CR
Analytical Stock		100,00
Miscellaneous account	100,00	

Invoice to Customer

This accounting entry is created on a monthly basis when the Accounts Receivable current period is closed. The analytical margin of goods effectively reflects the margin of goods sold. When sales orders are invoiced, this account does not reflect the exact margin of goods sold.

#39 - Invoice #100	DR	CR
Analytical Revenue Mirror (Invoice price)	600,00	
Analytical Margin of Goods (Invoice Price)		600,00

Returns from Customer

This accounting entry is created when the customer returns the product and the corresponding RMA is accepted.

#40 - Two units of item 200.3	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (standard cost)	200,00	
Analytical Margin of Goods (standard cost)		200,00

Subinventory Transfers

This accounting entry is created for a transfer of material between subinventories.

#17 - Four units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (standard cost) - Destination subinventory	36,00	
Analytical Stock (standard cost) - Source subinventory		36,00

Inter-organization Transfers - Direct Transfer

This accounting entry is created for a direct transfer of material between two organizations.

#30 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Analytical Stock (Standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	
Analytical Offset (Standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00
Analytical Stock (Standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Analytical Offset (Standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	

Inter-organization Transfers - Intransit Inventory (FOB point is set to receiving)

This accounting entry is created for the issue transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#32 - Five units of item 200.1 - Issue transaction	DR	CR
Analytical Intransit Inventory (standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	
Analytical Stock (standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00

This accounting entry is created for the receipt transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#32 - Five units of item 200.1 - Receipt transaction	DR	CR
Analytical Offset (standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	
Analytical Intransit Inventory (standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Analytical Stock (standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	
Analytical Offset (standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00

Inter-organization Transfers - Intransit Inventory (FOB point is set to shipment)

This accounting entry is created for the issue transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#35 - Five units of item 200.1 - Issue transaction	DR	CR
Analytical Offset (standard cost) - Sending organization	45,00	
Analytical Stock (standard cost) - Sending organization		45,00
Analytical Intransit Inventory (standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	
Analytical Offset (standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00

This accounting entry is created for the receipt transaction for an intransit inventory transfer of material between two organizations.

#35 - Five units of item 200.1 - Receipt transaction	DR	CR
Analytical Intransit Inventory (standard cost) - Receiving organization		45,00
Analytical Stock (standard cost) - Receiving organization	45,00	

Fiscal

Receipt into Stores from Receiving Inspection

This accounting entry is created on a transaction basis if the accounting method for accrued expenses is defined as *on receipt*. If it is defined as *period end*, this accounting entry is generated on a summary basis at period end.

Only non-expense items and stockable-expense items are eligible for this accounting entry. Direct expense items are only eligible at period end.

#8 - 28 units of item 200.2	DR	CR
Expenses (PO price)	56,00	
Invoices to be received (PO price)		56,00

Adjustments to Stores

This accounting entry is created on a transaction basis if the accounting method for accrued expenses is defined as *on receipt*. If it is defined as *period end*, this accounting entry is created on a summary basis at period end.

#10 - Two units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Expenses (PO price)	18,00	
Invoices to be received (PO price)		18,00

Returns to Supplier from Stores

This accounting entry is created when material is returned to the supplier. This accounting entry is created on a transaction basis if the accounting method for accrued expenses is defined as *on receipt*. If it is defined as *period end*, this accounting entry is created on a summary basis at period end.

#23 - Three units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Expenses (PO price)		27,00
Invoices to be received (PO price)	27,00	

Invoice from Supplier

This accounting entry is created on a transaction basis for every invoice received from a supplier.

Both *Invoices to be Received* and *Invoice Price Variance* are FlexBuilder-generated accounts that you can define according to your needs. For example, you can define *Invoice Price Variance* to the same account as the item expense account that caused the variance.

#13, 14, 15, 16 - Invoices #1A, 2, 3 and 4	DR	CR
Invoices to be received (PO price)	337,00	
Invoice Price Variance		22,00
Payables (Invoice price)		315,00

Return to Receiving Inspection from Stores

This accounting entry is the opposite of the Receipt into Stores from Receiving Inspection entry. This accounting entry is created on a transaction basis if the accounting method for accrued expenses is defined as *on receipt*. If it is defined as *period end*, this accounting entry is created on a summary basis at period end.

#22 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Expenses (PO price)		45,00
Invoices to be received (PO price)	45,00	

Invoice to Customer

This accounting entry is created on a transaction basis for each invoice issued.

#39 - Invoice #100	DR	CR
Revenue		600,00
Receivables	600,00	

Inter-organization Transfers - Direct Transfer

This accounting entry is created for material directly transferred between two organizations.

#30 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Inter-Organization Receivables- Sending organization	45,00	
Revenue - Sending organization		45,00
Inter-Organization Payables- Receiving organization		45,00
Expenses - Receiving organization	45,00	

Inter-organization Transfers - Intransit Inventory (FOB point is set to receiving)

This accounting entry is created for the receipt transaction during an inter-organization transfer. The issue transaction does not have an accounting entry.

#32 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Inter-Organization Receivables - Sending organization	45,00	
Revenue - Sending organization		45,00
Inter-Organization Payables - Receiving organization		45,00
Expense - Receiving Organization	45,00	

Inter-organization Transfers - Intransit Inventory (FOB point is set to shipment)

This accounting entry is created for the issue transaction during an inter-organization transfer. The receipt transaction does not have an accounting entry.

#35 - Five units of item 200.1	DR	CR
Inter-Organization Receivables - Sending organization	45,00	
Revenue - Sending organization		45,00
Inter-Organization Payables - Receiving organization		45,00
Intransit Expense - Receiving Organization	45,00	

Receivables Closing Period

This accounting entry is created at AR closing period. All non-invoiced sales orders are accounted for. The date of the accounting entry is the ending date for the period (period 2, in this example).

#46 - AR closing period 2	DR	CR
Non-invoiced sales orders	500,00	
Non-invoiced revenue		500,00

This accounting entry is created at AR closing period. It reverts the accounting entry generated for the current period. The accounting entry's date is the starting date for the following period (period 3, in this example).

#46 - AR closing period 3	DR	CR
Non-invoiced sales orders		500,00
Non-invoiced revenue	500,00	



Appendix

This appendix describes how to run reports and listings and navigate to character mode forms and GUI windows. This section also maps the Global Accounting Engine (AX) character mode menu paths and form names to GUI menu paths and windows or processes.

Running Reports and Listings

The Global Accounting Engine reports are submitted from the Submit Requests window.

You can run a single report or submit a request set to run several reports as a group.

To run a standard report or request set:

1. Open the Submit Requests window.
2. In the Type field, choose whether to run a single report or a request set.
3. In the Name field, choose the report or request set you want to run.
4. Enter the report parameters in the pop-up window.
5. Choose Submit to submit your request.
6. Review the status of your request.



See also

Defining Request Sets, Submitting a Request, Submitting a Request Set, *Oracle Applications User's Guide*

Character Mode to GUI Menu Mapping

This page maps the Global Accounting Engine (AX) character mode menu paths and form names to GUI menu paths and windows or processes. The responsibilities and navigation paths are below.

Character Mode Form and Menu Path	GUI Window or Process, and Navigator Path
AX Payables Supervisor	AX Payables Supervisor
AX Receivables Supervisor	AX Receivables Supervisor
Enter Adjustments form	Journal Entries window
\ Navigate Transactions Enter	Navigator: Transactions > Enter
AX Payables Supervisor	AX Payables Supervisor
AX Receivables Supervisor	AX Receivables Supervisor
View Translator Transactions form	Journal Entry Lines window
\ Navigate Transactions View	Navigator: Transactions > View
AX Payables Supervisor	AX Payables Supervisor
AX Receivables Supervisor	AX Receivables Supervisor
Submit TR Posting Manager form	Submit Posting Manager window
\ Navigate Transactions Posting	Navigator: Transactions > Posting
AX Payables Supervisor	AX Payables Supervisor
AX Receivables Supervisor	AX Receivables Supervisor
Compile Translator Program form	Translator Program window
\ Navigate Program Compile	Navigator: Program > Compile
AX Payables Supervisor	AX Payables Supervisor
AX Receivables Supervisor	AX Receivables Supervisor
AX General Ledger User	AX General Ledger User
Run Reports form	Submit Requests window
\ Navigate Reports Standard	Navigator: Reports > Reports



Glossary

This glossary defines general accounting terms as well as other terms specific to the Global Accounting Engine that are used throughout this manual.

Accounting program - See AX Program.

Accounting scheme - A set of instructions that tell the translation program how to create accounting entries from an event. The accounting scheme contains information about how to identify a transaction and the data that is transferred from the subledger to Global Accounting Engine and General Ledger.

Adjustments - A feature that lets you enter transactions directly into subledger tables. Global Accounting Engine requires you to enter a third party for control accounts. Your control account balances for your control accounts are updated in sync in both the subledger system and General Ledger.

API (Application Programming Interface) - A program that verifies data before it is integrated into the application.

AX Accounting Number Sequences - A feature that numbers all accounting entries with the document sequences mechanism.

AX Balance - A balance maintained by Global Accounting Engine for each account that is marked as a control account or third party subidentification per period. The Balance reports print balances summed by period (range), third party, balancing segment, and accounting segment/accounting flexfield combination.

AX Compiler - A program that creates the master template for future translation processes. This compilation is a one-time setup step and is not a part of the actual accounting.

AX Posting Manager - A program that lets you submit a process or a series of processes to run translations, the transfer to General Ledger, the Journal Import, and the Journal Post from one place in your system.

AX Program - A compilation of event types and sequence assignments. The AX Program is a PL/SQL package that handles events.

Balance - See AX Balance.

Balance reports - Reports that print a balance summed by period (range), third party,

balancing segment, and accounting segment. A balance report only reports within a fiscal year. A balance is only printed for accounts that are marked as control accounts.

Compiler - See AX Compiler.

Compiling schemes - A process performed during setup that generates the accounting program. A scheme is linked to your set of books.

Consolidation of balances - Recalculating the balances for a third party is sometimes called consolidation or consolidation of balances. This consolidation is not related to the General Ledger consolidation functionality.

Control account - An accounting segment status for an accounting code combination. This type of account is used in subledgers such as Payables or Receivables. Control accounts are used to maintain special balances for third parties per period. You should not change control accounts from a General Ledger responsibility. To ensure that control accounts are not changed from General Ledger, define and use security to protect your control accounts.

Deleting the rules - Purging the rules tables. After you have loaded the rules into the accounting scheme, you can delete them.

Deleting TP - The Deleting TP program deletes your translation program. If you delete your translation program; however, you risk the integrity of your entries.

Document - The physical base of a transaction, such as an invoice, a receipt, or a payment.

Document sequences - Numbers that uniquely identify a document. Document sequences are useful for external documents that are not unique, for example, invoices sent to a customer from two suppliers that use the same invoice number.

Event - An event associates a document's accounting entries with a transaction. These entries were already created or must be created in the next posting process. An

example of an event is an adjustment to an invoice. If a second adjustment is needed for the same document, a second event is created. Events can be of different event types, which causes different accounting entries.

Event type - A type of event that defines classes for an accounting transaction.

Legal document - *See* Document. A paper document sent to or sent by the customer or supplier. Many countries require that legal documents are stored for up to ten years.

Legal journals - Journals that print all journal entries according to your legal requirements. Entries might include period balances for customers or suppliers. Legal journals vary from country to country.

Loading rules - The process of copying information from the rules tables into the accounting scheme tables.

Posting Manager - *See* AX Posting Manager.

Rules, Rules tables - A concept that provides an easy way to export, import, or update translation schemes. Rules let you store the entire translation scheme information in one place. Rules are not needed for the compilation. They are also not needed for the translation or transfer to General Ledger tables.

Run Journal Import - A step that imports the accounting entries into General Ledger. Run Journal Import is the same as a manual Journal Import and allows the entries to be queried in the Journal Entry window.

Run Post Journal - A step that is the same as the Journal Post in General Ledger.

Secure Posting - A feature that enforces the default parameters of the Posting Manager. You cannot override any values other than Submit: Yes/No. For example, you can ensure that Translate Events, Transfer to

General Ledger, Run Journal Import, and Run Post Journal are done in one step.

Subledger - An application other than General Ledger where accounting entries are originated.

Subledger accounting entries - Global Accounting Engine keeps its own accounting entries and reference information in the subledger tables. This information is needed for legal requirements such as daily journals or customer/supplier balances.

Third party - A generic term for supplier, customer, or an inventory organization.

Third party subidentification - A generic term for a customer address, a supplier site, or a subinventory.

TP - Translation Program, *See* AX Program.

Translate Events - A program that transfers accounting entries into subledger tables.

Transfer to GL - A process of transferring translated accounting entries to General Ledger. Entries are not shown in any General Ledger account balance. When the data is transferred to General Ledger, the subledger system marks the data in the subledger tables as *posted*. Data is posted only when the transferred data is imported to General Ledger.

Unloading rules - The process of copying information from the accounting scheme tables into the rules tables.

Voucher - A generic term for accounting entries created from a transaction for a document.

View transactions - A feature used to look at the translated transactions, even before they are transferred to General Ledger. You can search by account, third party, or third party subidentifier.

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