

Oracle® Financials for Argentina

User Guide

Release 11*i*

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Contents

1 Oracle General Ledger

Inflation Adjustment Overview	1-2
Using Inflation Adjustment Based on a Price Index	1-3
Using the Inflation Adjustment Date.....	1-5
Argentine General Ledger Daily Book Report	1-8
Argentine General Ledger Major Book Report	1-11

2 Oracle Payables

Payables Taxpayer ID Validation	2-2
Withholding Tax in Argentina	2-6
Income Tax Withholding.....	2-7
VAT Withholding.....	2-11
Turnover Tax Withholding	2-12
Employer Contribution Withholding (RS).....	2-14
Employer Contribution Withholding (SUSS).....	2-15
Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax	2-16
1. Enable Extended Automatic Withholding Tax Calculation.....	2-18
2. Define Payables Options	2-19
3. Define Province Jurisdiction	2-20
4. Define Zones.....	2-22
5. Define Tax Authority Categories	2-23
6. Define Locations	2-24
7. Define Suppliers	2-27
8. Define Tax Authority ID Types.....	2-30

9. Define Supplier Provincial Inscription Numbers	2-31
10. Define Withholding Tax Types.....	2-34
11. Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates	2-37
12. Define Company Withholding Applicability	2-42
13. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability	2-44
14. Define Legal Transaction Categories	2-47
15. Define Transaction Letters.....	2-49
16. Define Tax Authority Transaction Types.....	2-50
17. Define DGI Transaction Types.....	2-51
Invoices	2-54
Entering Withholding Information	2-55
Maintaining Withholding Tax Codes	2-58
Invoice Gateway Overview	2-60
Entering Invoices in the Invoice Gateway Window	2-61
Entering Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window	2-63
Header Region.....	2-64
Invoice Lines Region	2-66
Payables Open Interface Tables	2-67
Understanding the Payables Open Interface Tables.....	2-68
Payables Open Interface Table AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE	2-69
Argentine Columns	2-71
Payables Open Interface Table AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE	2-73
Argentine Columns	2-75
How the Invoice Gateway Window Populates the Open Interface Tables	2-76
Payments.....	2-77
Processing Payments	2-78
Stopping or Voiding a Payment	2-81
Partial Payments	2-82
Maintaining Supplier Credit Letters	2-83
Creating a Payment Document.....	2-85
Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate	2-88
Column Headings - Income Tax Withholding Certificate	2-91
Column Headings - VAT Withholding Certificate	2-92
Column Headings - Turnover Tax Withholding Certificate	2-93
Column Headings - RS Tax Withholding Certificate	2-94

Column Headings - SUSS Tax Withholding Certificate	2-95
Argentine Payables Check Format	2-96
Argentine Payables Supplier Statement Report.....	2-98
Defining DGI Currency Codes	2-104
Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File	2-105
Argentine Payables SICORE Report.....	2-107
Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File	2-111
Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Report.....	2-114
Argentine Payables VAT Flat File	2-118
Argentine Payables VAT Buying Report.....	2-121
Argentine Payables CITI Flat File	2-125

3 Oracle Receivables

Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation	3-2
Tax Treatment in Argentina	3-6
Tax Treatment Features	3-7
VAT.....	3-8
Additional VAT	3-8
VAT Perception.....	3-8
Turnover Perception	3-8
Argentine Tax Handling.....	3-9
Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception	3-10
1. Define System Options	3-12
2. Define Tax Conditions	3-14
3. Define Tax Condition Values.....	3-20
4. Define Legal Message Exception Codes.....	3-22
5. Define Tax Categories.....	3-23
6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values.....	3-28
7. Define Tax Codes and Rates	3-32
8. Define Tax Condition Classes for Organizations.....	3-35
9. Assign Tax Condition Classes to Organizations.....	3-38
10. Define Tax Condition Classes for Customers.....	3-39
11. Assign Tax Condition Classes to Customers.....	3-42
12. Define Tax Exceptions by Customer Site	3-45
13. Define Tax Condition Classes for Transactions	3-48

14. Define Fiscal Classifications	3-54
15. Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Items	3-56
16. Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Memo Lines	3-58
17. Define Latin Tax Group	3-60
18. Assign Tax Group to Transaction Types	3-63
19. Define Exceptions by Transaction Condition Value	3-64
20. Define Latin Tax Rules	3-67
21. Define Legal Messages	3-70
22. Associate Legal Messages and Tax Rules	3-71
Entering Transactions	3-74
Tax Example	3-76
Defining Fixed Asset Exceptions	3-82
Collection Processing Overview	3-84
Document Numbering Overview	3-86
Setting Up Document Numbering	3-89
1. Define the Branch Numbering Method	3-90
2. Define VAT Document Letters	3-91
3. Define Branch Numbers	3-94
4. Assign Branch Numbers	3-95
5. Define Transaction Sources	3-98
6. Define Source-Type Relationships	3-101
7. Define the Item Validation Organization	3-102
Entering Transactions	3-103
Defining DGI Currency Codes	3-104
Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File	3-105
Argentine Receivables SICORE Report	3-107
Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File	3-110
Argentine Receivables VAT Sales Report	3-113
Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File	3-117

4 Oracle Assets

Inflation Adjustment Overview	4-2
Inflation Adjustment Setup	4-4
Set Up Depreciation Books	4-5
Define Asset Groups	4-8

Set Up Asset Categories.....	4-9
Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book	4-12
Revaluing Assets.....	4-14
Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets Report.....	4-19
A Standard Navigation Paths	
Standard Navigation Paths	A-2
B Using Globalization Flexfields	
Using Globalization Flexfields	B-2
C Examples of Withholding Tax Setup	
Setting Up Argentine Withholding Tax.....	C-2
1. Define Payables Options.....	C-3
2. Define Special Calendar.....	C-4
3. Define Zones.....	C-5
4. Define Legal Transaction Categories.....	C-6
5. Define DGI Transaction Types.....	C-7
6. Define Province Jurisdiction	C-8
7. Define Locations	C-9
Primary Location:	C-9
Other Location 1:	C-9
Other Location 2:	C-10
8. Define Tax Authority Categories	C-11
9. Define Tax Authority Types.....	C-12
10. Define Tax Authorities.....	C-13
11. Define Provincial Inscription Numbers.....	C-14
12. Define Withholding Tax Types	C-15
13. Define Withholding Tax Codes.....	C-18
14. Define Company Withholding Applicability	C-26
15. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability.....	C-27
Supplier: ABC1	C-28
Supplier: SUPP2	C-29
Example.....	C-30

Invoice 1: Supplier ABC1	C-30
Invoice 1	C-32

D Electronic File Content

Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File Content.....	D-2
Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File Content.....	D-3
Argentine Payables VAT Flat File Content	D-4
Argentine Payables CITI Flat File Content.....	D-7
Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File Content	D-9
Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File Content.....	D-10
Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File Content	D-12

Glossary

Index

Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Financials for Argentina User Guide, Release 11*i*

Part No. A81221-01

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this user guide. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
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If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

Preface

Welcome to Release 11*i* of the Oracle® Financials for Argentina User Guide.

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

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

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

About this Country-Specific User Guide

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

- Chapter 1 describes Oracle General Ledger for Argentina, including inflation adjustment, Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report, and Argentine General Ledger Major Book report.
- Chapter 2 describes Oracle Payables for Argentina, including taxpayer ID validation, tax treatment, withholding tax, and the various tax withholding reports that comply with Argentine tax withholding requirements.
- Chapter 3 describes Oracle Receivables for Argentina, including taxpayer ID validation, tax treatment, collection processing, document numbering, and the various tax reports that comply with Argentine tax requirements.
- Chapter 4 describes Oracle Assets for Argentina, including inflation adjustment, and the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report.
- Appendix A describes how to navigate to each window in Oracle Financials for Argentina.
- Appendix B describes how to use globalization flexfields.
- Appendix C provides withholding tax examples to help set up Oracle Payables to comply with Argentine tax withholding requirements.
- Appendix D overviews electronic file content provided in Oracle Financials for Argentina for the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File, the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File, the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File, the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File, the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File, the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File, and the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File.
- A glossary provides definitions of terms specific to Oracle Financials for Argentina that are used in this guide.

Audience for this Guide

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

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Oracle Financials for Argentina.

If you have never used Oracle Financials for Argentina, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle training classes available through Oracle University.

- The Oracle Applications graphical user interface.

To learn more about the Oracle Applications graphical user interface, read the *Oracle Applications User Guide*.

See Other Information Sources for more information about Oracle Applications product information.

Other Information Sources

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

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

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML and PDF). The technical reference guides are available in paper format only. Note that the HTML documentation is translated into over twenty languages.

The HTML version of this guide is optimized for onscreen reading, and you can use it to follow hypertext links for easy access to other HTML guides in the library. When you have an HTML window open, you can use the features on the left side of the window to navigate freely throughout all Oracle Applications documentation.

- You can use the Search feature to search by words or phrases.
- You can use the expandable menu to search for topics in the menu structure we provide. The Library option on the menu expands to show all Oracle Applications HTML documentation.

You can view HTML help in the following ways:

- From an application window, use the help icon or the help menu to open a new Web browser and display help about that window.
- Use the documentation CD.
- Use a URL provided by your system administrator.

Your HTML help may contain information that was not available when this guide was printed.

Related User Guides

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

You can read the guides online by choosing Library from the expandable menu on your HTML help window, by reading from the Oracle Applications Document

Library CD included in your media pack, or by using a Web browser with a URL that your system administrator provides.

If you require printed guides, you can purchase them from the Oracle store at <http://oraclestore.oracle.com>.

Oracle Applications User Guide

This guide explains how to navigate the system, enter data, and query information, and introduces other basic features of the GUI available with this release of Oracle Financials for Argentina (and any other Oracle Applications product).

You can also access this user guide online by choosing "Getting Started and Using Oracle Applications" from the Oracle Applications help system.

Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide

This manual describes functionality developed to meet specific legal and business requirements that are common to several countries in a given region. Consult this user guide along with your country-specific user guide and your financial product's manual to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

Oracle Financials Country-Specific User Guides

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

Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide

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

Oracle General Ledger User 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 Purchasing User Guide

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

Oracle Payables User Guide

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

Oracle Receivables User Guide

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

Oracle Assets User Guide

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

Oracle Projects User 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 Cash Management User Guide

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

Using Oracle HRMS - The Fundamentals

This user guide explains how to setup and use enterprise modeling, organization management, and cost analysis. It also includes information about defining payrolls.

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 Financials Open Interfaces Guide

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

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.

Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications

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

Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications

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

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

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide 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 guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Alert User Guide

Use this guide to define periodic and event alerts that monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User 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 Oracle Applications development. 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 Oracle Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards

This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by Oracle Applications development. 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.

Installation and System Administration

Installing Oracle Applications

This guide provides instructions for managing the installation of Oracle Applications products. In Release 11*i*, much of the installation process is handled using Oracle One-Hour Install, which minimizes the time it takes to install Oracle Applications and the Oracle 8*i* Server technology stack by automating many of the required steps. This guide contains instructions for using Oracle One-Hour Install and lists the tasks you need to perform to finish your installation. You should use this guide in conjunction with individual product user guides and implementation guides.

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.

Upgrading Oracle Applications

Refer to this guide if you are upgrading your Oracle Applications Release 10.7 or Release 11.0 products to Release 11*i*. This guide describes the upgrade process in general and lists database upgrade and product-specific upgrade tasks. You must be at either Release 10.7 (NCA, SmartClient, or character mode) or Release 11.0 to upgrade to Release 11*i*. You cannot upgrade to Release 11*i* directly from releases prior to 10.7.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

Use this guide as a reference if you are responsible for upgrading an installation of Oracle Applications. It provides a history of the changes to individual Oracle Applications products between Release 11.0 and Release 11*i*. It includes new features and enhancements and changes made to database objects, profile options, and seed data for this interval.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

This guide 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 Global Financial Applications Technical Reference Manual

The *Oracle Global Financial Applications 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.

Training and Support

Training

We offer 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. We also offer Net classes, where training is delivered over the Internet, and many multimedia-based courses on CD. In addition, we can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs.

Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Financials for Argentina 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.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

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 guides.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle 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 might 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.

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. Oracle Applications provides the E-business Suite, a fully integrated suite of more than 70 software modules for financial management, Internet procurement, business intelligence, 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, enabling 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 application products, along with related consulting, education and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Thank You

Thank you for using Oracle Financials for Argentina and this user guide.

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

Oracle General Ledger

This chapter describes Oracle General Ledger for Argentina, including:

- Inflation adjustment
- Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report
- Argentine General Ledger Major Book report

Inflation Adjustment Overview

In Argentina, companies must report both historical balances and inflation-adjusted balances. To satisfy this requirement, you should maintain both balances by keeping your historical balances in one set of books and your inflation-adjusted balances in another set of books. Follow the prerequisite steps for the historical/adjusted option described in the *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*.

See also: Inflation Adjustment Overview, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Using Inflation Adjustment Based on a Price Index

Example for adjusting balances based on a price index

This example shows how the inflation rates and adjustment amounts are calculated to adjust account balances based on a price index.

Period	Price Index Value
November	100
December	101.1
January	102.5
February	103.4
March	106
April	108.7

The correction factors for the inflation rates in this example are calculated with a precision of six decimal positions. The calculations are based on this formula:

Correction Factor = (Index Value for Last Month of Period Range / Index Value for First Month of Period Range) - 1

Period Range	Correction Factor (Inflation Rate)
December-April	0.075173
January-April	0.060488
February-April	0.051257
March-April	0.025472

Assume that the Period To Date (PTD) and To Date (TD) balances of the Goodwill account are as follows for the periods December 2000 through March 2001:

Balances	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
PTD	-	20,000	30,000	40,000
TD	10,000	30,000	60,000	100,000

Note: PTD balances do not include the balance at the beginning of the period; they only include activity within the period. The PTD balance for a period can be calculated by subtracting the balance at the beginning of the period from the balance at the end of the period.

The inflation adjustment amount for the periods January through April is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{April Adjustment} &= (\text{Previous Year Final Balance} * \\ &\quad \text{Dec-Apr Correction Factor}) + \\ &\quad (\text{Jan PTD Balance} * \text{Jan-Apr Correction Factor}) + \\ &\quad (\text{Feb PTD Balance} * \text{Feb-Apr Correction Factor}) + \\ &\quad (\text{Mar PTD Balance} * \text{Mar-Apr Correction Factor}) \\ &= (10,000 * 0.075173) + \\ &\quad (20,000 * 0.060488) + \\ &\quad (30,000 * 0.051257) + \\ &\quad (40,000 * 0.025472) \\ &= 4,518.08\end{aligned}$$

The journal entry to adjust the Goodwill account for inflation is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Goodwill	4,518.08	
REI Account		4,518.08

Using the Inflation Adjustment Date

The Inflation Adjustment Date (Fecha Valor) feature lets you adjust a journal entry for a period that is before the effective date. For example, you can enter a journal entry for June and adjust the journal entry for a period that starts in January.

Note: If you enter an inflation adjustment date that is after the journal entry effective date, General Ledger does not use that inflation adjustment date. Instead, the inflation adjustment is calculated based on the journal entry effective date.

To use the Inflation Adjustment Date feature, you must define the set of books where you will run the inflation adjustment process as an MRC primary set of books, even if you do not use the MRC feature in General Ledger. You can classify a set of books as primary in the Reporting Currency Options alternate name region in the Set of Books window.

Use the Change Currency window to enter the inflation adjustment date. You can navigate to the Change Currency window by pressing the Change Currency button in the Journals window. Enter the inflation adjustment date in the To Date field.

General Ledger only adjusts the lines with accounting flexfield combinations that fall within the account ranges you specified when you submitted the inflation adjustment process.

Example for using the inflation adjustment date

This example shows how the journal entry lines are adjusted for inflation according to the inflation adjustment date.

Period	Price Index Value
January	120
February	150
March	170
April	190
May	205

Journal Entry #1 is effective on March 14. Assume that the current month is April. Only the Franchise Initial Fee account and the Capital account are within the specified account ranges:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Franchise Initial Fee	100	
Cash	250	
Accounts Payable		50
Capital		300

Case 1 – Adjust Journal Entry #1 for inflation with the same effective and inflation adjustment dates. The inflation adjustment is calculated from the effective date.

Correction Factor = (Index Value for Last Month of Period Range / Index Value for First Month of Period Range) - 1

Correction Factor March - April = $(190 / 170) - 1 = 0.1176$

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Franchise Initial Fee	11.76	
REI Account	23.52	
Capital		35.28

Case 2 – Adjust Journal Entry #1 for inflation with the inflation adjustment date set to February 10. The inflation adjustment is calculated from the inflation adjustment date.

Correction Factor February - April = $(190 / 150) - 1 = 0.2666$

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Franchise Initial Fee	26.67	
REI Account	53.31	
Capital		79.98

See also: Entering Foreign Currency Journals, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

See also: Setting Up MRC, *Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications*

Argentine General Ledger Daily Book Report

Company Name : Vision Operations (USA)		General Daily Book		Page: 1 of 1				
Currency: USD		Period 01-OCT-1998 To 31-OCT-1998						
Date	Batch Name	Journal Entry Name	Account Description	Line Category	Reference			
01-10-1998	ADI: 14-DEC-97 17: ADI: 14-DEC-97 17:58:34	01-000-2210-0000-000 01-000-2210-0000-000 01-402-7110-0000-000 01-402-7110-0000-000 01-402-7110-0000-000 01-402-7120-0000-000 01-402-7120-0000-000 01-402-7120-0000-000	Accounts Payable Accounts Payable Advertising Advertising Advertising Public Relations Public Relations Public Relations	4 Adjustment 8 Adjustment 1 Adjustment 2 Adjustment 3 Adjustment 5 Adjustment 6 Adjustment 7 Adjustment	AP-Advertising AP-Public Relatio Advertising Advertising Advertising Public Relations Public Relations Public Relations	0.00 0.00 45,232.00 76,852.00 33,549.00 97,586.00 9,836.00 33,549.00	155,633.00 140,971.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	
						Journal Entry Total:	296,604.00	296,604.00
						Daily Total:	296,604.00	296,604.00
						Period Total:	296,604.00	296,604.00

Use the Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report to show all posted debit and credit journal entries, both historical and adjusted, for a given period. The Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report is ordered by accounting date.

When a page break occurs before a day's output is completely printed, the *Carry Forward* feature shows the running totals of debit and credit amounts for the day.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the start date for the period that you want a report for.

End Date

Enter the end date for the period that you want a report for.

Maximum Number of Pages

Enter the maximum number of pages that you want a report for. The report stops on the indicated page if you enter a number in this parameter.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	The set of books name
Currency	The currency
Period	The accounting period range
Page Number	The page number

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Date	The date that you entered your transaction.
Batch Name	The batch name for each journal entry line. Reference this name to review the batch and journal entry that this journal entry line belongs to.
Journal Entry Name	The journal entry name.
Accounting Flexfield	The accounting flexfield for each journal entry line.
Account Description	An account segment description for the accounting flexfield.
Line	The journal entry line number for each journal entry line.
Category	The category for each journal entry line. The category helps you to identify the nature and purpose of the journal.
Reference	The reference information that you entered in the Reference field of the Enter Journals window. If the journal batch originated in Oracle Payables, General Ledger prints the invoice or check number.
Line Description	A description of the journal entry line.
Debit	The debit amount of the journal entry line.
Credit	The credit amount of the journal entry line.
Journal Entry Total	The total accounted debit and credit amounts for the journal entry.

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Daily Total	The total accounted debit and credit amounts for the day.
Period Total	The total accounted debit and credit amounts for the period.
Daily Carry Forward	If a page break occurs during the printing of a day's output, the running total accounted debit and credit amounts are displayed at the bottom of the old page.

Argentine General Ledger Major Book Report

General Ledger Book										Page: 1							
Period 01-SEP-98 to 30-NOV-98																	
Argentina I.A. Currency: ARS																	
Account: 400110 Products and Service Revenue Beginning Balance: 0.00																	
Accounting Flexfield: 91-110-400110-04-1511 Beginning Balance: 0.00																	
Date	Batch Name	Line Category	Journal Entry Name	Related Document	Line Description	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance									
10-09-1998	JR1 09-DEC-98 15:1	3 Adjustment	JR3 Adjustment ARS User 1		Accrue Revenue	0.00	2,500,000.00	(2,500,000.00)									
31-10-1998	JL Inflation 32370	3 Adjustment	Adjustment ARS		Journal Import Created	0.00	500,000.00	(3,000,000.00)									
Accounting Flexfield 91-110-400110-04-1511 Totals:										0.00 3,000,000.00							
Ending Balance:	(3,000,000.00)	Account:	400110														
Account: 430100 Consulting Local Transfer Beginning Balance: 0.00																	
Accounting Flexfield: 91-510-430100-02-5101 Beginning Balance: 0.00																	
Date	Batch Name	Line Category	Journal Entry Name	Related Document	Line Description	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance									
10-09-1998	JR1 09-DEC-98 15:1	4 Adjustment	JR3 Adjustment ARS User 1		Accrue Revenue	0.00	1,500,000.00	(1,500,000.00)									
20-09-1998	JR1 09-DEC-98 15:1	2 Adjustment	JR7 Adjustment ARS User 1		Credit and Sales	0.00	175,000.00	(1,675,000.00)									
31-10-1998	JL Inflation 32370	4 Adjustment	Adjustment ARS		Journal Import Created	0.00	335,000.00	(2,010,000.00)									
Accounting Flexfield 91-510-430100-02-5101 Totals:										0.00 2,010,000.00							
Ending Balance:	(2,010,000.00)	Account:	430100														
Report Ending Balance: (5,010,000.00)																	

Use the Argentine General Ledger Major Book report to show all debit and credit transactions and account balances.

The Argentine General Ledger Major Book report calculates the accounting flexfield balances by journal entry date and accounting flexfield. The report is divided by accounting flexfield.

If a page break occurs before an accounting flexfield's transactions are completely printed, the *Carry Forward* feature shows the running totals for debit, credit, and balance amounts for that accounting flexfield.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine General Ledger Major Book report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the start date for the period that you want a report for.

End Date

Enter the end date for the period that you want a report for.

From Account

Choose the starting accounting flexfield for the range that you want to include on the report.

To Account

Choose the ending accounting flexfield for the range that you want to include on the report.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	The set of books name
Currency	The functional currency for this set of books
Period	The accounting period range
Page Number	The page number

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Account	The account segment for each journal entry line. If you request a range of account segments, this heading indicates which account segment a journal entry line affects.
Beginning Balance	The account segment's beginning balance for the first day of each accounting period. This figure is the sum of all debit amounts and credit amounts.
Accounting Flexfield	The accounting flexfield for each journal entry line. If you request a range of accounting flexfields, this heading indicates which accounting flexfield this journal entry line affects.
Beginning Balance	The accounting flexfield's beginning balance for the first day of each accounting period. This figure is the sum of all debit amounts and credit amounts.
Date	The date that you entered your transaction.

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Batch Name	The batch name for each journal entry line. Reference this name if you want to review the batch and journal entry that this journal entry line belongs to.
Line	The journal entry line number for each journal entry line.
Category	The category for each journal entry line. The category helps you to identify the nature and purpose of the journal.
Journal Entry Name	The journal entry name.
Related Document	The document, such as an invoice or a payment order, that supports the journal entry.
Line Description	A description of the journal entry line.
Accounted Debit	The journal entry line debit amount in the functional currency.
Accounted Credit	The journal entry line credit amount in the functional currency.
Balance	The remaining balance for each journal entry line by accounting flexfield. The balance is the sum of all debit and credit amounts plus the beginning balance.
Accounting Flexfield <Code Combination> Totals	The total accounted debits and total accounted credits for the accounting flexfield
Ending Balance	The account segment's ending balance in the range for the last day of each accounting period. The balance is the sum of the account segment's beginning balance, all debit amounts, and all credit amounts
Account	The account segment for which the ending balance is shown.
Carry Forward	If a page break occurs during the printing of the day's report, the running total accounted debit and credit amounts are displayed at the bottom of the old page.
Report Ending Balance	The total ending balance for all the accounts in the report

Oracle Payables

This chapter describes Oracle Payables for Argentina, including:

- Payables taxpayer ID validation
- Tax treatment
- Withholding tax
- Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report
- Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File
- Argentine Payables SICORE report
- Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File
- Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report
- Argentine Payables VAT Flat File
- Argentine Payables VAT Buying report
- Argentine Payables CITI Flat File

Payables Taxpayer ID Validation

In Argentina, the government assigns unique inscription types to different taxable entities, for example, the Código Único de Identificación Tributaria (CUIT) for domestic companies or the Código Único de Identificación Laboral (CUIL) for domestic employees. A unique taxpayer ID is associated with the inscription types. After you enter a taxpayer ID and validation information, Oracle Payables for Argentina validates the taxpayer ID for either a domestic or foreign supplier according to the criteria set by the Argentine government.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Suppliers window to enter validation information that includes the supplier's identification as either a domestic or foreign corporation, employee, or individual as well as the validation digit for corporations or employees. If the validation digit matches the validation digit from the government, the taxpayer ID is considered valid. The validation digit is the last number that follows a hyphen in the taxpayer ID, for example, 30-00786578-9 and can be any value from 0 to 9.

You indicate whether a domestic supplier is a multilateral contributor or not. A multilateral contributor can have a multilateral agreement with some provinces that results in a different set of withholding rates or a different base amount than the non-multilateral contributors.

You also enter a transaction letter, which is a one letter code that reflects the combination of VAT conditions of the customer and the supplier.

Oracle Payables for Argentina uses validation information to verify:

- The taxpayer ID is the required length:

The taxpayer ID for this inscription type...	Must be this length...
CUIT, CUIT Exterior	10 numbers
CUIL	10 numbers
DNI	8 numbers

- The taxpayer ID is numeric
- The taxpayer ID is unique for domestic entities
- The taxpayer ID is the same for a domestic corporation (CUIT), individual (DNI), or employee (CUIL) that is also set up as a customer or company in Oracle Applications

- The validation digit is correct for the CUIT, CUIT Exterior, and CUIL taxpayer IDs. The DNI number is not validated and does not have a validation digit

See also: Using the Customer Interface Program, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Prerequisites

Set the JL: Copy Tax Identifier Number profile option value to Yes at the Responsibility level before you use the globalization flexfield in the Suppliers window.

Setup

You can change warning messages to appear as error messages by setting the JL: Tax ID Validation Failure profile option to *Error* at the Responsibility level. When the profile option is set to *Warning*, you can either continue entering more information in the Suppliers window without correcting the taxpayer ID or change the taxpayer ID. When the profile option is set to *Error*, you cannot save your work until you enter the correct taxpayer ID.

You will receive a warning or error message if:

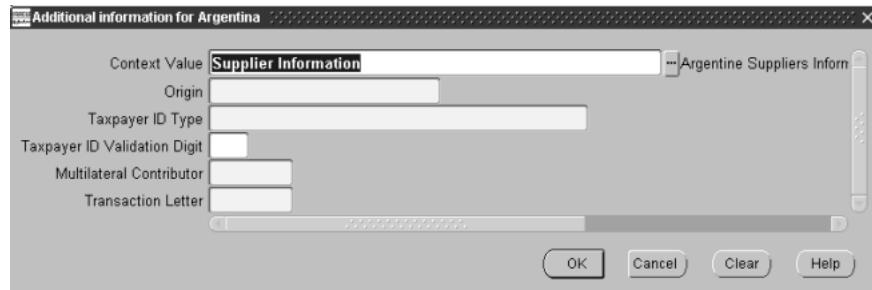
- You entered a taxpayer ID for a domestic entity that is not identical for the same entity in the Suppliers, Customers, and Company Information windows
- You entered incorrect taxpayer ID information

You will receive an error or warning message stating the problem if the validation process finds an error for these inscription types:

For this validation error...	You will receive an error message for this inscription type...
The taxpayer ID is not the required length	CUIT, CUIT Exterior, CUIL, DNI
The taxpayer ID is not numeric	CUIT, CUIT Exterior, CUIL, DNI
The taxpayer ID is not unique for domestic suppliers	CUIT, CUIL, DNI, User defined lookup codes
The taxpayer ID is different for a supplier that is also set up as a customer or company in Oracle Applications	CUIT, CUIL

For this validation error...	You will receive an error message for this inscription type...
------------------------------	--

The validation digit is incorrect CUIT, CUIT Exterior, CUIL for the CUIT and the CUIL numbers



To enter validation information:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter a supplier name in the Supplier Name field.
3. Enter the supplier's taxpayer ID without the hyphen or validation digit in the Taxpayer ID field.
4. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
5. Enter either *Domestic* or *Foreign* for the supplier's origin in the Origin field. The default inscription type is Domestic.
6. Enter the supplier's identification type based on the inscription type in the Taxpayer ID Type field. The default identification type is Domestic Corporation or Foreign Business Entity.

For this inscription type...	Enter this identification type...
CUIT (domestic company)	Domestic Corporation or Foreign Business Entity
CUIT Exterior (foreign entity, which is either a foreign company or foreign individual)	
CUIL (employee)	Employee

For this inscription type...	Enter this identification type...
DNI (individual)	Individual

Note: You can define other inscription types, such as Provincial Tax ID or Passport Number, in the Lookup Codes window. For the user-defined inscription types, Oracle Payables for Argentina checks only that the taxpayer ID is unique if you chose domestic as the origin. If you change any of the existing lookup codes, you may lose the taxpayer ID validation functionality.

7. If you entered either a Domestic Corporation, Foreign Business Entity, or Employee identification type, enter the taxpayer ID's validation digit in the Taxpayer ID Validation Digit field. Leave this field blank for an Individual or user defined identification type.
8. Enter *Yes* in the Multilateral Contributor field if a domestic supplier is a multilateral contributor. Enter *No* if a domestic supplier is not.
9. In the Transaction Letter field, enter a transaction letter that reflects the combination of VAT conditions of the company and the supplier, usually *A*, *B*, or *C* for domestic suppliers.

Note: This transaction letter defaults in supplier transactions.

10. Press the OK button.
11. Save your work or continue entering more supplier information.

See also: Entering Suppliers, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Withholding Tax in Argentina

In Argentina, customers who are withholding agents are responsible for withheld taxes from supplier invoices, when the supplier is subject to tax withholding and is not exempted by the tax authority. The customer pays the supplier invoice net the withheld amount, issues a withholding certificate for the withheld amount, and remits the tax withheld to the proper tax authority.

The main federal and provincial taxes and contributions that have a withholding regime in Argentina are:

- Income tax
- VAT
- Turnover tax
- Employer contribution (RS)
- Employer contribution (SUSS)

The calculation method (both the withholding basis and the rate used) differs by tax withholding type, by withholding category, and by province.

Withholding is calculated when you pay an invoice. The taxable base amount for VAT withholding is per invoice; the taxable base amount for all other withholdings is per payment.

As a withholding agent, you send payment documents with remittance advice to the appropriate tax authorities, and send detailed withholding certificates to suppliers.

Oracle Payables for Argentina lets you withhold the correct taxes to meet federal and provincial requirements, as well as create the withholding certificate that you send to your suppliers.

Income Tax Withholding

Income tax, a federal tax that individuals and legal entities pay for income obtained during the year, is withheld by the customer on behalf of a supplier and remitted directly to the proper tax authorities. Income taxes are withheld when the customer is an income tax withholding agent and the supplier is subject to income tax withholding and is not a withholding agent.

You must currently calculate income tax withholding for supplier invoices, debit memos, and credit memos. There are currently four different methods of income tax withholding calculation, three for domestic suppliers and one for foreign suppliers:

- Domestic suppliers: leases, regalias, goods and services
- Domestic suppliers: profesione, liberales, honorarios
- Domestic suppliers: petty cash
- Foreign suppliers

The calculation method for domestic suppliers depends on the category of goods or services in the invoice. Each calculation method has one or more withholding rates associated with it.

Domestic suppliers usually have two different withholding rates for each category based on the supplier tax registration status. You usually have a rate for registered suppliers and a different rate for non-registered ones.

Income tax withholding has these characteristics:

- **Taxable base amount** – The income tax withholding taxable base amount is based on the sum of all invoice item lines for the same category within a payment to a supplier.
- **Payments with more than one withholding category** – For payments subject to more than one domestic income withholding category, Oracle Payables compares the sum of all calculated withholdings for all categories with the minimum withheld amount. Withholdings apply when the resulting sum is greater than or equal to the minimum withheld amount associated with income tax.

(continued)

- **Tax payments** – Tax payments to the Argentine tax authority for income tax withheld amounts are in the functional currency.
- **Income tax withholding certificate** – When you create a payment, you provide an income tax withholding certificate per category per payment to each supplier.

Domestic suppliers: leases, regalias, goods and services

- **Accumulated amounts for withholding** – The taxable base amount and the withheld amount are accumulated within a calendar month by supplier and by category. The accumulated figures are used in the withholding calculation.
- **Minimum taxable base amount** – There is a minimum taxable base amount associated with each category. Oracle Payables only performs withholding calculations when the cumulative month-to-date taxable base amount (including the current payment taxable base amount) is greater than or equal to the minimum taxable base amount.
- **Minimum withheld amount** – The minimum withheld amount applies to all income tax categories.
- **Registered and non-registered suppliers** – There are different single withholding rates for registered suppliers and non-registered suppliers.
- **Supplier exemption** – A supplier can have an exemption rate that applies to all income tax categories. Oracle Payables applies the exemption rate as part of the calculation method when the payment date is within the exemption period for the supplier.

Domestic suppliers: profesione, liberales, and honorarios

- **Accumulated amounts for withholding** – The taxable base amount and the withheld amount are accumulated within a calendar month by both supplier and category. The accumulated figures are used in the withholding calculation.
- **Minimum taxable base amount** – There is a minimum taxable base amount associated with each category. Oracle Payables only performs withholding calculations when the cumulative month-to-date taxable base amount (including the current payment taxable base amount) is greater than or equal to the minimum taxable base amount.
- **Minimum withheld amount** – The minimum withheld amount applies to all income tax categories.

- **Registered suppliers** – There is a range scale table with different withholding rates for registered suppliers.
- **Non-registered suppliers** – There is a single rate table for non-registered suppliers.
- **Supplier exemption** – A supplier can have an exemption rate that applies to all income tax categories. Oracle Payables applies the exemption rate as part of the calculation method when the payment date is within the exemption period for the supplier.

Domestic suppliers: petty cash

- **Accumulated amounts for withholding** – There is no requirement to accumulate tax details for a period.
- **Minimum taxable base amount** – There is a minimum taxable base amount associated with each category. Oracle Payables only performs withholding calculations when the current payment taxable base amount for a category is greater than or equal to the minimum taxable base amount.
- **Minimum withheld amount** – The minimum withheld amount applies to all income tax categories.
- **Registered and non-registered suppliers** – There are different single rate range tables for registered suppliers and non-registered suppliers.
- **Supplier exemption** – A supplier can have an exemption rate that applies to all income tax categories. Oracle Payables applies the exemption rate as part of the calculation method when the payment date is within the exemption period for the supplier.

Foreign suppliers

There are currently about 16 foreign supplier categories (for example, technology transference contracts, real estate, transport, international news agencies).

- **Accumulated amounts for withholding** – There is no requirement to accumulate tax details for a period.
- **Minimum amounts** – There are no minimum taxable base amounts or minimum withheld amounts associated with foreign supplier categories.
- **Withholding rate** – There is a single withholding rate by category.

(continued)

- **Supplier exemption** – Supplier exemption rates do not apply.
- **Assumed net gain** – There is a withholding tax rate for each category based on an associated *assumed net gain* percentage for the type of business associated with the category. The withholding agent can build the rate into the withholding rate.

VAT Withholding

Value Added Tax (VAT), a tax charged on the value added to goods or services at each stage of their supply, is withheld by the customer on behalf of a supplier and remitted directly to the proper tax authorities. VAT is withheld when the customer is a VAT withholding agent and the supplier is subject to VAT withholding, registered with the Argentine tax authority, and not a VAT withholding agent.

VAT withholding only applies to domestic supplier invoices. Unlike all other withholdings, the taxable base amount for VAT withholding is per invoice, not per payment. For withholding to apply, the sum of the invoice withholding amount must be greater than or equal to the minimum withheld amount for VAT.

There are currently three categories of VAT withholding: Goods, Services (including freight), and Real Estate. Each category is assigned a distinct withholding rate by the Argentine tax authority. There are no minimum taxable base amounts associated with VAT categories.

VAT withholding has these characteristics:

- **Taxable base amount** – The VAT taxable base amount is based on the sum of all invoice item lines within the same category within an invoice for a supplier.
- **Minimum withheld amount** – The minimum withheld amount applies to all VAT categories.
- **Withholding rate** – The withholding rate is the rate for a particular category for the time period that the payment date falls within.
- **Supplier exemption** – A supplier can have an exemption rate that applies to all VAT categories. Oracle Payables applies the exemption rate as part of the calculation method when the payment date is within the exemption period for a supplier.
- **Invoices with more than one withholding category** – For invoices subject to more than one VAT withholding category, Oracle Payables compares the sum of all calculated withholdings for all categories with the minimum withheld amount. Withholdings apply when the resulting sum is greater than or equal to the minimum withheld amount associated with VAT.
- **Tax payments** – Tax payments to the Argentine tax authority for VAT withheld amounts are in the functional currency.
- **VAT withholding certificate** – When you create a payment, you provide a VAT withholding certificate per category per invoice to each supplier.

Turnover Tax Withholding

Turnover tax withholding is the withholding of provincial taxes on behalf of the supplier. Turnover tax withholding applies to domestic suppliers only.

Provinces that levy Turnover tax are classified with a jurisdiction of *Territorial* or *Country-wide*. You can associate only one Territorial province jurisdiction with an invoice line, but you can associate several Country-wide province jurisdictions with an invoice line.

A Territorial province jurisdiction represents the province where the service is provided or where goods are delivered to customers. Withholding taxes for a Territorial province jurisdiction apply when:

- Customer is a Turnover tax withholding agent for the province
- Supplier is subject to Turnover tax in the province

Withholding taxes for a Country-wide province jurisdiction apply when the customer is a Turnover tax withholding agent and the supplier is subject to Turnover tax in the particular province.

The basic Turnover tax withholding calculation is based on a payment taxable base amount multiplied by the applicable withholding rate. Some provinces use a minimum taxable base amount while others use a minimum withheld amount. In addition, there is a different calculation method for multilateral agreements.

Turnover tax withholding has the following characteristics:

- **Provincial withholding categories** – Each province uses its own system to define withholding categories and assigns a distinct withholding rate to each category.
- **Withholding rate** – The withholding rate applied is the rate for a particular provincial category for the time period when the payment date falls.

- **Taxable base amount** – The taxable base amount is calculated based on the sum of all invoice item lines with the same province/category combination within a payment. Depending on the province, one of three methods applies for a minimum taxable base amount:
 - There is no minimum taxable base amount.
 - Compare the minimum taxable base amount with the payment taxable base amount for the category. If the payment taxable base amount is greater than or equal to the minimum taxable base amount, then calculate the withholding.
 - Deduct the minimum taxable base amount from the payment taxable base amount, and calculate the withholding using the reduced figure.
- **Minimum withheld amount** – For provinces with a minimum withheld amount, the calculated withholding amount must be greater than or equal to a minimum withheld amount for withholding to apply.
- **Supplier exemption** – A supplier may have an exemption rate within a province. The exemption rate is applied as part of the calculation method whenever the payment date is within the exemption period for the supplier. The exemption rate is applied either at the category level within a province or at the province level for all categories within the province.
- **Multilateral suppliers** – Suppliers may have a multilateral agreement with some provinces. Features of a multilateral agreement are:
 - A different set of withholding rates or a different base amount, as compared to non-multilateral suppliers.
 - A supplier percentage reduction, separate from individual supplier exemption rates. The percentage is dependent on the percentage of the supplier's revenue generated in a particular province.
- **Tax payments** – The withholding agent creates tax payments for each provincial tax authority in the functional currency.
- **Turnover withholding certificate** – When you create a payment, provide a Turnover tax withholding certificate to each supplier. You issue one certificate for every supplier/province/category combination.

Employer Contribution Withholding (RS)

Employer contribution RS is a federal contribution that you withhold on construction companies and remit to the federal authorities. Employer contribution RS tax withholding applies to domestic suppliers only.

The zone where construction takes place may receive a discount against the standard rate. The discount is built into the standard rate for a zone.

Each zone has a standard set of two categories. The associated rates may differ by category and by zone (including discount). The withholding rate to apply is the rate for a particular category for the time period that the payment date falls within.

No minimum taxable base amounts or minimum withheld amounts exist for RS withholding tax.

Employer contribution RS withholding has these characteristics:

- **Taxable base amount** – You calculate the taxable base amount for each zone/category combination associated with a payment by summing up invoice line amounts that apply by category within the zone.
- **Supplier exemption** – A supplier's exemption rate within RS withholding applies to all zones.
- **Subcontractor withholdings** – If a supplier employs subcontractors for a contracting job for a withholding agent, the supplier withholds RS contribution on behalf of the subcontractors. When the supplier sends an invoice to the withholding agent for work completed, the supplier includes a certificate letter indicating the amount of RS contribution withheld. The withholding agent in turn uses the amount as a credit against RS withholding taxes for the supplier.
- **Tax payments** – The withholding agent creates tax payments for each tax authority in the functional currency.
- **RS withholding certificate** – When you create a payment, you provide an RS tax withholding certificate to each supplier. You issue one certificate for every supplier/zone/category combination.

Employer Contribution Withholding (SUSS)

Employer contribution SUSS withholding is a federal contribution that is withheld on temporary personnel agencies. Employer contribution SUSS tax withholding applies to domestic suppliers only.

The zone where work takes place may receive a discount against the standard rate. The discount is built into the standard rate for a zone.

A SUSS invoice normally consists of three invoice lines: salary, social security contribution, and mark up (profit margin). SUSS withholding applies only to the salary line. The salary line is subject to the contribution withholding rate within the applicable zone or region. The mark-up line is potentially subject to Income, VAT, and Turnover withholding taxes.

Each zone has a standard set of five concepts. The associated rates may differ by concept and by zone (including discount). The normal practice is to combine the concepts into one category and apply one rate to the taxable base amount, taking into account the individual rates.

There are no minimum taxable base amounts, minimum withheld amounts, or supplier exemptions for SUSS withholding tax.

Employer contribution SUSS withholding has the following characteristics:

- **Taxable base amount** – Oracle Payables calculates the taxable base amount for each zone/category combination associated with a payment by summing up the applicable invoice line amounts by category within the zone.
- **Contribution payments** – You create contribution payments for each tax authority in the functional currency.
- **SUSS withholding certificate** – When you create a payment, you provide a SUSS contribution withholding certificate to each supplier. You issue one certificate for every supplier/zone/category combination.

Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax

This section describes the steps for setting up Oracle Payables to calculate withholding tax. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

1 Enable Extended Automatic Withholding Tax Calculation on page 2-18

2 Define Payables Options on page 2-19

3 Define Province Jurisdiction on page 2-20

4 Define Zones on page 2-22

5 Define Tax Authority Categories on page 2-23

6 Define Locations on page 2-24

7 Define Suppliers on page 2-27

8 Define Tax Authority ID Types on page 2-30

9 Define Supplier Provincial Inscription Numbers on page 2-31

10 Define Withholding Tax Types on page 2-34

11 Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates on page 2-37

12 Define Company Withholding Applicability on page 2-42

13 Define Supplier Withholding Applicability on page 2-44

14 Define Legal Transaction Categories on page 2-47

15 Define Transaction Letters on page 2-49

16 Define Tax Authority Transaction Types on page 2-50

17 Define DGI Transaction Types on page 2-51

Prerequisites

Before you can set up Oracle Payables for withholding tax, you must:

- Define a set of books
- Assign your set of books to a responsibility
- Define company information
- Assign the company to a responsibility
- Define Payables Financials options
- Define payment terms
- Define currencies

1. Enable Extended Automatic Withholding Tax Calculation

Enable extended automatic withholding tax calculation by setting the JG: Extended AWT Calculation profile option to *Yes* for your Oracle Payables responsibility. Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to define the JG: Extended AWT Calculation profile option.

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

2. Define Payables Options

Use the Payables Options window to set control options and defaults that are used throughout Oracle Payables.

For Argentine tax withholdings, you need to set the options described here in the Withholding Tax alternate name region in the Payables Options window, so that Oracle Payables can correctly apply tax withholdings to supplier invoices.

To define Payables Options for tax withholdings:

1. Navigate to the Payables Options window.
2. Navigate to the Withholding Tax alternate name region.
3. Check the Use Withholding Tax check box.
4. In the Apply Withholding Tax region, choose *At Payment Time*.
5. Navigate to the Withholding Amount Basis region.
6. Check the Include Discount Amount check box.
7. Uncheck the Include Tax Amount check box.
8. In the Create Withholding Invoice region, choose *At Payment Time*.
9. Save your work.

See also: Payables Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

3. Define Province Jurisdiction

Use the Provinces window to maintain province information. Indicate whether the jurisdiction for each province is Territorial or Country-wide. Oracle Payables uses province information to calculate Turnover tax withholdings.

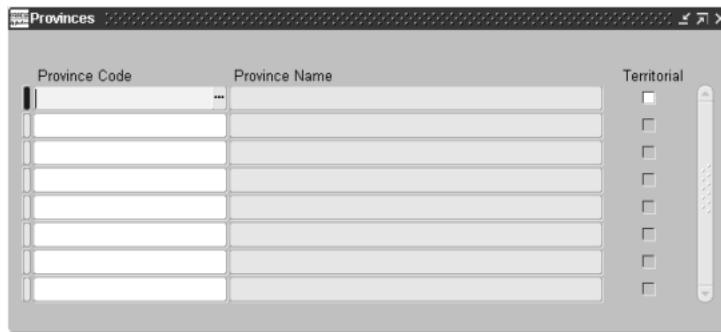
Prerequisites

Define province codes for the State Province lookup type in the Lookups window under the Applications Developer responsibility. Use the province codes when you define locations, provincial withholding tax types, and supplier provincial inscription numbers.

To define province lookup codes:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window.
2. Enter or query *JLZZ_STATE_PROVINCE* as the lookup type in the Type field.
3. Enter *Latin America Localizations* in the Application field, if it is not already displayed.
4. Enter *Province* in the Description field, if it is not already displayed.
5. Enter a unique lookup code for the province in the Code field.
6. Enter the province name for the lookup code in the Meaning field.
7. Enter the effective dates that you want the lookup code to be valid for in the From and To fields. The default date in the From field is the current date.
8. Check the Enabled check box to enable the lookup code for data entry.
9. Repeat steps 5 to 8 for each lookup code that you want to define for provinces.
10. Save your work.

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

**To define province jurisdiction:**

1. Navigate to the Provinces window.
2. In the Province Code field, enter a province code. The name of the province defaults in the Province Name field.
3. If the province has a Territorial province jurisdiction, check the Territorial check box. If the province has a country-wide province jurisdiction, leave the Territorial check box unchecked.
4. Repeat steps 2 to 3 for each province.
5. Save your work.

4. Define Zones

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for zones. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them.

Define a lookup code for each zone in Argentina. Use the zone lookup codes when you define locations and withholding tax codes. Oracle Payables uses zone information to calculate zonal withholdings.

To define zone lookup codes:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window.
2. Enter or query *JLZZ_ZONE* as the lookup type in the Type field.
3. Enter *Latin America Localizations* in the Application field, if it is not already displayed.
4. Enter *Zone* in the Description field, if it is not already displayed.
5. Enter a unique lookup code for the zone in the Code field.
6. Enter the zone name for the lookup code in the Meaning field.
7. Enter the effective dates that you want the lookup code to be valid for in the From and To fields. The default date in the From field is the current date.
8. Check the Enabled check box to enable the lookup code for data entry.
9. Repeat steps 5 to 8 for each lookup code that you want to define for zones.
10. Save your work.

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

5. Define Tax Authority Categories

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for Argentine tax categories. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them.

Define one tax category code for each DGI tax code that you plan to use. Use the category codes to identify each category within each tax withholding. Use the tax authority category lookup codes when you define withholding tax codes.

To define tax authority category lookup codes:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window.
2. Enter or query *JLAR_TAX_AUTHORITY_CATEGORY* as the lookup type in the Type field.
3. Enter *Latin America Localizations* in the Application field, if it is not already displayed.
4. Enter *Argentine Tax Authority Category* in the Description field, if it is not already displayed.
5. In the Code field, enter the DGI tax code for the tax authority category.
6. Enter the tax category name, such as *Goods* or *Services*, in the Meaning field.
7. Enter the effective dates that you want the lookup code to be valid for in the From and To fields. The default date in the From field is the current date.
8. Check the Enabled check box to enable the lookup code for data entry.
9. Repeat steps 5 to 8 for each lookup code that you want to define for tax authority categories.
10. Save your work.

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

6. Define Locations

Use the Location window to enter information about your company that is used for withholding calculations:

- Use the Location Address flexfield to enter province and zone codes
- Use the globalization flexfield to enter your company's taxpayer ID and related information

After you define location information for your company, use the Organization window to assign the primary location to an organization

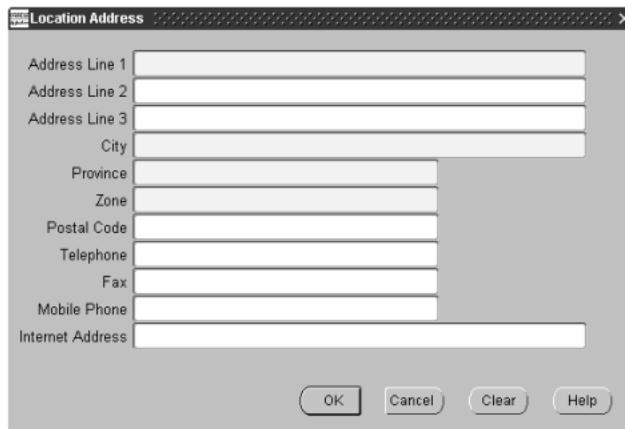
Prerequisites

Before you can define locations, you must:

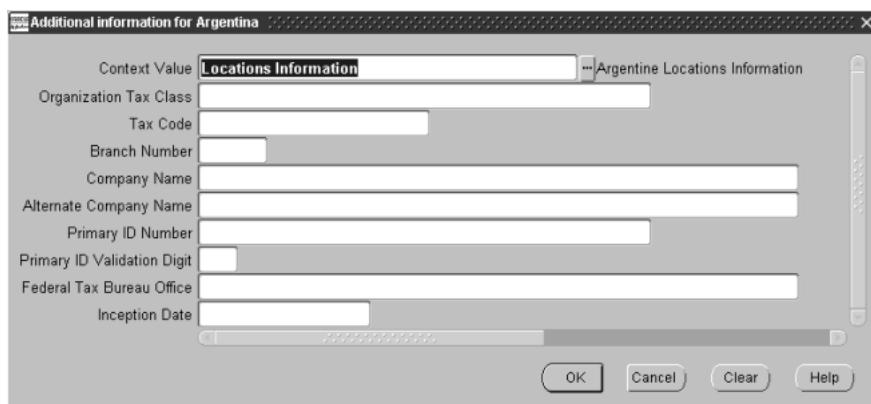
- Define provinces
- Define zones

To define withholding information for your company:

1. Navigate to the Location window.
2. Query or enter the location that you want.
3. Enter *Argentina* in the Address Style field to enable the Argentine Location Address flexfield.
4. Navigate to the Location Address flexfield.



5. Enter your company's location address and contact information in the available fields.
6. In the Province field, enter the province for the location.
7. In the Zone field, enter the zone for the location.
8. Press the OK button.
9. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.



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10. Enter your company information in the Company Name and Alternate Company Name fields.
11. In the Primary ID Number field, enter your company's federal taxpayer ID.
12. In the Primary ID Validation Digit, enter the taxpayer ID validation digit.
13. In the Federal Tax Bureau Office field, enter your company's federal tax bureau.
14. In the Inception Date field, enter your company's start date.
15. Press the OK button.
16. Save your work.
17. Navigate to the Organization window.
18. Query the organization that you want.
19. Choose the location that contains the company information you defined above.
20. Save your work.

See also: Setting Up Locations, *Using Oracle HRMS - The Fundamentals*

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

7. Define Suppliers

To define suppliers for tax withholdings:

- Use the globalization flexfield in the Suppliers window to enter supplier withholding information
- Use the globalization flexfield in the Supplier Sites window to indicate the supplier site legal address to appear on withholding certificates and legal reports
- Define tax authority suppliers

In Argentina, there is normally one tax authority supplier per province for Turnover taxes and one federal tax authority for Income, VAT, RS, and SUSS taxes. If necessary, you can define other tax authorities.

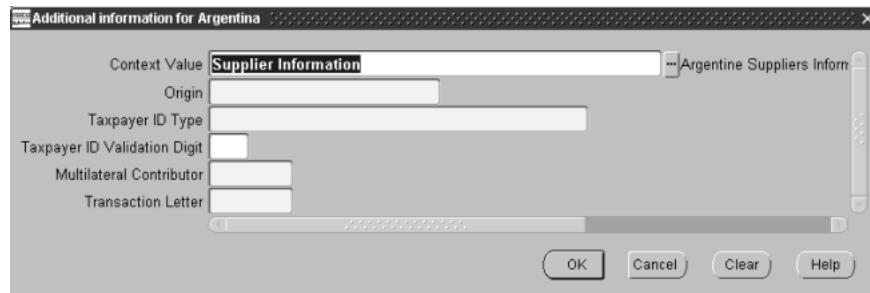
To define withholding information for suppliers:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter supplier information in the header region in the Supplier window. If the supplier is a tax authority, include a description of the supplier in the Alternate Name field, for example, *Tax Authority for Argentina*.
3. In the Taxpayer ID field, enter the supplier's taxpayer ID.

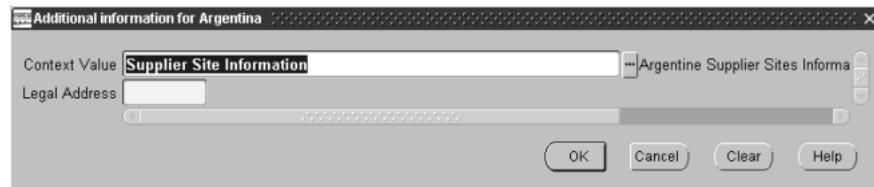
Note: If the supplier is a tax authority, leave the field blank.

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4. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.



5. In the Origin field, enter *Domestic* or *Foreign* to identify the supplier. The default is *Domestic*.
6. In the Taxpayer ID Type field, enter *Domestic Corporation* or *Foreign Business Entity*, *Employee*, or *Individual* for the supplier. The default is *Domestic Corporation* or *Foreign Business Entity*.
7. If the primary ID type is *Domestic Corporation* or *Foreign Business Entity*, enter the taxpayer ID validation digit in the Taxpayer ID Validation Digit field.
8. If the supplier is eligible for multilateral contributions, enter *Yes* in the Multilateral Contributor field. Otherwise enter *No*.
9. Enter the supplier's transaction letter for invoices in the Transaction Letter field.
10. Press the OK button.
11. Navigate to the Sites alternate name region.
12. Query or enter the supplier site to use for legal reporting.
13. Navigate to the Supplier Sites window for the supplier site.
14. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.



15. In the Legal Address field, enter Yes to identify the supplier site for legal reporting.
16. Press the OK button.
17. If the supplier is a tax authority, navigate to the Classifications alternate name region.
18. In the Type field, enter *Tax Authority*.
19. Save your work.

See also: Entering Suppliers, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

8. Define Tax Authority ID Types

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for Argentine tax authority ID types. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them.

Define one tax authority ID type code for each provincial Argentine tax authority. Use the tax authority ID type lookup codes when you define supplier provincial inscription numbers.

To define tax authority category lookup codes:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window.
2. Enter or query *JGZZ_ENTITY_ASSOC_ID_TYPE* as the lookup type in the Type field.
3. Enter *Latin America Localizations* in the Application field, if it is not already displayed.
4. Enter *ID Type for Related Business* in the Description field, if it is not already displayed.
5. In the Code field, enter a unique lookup code for the tax authority ID type.
6. In the Meaning field, enter a name for the tax authority ID type, such as *Province_SJUAN*.
7. Enter the effective dates that you want the lookup code to be valid for in the From and To fields. The default date in the From field is the current date.
8. Check the Enabled check box to enable the lookup code for data entry.
9. Repeat steps 5 to 8 for each lookup code that you want to define for tax authority ID types.
10. Save your work.

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

9. Define Supplier Provincial Inscription Numbers

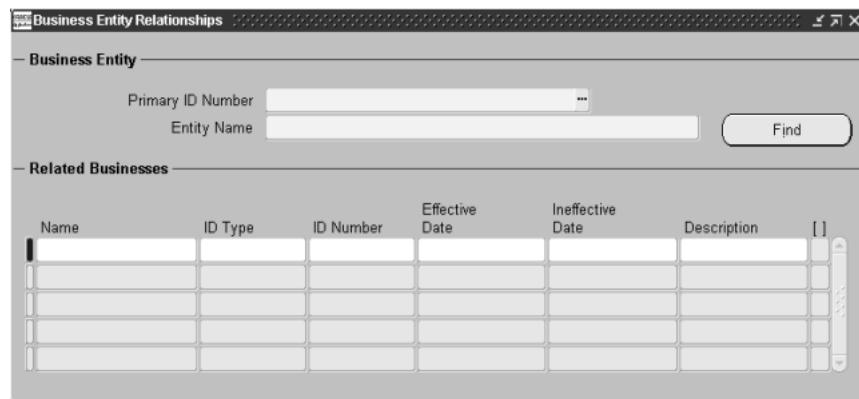
Use the Business Entity Relationships window to enter inscription number information for domestic suppliers. Each supplier has a unique provincial inscription number for each province where the supplier is subject to provincial tax withholdings.

The Business Entity Relationships window defines the inscription numbers of each supplier and the associated tax authority that applies for each inscription number. For each provincial tax authority associated with a supplier, maintain both the province code and the supplier's inscription number.

Prerequisites

Before you can define supplier provincial inscription numbers, you must:

- Define suppliers
- Define tax authority categories
- Define tax authority ID types
- Define provinces



To define supplier provincial inscription numbers:

1. Navigate to the Business Entity Relationships window.
2. In the Primary ID Number field, enter the supplier's taxpayer ID.
3. In the Entity Name field, enter the supplier's name, if it is not already displayed.
4. Navigate to the Related Businesses alternate name region.
5. In the Name field, enter the name of the first tax authority to associate with the supplier.
6. In the ID Type field, enter the tax authority ID type.
7. In the ID Number field, enter the supplier's inscription number for the province.
8. In the Effective Date and Ineffective Date fields, enter the beginning and ending dates for the supplier's withholding responsibility for the province.

- 9.** Enter any comments in the Description field.
- 10.** Repeat steps 5 to 9 for each tax authority to associate with the supplier.
- 11.** Save your work.

10. Define Withholding Tax Types

Use the Withholding Tax Types window to define and maintain withholding tax types and their associated attributes for withholding calculation.

You must define a unique code and set of attributes for each withholding tax type. The attributes that you define should relate to the withholding tax codes that you intend to associate with each withholding tax type.

For Income taxes, you must define one Income tax type for domestic suppliers and one for foreign suppliers (for example, Income-Domestic and Income-Foreign). For Turnover taxes, you must define a tax type for each province.

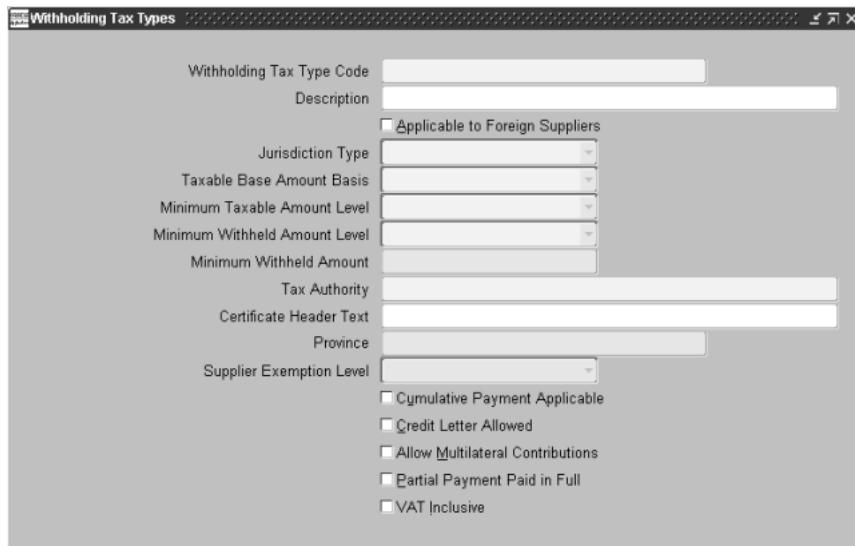
Note: The tax withholding types generate default attributes for withholding tax codes, but you can change default attributes as required. For more information, see Step 11. Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates on page 2-37.

Many withholding tax type attributes apply only to a subset of the five withholding taxes (Income, VAT, Turnover, RS, SUSS). The following procedure indicates which attributes apply to which type of withholding.

Prerequisites

Before you can define withholding tax types, you must:

- Define Oracle Payables system options
- Define tax authorities
- Define provinces



To define a withholding tax type:

1. Navigate to the Withholding Tax Types window.
2. Enter a unique code for the tax type in the Withholding Tax Type Code field.
3. Enter a description of the tax type in the Description field.
4. If the tax type is Income, check the Applicable to Foreign Suppliers check box. Leave the check box unchecked for all other tax types.
5. In the Jurisdiction Type field, define the jurisdiction with one of these:
 - **Federal** – Income or VAT tax types
 - **Provincial** – Turnover tax types
 - **Zone** – RS or SUSS tax types
6. In the Taxable Base Amount Basis field, enter *Invoice* if the tax type is VAT. Enter *Payment* for all other tax types.
7. In the Minimum Taxable Amount Level field, enter *Category* if the tax type is Income-Domestic or Turnover. Enter *Not Applicable* for all other tax types.

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8. In the Minimum Withheld Amount Level field, enter one of these:
 - **Withholding Type** – Income-Domestic, VAT, or Turnover (if province rules apply) tax types
 - **Category** – Turnover (if province rules apply) tax types
 - **Not Applicable** – Income-Foreign, RS, or SUSS tax types
9. If the tax type is Income-Domestic, VAT, or Turnover (if province rules apply), enter the minimum withheld amount in the Minimum Withheld Amount field.
10. In the Tax Authority field, enter the tax authority name for the tax authority associated with the withholding tax type.
11. In the Certificate Header Text field, enter header text for the tax type.
12. If the tax type is Turnover, enter the province for the Turnover tax in the Province field.
13. In the Supplier Exemption Level field, enter one of these:
 - **Withholding Type** – Income-Domestic, VAT, Turnover (if province rules apply), or RS tax types
 - **Category** – Turnover (if province rules apply) tax types
 - **Not Applicable** – Income-Foreign or SUSS tax types
14. If the tax type is Income-Domestic, check the Cumulative Payment Applicable check box. Leave the check box unchecked for all other tax types.
15. If the tax type is RS, check the Credit Letter Allowed check box. Leave the check box unchecked for all other tax types.
16. If the tax type is a Turnover tax type with multilateral contributions, check the Allow Multilateral Contributions check box. Leave the check box unchecked for all other tax types.
17. If the tax type is VAT, check the Partial Payment Paid in Full check box so that Oracle Payables calculates the total withholding corresponding to the invoice in the first payment even though the payment is partial.
Leave the check box unchecked for all other tax types.
18. If the tax type is VAT or Turnover (if province rules apply), check the VAT Inclusive check box. Leave the check box unchecked for all other tax types.
19. Save your work.

11. Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates

Use the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes window to define and maintain withholding information for withholding tax codes.

You associate a withholding tax type with each tax code that you define. The withholding tax type generates default attributes for the tax code. In most cases, you can change the default attributes as required by the tax code definition.

You can associate a withholding tax type with more than one tax code. In general, you need to create a unique tax code within a withholding tax type whenever different rates or attributes apply.

For example, you must define unique tax codes for each of these combinations:

- Each withholding tax type and tax withholding category combination, by both registered and non-registered rates
- Each Turnover tax withholding type and tax withholding category combination, by both multilateral and non-multilateral rates and other details
- RS and SUSS contribution types for each zone and contribution withholding category combination

You associate withholding tax codes with item, freight, and miscellaneous document line type amounts for the withholding tax calculation. You do not normally associate withholding tax codes with tax lines.

When you define a withholding tax code for period-based taxes, such as Income - Goods and Services and Income - Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios, you need to associate a special calendar with the withholding tax code. Use the Special Calendar window to define a special calendar for withholding tax code definitions.

After you define a tax code, use the Withholding Tax Details window to define and maintain withholding information for tax rates related to tax codes.

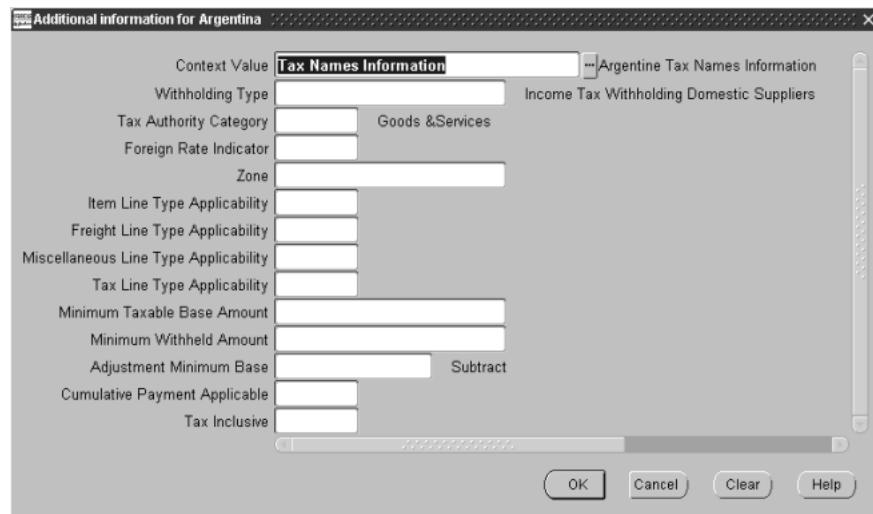
Prerequisites

Before you can define withholding tax codes, you must:

- Define zones
- Define tax authority categories
- Define withholding tax types
- Define a special calendar for period-based withholding tax codes

To define a withholding tax code and rate:

1. Navigate to the Tax Codes window.
2. In the Tax Code field, enter a unique name to describe the withholding tax code (maximum of 15 characters).
For example, an Income tax code should include the income category, or a Turnover tax code, the province, withholding category, and supplier type. See Examples of Withholding Tax Setup on page C-1.
3. In the Tax Type field, enter *Withholding Tax* for all tax codes.
4. In the Description field, enter a description of the withholding tax code.
5. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.



6. In the Withholding Type field, enter the withholding tax type to associate with the tax code.
7. In the Tax Authority Category field, enter the tax authority category to associate with the tax code.
8. In the Foreign Rate Indicator field, enter *Yes* if the tax type associated with the tax code is Income-Foreign. Enter *No* for all other tax types.
9. In the Zone field, enter the zone code for the tax code.

You only enter a value in the field if the tax type associated with the tax code has a jurisdiction of *Zonal*, such as RS or SUSS.

10. In the Item Line Type Applicability field, enter *Yes* if the withholding calculation applies to the invoice item line. Otherwise enter *No*.
11. In the Freight Line Type Applicability field, enter *Yes* if the withholding calculation applies to the invoice freight line. Otherwise enter *No*.
12. In the Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability field, enter *Yes* if the withholding calculation applies to the invoice miscellaneous line. Otherwise enter *No*.
13. In the Tax Line Type Applicability field, enter *Yes* if the withholding calculation applies to the invoice tax line. Otherwise enter *No*.

Note: You do not normally associate withholding tax codes with tax lines.

14. Enter the minimum taxable base amount in the Minimum Taxable Base Amount field.
You only enter a value if the tax type associated with the tax code is defined as Category level for the minimum taxable base amount, such as Income or Turnover (if province rules apply).
15. Enter the minimum withheld amount in the Minimum Withheld Amount field.
You only enter a value if the tax type associated with the tax code is defined as Category level for the minimum withheld amount, such as Turnover (if province rules apply).
16. If there is a minimum taxable base amount, enter one of the following in the Adjustment Minimum Base field:
 - **Compare** – If the calculation for the withholding compares the taxable base amount to the minimum taxable base amount and calculates withholding if the base amount is greater
 - **Subtract** – If the calculation for the withholding subtracts the minimum taxable base amount from the taxable base amount

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17. Check the Cumulative Payment Applicable check box, if the tax type associated with the tax code is defined as cumulative payment applicable, such as Income-Domestic, and is under the category Leases, Regalias, Goods and Services, or Profesiones.
18. In the Tax Inclusive field, enter one of the following:
 - **Yes** – VAT or Turnover (if province rules apply) tax type. The withholding is calculated on top of the line net amount of the included tax.
 - **No** – Income, RS, SUSS, or Turnover (if province rules apply) tax type. The withholding is calculated on top of the line gross amount.
19. Press the OK button.
20. Navigate to the Withholding Tax Details window by pressing the Withholding Tax Details button.
21. In the Tax Authority Name field, enter the tax authority name for the tax code.

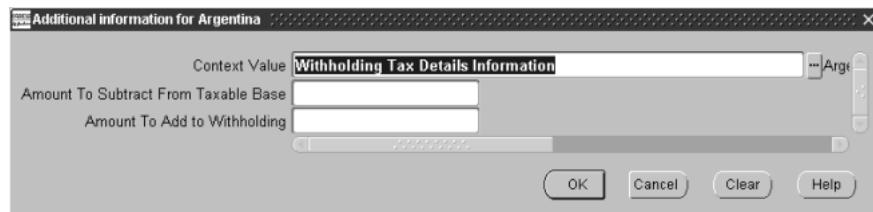
Oracle Payables creates a withholding tax invoice for the tax authority during the confirm payment process. See Processing Payments on page 2-78 for more information.
22. In the Amount Basis field, enter *Gross Amount* for all tax codes.
23. In the Period Basis field, define how cumulative amounts are computed. Enter *Period* if the withholding tax type associated with the tax code is Income - Goods and Services or Income - Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios. Enter *Invoice* for all other tax types.

You only enter a value if the withholding tax type associated with the tax code is Income - Goods and Services or Income - Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios, and the tax code has a cumulative month-to-date taxable base amount requirement.
24. If you entered *Period* in the Period Basis field, enter the special calendar to associate with the withholding tax code in the Calendar field.

You only enter a value if the withholding tax type associated with the tax code is Income - Goods and Services or Income - Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios, and the tax code has a cumulative month-to-date taxable base amount requirement.
25. Uncheck the Create Tax Group check box for all tax codes.
26. Navigate to the Tax Rates alternate name region.
27. Enter the tax code to apply rates to in the Type field.
28. Enter the effective dates for the tax rate in Effective Dates From and To fields.
29. Enter the range amounts for the tax rate in the Amount Range From and To fields.

Note: Some tax categories, such as income Profesiones Liberales, have different rates for different amount ranges. In this case, the authorities establish the amount to add and subtract from the taxable base amount to calculate the withholding.

30. If the tax category has different rates for different amount ranges, define as many ranges as needed and navigate to the globalization flexfield to enter the amount to add and subtract for each range. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.



31. Enter the amount to subtract from the withholding taxable base amount in the Amount To Subtract From a Taxable Base field.
32. Enter the amount to add to the calculated withholding amount in the Amount To Add to Withholding field.
33. Press the OK button.
34. Save your work.

See also: Tax Codes, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

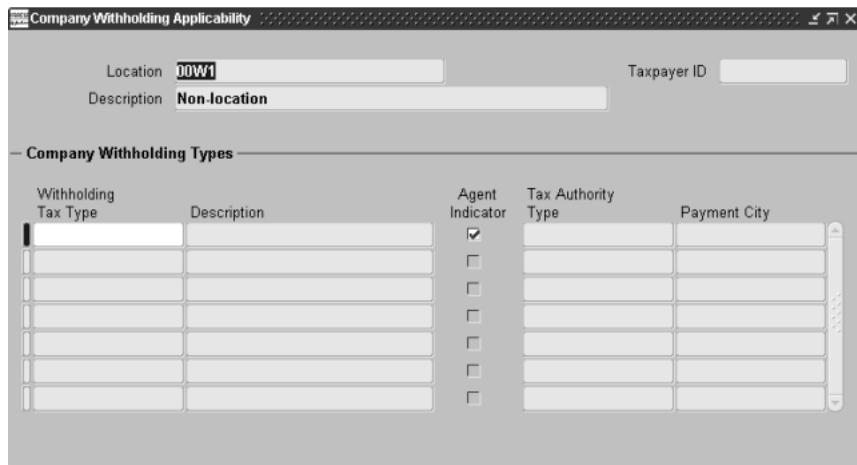
12. Define Company Withholding Applicability

Use the Company Withholding Applicability window to define your company's status as a withholding agent. You must define your company's withholding applicability for each withholding tax type that applies to your company.

Prerequisites

Before you can define your company withholding applicability, you must:

- Define locations
- Define provinces
- Define supplier provincial inscription numbers
- Define withholding tax types



To define your company withholding applicability:

1. Navigate to the Company Withholding Applicability window.
2. In the Location field, enter your company's primary location.
Enter the location that you assigned in the Organization window.
3. Navigate to the Company Withholding Types alternate name region.

4. In the Withholding Tax Type field, enter the withholding tax types to associate with your company.
5. Check the Agent Indicator check box next to each withholding tax type that your company is a withholding agent for.
6. For each withholding tax type with a jurisdiction level of *Provincial*, enter the province code for the tax authority that corresponds to each tax type in the Tax Authority Type field.
7. Save your work.

13. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability

Use the Supplier Withholding Applicability window to define and maintain withholding applicability for suppliers. For each supplier, you must define:

- Withholding tax types that the supplier is subject to
- Exemption percentage rates and applicable dates (domestic suppliers only), for each assigned withholding tax type with a supplier exemption level defined at withholding type level
- Multilateral contribution percentage rates and applicable dates (domestic suppliers only), for each assigned Turnover withholding tax type with multilateral contributions
- Tax authority types, for each assigned withholding tax type with a jurisdiction level of provincial

Use the Supplier Withholding Tax Codes window, available from the Supplier Withholding Applicability window, to define:

- Withholding tax codes, for each assigned withholding tax type
- Primary withholding tax code, for each assigned withholding tax type
- Exemption percentage rates and applicable dates, for each assigned withholding tax code if the corresponding tax type supplier exemption level was defined at category level

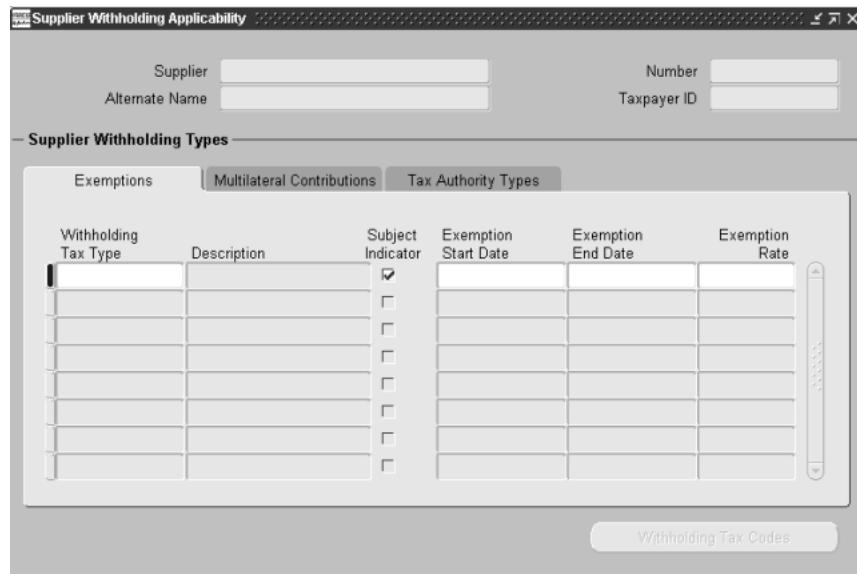
The primary withholding tax code is the key to applying withholdings to line types (item, freight, miscellaneous) for suppliers. When you enter a standard invoice, credit memo, or debit memo, Oracle Payables defaults the primary withholding tax code to each line that applies based on the tax code attributes.

Note: You can change default withholding tax code information at invoice line level. See Invoices on page 2-54 for more information.

Prerequisites

Before you can define supplier withholding applicability, you must:

- Define suppliers
- Define withholding tax types
- Define withholding tax codes



To define supplier withholding applicability:

1. Navigate to the Supplier Withholding Applicability window.
 2. Query the supplier that you want.
 3. Check the Subject Indicator check box for each withholding tax type the supplier is subject to.
 4. If the supplier is eligible for exemptions at the withholding tax type level, navigate to the Exemptions alternate name region.
- Oracle Payables only enables the alternate name region for withholding tax types with a supplier exemption level defined at the withholding type level.
5. Enter the start and end dates for the exemption in the Start Date and End Date fields.
 6. Enter the exemption percentage rate in the Rate field.

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7. If the supplier is eligible for multilateral contributions, navigate to the Multilateral Contributions alternate name region.

Oracle Payables only enables the alternate name region for withholding tax types that have been defined as allowing multilateral contributions.
8. Enter the start and end dates for the multilateral contribution in the Start Date and End Date fields and the percentage rate in the Rate field.
9. Navigate to the Tax Authority Types alternate name region.
10. Enter the supplier's tax authority for the withholding tax type in the Tax Authority Type window.
11. Navigate to the Supplier Withholding Tax Codes window by pressing the Withholding Tax Codes button.
12. In the Tax Code field, enter the withholding tax codes to associate with the withholding tax type.
13. Check the Primary check box for the primary withholding tax code for the withholding tax type. You can check only one check box per withholding tax type.
14. If the supplier is eligible for an exemption from the withholding tax code, enter the start and end dates for the exemption in the Start Date and End Date fields and the percentage rate in the Rate field.

Oracle Payables only enables the region for withholding tax types with a supplier exemption level defined at Category level.
15. Save your work.

14. Define Legal Transaction Categories

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for Argentine legal transaction categories. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them.

The Argentine legal transaction categories designate Payables transaction types for invoices. The Argentine legal transaction categories provide a more detailed breakdown of the standard Invoice transaction type. The legal transaction categories and their corresponding standard transaction type are:

Standard Transaction Type...	Legal Transaction Category...
Invoice	Invoice
Invoice	Debit Memo
Credit Memo	Credit Memo
Receipt	Receipt
Invoice	Cash Invoice
Invoice	Documento Aduanero
Invoice	R3419 Document
Invoice	Factura B
Invoice	Other

To define legal transaction category lookup codes:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window.
2. Enter or query *JLAR_LEGAL_TRX_CATEGORY* as the lookup type in the Type field.
3. Enter *Latin America Localizations* in the Application field, if it is not already displayed.
4. Enter *Argentine Legal Transaction Category* in the Description field, if it is not already displayed.
5. Enter a unique lookup code for the legal transaction category in the Code field.

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6. Enter the name of a legal transaction category, such as *Invoice* or *Credit Memo*, for the lookup code in the Meaning field.
7. Enter the effective dates that you want the lookup code to be valid in the From and To fields. The default date in the From field is the current date.
8. Check the Enabled check box to enable the lookup code for data entry.
9. Repeat steps 5 to 8 for each legal transaction category.
10. Save your work.

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

15. Define Transaction Letters

Use the Application Object Library Lookups window to define lookup codes for Argentine transaction letters. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them.

In the Application Object Library Lookups window, query the JLAR_DOCUMENT LETTER lookup type and enter unique lookup codes and meanings for Argentine transaction letters. Oracle Financials for Argentina automatically provides letters A, B, C, E, and X.

The Argentine transaction letter, or document letter, is a one-letter code (A, B, or C) that indicates the combined VAT conditions of the customer and supplier. The transaction letter appears as part of the invoice number submitted by the supplier.

For example, if a VAT-registered supplier sends an invoice to a VAT-registered customer, the transaction letter that appears on the invoice is A.

The transaction letter applies only to domestic suppliers. Use the transaction letter lookup codes when you define DGI transaction type codes.

See also: Application Utilities Lookups and Application Object Library Lookups, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

16. Define Tax Authority Transaction Types

Use the Application Object Library Lookups window to define lookup codes for tax authority transaction types. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them.

In the Application Object Library Lookups window, query the JLAR_TAX_AUTHORITY_TRX_TYPE lookup type and enter unique lookup codes and meanings for tax authority transaction types.

Use the tax authority transaction type lookup codes when you define DGI transaction type codes.

Tax authority transaction types are codes that the Tax Authority (DGI) provides which represent distinct types of invoices/transactions. Companies are required to provide tax authority transaction types when reporting transactions to the DGI.

See also: Application Utilities Lookups and Application Object Library Lookups, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

17. Define DGI Transaction Types

Use the Transaction Type Codes window to define DGI transaction types. A DGI transaction type is a combination of a legal transaction category, a transaction letter, and a transaction type.

The table below lists the DGI transaction type codes that you need to define, with their corresponding legal transaction category, transaction letter, and transaction type. Use the table to define DGI transaction types. Some DGI transaction types do not have a transaction letter.

Oracle Payables generates the correct DGI transaction type code on an invoice, depending on the combination of legal transaction category and transaction letter that you enter in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window. See *Invoices* on page 2-54 for more information.

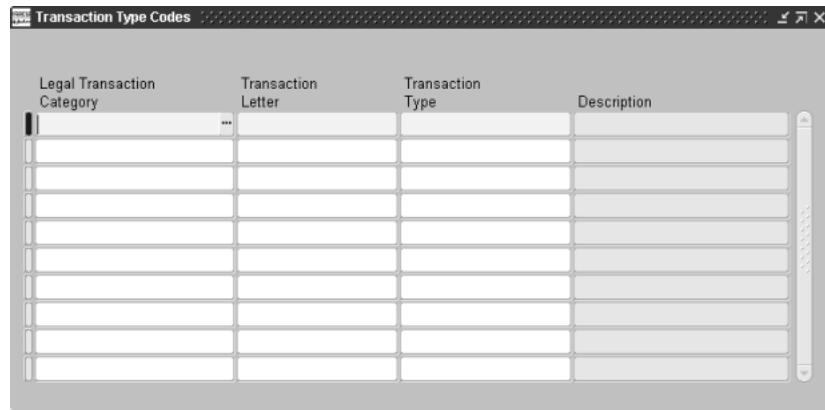
Prerequisites

Before you can define DGI transaction types, you must define legal transaction categories, transaction letters, and transaction types.

DGI Transaction Type Codes

Enter the combination of Legal Transaction Category, Transaction Letter, and Transaction Type to define each DGI Transaction Type Code.

Transaction Letter	Legal Transaction Category	Transaction Type
A	Invoice	01
A	Debit Memo	02
A	Credit Memo	03
A	Receipt	04
A	Cash Invoice	05
B	Invoice	06
B	Debit Memo	07
B	Credit Memo	08
B	Receipt	09
B	Cash Invoice	10
C	Invoice	11
C	Debit Memo	12
C	Credit Memo	13
N/A	Documento Aduanero	14
C	Receipt	15
C	Cash Invoice (or other specified name)	16
N/A	R3419 (or other specified name)	39
N/A	Factura B (or other specified name)	88
N/A	Other	99

**To define a DG1 transaction type code:**

1. Navigate to the Transaction Type Codes window.
2. In the Legal Transaction Category field, from the list of values, select a legal transaction category, such as *Invoice* or *Debit Memo*.
3. In the Transaction Letter field, from the list of values, select a transaction letter, such as *A*, *B*, or *C*.
4. In the Transaction Type field, from the list of values, select a transaction type that corresponds to the combination of legal transaction category and transaction letter.
5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 for each combination of legal transaction category, transaction letter, and transaction type.
6. Save your work.

Invoices

When you enter a standard invoice, credit memo, debit memo, or prepayment invoice, Oracle Payables defaults withholding tax codes at the distribution line level based on your withholding tax setup information.

To manage the Argentine withholding requirement, you may need to perform one or more of these operations:

- Enter transaction and customs information at the invoice header level
- Indicate whether an invoice is classified as tax inclusive, and enter the tax amounts (if known) associated with each distribution line
- Enter a ship to location at the distribution line level for invoices that do not have a purchase order
- Review the default withholding tax codes and, if necessary, change or delete tax codes
- If you use Invoice Gateway to import or enter documents, set Oracle Payables to include or exclude tax on distribution lines

Entering Withholding Information

Use the Invoices window to enter invoices, credit memos, debit memos, or prepayment invoices and associated withholding information.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window to enter transaction information and foreign supplier customs information.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Distributions window to enter a ship to location for invoices without a purchase order.

Tax-inclusive documents

Tax-inclusive documents use different taxable base amounts in the withholding calculations. Use the Tax Inclusive field in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window to indicate whether an invoice is tax-inclusive. If you know the tax amount, enter the amount for corresponding distribution lines in the Tax Inclusive Amount field in the globalization flexfield in the Distributions window.

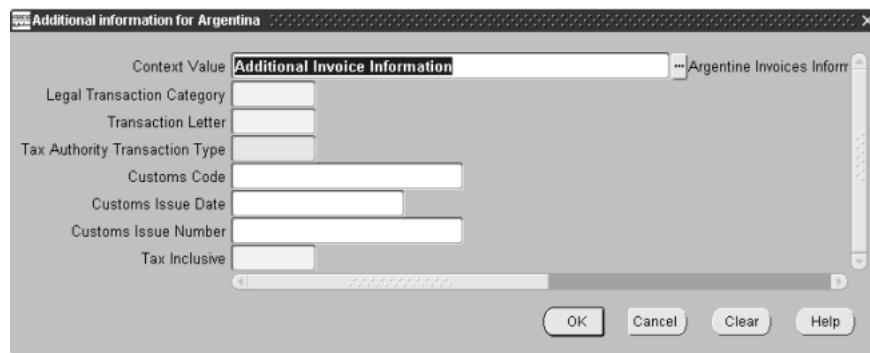
If you know the tax amount, Oracle Payables bases the withholding calculation on the gross amount or net amount, depending on the withholding tax type attributes. If you do not know the tax amount, Oracle Payables bases the withholding calculation on the gross amount.

To enter withholding information for invoices:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window.
2. Query or enter the invoice that you want.

(continued)

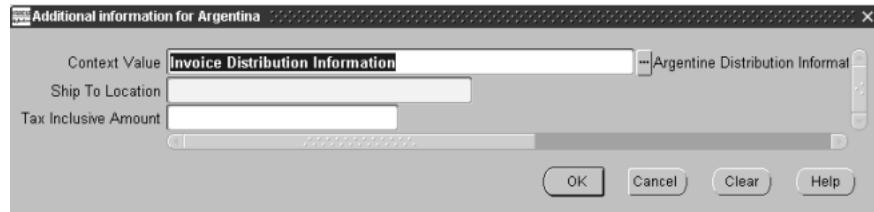
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.



4. In the Legal Transaction Category field, enter the legal transaction category for the transaction.
5. In the Transaction Letter field, enter the invoice transaction letter.
Oracle Payables displays the DGI transaction type code in the Tax Authority Transaction Type field based on the values that you enter in the Legal Transaction Category field and the Transaction Letter field.
6. Enter the customs code in the Customs Code field (foreign supplier only).
7. Enter the invoice issue date in the Customs Issue Date field (foreign supplier only).
8. Enter the issue number in the Customs Issue Number field (foreign supplier only).
9. If the invoice is a tax-inclusive document, enter *Yes* in the Tax Inclusive field. Otherwise, enter *No*.
10. Press the OK button.
11. Navigate to the Distributions window by pressing the Distributions button.
12. Navigate to the first distribution line.

If the invoice has a purchase order attached, Oracle Payables displays the ship to location, which you can change until the invoice is approved. If there is no purchase order, you must enter the ship to location in the globalization flexfield.

13. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.



14. If necessary, enter the ship to location in the Ship To Location field.
15. If the invoice is a tax-inclusive document, enter the tax amount, if known, in the Tax Inclusive Amount field. If you do not know the tax amount, enter *0*.

Note: You must enter *Yes* in the Tax Inclusive field in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window to enter a value in the Tax Inclusive Amount field.

16. Press the OK button.
17. Repeat steps 12 to 16 for each distribution line.
18. Save your work.

See also: Entering Invoices Overview, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

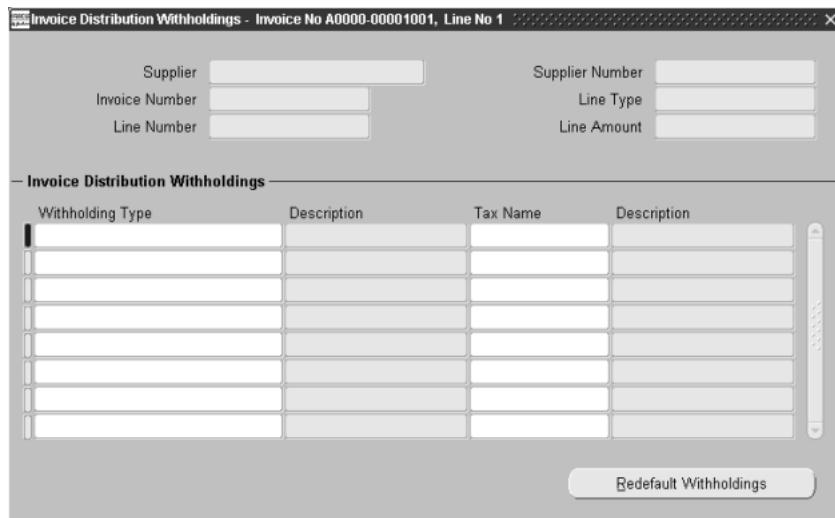
Maintaining Withholding Tax Codes

Use the Invoice Distribution Withholdings window to view and update the withholding tax codes associated with distribution lines.

Oracle Payables defaults the primary withholding tax codes to distribution lines based on:

- Province and zone associated with the ship to location
- Withholding tax code setup information
- Line type applicability

If necessary, you can change or delete the withholding tax code associated with a particular distribution line. Oracle Payables controls the changes you can make based on the withholding tax codes that you associated with the supplier. See Step 13. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability on page 2-44 for more information.



To view and update withholding tax codes:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window.
2. Query or enter the invoice that you want.
3. Navigate to the Distributions window by pressing the Distributions button.

4. Navigate to the first distribution line, and view and update the standard distribution line information.
5. Navigate to the Invoice Distribution Withholdings window by choosing Invoice Distribution Withholding from the Tools menu.
Oracle Payables displays the default withholding tax codes for the distribution line.
6. If necessary, delete the tax code or change the tax code to another valid tax code for the withholding type in the Tax Code field.

Note: If the changes you enter are incorrect, you can reapply the default tax codes by pressing the Redefault Withholdings button.

7. Save your work.

If your changes are not valid, Oracle Payables displays an error message and does not allow the change.

8. Repeat steps 4 to 7 for each distribution line.
9. Save your work.

Invoice Gateway Overview

You can enter invoices in either the Invoice Gateway window or the Invoice Workbench. The Invoice Gateway window is the quickest way to enter most invoices. Use the Invoice Gateway window to enter a large number of invoices that do not require extensive online validation or extensive online defaulting of values.

Payables uses information that you enter in the Invoice Gateway window to create invoices in Payables. When you enter invoice records in the Invoice Gateway window, you enter invoice header and line information. This invoice information is stored in the Payables Open Interface tables. Because Oracle Payables does not validate and default invoice values while you enter invoices, you can enter invoices more quickly in the Invoice Gateway than you can in the Invoice Workbench (the Invoice Workbench is the Invoices window and associated windows).

After you enter invoice records using the Invoice Gateway, you can submit a customized workflow program to automate your business processes for managing invoices. For example, you can customize the workflow program to validate the cost center on all invoices before you import them.

You submit the Payables Open Interface Import Program to validate the values that you entered, provide any default values, and create invoices with distributions and scheduled payments in the regular Payables invoice tables.

After invoices are imported, Payables provides a report that lists both the invoice records that were successfully imported and any invoice records that could not be imported due to invalid or missing information. You can query rejected invoice records in the Invoice Gateway window and correct and resubmit the invoices for import.

When you successfully import invoice records, Payables creates regular invoices that you can view, modify, and approve in the Invoice Workbench. After approval, the invoices are ready for payment.

After you have successfully created invoices based on the information in the invoice records, you can purge invoice records from the Open Interface tables.

See also: *Invoice Gateway, Oracle Payables User Guide*

Entering Invoices in the Invoice Gateway Window

When you enter invoices in the Invoice Gateway window, Oracle Payables can either include or exclude tax on distribution line amounts, depending on the supplier and Payables Options settings that you choose.

These tasks describe how to use the two methods.

Invoice Gateway with tax-inclusive distribution line amounts

Enter these settings in the Invoice Tax alternate name region in the Payables Options window:

- Check the Use Automatic Tax Calculation check box
- Enter *Line* in the Calculation Level field
- Check the Distribution Amounts Include Tax check box

Enter these settings in the Invoice Tax alternate name region in the Suppliers window and the Supplier Sites window for the suppliers that you want:

- Enter *Line* in the Calculation Level field
- Check the Distribution Amounts Include Tax check box

Invoice Gateway with tax excluded from distribution line amounts

To use Invoice Gateway with tax excluded from distribution line amounts, complete this task.

To use Invoice Gateway with tax excluded from distribution line amounts:

1. Uncheck the Distribution Amounts Include Tax check box in:
 - Payables Options window
 - Suppliers window
 - Supplier Sites window
2. Navigate to the Invoice Gateway window.
3. Enter the documents that you want.
4. Associate each distribution line type with a withholding tax code.

(continued)

5. Create a distinct tax line type for the total amount of tax that is included in the document.

Note: This step is currently required to ensure that the sum of the distribution lines equals the header amount.

6. Press the Process button to process the documents.

Oracle Payables automatically associates the primary withholding tax codes with each distribution line that applies as part of the process.

7. Save your work.

8. Navigate to the Invoices window.

9. Query the documents that you processed.

10. Review the distribution lines.

11. Delete the distinct tax line.

Oracle Payables automatically creates the appropriate tax lines, either as part of the document approval process or when you use the Calculate Tax option, based on the withholding tax code information in the item line types.

12. Save your work.

See also: Payables Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Entering Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window

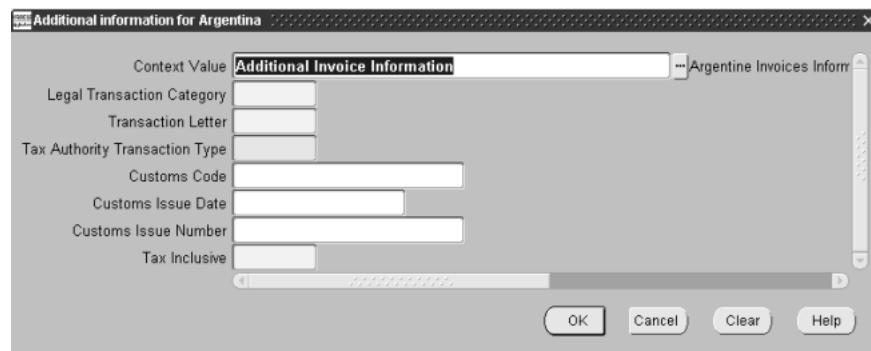
You must enter additional country-specific information when you record and pay invoices in Argentina. Oracle Payables captures this information in globalization flexfields on the Invoice Workbench and in the Invoice Gateway window. You can enter the same country-specific information in both windows. The Invoice Gateway window, however, lets you enter information more quickly for invoices that do not require extensive online validation or extensive online defaulting of values.

The Invoice Gateway window includes two globalization flexfields, one in the header region and the other in the Invoice Lines region. You can customize your Invoice Gateway folder forms to show or hide the globalization flexfields for Argentina.

Header Region

To enter country-specific information in the header region of the Invoice Gateway window:

1. Navigate to the Invoice Gateway window.
The Invoice Gateway Identification window appears on top of the Invoice Gateway window.
2. In the Invoice Gateway Identification window, enter the source in the Source field and the batch name in the Gateway Batch field.
3. Press the Enter button.
4. In the header region of the Invoice Gateway window, enter header information for your invoice.
5. Click in the globalization flexfield to navigate to the flexfield window. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.



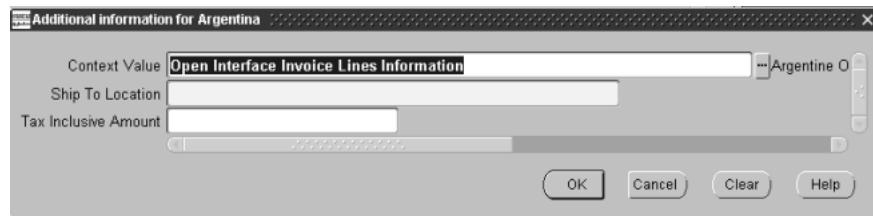
6. In the Legal Transaction Category field, enter the legal transaction category for the transaction.
7. In the Transaction Letter field, enter the invoice transaction letter.
Oracle Payables displays the DGI transaction type code in the Tax Authority Transaction Type field based on the values that you enter in the Legal Transaction Category field and the Transaction Letter field.
8. Enter the customs code in the Customs Code field (foreign supplier only).

9. Enter the invoice issue date in the Customs Issue Date field (foreign supplier only).
10. Enter the issue number in the Customs Issue Number field (foreign supplier only).
11. If the invoice is a tax-inclusive document, enter *Yes* in the Tax Inclusive field. Otherwise, enter *No*.
12. Press the OK button to save your work and return to the Invoice Gateway window.

Invoice Lines Region

To enter country-specific information in the Invoice Lines region of the Invoice Gateway window:

1. Navigate to the Invoice Gateway window and enter invoice header information in the header region.
2. In the Invoice Lines region, enter line information for your invoice lines.
3. Click in the globalization flexfield to navigate to the flexfield window. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.



4. If necessary, enter the ship to location in the Ship To Location field.
5. If the invoice is a tax-inclusive document, enter the tax amount, if known, in the Tax Inclusive Amount field. If you do not know the tax amount, enter 0.

Note: You must enter Yes in the Tax Inclusive field in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window to enter a value in the Tax Inclusive Amount field.

6. Press the OK button to save your work and return to the Invoice Gateway window.

Payables Open Interface Tables

The Payables Open Interface tables store invoice information. The Payables Open Interface Import program builds Payables invoices based on invoice records in the Payables Open Interface tables. After the import program builds the invoices, you can view, modify, and approve the invoices in the Invoice Workbench.

The invoice information derives from Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) invoices from your suppliers, invoice records that you entered in the Invoice Gateway window, invoices that you loaded with Oracle SQL*Loader, and credit card transaction data.

Understanding the Payables Open Interface Tables

Use the Invoice Gateway window, Oracle e-Commerce Gateway, the Credit Card Invoice Interface Summary, or SQL*Loader to load invoice information into the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE and AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE interface tables.

The Payables Open Interface program validates each record that you select for import. If the record contains valid information, the program creates a Payables invoice with distributions and scheduled payments based on the invoice header and line information in the record.

Records in the AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE table create one or more invoice distributions. Note that one row may create more than one distribution. For example, if you enter a tax line in this table and prorate the tax line across three item lines, during the Open Interface Import process Oracle Payables creates three tax invoice distributions based on the single tax line in this table.

The interface tables include columns, which Oracle Payables uses to categorize and store specific invoice information. For example, invoice source information is stored in the SOURCE column within AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE.

Payables Open Interface Table AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE

This table lists the columns in the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE Payables Open Interface table. The column descriptions indicate which columns are required values for importing invoices into Oracle Payables with Argentine features.

See also: Payables Open Interface Import, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Table Definitions, *Oracle Payables Applications Technical Reference Manual*

Column Name	Type
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE9	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE10	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16	VARCHAR2(150)

Column Name	Type
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE19	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20	VARCHAR2(150)

Argentine Columns

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

Enter the context value JL.AR.APXIISIM.INVOICES_FOLDER to import Argentine descriptive flexfield information.

Required: Yes, if you want to import country-specific information

Validation: None

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11

Enter the legal transaction category.

Required: Yes

Validation: Valid values are user-defined

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12

Enter the transaction letter.

Required: Yes

Validation: Valid values are user-defined

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13

Enter the tax authority transaction type.

Required: Yes

Validation: Valid values are user-defined

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14

Enter the customs code.

Required: No

Validation: None

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15

Enter the customs issue date.

Required: No

Validation: This value must be entered in the standard date format

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16

Enter the customs issue number.

Required: No

Validation: This value must be numeric

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17

Enter a value to indicate whether this invoice is a tax-inclusive document.

Required: Yes

Validation: Valid values are:

Yes

No

Destination: AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17

Payables Open Interface Table AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE

This table lists the columns in the AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE Payables Open Interface table. The column descriptions indicate which columns are required values for importing invoices into Oracle Payables with Argentine features.

See also: Payables Open Interface Import, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Table Definitions, *Oracle Payables Applications Technical Reference Manual*

Column Name	Type
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE9	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE10	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16	VARCHAR2(150)

Column Name	Type
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE19	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20	VARCHAR2(150)

Argentine Columns

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

Enter the context value JL.AR.APXIISIM.LINES_FOLDER to import Argentine descriptive flexfield information

Required: Yes, if you want to import country-specific information
Validation: None
Destination: AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3

Enter the ship to location.

Required: Yes
Validation: Valid values are user-defined
Destination: AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4

Enter the tax amount.

Required: No
Validation: This value must be numeric
Destination: AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4

How the Invoice Gateway Window Populates the Open Interface Tables

You may find these tables helpful in understanding the Rejections Report. These tables show the column that is populated by each field in the Invoice Gateway globalization flexfields for Argentina.

Invoice Gateway field name - Header region flexfield	Corresponding column in AP_ INVOICES_INTERFACE
Context Value	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY
Legal Transaction Category	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11
Transaction Letter	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12
Tax Authority Transaction Type	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13
Customs Code	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14
Customs Issue Date	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15
Customs Issue Number	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16
Tax Inclusive	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17
Ship To Location	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3
Tax Inclusive Amount	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4

Payments

When you run a payment batch or enter a quick payment, Oracle Payables performs withholding calculations based on the withholding tax types and withholding tax codes associated with distribution lines.

To manage the Argentine withholding requirement, you may need to perform one or more of the following tasks when processing payments:

- Review payments and withholding calculations
- Modify payments
- Print withholding certificates and withholding tax invoices
- Void or stop a payment
- Maintain RS withholding tax credits for suppliers

See also: Creating Single Payments, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Paying Invoices in Payment Batches, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Processing Payments

Use payment batches or quick payment to create payments and to generate withholding certificate information and withholding tax invoices.

Building Payments

The build payment process calculates withholding taxes that apply. The calculation process will:

- Create a taxable base amount for each tax code by summing up all invoice distribution line amounts by withholding tax code for a supplier
 - You define at withholding tax type level whether the taxable base amount is derived on a per invoice basis or on a payment basis
- Perform the withholding calculations:
 - The taxable base amount is compared to the minimum taxable base, if applicable; if the taxable base amount is less than the minimum taxable base, the tax is not calculated
 - Exemptions and multilateral discounts form part of the withholding calculation, if applicable
- Compare the calculated amount to the minimum withheld amount to determine whether to apply the withholding amount, if the withholding tax code or associated withholding tax type has a minimum withheld amount
- Update cumulative month-to-date withholding information (if applicable)
- Update credit amounts for RS withholding (if applicable)

Reviewing Payments

Use the Preliminary Payment Register after you initiate, format, or modify a payment batch to review payment details, including calculated withholding taxes.

Modifying Payments

Modify payments by removing invoices from the payment batch or selecting new invoices for payment. When you re-build the payment batch, Oracle Payables:

- Recalculates withholding taxes
- Updates cumulative withholding figures and credit amounts (if applicable)

Formatting Payments

After you verify payment and withholding information, you can format payments. The format payment process creates the output file for checks and remittance advice.

To produce the Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate, you should use the Argentine Payables Check Format as the Format Payments program for the payment format. Oracle Payables automatically generates supplier withholding certificate information when you format payments using the Argentine Payables Check Format. See Argentine Payables Check Format on page 2-96 for more information.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to print supplier withholding certificates.

Note: After you run the format payment process, you cannot make adjustments to withholding details. Instead, you must either stop or void the payment. See Stopping or Voiding a Payment on page 2-81 for more information.

Quick Payments

You can create a payment to pay a supplier for one or more approved invoices. Unlike a payment batch, the quick payment process performs the build payment process and the format payment process as one operation. The confirm payment process is the same as for payment batches.

Confirming Payments

Confirm the payment batch after you print checks and withholding certificates. The confirm payment process:

- Creates the withholding distribution lines
- Creates withholding tax invoices for the appropriate tax authorities

Oracle Payables creates withholding tax invoices for tax authorities based on the tax authority supplier that you assigned to each withholding tax code. Oracle Payables uses the withholding tax type distributions on the original invoice to create the withholding tax invoice.

See also: Submitting Standard Reports, Programs, and Listings,
Oracle Payables User Guide

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Stopping or Voiding a Payment

After the build payment process, you can make adjustments to payment batches using the *Modify Payment Batch* window.

After the format payment process, you can only make adjustments to payment batches by stopping or voiding the payment.

When you stop or void a payment, Oracle Payables:

- Creates reversal withholding distribution line details on all documents included in the payment
- Reverses cumulative month-to-date taxable base amounts and cumulative month-to-date withheld amounts
- Reverses credit amounts
- Voids all certificates associated with withholding information
- Sets the status of the invoice back to *Unpaid*

See also: *Reviewing Payments, Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: *Updating Payments Oracle Payables User Guide*

Partial Payments

The Argentine withholding requirement specifies that, for partial payments, you must pay VAT withholdings in full before you can pay any other invoice item.

You specify the partial payment option in the Withholding Tax Types window when you define VAT withholding tax types. See Step 10. Define Withholding Tax Types on page 2-34 for more information.

If an invoice contains a VAT withholding tax type, the first payment must be greater than or equal to the withholding tax amount. After you pay VAT withholding, the other invoice items are paid on a proportional basis.

Oracle Payables generates the other withholding taxes based on the current payment amount.

See also: Automatic Withholding Tax Overview, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Maintaining Supplier Credit Letters

Use the Supplier Withholding Credit Letters window to maintain RS withholding tax credits for suppliers. The window applies to employer contribution RS tax withholding only.

Suppliers that employ subcontractors withhold RS taxes on behalf of the subcontractor. The supplier sends credit letter information for withholdings to the withholding agent.

Use the Supplier Withholding Credit Letters window to enter and maintain withholding credit amounts to offset against calculated RS withholding tax for the supplier. Oracle Payables updates the credit amount as part of the withholding calculation process in the format payment process.

Note: If the calculated withholding amount is greater than the credit amount, the supplier withholding certificate shows:

- Original calculated withholding amount
- Actual withholding amount
- Credit amount against withholdings



To enter a supplier credit amount:

1. Navigate to the Supplier Withholding Credit Letters window.
2. Query the supplier that you want.
3. Navigate to the Withholding Credit Letters alternate name region.
4. In the Credit Letter Amount field, enter the amount of the credit. Oracle Payables updates the date and amount fields.
5. Save your work.

Creating a Payment Document

Remittance Advice					Page: 1 / 1
Payment Reference: 1458789/9 - Check Group 4 - 6026					
Company Information			Payment Information		

Oracle Argentina Moreno 1084 Oficina 3					Date: 09-APR-1999 Check Number: 6026 Currency: ARS
(1027) CAPITAL FEDERAL CUIT:20168551240					
Supplier Information			Beneficiary: ABC1		

ABC1 Av. Madero 1578 Piso 9					
(1080) CAPITAL FEDERAL					
CUIT:20162261143					
Transaction Number	Transaction Category	Transaction Date	Transaction Currency (ARS)	Functional Currency (ARS)	

0000-00012001	IN A	01-APR-1999	1,160.00 (25.00) (42.50) (40.00) (17.00)	1,160.00 (25.00) (42.50) (40.00) (17.00)	
RS-ZONE1-ENG SUSS_ZONE1_GEN TURN-CHUB-GOOD TURN-JUJY-GOOD Payment					1,035.50
					1,035.50
Total Amount Paid:					1,035.50

Use the Payment Document program to print a legal payment document. The payment document is composed of the physical payment document (check) and a remittance advice.

The remittance advice shows details about the documents that are included in the payment. The details show all the deductions information including withholding taxes and discounts. Oracle Payables displays the amounts in both the transaction currency and the functional currency.

Use the Print Now option in the Actions window to run the Payment Document program. Navigate to the Actions window from the Actions button in the Payments window or Payment Batches window.

See also: Paying Invoices in Payment Batches, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Title	Remittance Advice
Page	The page number
Payment Reference	The bank account number, payment document name, and check number
Company Information	Your company name and address
CUIT	Your taxpayer ID
Payment Information	Details about the payment, including the date, check number, and currency
Date	The payment date of the check
Check Number	The check number
Currency	The payment currency
Supplier Information	The supplier name and address
CUIT	The supplier taxpayer ID
Beneficiary	The beneficiary name

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Transaction Number	The document number
Transaction Category	<p>The transaction category of the amount being listed. Transaction categories include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The transaction type, such as <i>Standard</i> or <i>Credit Memo</i>, for the total transaction amount ■ The withholding tax codes for withholding amounts, if this is the first payment for the invoice ■ <i>Discount taken</i> for the discount amount ■ <i>Payment</i> for the amount paid on the invoice with this check

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Transaction Date	The transaction date
Transaction Currency	The currency code for the transaction currency and the amount in the transaction currency
Functional Currency	The currency code for your functional currency and the amount in your functional currency
Total Amount Paid	The check amount in the transaction currency

Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate

<p>RS withholding certificate Certificate Number 72 Employer contribution withholding (RS)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Withholding Agent Information</p> <p>Name: Oracle Argentina Address: Moreno 1084 Oficina 3 (1027) CAPITAL FEDERAL Tax ID Number: 20-16855124-0</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Supplier Information</p> <p>Name: ABC1 Address: Av. Madero 1578 Piso 9 (1080) CAPITAL FEDERAL Tax ID Number: 20-16226114-3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Withholding Information</p> <p>Payment Number: 1458789/9 - Check Group 4 - 6026 Zone: ZONE1 Category: RS tax withholding - Zone 1 - Engineeri Withholding Date: 09-APR-99 Payment Amount: 1,035.50 Withholding Amount: 25.00</p> <p>Deduction according to article 10 0.00</p> <p>Actual Withholding Amount: 25.00</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Information on the signing Party</p> <p>First and Last Name : Legal Representative : Signature and Seal</p> <p>RS Tax Withholding Certificate</p>

Use the Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate to print supplier withholding certificates. The withholding certificate is a legal document that you send to the supplier with the remittance advice and check. The report produces one certificate per payment for each withholding tax type, province (if applicable), withholding category, and zone (if applicable).

Oracle Payables creates withholding certificate information during the format payment process for each withholding tax code within a supplier. You run the Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate after the confirm payment process.

The certificate contains standard information and information specific to the withholding tax type. Oracle Payables generates a unique certificate number by withholding type and province.

Note: The payment date that appears on withholding certificates and tax invoices is the date of the format payment process. The confirm payment process date does not affect the payment date.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Payment Batch Name

Enter the name of the payment batch or quick payment to use.

Withholding Type

Enter the withholding tax type that you want certificates for.

Certificate Number

Enter a certificate number if you want to reprint a certificate and only if there is a batch name and withholding tax type entered.

Start Date

Enter the start date for the range that you want a certificate for.

End Date

Enter the end date for the range that you want a certificate for.

Supplier Name

Enter name of the supplier that you want a certificate for.

Supplier Name Range From

Enter the first supplier name for the range you want a certificate for.

Supplier Name Range To

Enter the last supplier name for the range you want a certificate for.

Supplier Number Range From

Enter the first supplier number for the range you want a certificate for.

Supplier Number Range To

Enter the last supplier number for the range you want a certificate for.

Column Headings - Income Tax Withholding Certificate

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Name	Your company's name
Address	Your company's address
Tax ID Number	Your company's tax ID
Name	Supplier's name
Address	Supplier's address
Tax ID Number	Supplier's tax ID
Payment Number	Bank account number, payment document name, and check number
Category	Tax code description
Withholding Date	Withholding date
Payment Amount	Payment taxable base amount
Withholding Amount	Withholding amount

Column Headings - VAT Withholding Certificate

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Name	Your company's name
Address	Your company's address
Tax ID Number	Your company's tax ID
Name	Supplier's name
Address	Supplier's address
Tax ID Number	Supplier's tax ID
Payment Number	Bank account number, payment document name, and check number
Category	Tax code description
Withholding Date	Withholding date
Payment Amount	Payment taxable base amount
Withholding Amount	Withholding amount

Column Headings - Turnover Tax Withholding Certificate

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Withholding Agent ID	Your company's withholding agent number
Name	Your company's name
Address	Your company's address
Tax ID Number	Your company's tax ID
Name	Supplier's name
Address	Supplier's address
Tax ID Number	Supplier's tax ID
Inscription Number	Supplier's inscription number
Payment Number	Bank account number, payment document name, and check number
Category	Tax code description
Withholding Date	Withholding date
Payment Amount	Payment taxable base amount
Withholding Amount	Withholding amount

Column Headings - RS Tax Withholding Certificate

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Name	Your company's name
Address	Your company's address
Tax ID Number	Your company's tax ID
Name	Supplier's name
Address	Supplier's address
Tax ID Number	Supplier's tax ID
Payment Number	Bank account number, payment document name, and check number
Zone	Zone name
Category	Tax code description
Withholding Date	Withholding date
Payment Amount	Payment taxable base amount
Withholding Amount	Withholding amount before the credit amount is applied
Deduction according to article 10	Supplier's credit amount which affects the current withholding
Actual Withholding Amount	Actual amount withheld (Withholding Amount minus Supplier's Credit Amount)

Column Headings - SUSS Tax Withholding Certificate

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Name	Your company's name
Address	Your company's address
Tax ID Number	Your company's tax ID
Name	Supplier's name
Address	Supplier's address
Tax ID Number	Supplier's tax ID
Payment Number	Bank account number, payment document name, and check number
Zone	Zone name
Category	Tax code description
Withholding Date	Withholding date
Payment Amount	Payment taxable base amount
Withholding Amount	Withholding amount

Argentine Payables Check Format

Use the Argentine Payables Check Format to produce checks according to Argentine legal requirements for invoices in a payment batch. The Argentine Payables Check Format shows the amount of the payment in numbers and in words, the date of the payment, and the name of the supplier being paid. All text on the Argentine Payables Check Format is printed in Spanish.

To generate the Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate, you must use the Argentine Payables Check Format to pay invoices.

To use the Argentine Payables Check Format, define a new Argentine payment format and choose the Argentine Payables Check Format as the Format Payments program for the payment format. Use the Payment Formats window to define a payment format. You can then define an Argentine payment document, using your Argentine payment format, for an internal bank account and pay invoices with the Argentine payment document.

Note: You also generate the Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate when you pay foreign currency invoices. To pay invoices in a foreign currency, you should define a new Argentine payment format in that currency, and define a new Argentine payment document that uses a bank account with the same foreign currency as the payment format.

Use the Payment Document program to print a legal payment document. Choose the Print Now option in the Actions window to run the Payment Document program. You can navigate to the Actions window from the Actions button in the Payments window or the Payment Batches window.

See also: Payment Formats, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Defining and Maintaining Payables Payment Documents, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Paying Invoices in Payment Batches, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Printing Payment Batch Checks, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Check Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Amount	The check amount in numbers
Date	The check date
Supplier/Beneficiary	The supplier or beneficiary's name
Amount	The check amount in words, in Spanish

Argentine Payables Supplier Statement Report

SUPPLIER STATEMENT							Report Date : 12-AUG-2000 11:08 Page : 1 / 1																																																																																																																																																																									
Supplier Name: ABC2 Supplier Tax ID: 2021094872-7 Supplier Address: Capital Federal Location From Date: 10-JUL-2000 To: 10-JUL-2000																																																																																																																																																																																
Beginning Balance (ARS): 540.00																																																																																																																																																																																
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Use the Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report to provide supplier information in response to supplier inquiries.

The Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report shows, for each supplier included in the report, all invoice transactions within a specified range of dates for a specified transaction type.

The report groups transactions by currency. If you run the report by functional currency, the report prints only one currency section for each supplier. If you run the report by transaction currency, the report prints as many sections as there are transactions in that currency for each supplier.

The Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report is also divided into two sections. The first section lists all transactions, including invoices, payments, withholdings, and applied prepayments, already applied to the supplier balance. The second section lists unapplied prepayments to show you what the supplier balance would be if the remaining amount of prepayments is applied.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Report Currency

Enter *Functional Currency* to include only the functional currency of the customer in the report. Enter *Transaction Currency* to include each transaction currency used by the supplier in the report.

Supplier Name From

Enter the name of the supplier that you want to report from. The Supplier Name From and To parameters are not affected by what you enter in the Supplier Taxpayer ID parameter.

Supplier Name To

Enter the name of the supplier that you want to report to. The Supplier Name From and To parameters are not affected by what you enter in the Supplier Taxpayer ID parameter.

Supplier Taxpayer ID

Enter the taxpayer ID for suppliers that you want to include in the report. This parameter is not affected by what you enter in the Supplier Name From and To parameters.

Start Date

Enter the accounting date for transactions that you want to report from. The supplier beginning balance is computed for all transactions before this start date.

End Date

Enter the accounting date for transactions that you want to report to.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Company Name>	Your company name
<Report Title>	Supplier Statement
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier Name	The supplier's name
Supplier Tax ID	The supplier's tax ID
Supplier Address	The supplier's address
From Date	The accounting date that you entered in the Start Date parameter to report transactions from
To	The accounting date that you entered in the End Date parameter to report transactions to

Column Headings

Note: Columns contain different information depending on whether the row is Invoice, Payment, Prepayment, or Withholding.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Date	<p>In the first section of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Invoice - the invoice date.■ Payment - the check date.■ Prepayment - the invoice prepayment date.■ Withholding - the accounting date in the distributions table. <p>In the second section of the report, the invoice prepayment date.</p>
Document Type	In the first section of the report, the transaction type description. In the second section, the only possible value is <i>Prepayments and Advances</i> .

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Transaction Number	<p>The transaction number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Invoice - the invoice number. ■ Payment - the payment document number. ■ Prepayment (applied) - the invoice prepayment number.
Transaction Currency	The currency code of the original transaction.
Transaction Amount	<p>The transaction amount in the transaction currency. In the first section of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Invoice - the total amount of item and tax line distributions. ■ Payment - the payment amount. ■ Prepayment - the total amount of applied item lines, excluding taxes and withholding lines. ■ Withholding - the total amount of withholding applied on invoices, including all distribution lines for all invoices that relate to the payment. <p>In the second section of the report, the total amount of item lines is printed for unapplied prepayments.</p>
Transaction/Functional Currency - Amount	The transaction amount in original currency or functional currency.
Transaction/Functional Currency - Remaining Amount	The remaining balance of the transaction. For invoices, the invoice amount due is printed. For prepayments, the unapplied item line distribution amount is printed in the second section of the report.
Transaction/Functional Currency - Balance	The supplier running total in original currency or functional currency.
Reference Information - Date	The document reference date. For payments, applied prepayments, and unapplied prepayments, the invoice date may be referenced. If withholdings are calculated at payment time, the payment date is listed.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Reference Information - Document Type	<p>The type of document that is referenced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Payment - <i>Invoices</i>■ Prepayment - <i>Invoices</i> for unapplied prepayments that are partially applied and applied prepayments■ Withholding - <i>Invoices</i> or <i>Payments</i> depending on the calculation method
Reference Information - Transaction Number	<p>The number of the transaction that is referenced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Payment - the invoice number■ Prepayment - the invoice number for unapplied prepayments that are partially applied and applied prepayments■ Withholding - the invoice or payment document number depending on the calculation method

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Beginning Balance	<p>The beginning balance and the currency code for the transactions with this currency code. If submitted in transaction currency, the report displays a beginning balance for each currency code. If submitted in the functional currency, the report prints only the beginning balance of the functional currency code.</p> <p>The beginning balance is calculated with the information that exists in Payables Subledger Accounting Entries.</p>
<Report Section 2 Title>	Unapplied Prepayments
Ending Balance	<p>The ending balance and the currency code for the transactions with this currency code. In the first section of the report, the ending balance with all the transactions that were already applied for the supplier is printed. In the second section, the report prints what would be the ending balance if the unapplied transactions are applied.</p>

Defining DGI Currency Codes

On the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File, you must list the DGI currency code corresponding to the invoice currency. The DGI publishes the list of two-digit currency codes. Use the globalization flexfield in the Currencies window to define the DGI currency code for each currency. For more information, see Argentine Payables VAT Flat File on page 2-118.



To define a DGI currency code:

1. Navigate to the Currencies window.
2. Enter or query the currency that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
4. In the Currency Code field, enter the two-digit DGI currency code for the currency.
5. Choose the OK button to save your work.

Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File

In Argentina, withholding agents are legally required to report VAT withholding information and income tax withholding information when remitting these withholding taxes to the government. Use the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File together with the Argentine Payables SICORE report to submit federal withholding tax information to the Argentine Federal Tax Bureau (Direccion General Impositiva or DGI) for a particular period. You can use the Argentine Payables SICORE report to find the totals that you must enter manually in the DGI software when you submit the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File to the government. For more information, see Argentine Payables SICORE Report on page 2-107.

The Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File includes only withholding certificate information for withholding tax types associated with the jurisdiction type that you select. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select the *Federal* jurisdiction type to report withholding taxes due to the DGI.

When you submit the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File, you can also select the range of withholding tax types that you want to report for the jurisdiction. To include all the federal withholding tax types, leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank.

The Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File creates one record for each valid certificate in the payment period that you select. Each record includes the withholding date, the DGI tax code, the supplier primary ID type, the supplier taxpayer ID, and the amount withheld. The records in the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File are sorted by withholding date, supplier primary ID type, and supplier taxpayer ID. Information from voided certificates does not appear on the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File.

For more information about file content, see Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File Content on page D-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest payment date that you want to report on.

End Date

Enter the latest payment date that you want to report on.

Supplier Name

Enter name of the supplier that you want to report on. Leave this parameter blank to include all suppliers.

Jurisdiction Type

Enter the jurisdiction type for which you want to report withholding taxes. You can select one of these jurisdiction types:

- Federal
- Municipal
- Provincial
- Zonal

To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select *Federal* for federal tax withholdings such as VAT or income tax.

Withholding Type Range From

Select the beginning tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include in the flat file. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should leave these parameters blank.

Withholding Type Range To

Select the ending tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include in the flat file. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should leave these parameters blank.

Argentine Payables SICORE Report

Oracle Argentina S.A.						
Listing of Tax Withholdings						Date: 15-JAN-2001
						Page: 1 / 1
From Date: 01-DEC-2000				To Date: 31-DEC-2000		
Supplier: ABC4				80 30-16580389-9		
Certificate Number	Payment Number		Payment Date	DGI Code	Tax Code	Amount
6	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1035	16-DEC-00	002	TURN_BSAS_SERV	68.40
2	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1036	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_CDBA_SERV	31.78
16	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1036	17-DEC-00	002	VAT_SERV_27	84.86
5	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1037	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_CHAC_SERV	220.00
17	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1037	17-DEC-00	002	VAT_SERV_27	84.46
22	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1037	17-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	184.40
7	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1040	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_BSAS_SERV	302.58
11	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1040	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_JUUJ_SERV	52.20
18	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1040	17-DEC-00	002	VAT_SERV_27	93.64
23	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1040	17-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	348.00
6	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1041	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_CHAC_SERV	446.00
12	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1041	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_JUUJ_SERV	54.72
19	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1041	17-DEC-00	002	VAT_SERV_27	104.65
24	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1041	17-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	413.40
7	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1042	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_CHAC_SERV	970.00
13	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1042	17-DEC-00	002	TURN_JUUJ_SERV	117.60
20	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1042	17-DEC-00	002	VAT_SERV_27	224.91
25	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1042	17-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	1,072.24
8	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1060	25-DEC-00	002	TURN_CHAC_SERV	190.00
29	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1060	25-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	306.07
9	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1069	29-DEC-00	002	TURN_CHAC_SERV	1,220.00
14	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1069	29-DEC-00	002	TURN_JUUJ_SERV	147.60
21	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1069	29-DEC-00	002	VAT_SERV_27	234.09
30	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1069	29-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	1,562.76
10	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1072	29-DEC-00	002	TURN_CHAC_SERV	1,580.00
15	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1072	29-DEC-00	002	TURN_JUUJ_SERV	192.00
32	1458789/9	- Check Group 1 - 1072	29-DEC-00	005	INC_DOM_PL_R	1,725.24
Supplier Total						12,031.60
Grand Total						12,031.60
***** End of Report *****						

In Argentina, withholding agents are legally required to report VAT withholding information and income tax withholding information when remitting these withholding taxes to the government. Use the Argentine Payables SICORE report together with the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File to submit federal withholding tax information to the DGI for a particular period. You can use the Argentine Payables SICORE report to find the totals that you must enter manually in the DGI software when you submit the Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File to the government. For more information, see Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File on page 2-105.

The Argentine Payables SICORE report includes only withholding certificate information for withholding tax types associated with the jurisdiction type that you

select. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select the *Federal* jurisdiction type to report withholding taxes due to the DGI.

When you submit the Argentine Payables SICORE report, you can also select the range of withholding tax types that you want to report for the jurisdiction. To include all the federal withholding tax types, leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank.

The Argentine Payables SICORE report prints one line for each valid certificate in the payment period that you select. For each certificate, the Argentine Payables SICORE report shows the certificate number, the payment number, the payment date, the DGI tax code, the tax code, and the withholding amount. Information from voided certificates does not appear on the Argentine Payables SICORE report.

The Argentine Payables SICORE report groups withholding certificates by supplier. Within each supplier section, the certificates are sorted by payment date and payment number. The payment number consists of the bank account number, payment document name, and check number.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables SICORE report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest payment date that you want to report on.

End Date

Enter the latest payment date that you want to report on.

Supplier Name

Enter name of the supplier that you want to report on. Leave this parameter blank to include all suppliers.

Jurisdiction Type

Enter the jurisdiction type for which you want to report withholding taxes. You can select one of these jurisdiction types:

- **Federal**
- **Municipal**

- Provincial
- Zonal

To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select *Federal*.

Withholding Type Range From

Select the beginning tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include on the report. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should leave these parameters blank.

Withholding Type Range To

Select the ending tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include on the report. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should leave these parameters blank.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Title	Listing of Withholding Taxes
Date	The date you ran the report
Page	The page number
From Date	The earliest payment date included on the report
To Date	The latest payment date included on the report

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The withholding certificate number
Payment Number	The payment number, which consists of the bank account number, the payment document name, and the check number
Payment Date	The payment date
DGI Code	The tax authority category associated with the tax code
Tax Code	The tax code
Amount	The withholding amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier	The supplier name, primary ID type, and taxpayer ID
Supplier Total	The total for the supplier
Grand Total	The total for the report

Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File

In Argentina, withholding agents are legally required to report withholding information for the zonal withholding types, RS and SUSS, when remitting these withholding taxes to the government. Use the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File together with the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report to submit zonal withholding tax information to the tax authorities for a particular period. You can use the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report to find the totals that you must enter manually in the DGI software when you submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File to the government. For more information, see Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Report on page 2-114.

The Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File includes only withholding certificate information for withholding tax types associated with the jurisdiction type that you select. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select the *Zonal* jurisdiction type to report withholding taxes due to the DGI.

When you submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File, you can also select the range of withholding tax types that you want to report for the jurisdiction. To include all the zonal withholding tax types, leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank.

The Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File creates one record for each valid certificate in the payment period that you select. Each record includes the withholding date, the DGI tax code, the supplier primary ID type, the supplier taxpayer ID, and the amount withheld. The records in the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File are sorted by withholding date, supplier primary ID type, supplier taxpayer ID, and payment number. The payment number consists of the bank account number, payment document name, and check number.

Information from voided certificates does not appear on the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File.

The Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File creates detail records, record type 2 in the DGI software. When you submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File to the government, the DGI software generates a header record and a footer record to accompany the detail records generated by Oracle Payables for Argentina.

The header record, record type 1, contains these fields:

- Your company's taxpayer ID
- The period
- The declaration number for the period
- The number of pages
- Your company name

The footer record, record type 3, contains these fields:

- The total withholding amount from the type 2 records, which you can find on the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report
- The total remaining amount
- The previous period credit balance that your company has with the government
- The result amount, calculated by subtracting the total remaining amount and the previous period credit balance from the total withholding amount
- The amount your company will pay

For more information about file content, see Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File Content on page D-3.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest payment date that you want to report on.

End Date

Enter the latest payment date that you want to report on.

Jurisdiction Type

Enter the jurisdiction type for which you want to report withholding taxes. You can select one of these jurisdiction types:

- Federal
- Municipal
- Provincial
- Zonal

To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select *Zonal*.

Withholding Type Range From

Select the beginning tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include in the flat file. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should leave these parameters blank.

Withholding Type Range To

Select the ending tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include in the flat file. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should leave these parameters blank.

Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Report

Oracle Argentina Monthly Withholding Report For period 01-MAR-1999 to 31-MAR-1999							Date: 29-MAR-1999 Page: 1
Withholding Type: Employer contribution withholding (RS)							
Category: RS-ZONE1-ENG							
Number	Name	Supplier	Type	Tax ID	Payment Date	Payment Number	Certificate Number
							Amount
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	04-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1030	57
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	04-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1031	58
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	08-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1032	59
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1034	60
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1035	61
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1035	61
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 3-4042	67
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	11-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1036	62
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	16-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1038	64
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	17-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1039	65
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	18-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1040	66
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	18-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 4-6019	68
TOTAL Category:							4,325.00
TOTAL Withholding Type:							4,325.00
Withholding Type: Employer contribution withholding (SUSS)							
Category: SUSS_ZONE1_GEN1							
Number	Name	Supplier	Type	Tax ID	Payment Date	Payment Number	Certificate Number
							Amount
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1034	55
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1035	56
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	10-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 3-4042	59
10097	ABC1		80	2016226114-3	11-MAR-1999	1458789/9-Check Group 1-1036	57
TOTAL Category:							297.50
TOTAL Withholding Type:							297.50
REPORT TOTAL:							4,622.50

In Argentina, withholding agents are legally required to report withholding information for the zonal withholding types, RS and SUSS, when remitting these withholding taxes to the government. Use the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report together with the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File to submit zonal withholding tax information to the tax authorities for a particular period. You can use the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report to find the totals that you must enter manually in the DGI software when you submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File to the government. For more information, see Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File on page 2-111.

The Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report includes only withholding certificate information for withholding tax types associated with the jurisdiction type that you select. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you must select the **Zonal** jurisdiction type to report withholding taxes due to the DGI.

Note: Although you must select the *Zonal* jurisdiction type for legal reporting purposes, you can also run the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report for other jurisdiction types to review internally withholding tax information for these jurisdiction types.

When you submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report, you can also select the range of withholding tax types that you want to report for the jurisdiction. To include all the zonal withholding tax types, leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank.

For each certificate, the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report shows the supplier number, name, primary ID type, and taxpayer ID, as well as the payment date, the payment number, the certificate number, and the withholding amount.

The Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report groups certificates by withholding type and category. The category is the tax code you defined for the withholding tax in Oracle Payables. You can choose whether to print the total for each category. Within each section, the certificates are sorted by payment date, supplier primary ID type, supplier taxpayer ID, and payment number.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest payment date that you want to report on.

End Date

Enter the latest payment date that you want to report on.

Include Totals by Category

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the total for each category. Enter *No* if you do not want to print category totals. The default for this parameter is *Yes*.

Supplier Name

Enter name of the supplier that you want to report on. Leave this parameter blank to include all suppliers.

Jurisdiction Type

Enter the jurisdiction type for which you want to report withholding taxes. You can select one of these jurisdiction types:

- Federal
- Municipal
- Provincial
- Zonal

For legal reporting purposes, you must select *Zonal*.

Withholding Type Range From

Select the beginning tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include on the report. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. For legal reporting purposes, you should leave these parameters blank.

Withholding Type Range To

Select the ending tax type for the range of withholding tax types that you want to include on the report. You can only include withholding tax types that are associated with the jurisdiction type you selected.

Leave the Withholding Type Range From and To parameters blank to include all withholding tax types for the jurisdiction type you selected. For legal reporting purposes, you should leave these parameters blank.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Title	Monthly Withholding Report
For Period	The earliest payment date included on the report
To	The latest payment date included on the report
Date	The date you ran the report

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Page	The page number

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier Number	The supplier number
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Supplier Type	The supplier primary ID type
Supplier Tax ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Payment Date	The payment date
Payment Number	The payment number, which consists of the bank account number, the payment document name, and the check number
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Amount	The withholding amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Withholding Type	The withholding type name
Category	The tax code
Total Category	The total for the category
Total Withholding Type	The total for the withholding type
Report Total	The total for the report

Argentine Payables VAT Flat File

Use the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File to list information about VAT on purchases made by your company. The DGI can request the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File at any time. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should run the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File monthly and store the files so that you can provide the VAT information for any month requested by the DGI.

You can use the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report to print the VAT information from the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File in a format that is easy to read. For more information, see Argentine Payables VAT Buying Report on page 2-121.

The Argentine Payables VAT Flat File includes only VAT tax type distribution lines from documents that have been accounted in the Payables subledger and that have a General Ledger date within the date range you select.

You can choose to exclude document types associated with a certain transaction letter from the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File. For example, you can exclude payments to tax authorities and employee expense reimbursements by entering the appropriate letter in the Transaction Letter for Excluded Transactions parameter. For more information about transaction letters, see 17. Define DGI Transaction Types on page 2-51 and Invoices on page 2-54.

The Argentine Payables VAT Flat File contains three types of records:

- **101** – A header record that identifies the date range included on the report and the company submitting the report.
- **102** – A detail record showing VAT information for a document. Oracle Payables for Argentina creates a separate detail record for each VAT rate on each document. For each VAT rate, the detail record shows the total document amount, non-taxable base amount, taxable base amount, tax rate, tax amount, exempt amount, and perception amount.
- **103** – A footer record that shows the date range included on the report and the number of type 102 detail records contained in the report.

The non-taxable base amount for a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with the tax type that you select as your non-taxable tax type.

The perception amount is the total of all tax amounts on the document associated with the tax type that you select as your perception tax type.

The taxable base amount for a VAT rate on a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with that VAT rate.

The exempt amount for a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with a tax rate equal to zero. If a supplier bills a VAT exempt item, associate the distribution line to a zero-rate VAT tax type so that the flat file displays the transaction as an exempt amount.

The records in the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File are sorted by record type, document date, supplier, document number, and VAT rate. The Argentine Payables VAT Flat File shows all amounts in the document currency and lists the DGI currency code for the document currency.

For more information about file content, see Argentine Payables VAT Flat File Content on page D-4.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you run the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File, you must define DGI currency codes for the currencies you use. For more information, see Defining DGI Currency Codes on page 2-104.

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest General Ledger date associated with the tax distribution lines that you want to include in the flat file.

End Date

Enter the latest General Ledger date associated with the tax distribution lines that you want to include in the flat file.

Non-Taxable Tax Type

Enter the tax type that you use for non-taxable document lines. If you leave this parameter blank, no amounts appear in the Non-Taxable Base Amount fields in the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File records.

Perception Tax Type

Enter the tax type that you use for perception tax. If you leave this parameter blank, no amounts appear in the Perception Amount fields in the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File records.

Transaction Letter for Excluded Transactions

Enter the transaction letter for the document types that you want to exclude from the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File. Valid values are:

- A
- B
- C
- E
- X

Leave this parameter blank to include all document types.

Argentine Payables VAT Buying Report

Oracle Argentina S.A.			VAT Buyings Report From 01-DEC-2000 To 31-DEC-2000					Report Date:12-JAN-01 Page: 1		
Document Date	Type Number	Supplier Name	Supplier Tax ID	Document Amount	Non-Taxable Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Tax Rate	Tax Amount	Exempt Amount	Perception Amount
10-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001009	ABC1	20-16226114-2	2,320.00	0.00	2,000.00	16	320.00	0.00	0.00
11-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001050	ABC1	20-16226114-2	5,800.00	0.00	5,000.00	16	800.00	0.00	0.00
11-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001060	ABC1	20-16226114-2	4,640.00	0.00	4,000.00	16	640.00	0.00	0.00
11-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001060	ABC3	30-66323370-6	1,276.00	0.00	1,000.00	16	176.00	0.00	0.00
11-DEC-00	IN A 0000-000034006	ABC4	30-16580389-9	5,000.00	0.00	4,560.00	16	456.00	0.00	0.00
11-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00004007	ABC4	30-16580389-9	10,780.00	0.00	9,800.00	10	980.00	0.00	0.00
12-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001051	ABC1	20-16226114-2	5,800.00	0.00	5,000.00	16	800.00	0.00	0.00
12-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001061	ABC1	20-16226114-2	4,640.00	0.00	4,000.00	16	640.00	0.00	0.00
12-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00000500	ABC5	20-17551860-7	1,774.80	0.00	1,530.00	16	0.00	0.00	0.00
13-DEC-00	CM A 0000-00001051	ABC1	20-16226114-2	4,224.94	0.00	<235.29>	16	<37.65>	0.00	0.00
14-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00000515	ABC1	20-16226114-2	4,820.00	0.00	3,200.00	16	632.00	0.00	0.00
14-DEC-00	IN A 0000-00001022	ABC1	20-16226114-2	2,552.00	0.00	2,200.00	16	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-DEC-00	CM A 0000-00003005	ABC3	30-66323370-6	<127.60>	0.00	<110.00>	16	<17.60>	0.00	0.00
25-DEC-00	IN A 0002-00031025	ABC2	20-21094872-7	320.00	0.00	300.00	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-DEC-00	IN A 0002-00033024	ABC2	20-21094872-7	1,100.00	0.00	1,000.00	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-DEC-00	IN A 0002-00033045	ABC2	20-21094872-7	580.00	0.00	500.00	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-DEC-00	IN A 0002-00033021	ABC2	20-21094872-7	580.00	0.00	500.00	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-DEC-00	IN A 0002-00039002	ABC4	30-16580389-9	9,650.00	0.00	1,000.00	16	160.00	0.00	0.00
27-DEC-00	IN A 0001-55550001	ABC5	20-17551860-7	1,270.00	0.00	1,000.00	16	0.00	0.00	0.00
27-DEC-00	IN A 0001-55550005	ABC5	20-17551860-7	4,000.00	0.00	3,636.46	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
29-DEC-00	IN A 0001-00004211	ABC4	30-16580389-9	4,500.00	0.00	4,000.00	16	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
29-DEC-00	IN A 0001-00004212	ABC4	30-16580389-9	8,820.00	0.00	4,000.00	16	640.00	0.00	0.00
29-DEC-00	IN A 0001-00004213	ABC4	30-16580389-9	8,800.00	0.00	8,000.00	10	380.00	0.00	0.00
				88,350.26	0.00	72,531.07		7,158.75	4,500.00	0.00

**** End of Report **

Use the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report to print the information from the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File in a format that is easy to read. The Argentine Payables VAT Buying report shows the same information about VAT on purchases as the Argentine Payables VAT Flat File for any period, except that the Payables VAT Buying report shows all amounts in your functional currency. For more information, see Argentine Payables VAT Flat File on page 2-118.

The Argentine Payables VAT Buying report includes only VAT tax type distribution lines from documents that have been accounted in the Payables subledger and that have a General Ledger date within the date range you select.

You can choose to exclude document types associated with a certain transaction letter from the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report. For example, you can exclude payments to tax authorities and employee expense reimbursements by entering the appropriate letter in the Transaction Letter for Excluded Transactions parameter. For more information about transaction letters, see Step 17. Define DGI Transaction Types on page 2-51 and Invoices on page 2-54.

The Argentine Payables VAT Buying report prints a separate line for each VAT rate on each document. For each document, the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report shows the document amount, the non-taxable amount, the exempt amount, and the

perception amount, as well as the taxable amount, the tax rate, and the tax amount for the standard VAT rate. If the document contains more than one VAT rate, the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report prints only the taxable amount, the tax rate, and the tax amount for each VAT rate other than the standard VAT rate.

The non-taxable amount for a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with the tax type that you select as your non-taxable tax type.

The perception amount is the total of all tax amounts on the document associated with the tax type that you select as your perception tax type.

The exempt amount for a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with a tax rate equal to zero. If a supplier bills a VAT exempt item, associate the distribution line to a zero-rate VAT tax type so that the flat file displays the transaction as an exempt amount.

The taxable amount for a VAT rate on a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with that VAT rate.

The documents on the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report are sorted by document date, supplier, and document number.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest General Ledger date associated with the tax distribution lines that you want to include on the report.

End Date

Enter the latest General Ledger date associated with the tax distribution lines that you want to include on the report.

Standard VAT Tax Rate

Enter the standard VAT tax rate for which you want to list document details.

Non-Taxable Tax Type

Enter the tax type that you use for non-taxable document lines. If you leave this parameter blank, no amounts appear in the Non-Taxable Amount column in the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report.

Perception Tax Type

Enter the tax type that you use for perception tax. If you leave this parameter blank, no amounts appear in the Perception Amount column in the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report.

Transaction Letter for Excluded Transactions

Enter the transaction letter for the document types that you want to exclude from the Argentine Payables VAT Buying report. Valid values are:

- A
- B
- C
- E
- X

Leave this parameter blank to include all document types.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Title	VAT Buyings Report
From	The earliest General Ledger date included on the report
To	The latest General Ledger date included on the report
Report Date	The date that you ran the report
Page	The page number

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Date	The document date
Document Type	The DGII transaction type
Document Number	The document number

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Supplier Tax ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Document Amount	The document amount
Non-Taxable Amount	The non-taxable amount
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount
VAT Tax Rate	The VAT tax rate
Tax Amount	The VAT tax amount for each tax rate
Exempt Amount	The exempt amount
Perception Amount	The perception tax amount
<Totals>	The totals for the report

Argentine Payables CITI Flat File

Use the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File to report VAT information for Payables transactions to the DGI. The Argentine Payables CITI Flat File lists VAT information for Payables documents that you received from your suppliers during the date range that you select, including invoices, debit memos, credit memos, prepayment invoices, and customs documents. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should run the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File monthly.

The Argentine Payables CITI Flat File generates two of the six record types required by the DGI for the CITI flat file. The record types generated by Oracle Payables are types 02 and 03. These record types contain VAT information for Payables documents.

Record type 04 contains VAT information for Receivables credit memos. You can use the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File to generate type 04 records. For more information, see Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File on page 3-117.

The other three record types, 01, 05, and 06, are generated by a reporting application, that the tax authority provides, based on information that you upload to that application.

You can choose to exclude document types associated with a certain transaction letter from the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File. For example, you can exclude payments to tax authorities and employee expense reimbursements by entering the appropriate letter in the Transaction Letter for Excluded Transactions parameter. For more information about transaction letters, see Step 17. Define DGI Transaction Types on page 2-51 and Invoices on page 2-54.

The Argentine Payables CITI Flat File creates a separate record for each VAT rate on each document. The standard VAT rate for a document appears in a type 02 record. If the document contains more than one VAT rate, the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File creates a type 03 record for each VAT rate other than the standard VAT rate.

Type 02 records include the total document amount, the non-taxable base amount, the exempt amount, and the number of different VAT rates for the document, as well as the taxable base amount, the tax rate, and the tax amount for the first VAT rate on the document. Type 03 records include the taxable base amount, the tax rate, and the tax amount for each VAT rate other than the standard VAT rate.

The non-taxable amount for a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with the tax type that you select as your non-taxable tax type.

The exempt amount for a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with a tax rate equal to zero.

The taxable amount for a VAT rate on a document is the total of all document distribution lines associated with that VAT rate.

The records in the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File are sorted by record type, accounting date and supplier.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest General Ledger date associated with tax distribution lines that you want to include in the flat file.

End Date

Enter the latest General Ledger date associated with tax distribution lines that you want to include in the flat file.

Standard VAT Tax Rate

Enter the standard VAT tax rate for which you want to create type 02 records. Oracle Payables creates type 03 records for all other VAT rates on a document.

Non-Taxable Tax Type

Enter the tax type that you use for non-taxable document lines. If you leave this parameter blank, no amounts appear in the Non-Taxable Base Amount fields in the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File records.

Transaction Letter for Excluded Transactions

Enter the transaction letter for the document types that you want to exclude from the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File. Valid values are:

- A
- B
- C
- E
- X

Leave this parameter blank to include all document types.

Oracle Receivables

This chapter describes Oracle Receivables for Argentina, including:

- Receivables taxpayer ID validation
- Tax treatment
- Collection processing
- Document numbering
- Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File
- Argentine Receivables SICORE report
- Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File
- Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report
- Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File

Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation

In Argentina, the government assigns unique inscription types to different taxable entities, for example, the Código Único de Identificación Tributaria (CUIT) for domestic companies or the Código Único de Identificación Laboral (CUIL) for domestic employees. A unique taxpayer ID is associated with the inscription types. After you enter a taxpayer ID and validation information, Oracle Receivables for Argentina validates the taxpayer ID for either a domestic or foreign customer according to the criteria set by the Argentine government.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Customers window to enter validation information that includes the customer's identification as either a domestic or foreign corporation, employee, or individual as well as the validation digit for corporations or employees. If the validation digit matches the validation digit from the government, the taxpayer ID is considered valid. The validation digit is the last number that follows a hyphen in the taxpayer ID, for example, 30-00786578-9 and can be any value from 0 to 9.

You indicate whether a domestic customer is a multilateral contributor or not. A multilateral contributor can have a multilateral agreement with some provinces that results in a different set of withholding rates or a different base amount than the non-multilateral contributors.

You also enter a transaction letter, which is a one letter code that reflects the combination of VAT conditions of the customer and the supplier.

Oracle Receivables for Argentina uses validation information to verify:

- The taxpayer ID is of the required length

The taxpayer ID for this inscription type...	Must be this length...
CUIT, CUIT Exterior	10 numbers
CUIL	10 numbers
DNI	8 numbers

- The taxpayer ID is numeric
- The taxpayer ID is unique for domestic entities
- The taxpayer ID is the same for a domestic corporation (CUIT), individual (DNI), or employee (CUIL) that is also set up as a supplier or company in Oracle Applications

- The validation digit is correct for the CUIT, CUIT Exterior, and CUIL taxpayer IDs. The DNI number is not validated and does not have a validation digit

See also: Using the Customer Interface Program, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Prerequisites

Set the JL: Copy Tax Identifier Number profile option value to Yes at the Responsibility level before you use the globalization flexfield in the Customers window.

Setup

You can change warning messages to appear as error messages by setting the JL: Tax ID Validation Failure profile option to *Error* at the Responsibility level. When the profile option is set to *Warning*, you can either continue entering more information in the Suppliers window without correcting the taxpayer ID or change the taxpayer ID. When the profile option is set to *Error*, you cannot save your work until you enter the correct taxpayer ID.

You will receive a warning or error message if:

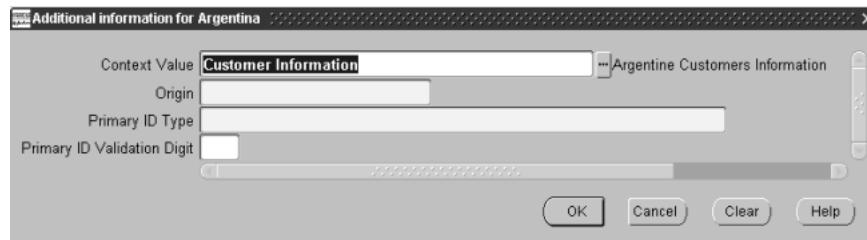
- You entered a taxpayer ID for a domestic entity that is not identical for the same entity in the Suppliers, Customers, and Company Information windows
- You entered incorrect taxpayer ID information

You will receive an error or warning message stating the problem if the validation process finds an error for these inscription types:

For this validation error...	You will receive an error message for this inscription type...
The taxpayer ID is not the required length	CUIT, CUIT Exterior, CUIL, DNI
The taxpayer ID is not numeric	CUIT, CUIT Exterior, CUIL, DNI
The taxpayer ID is not unique for domestic customers	CUIT, CUIL, DNI, User defined lookup codes
The taxpayer ID is different for a customer that is also set up as a supplier or company in Oracle Applications	CUIT, CUIL

For this validation error...	You will receive an error message for this inscription type...
------------------------------	--

The validation digit is incorrect for the CUIT and the CUIL numbers CUIT, CUIT Exterior, CUIL



To enter validation information:

1. Navigate to the Customers - Standard window.
2. Enter a customer name in the Customer Name field.
3. Enter the taxpayer ID without the validation digit in the Taxpayer ID field.
4. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
5. Enter either *Domestic* or *Foreign* for the customer's origin in the Origin field. The default inscription type is Domestic.
6. Enter the customer's identification type in the Primary ID Type field. The default identification type is Domestic Corporation or Foreign Business Entity.

For this inscription type...	Enter this identification type...
CUIT (domestic company)	Domestic Corporation or Foreign Business Entity
CUIT Exterior (foreign entity, which is either a foreign company or foreign individual)	
CUIL (employee)	Employee
DNI (individual)	Individual

Note: You can define other inscription types, such as Provincial Tax ID or Passport Number, in the Lookup Codes window. For the user-defined inscription types, Oracle Payables for Argentina checks only that the taxpayer ID is unique if you chose domestic as the origin. If you change any of the existing lookup codes, you may lose the taxpayer ID validation functionality.

7. If you entered either a Domestic Corporation, Foreign Business Entity, or Employee identification type, enter the taxpayer ID's validation digit in the Primary ID Validation Digit field. Leave this field blank for an Individual or for any user defined identification type.
8. Press the OK button.
9. Save your work or continue entering more customer information.

See also: Entering Customers, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Tax Treatment in Argentina

In Argentina, businesses must collect and remit taxes to federal, state, and city governments on most of the goods and services that they sell. Oracle Receivables for Argentina and Oracle Order Entry for Argentina tax functionality helps you calculate tax for invoices for the following Argentine taxes:

- Value Added Tax (VAT)
- Additional VAT
- VAT perception
- Turnover perception

Each tax may have different calculation methods and rates depending on factors such as the location of the company, the customer, or both; the items received; the status of the parties involved; and so on.

Tax is levied at the time of invoice. Taxes may be levied on specific invoice line items, on an individual invoice, or on a related set of invoices.

Tax Treatment Features

The following taxes are currently levied in Argentina for Receivables purposes:

- VAT (including VAT Perception and Additional VAT)
- Turnover perception (for each province)

You must define a separate tax category in Receivables for each tax that you are obliged to report, account for, or print separately.

For example, depending on your requirements VAT can have up to three tax categories (VAT, additional VAT, and VAT perception) since these taxes have different applicability rules and rates. Similarly, Turnover Perception - Buenos Aires and Turnover Perception - Capital Federal are defined as separate tax categories under Turnover perception because they are reported separately.

Oracle Receivables for Argentina calculates taxes on an invoice according to the following criteria:

- Tax condition of the customer, company, and invoiced item or service
- Location where the transaction takes place
- Effective tax date

You only have to define the taxes that are applicable to your organization; more than one tax may apply to an invoice line. Oracle Receivables takes into account the minimum taxable amounts and minimum tax amounts for each tax, if required.

When calculating taxes, Receivables determines the taxable base by considering a single transaction line, several transaction lines, or several related transactions, depending on the invoice.

VAT

VAT is a federal tax that is calculated on transactions with customers that involve invoices, debit notes, and credit notes. There may be more than one VAT rate for a single invoice line. A single line may only have one VAT rate. A single invoice can have several VAT rates depending on the invoice lines.

Additional VAT

Additional VAT is a federal tax that is calculated on transactions between registered VAT Companies with non-registered VAT customers.

VAT Perception

The VAT perception is tax invoiced to a client as prepayment of a given tax. Periodically, a company pays the tax authority the amount corresponding to the total of the perceptions collected from customers, separate from the monthly VAT payment. Companies designated VAT perception agents by the tax authority are the only entities authorized to collect VAT perception.

Turnover Perception

Turnover perception is paid at the provincial level. Each province has its own regulations, and each province's tax system has different calculation percentages, minimum taxable base amounts, and minimum amounts of perception. Turnover perception is reported and accounted separately for each province.

Companies recognized by the provincial tax authority as perception/withholding agents in each jurisdiction practice perceptions of this tax. Consequently the same company may be a perception agent in more than one province.

Argentine Tax Handling

You can set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina to automatically calculate VAT, Additional VAT, VAT Perception, and all provincial taxes that apply to your invoices.

Receivables uses information about your company, your customers, and transaction items and memo lines to calculate these taxes. Each transaction consists of a customer ship to address and one or more items or memo lines. For Receivables to calculate each tax correctly, you must define information about each tax for every customer address and item or memo line contained in your system.

Once you set up Receivables to manage VAT and Turnover perception, the system performs the following operations on every invoice line:

- Identify the applicable taxes
- Determine the base amount on which the tax rate is applied
- Determine the tax rates
- Calculate the tax amounts

These processes are managed in Oracle Receivables by the Latin Tax Engine. You should refer to the information in the *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide* about the Latin Tax Engine as you perform the Receivables set up tasks.

See also: Latin Tax Engine, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception

This section describes the steps for setting up Oracle Receivables and the Latin Tax Engine to calculate VAT and Turnover perception. Use the checklist below to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

Your Oracle Receivables for Argentina installation already includes some of the codes and values described in this section. The setup tasks in this chapter indicate whether the data included in the accompanying tables is included in your installation by the following notices:

- **This data is already included in your installation** – The data referred to is part of your installation
- **EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation** – The data referred to is an example only and is not included in your installation

For setup tasks that refer to data already included in your installation, you can use the task as a guideline for modifying existing information or adding new information, if this is required.

Prerequisites

Before you can set up Oracle Receivables to calculate VAT and Turnover taxes, you must set the JL AR Tax: Use Related Transactions for Threshold Checking profile option to Yes at Site level.

Setup Checklist

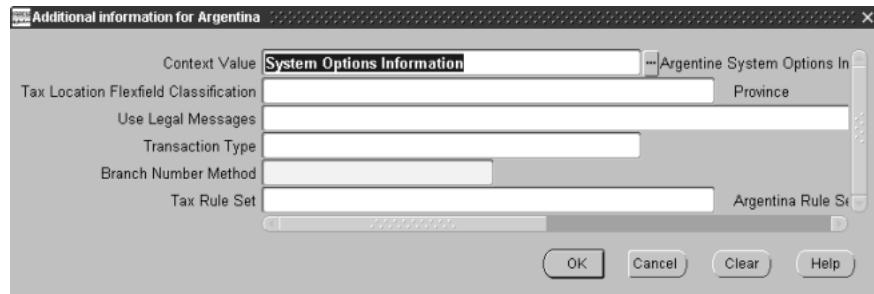
1	Define System Options on page 3-12
2	Define Tax Conditions on page 3-14
3	Define Tax Condition Values on page 3-20
4	Define Legal Message Exception Codes on page 3-22
5	Define Tax Categories on page 3-23
6	Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values on page 3-28
7	Define Tax Codes and Rates on page 3-32
8	Define Tax Condition Classes for Organizations on page 3-35
9	Assign Tax Condition Classes to Organizations on page 3-38
10	Define Tax Condition Classes for Customers on page 3-39
11	Assign Tax Condition Classes to Customers on page 3-42
12	Define Tax Exceptions by Customer Site on page 3-45
13	Define Tax Condition Classes for Transactions on page 3-48
14	Define Fiscal Classifications on page 3-54
15	Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Items on page 3-56
16	Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Memo Lines on page 3-58
17	Define Latin Tax Group on page 3-60
18	Assign Tax Group to Transaction Types on page 3-63
19	Define Exceptions by Transaction Condition Value on page 3-64
20	Define Latin Tax Rules on page 3-67
21	Define Legal Messages on page 3-70
22	Associate Legal Messages and Tax Rules on page 3-71

1. Define System Options

Use the Oracle Receivables System Options window and the globalization flexfield in the Oracle Receivables System Options window to set system options to calculate VAT and Turnover tax.

This table shows the options to set for Argentina:

Tax Option Field Name	Suggested Setting
Tax Method	Latin Tax Handling
Location Flexfield Structure	Location Flexfield Structure
Tax Rule Set	Argentina
Compound Taxes	No
Calculation Level	Line
Rounding Rule	Nearest
Precision	2
Transaction Type	Your default transaction type
Location Flexfield Classification	State or Province



Use these guidelines for setting Oracle Receivables system options:

1. In the Location Flexfield Structure field, enter a location flexfield structure. Use one of the available location flexfield structures, or define your own location flexfield structure in the Key Flexfield Segments window. The name of the location flexfield structure that you define must contain either *State* or *Province* as one of the segments.

Note: You must define the segment *State* or the segment *Province* in English only, if you are going to use the Latin Tax Engine. The Latin Tax Engine only recognizes these values in English.
2. In the Location Flexfield Classification field, enter *State* or *Province*, depending on the location flexfield structure that you entered in the Location Flexfield Structure field.
3. In the Use Legal Message field, enter *Yes* if you want default legal messages to appear on your invoices. Enter *No* if you do not.
4. Check the Inclusive Tax Used check box.
5. Enter *Line* in the Calculation Level field to let Oracle Receivables calculate taxes separately for each line.

See also: Defining Receivables System Options, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

2. Define Tax Conditions

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for VAT and Turnover perception tax conditions. Tax conditions determine whether Oracle Receivables calculates VAT and Turnover perception on a specific transaction.

The tax conditions that you define describe the possible conditions of your company, your customers, and your transactions.

Define tax conditions for the following lookup types for each tax:

- ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE
- CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE
- TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE

After you define tax conditions, define the tax condition values for each tax condition. See Step 3. Define Tax Condition Values on page 3-20 for more information.

This table shows the tax condition lookup codes to define for VAT:

Note: The organization tax condition VAT REGISTERED applies to VAT, Additional VAT, and VAT Perception inclusive.

This data is already included in your installation

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	VAT REGISTERED	Company Registration Status
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	VAT CONT STATUS	Customer VAT Registration Status
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	VAT PERC CONT STATUS	Customer VAT Perception Status
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	VAT ADDL CONT STATUS	Customer Additional VAT Status
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	VAT TRANS STATUS	Transaction VAT Status
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	Transaction VAT Perception Status
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	Transaction Additional VAT Status

This table shows the tax condition lookup codes to define for Turnover perception:
This data is already included in your installation

ORGANIZATIONS

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CF ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status CF
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO BA ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status BA
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CR ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status CR
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO ER ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status ER
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO MI ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status MI
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SF ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status SF
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO FO ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status FO
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CO ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status CO
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SE ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status SE
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO JJ ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status JJ
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SA ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status SA
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO MN ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status MN
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO LR ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status LR
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SJ ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status SJ
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SL ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status SL
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO PR ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status PR
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO RN ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status RN
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CH ORG STATUS	Company Perception Status CH

This data is already included in your installation

CONTRIBUTORS

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO CF CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status CF
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO BA CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status BA
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO CR CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status CR
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO ER CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status ER
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO MI CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status MI
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO SF CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status SF
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO FO CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status FO
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO CO CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status CO
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO SE CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status SE
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO JJ CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status JJ
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO SA CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status SA
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO MN CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status MN
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO LR CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status LR
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO SJ CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status SJ
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO SL CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status SL
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO PR CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status PR
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO RN CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status RN
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO CH CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status CH
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO CA CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status CA
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO CC CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status CC
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO LP CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status LP
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO SC CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status SC

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO TF CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status TF
CONTRIBUTOR_ATTRIBUTE	TO TU CONT STATUS	Customer Perception Status TU

This data is already included in your installation

TRANSACTIONS

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CF TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status CF
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO BA TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status BA
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CR TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status CR
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO ER TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status ER
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO MI TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status MI
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SF TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status SF
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO FO TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status FO
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CO TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status CO
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SE TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status SE
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO JJ TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status JJ
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SA TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status SA
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO MN TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status MN
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO LR TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status LR
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SJ TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status SJ
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SL TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status SL
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO PR TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status PR
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO RN TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status RN
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CH TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status CH

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CA TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status CA
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO CC TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status CC
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO LP TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status LP
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO SC TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status SC
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO TF TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status TF
TRANSACTION_ATTRIBUTE	TO TU TRANS STATUS	Transaction Perception Status TU

3. Define Tax Condition Values

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for VAT and Turnover perception tax condition values.

Tax condition values specify each of the possible values of a tax condition. For example, the possible values of the tax condition VAT Registered for an organization are Registered and Not Registered.

Define tax conditions for the lookup type JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE.

After you define tax condition values for each tax condition, you can associate both the tax condition and tax condition values with Latin tax categories. See Step 6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values on page 3-28 for more information.

This table shows the tax condition values to define for organizations, contributors, and transactions for both VAT and Turnover perception:

This data is already included in your installation

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	REGISTERED	Registered
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	NOT REGISTERED	Not registered
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	OUTSIDE REGISTERED	Organization is registered, but located outside province
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	EXPORT	Export
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	EXEMPT	Exempt
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	EXCLUDED	Excluded
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	APPLICABLE	Applicable
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	NOT APPLICABLE	Not applicable
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE	PROV REGISTERED	Registered in the province

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	TOA REGISTERED	Provincial agreement with province
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	END CONSUMER	End Consumer
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	OUTSIDE PROV REGISTERED	Customer is registered with the province, but located outside the province
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	OUTSIDE TOA REGISTERED	Customer has provincial agreement with province, but located outside province
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	OUTSIDE EXEMPT	Customer is exempt in province, but located outside province
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	OUTSIDE END CONSUMER	Customer is end consumer, but located outside province
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	GOODS	Goods
JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR _ VALUE	SERVICES	Services

4. Define Legal Message Exception Codes

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for legal message exceptions. You can select lookup codes from lists of values after you define them.

Legal message exception codes are used to define the type of exception for which you can then associate a legal message. See Step 22. Associate Legal Messages and Tax Rules on page 3-71 for more information.

Add as many legal message exception codes as you require. Use the lookup type `JL_ZZ_AR_TX_LEGAL_MESSAGE` to define a new legal message exception code.

5. Define Tax Categories

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for tax categories for VAT and Turnover perception.

Use the Latin Tax Categories window, after you create the lookup codes, to define the VAT and Turnover perception tax categories.

Note: If you want the Latin Tax Engine to derive a tax code from a tax category, associate the tax code with a tax category after you define it in the Tax Codes and Rates window. See Step 7. Define Tax Codes and Rates on page 3-32 for more information.

You create three tax category lookup codes for VAT:

- VAT
- Additional VAT
- VAT Perception

You create a Turnover perception tax category lookup code for each province.

This table shows the tax category lookup codes to define for VAT:

This data is already included in your installation

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	VAT	Value Added Tax
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	VATADDL	Additional Value Added Tax
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	VATPERC	VAT Perception

This table shows the tax category lookup codes to define for Turnover perception:

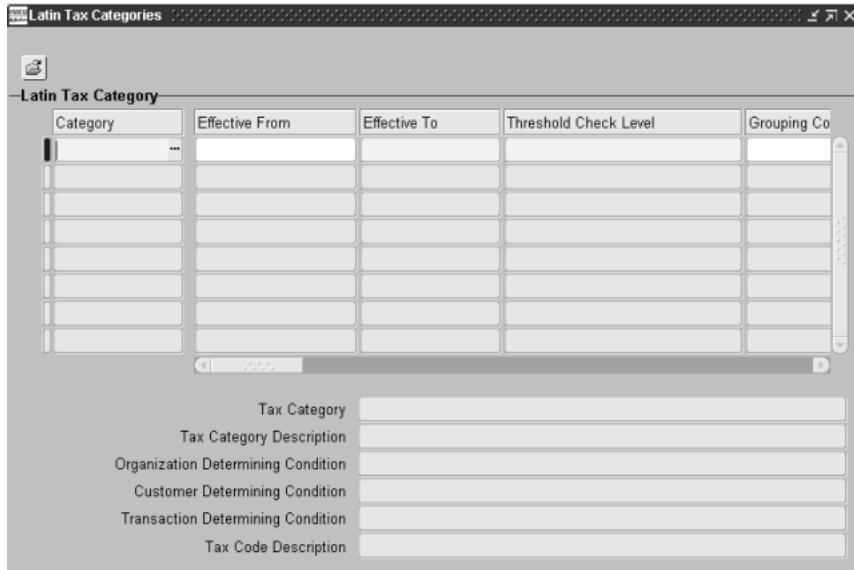
This data is already included in your installation

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPCF	Capital Federal Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPBA	Buenos Aires Turnover Perception

Lookup Type	Lookup Code	Description
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPCR	Corrientes Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPER	Entry Rios Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPMI	Misiones Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPSF	Santa Fe Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPFO	Formosa Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPCO	Cordoba Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPSE	Santiago del Estero Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPJJ	Jujuy Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPSA	Salta Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPMN	Mendoza Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPLR	La Rioja Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPSJ	San Juan Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPSL	San Luis Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPNQ	Neuquen Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPRN	Rio Negro Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPCH	Chubut Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPCA	Catamarca Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPCC	Chaco Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPLP	La Pampa Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPSC	Santa Cruz Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPTF	Tierra del Fuego Turnover Perception
JLZZ_AR_TX_CATEGORY	TOPTU	Tucuman Turnover Perception

Use the Latin Tax Categories window to define VAT and Turnover perception tax categories, using the tax category lookup codes that you created in the Lookups window.

Note: You can modify the tax categories included in your installation to suit your specific needs.



To define a tax category:

1. Navigate to the Latin Tax Categories window.
2. Enter a tax category in the Category field.
3. Enter the effective dates for this tax category. The tax category is effective within the range that you specify.
4. In the Threshold Check Level field, enter one of the following:
 - **Line** – Consider the current invoice line for threshold checking
 - **Document** – Consider the current invoice for threshold checking
 - **Operation** – Consider the current invoice and its related debit memos, credit memos, and/or related invoices for threshold checking

(continued)

5. In the Grouping Condition Type field, enter one of the following:
 - **Line** – Use the current invoice line amount as the base amount for threshold checking
 - **Document** – Use the sum of all amounts of relevant lines as the base amount for threshold checking. For use with the values *Document* or *Operation* in the Threshold Check Level field.
 - **Transaction Condition** – Use the sum of all amounts of relevant lines as the base amount for threshold checking. For use with the values *Document* or *Operation* in the Threshold Check Level field.
6. If you entered *Transaction Condition* in the Grouping Condition Type field, enter the transaction condition to group by in the Grouping Condition field.

Note: : Receivables automatically populates the Grouping Condition Type field with *Transaction Condition* and the Grouping Condition field with the applicable transaction condition, if you check the Grouping Attribute check box in the Associate Latin Tax Category with Conditions and Values window for a tax category and tax condition combination. See Step 6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values on page 3-28 for more information.

7. Enter a tax code in the Tax Code field after you define tax codes and rates, if you want to use a default tax code for this tax category.

Note: You only perform this step after you define tax codes and rates. See Step 7. Define Tax Codes and Rates on page 3-32 for more information. You must also define a tax rule that looks for the tax code in the tax category. See Step 20. Define Latin Tax Rules on page 3-67 for more information.

8. In the Tax Authority Code field, enter the DGI code for the tax category. This code prints on the SICORE flat file and SICORE report.

9. In the Min Amount, Min Taxable Basis, and Minimum % fields, enter the appropriate values to use with this tax.

Oracle Receivables uses the values in these fields in this way:

Field Name	Tax Does Not Apply If
Min Amount	Tax calculated is less than this value
Min Taxable Basis	Taxable base is less than this value
Minimum %	Tax rate is less than this value

10. Check the Inclusive Tax check box if you want tax included in the price at invoice line level. Leave the check box unchecked if you do not.

Note: You cannot change the Inclusive Tax setting after you associate the tax category with a tax code or a tax group.

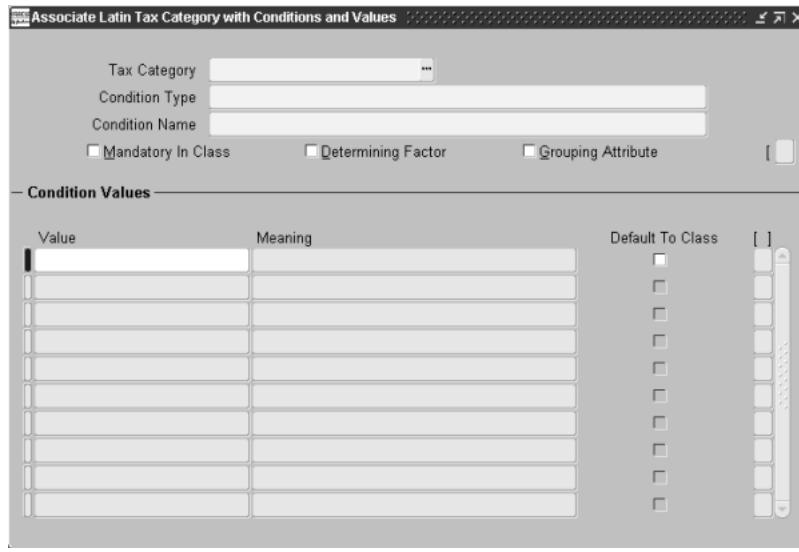
11. Check the Mandatory in Class check box if you want the tax category to appear in every tax condition class.

Note: This setting applies to VAT only (not Additional VAT or VAT Perception).

12. Check the Print check box if you want the tax line printed. Leave the check box unchecked if you do not.

13. Save your work.

6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values



Use the Associate Latin Tax Category with Conditions and Values window to associate VAT and Turnover perception tax categories with tax conditions to create determining factor tax conditions. Oracle Receivables uses determining factor tax conditions to determine whether VAT and Turnover perception apply to a transaction.

Define three determining factor tax conditions for each tax category, one for each condition type (organization, customer, transaction).

Define one determining factor tax condition for each combination of VAT tax category and condition type, and Turnover perception tax category and condition type, for organization, contributor, and transaction.

This table shows the determining factor tax conditions to define for VAT:

This data is already included in your installation

Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Name	Mandatory in Class?	Determining Factor?	Grouping Attribute?	Condition Value
VAT	Organization Condition	VAT REGISTERED	Yes	Yes	No	Registered or Not Registered
VAT ADDL	Organization Condition	VAT REGISTERED	Yes	Yes	No	Registered or Not Registered
VATPERC	Organization Condition	VAT REGISTERED	Yes	Yes	No	Registered or Not Registered
VAT	Contributor Condition	VAT CONT STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Registered or Not Registered
VAT ADDL	Contributor Condition	VAT ADDL CONT STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Applicable or Not Applicable
VATPERC	Contributor Condition	VAT PERC CONT STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Applicable or Not Applicable
VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Export or Exempt
VAT ADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Export or Exempt
VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Export or Exempt

Use these guidelines for associating tax categories with tax conditions for VAT:

1. Check the Determining Factor check box for all tax categories and condition types.

There is one determining factor tax condition for each tax category per condition type.

(continued)

- Check the Mandatory in Class check box for all tax categories and condition types.

All determining factor tax conditions are mandatory in class.

- Uncheck the Grouping Attribute check box for all condition types. There is no threshold check for VAT.

This table shows an example of determining factor tax conditions to define for Turnover perception:

This data is already included in your installation

Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Name	Mandatory in Class?	Determining Factor?	Grouping Attribute?	Condition Value
TOPCF	Organization Condition	TO CF ORG STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Registered or Not Registered
TOPCF	Contributor Condition	TO CF CONT STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Prov Registered, Exempt, TOA Registered, End Consumer, Excluded
TOPCF	Transaction Condition	TO CF TRANS STATUS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Applicable or Not Applicable
TOPBA	Organization Condition	TO BA ORG STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Registered or Not Registered
TOPBA	Contributor Condition	TO BA CONT STATUS	Yes	Yes	No	Prov Registered, Exempt, TOA Registered, End Consumer, Excluded
TOPBA	Transaction Condition	TO BA TRANS STATUS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Applicable or Not Applicable

Use these guidelines for associating tax categories with tax conditions for Turnover perception:

- Create a determining factor tax condition for each province. This is a combination of the province tax category and province tax condition, for each of the three condition types (organization, contributor, transaction).

2. Check the Determining Factor check box for all tax categories and condition types.

3. Check the Mandatory in Class check box for all tax categories and condition types.

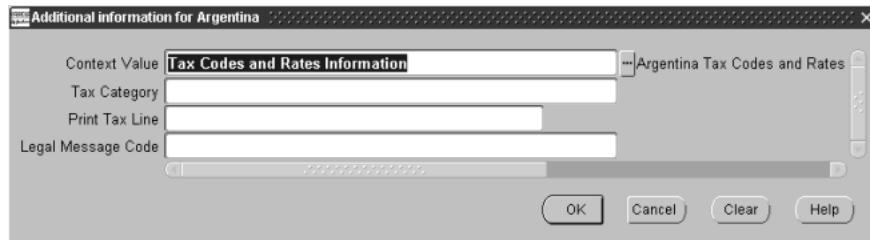
All determining factor tax conditions are mandatory in class.

4. Check the Grouping Attribute check box for transaction conditions only.

By checking this check box, Receivables adds invoice lines with the same tax condition values before comparing the amount to the threshold.

Note: Receivables automatically populates the Grouping Condition Type field with *Transaction Condition* and the Grouping Condition field with the transaction condition in the Latin Tax Categories window for this tax category. See Step 5. Define Tax Categories on page 3-23 for more information.

7. Define Tax Codes and Rates



Use the Tax Codes and Rates window to define tax codes and rates for VAT and Turnover perception tax categories. Use the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes and Rates window to assign a tax category to a tax code.

Define as many tax codes as you need for each type of tax. You must define at least one tax code for each VAT and Turnover perception tax category, and for each tax rate that exists for a tax category.

For example, if the VAT tax category has one tax rate for goods and a different tax rate for services, you must define two tax codes for the VAT tax category.

VAT

Define one tax code for each tax rate. Define tax codes with the credit (Cr.) sign, because the tax codes correspond to VAT liabilities.

This table provides a guideline for defining tax codes for VAT. Actual rates and accounts depend on the prevailing legislation and on your company's chart of accounts.

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Tax Code	From	Tax Type	Tax Rate	Sign	Tax Category	Tax Account	Allow Exempt?	Adhoc	Inc Tax?	Allow Inc Over?
VAT-0	01/01/90	VAT	0%	Credit	VAT	01-240805-1010-0000-0000-0000	No	No	No	No
VAT-1	01/01/90	VAT	16%	Credit	VAT	01-240805-1011-0000-0000-0000	No	No	No	No

Tax Code	From	Tax Type	Tax Rate	Sign	Tax Category	Tax Account	Allow Exempt?	Adhoc	Inc Tax?	Allow Inc Over?
VAT-A-1	01/01/90	VAT	20%	Credit	VAT ADDL	01-240805-1012-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No
VAT-P-1	01/01/90	VAT	5%	Credit	VATPERC	01-240805-1013-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No

Use these guidelines for defining VAT tax codes:

1. Enter VAT in the Tax Type field.
2. Uncheck the Allow Exemptions check box. This field is not used by the Latin Tax Engine.
3. Uncheck the Adhoc check box. The tax rate cannot allow changes to the transaction entry.
4. Uncheck the Inclusive Tax and Allow Inclusive Override check boxes. VAT is not included in the price of an item.

Turnover perception

Define at least one tax code for each tax rate under each province tax category that you will use.

This table provides a guideline for defining tax codes for Turnover perception. Actual rates and accounts depend on the prevailing legislation and on your company's chart of accounts.

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Tax Code	From	Tax Type	Tax Rate	Sign	Tax Category	Tax Account	Allow Exempt?	Adhoc	Inc Tax?	Allow Inc Over?
Goods	01/01/90	Sales Tax	3%	Credit	TOPCF	01-236575-1004-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No
Services	01/01/90	Sales Tax	4%	Credit	TOPCF	01-236575-1003-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No

7. Define Tax Codes and Rates

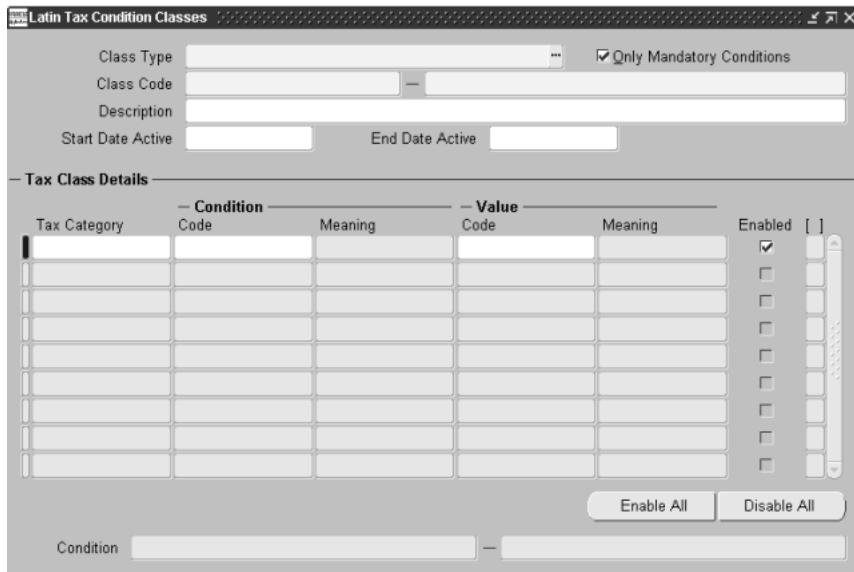
Tax Code	From	Tax Type	Tax Rate	Sign	Tax Category	Tax Account	Allow Exempt?	Adhoc	Inc Tax?	Allow Inc Over?
Prof-fees	01/01/90	Sales Tax	10%	Credit	TOPCF	01-236575-1001-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No
Goods	01/01/90	Sales Tax	3%	Credit	TOPBA	01-236575-1004-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No
Services	01/01/90	Sales Tax	4%	Credit	TOPBA	01-236575-1003-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No
Prof-fees	01/01/90	Sales Tax	10%	Credit	TOPBA	01-236575-1001-0000-000-0000	No	No	No	No

Use these guidelines for defining Turnover perception tax codes:

1. Enter VAT in the Tax Type field.
2. Uncheck the Allow Exemptions check box. This field is not used by the Latin Tax Engine.
3. Uncheck the Adhoc check box. The tax rate cannot allow changes to the transaction entry.
4. Uncheck the Inclusive Tax and Allow Inclusive Override check boxes. Turnover perception is not included in the price of an item.

See also: Tax Codes and Rates, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

8. Define Tax Condition Classes for Organizations



Use the Latin Tax Condition Classes window to define tax condition classes for your organization to manage both VAT and Turnover perception.

An organization tax condition class defines the tax category and tax condition values for each tax category that apply to an organization.

Each organization tax condition class must contain every tax category marked as Mandatory in Class, and the determining factor tax conditions defined for the tax category, at the organization level. The organization tax condition class can also contain non-Mandatory in Class tax categories, if applicable. For each organization tax condition class, define only one tax condition value for each tax category/tax condition combination.

You must define a separate organization tax condition class for each location that has different tax requirements. For example, if your organization has one location in Buenos Aires and a second location in Capital Federal; and the Buenos Aires location can only tax Buenos Aires turnover perception, and the Capital Federal location can only tax Capital Federal turnover perception, you must define two organization tax condition classes. In the above example, if both locations could tax both turnover perceptions, they could share the same class.

After you define organization tax condition classes for VAT and Turnover perception, assign them to your organization. See Step 9. Assign Tax Condition Classes to Organizations on page 3-38 for more information.

This table shows an example of an organization tax condition class:

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Code	Value Code
Organization	VAT-CF-1	VAT Registered and CF Registered	VAT	VAT REGISTERED	REGISTERED
Organization	VAT-CF-1	VAT Registered and CF Registered	VAT ADDL	VAT REGISTERED	REGISTERED
Organization	VAT-CF-1	VAT Registered and CF Registered	TOPCF	TO CF ORG STATUS	PROV REGISTERED

Use these guidelines for defining a tax condition class for organizations:

1. In this example, you previously defined the tax condition VAT REGISTERED with the tax condition value of REGISTERED, and the tax condition TO CF ORG STATUS with the tax condition value of PROV REGISTERED as determining factor tax conditions for the VAT, VAT ADDL, and TOPCF tax categories for an organization.

See Step 6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values on page 3-28 for more information.

2. Enter *Organization* in the Class Type field and *Organization Condition* in the Condition Type field, so that you can assign this condition to organizations.
3. If your organization is registered as an agent for VAT, enter the tax categories VAT and VAT ADDL and assign both tax categories the value REGISTERED.
4. If your organization is registered as an agent for VAT Perception, enter the tax category VATPERC with the value REGISTERED.

5. If your organization is registered as an agent for Turnover perception in the province of its principal location, enter the tax category for the province, such as TOPCF, with the value REGISTERED.
6. If your organization is registered as an agent for Turnover perception in other provinces, enter the tax category for each province with the value OUTSIDE REGISTERED.
7. Check the Enabled check box for every tax category, tax condition, and tax condition value that you enter. If you want to omit one or more of these combinations from the tax condition class, uncheck the check box.

You can use the Enable All and Disable All buttons to enable or disable all check boxes at once. You can enable or disable check boxes individually, depending on your needs.

9. Assign Tax Condition Classes to Organizations



Use the globalization flexfield in the Location window to assign an organization tax condition class to an organization. The organization inherits the values for the determining tax conditions associated with each tax category contained in the tax condition class.

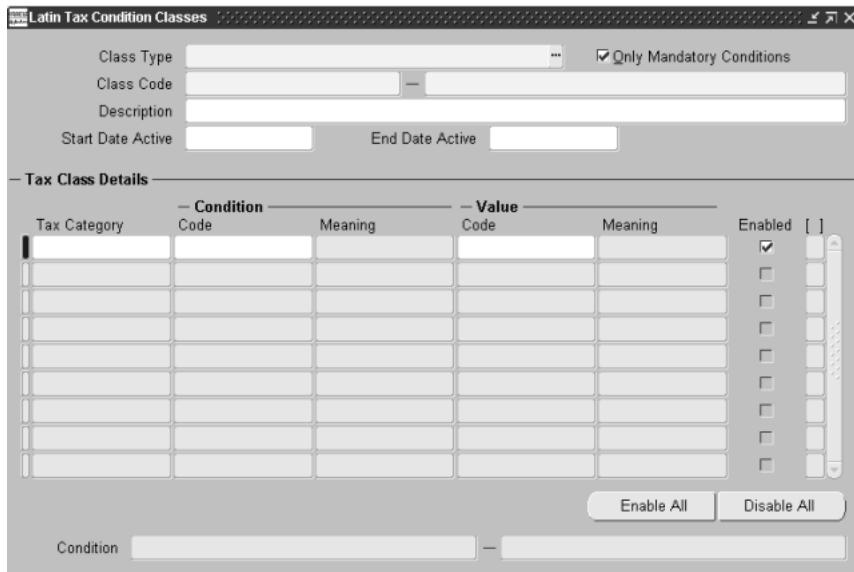
Assign the organization tax condition class to the location associated with the inventory organization. The inventory organization is the organization identified in the OM: Item Validation Organization profile option.

Assign the organization tax condition class to an organization location according to the following example:

Location Name	Establishment Type
Organization Location	VAT and Capital Federal Turnover Perception Registered

Note: When you use AutoInvoice, Oracle Receivables uses the tax condition class of the ship from location.

10. Define Tax Condition Classes for Customers



Use the Latin Tax Condition Classes window to define contributor tax condition classes (for customers) to manage both VAT and Turnover perception.

A contributor tax condition class identifies a combination of VAT and Turnover perception responsibilities for the customer.

After you create contributor tax condition classes for both VAT and Turnover perception, assign them to your customers. See Step 11. Assign Tax Condition Classes to Customers on page 3-42 for more information.

Customers and VAT registration

Customers both registered for VAT and not registered for VAT are charged VAT. In addition, customers that are not registered for VAT are also charged Additional VAT.

Therefore, when you define your tax group and tax rules, you should include tax condition values of both REGISTERED and NOT REGISTERED so that Receivables generates VAT for all customers. You must also decide whether you want to include

customers with tax condition values of EXPORT or EXEMPT in the tax group and tax rules to generate VAT for these customers.

Naming conventions

This table shows the naming convention for the contributor tax condition classes included in your installation.

Note: The two exceptions to this naming convention are VAT-EXEMPT for exempt customers and VAT-EXPORT for customers outside of Argentina.

The naming convention is VAT-X-YY-Z, where:

X	Description	YY	Z	Description
A	Customer is charged Additional VAT	Turnover province location of customer site	1	PROV REGISTERED (registered in the province)
P	Customer is charged VAT Perception		2	TOA REGISTERED (registered with an agreement in the province)
Blank	Customer is charged VAT only		3	EXEMPT (exempt from provincial perception)
			4	EXCLUDED (excluded from provincial perception)
			5	END CONSUMER (end consumer purchasing fixed assets only)

This table shows an example of a contributor tax condition class:

This data is already included in your installation

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Code	Value Code
Contributor	VAT-EXEMPT	VAT Exempt	VAT	VAT CONT STATUS	EXEMPT
Contributor	VAT-EXPORT	VAT Export	VAT	VAT CONT STATUS	EXEMPT

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Code	Value Code
Contributor	VAT-A-BA-1	BA Registered, VAT, and VAT Additional	VAT	VAT CONT STATUS	NOT REGISTERED
Contributor	VAT-A-BA-1	BA Registered, VAT, and VAT Additional	VATADDL	VAT ADDL CONT STATUS	APPLICABLE
Contributor	VAT-A-BA-1	BA Registered, VAT, and VAT Additional	TOPBA	TO BA CONT STATUS	REGISTERED

Use these guidelines for defining tax condition classes for customers:

1. You previously defined the tax conditions as determining factor tax conditions for VAT and Turnover perception tax categories for a contributor.

See Step 6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values on page 3-28 for more information.

2. Assign a tax condition value for the determining factors within each tax condition class.

For VAT, the pre-defined tax condition is VAT CONT STATUS with tax condition values of EXEMPT, EXPORT, REGISTERED, and NOT REGISTERED. For Additional VAT, the pre-defined tax condition is VAT ADDL CONT STATUS with tax condition values of APPLICABLE and NOT APPLICABLE.

3. Enter *Contributor* in the Class Type field and *Contributor Condition* in the Condition Type field, so that you can assign these conditions to customers.

11. Assign Tax Condition Classes to Customers

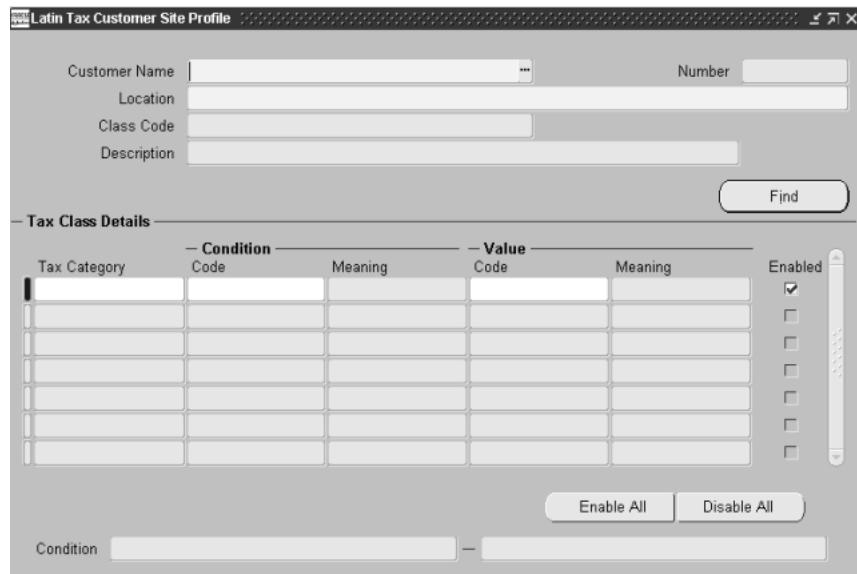


Use the Contributor Class field in the globalization flexfield in the Customer Addresses window to assign a contributor tax condition class to each of your customers. The customer inherits the values for the determining factor tax conditions associated with each tax category contained in the tax condition class.

This table shows a guideline for assigning contributor tax condition classes to your customers:

Customer	Class
Customer A (tax exempt)	VAT Exempt
Customer B (BA registered, VAT Additional applicable)	VAT-A-BA-1
Customer B (Foreign)	VAT-EXPORT

After you assign a contributor tax condition class to each of your customers, use the Define Customer Site Tax Profile window to copy the tax condition values to each individual customer site.



Defining Customer Site Tax Profiles

Use the Define Customer Site Tax Profile window to copy the tax condition values to each individual customer site, after you assign a contributor tax condition class to your customers.

You can also use the Define Customer Site Tax Profile window to modify the tax condition values for one customer site only, without changing the tax condition class assignment for the customer's other sites.

Note: You must perform this step for each customer address, even if you do not modify the profile, in order for each customer site to inherit the necessary values from the contributor tax condition class.

Example of how to use the Define Customer Site Tax Profile window:

Your company's inventory organization (ship from site) is located in Capital Federal, with an additional location in Buenos Aires. You ship to a customer in Chubut who also has customer sites in Buenos Aires. This makes the transaction taxable in Buenos Aires.

Assume that the customer is registered for VAT and registered for Turnover with Chubut. Also assume that the customer has a provincial agreement with Buenos Aires.

To accommodate this transaction in Receivables:

1. Assign the contributor tax condition class that contains the Chubut turnover tax category to the customer.
2. Navigate to the Define Customer Site Tax Profile window for the Chubut customer site for the customer.

The Define Customer Site Tax Profile window displays the tax category VAT with the tax condition value REGISTERED; and the tax category TOPCH with the tax condition value PROV REGISTERED.

3. Add the tax category *TOPBA* for Buenos Aires Turnover perception and the tax condition value *OUTSIDE TOA REGISTERED* for the customer's provincial agreement with Buenos Aires.

Note: You must also create entries in the tax group and tax rules to accommodate the value of OUTSIDE TOA REGISTERED for the TOPBA tax category.

4. Save your work.

12. Define Tax Exceptions by Customer Site

Use the Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site window to define tax exceptions by customer site for combinations of customer sites and tax categories.

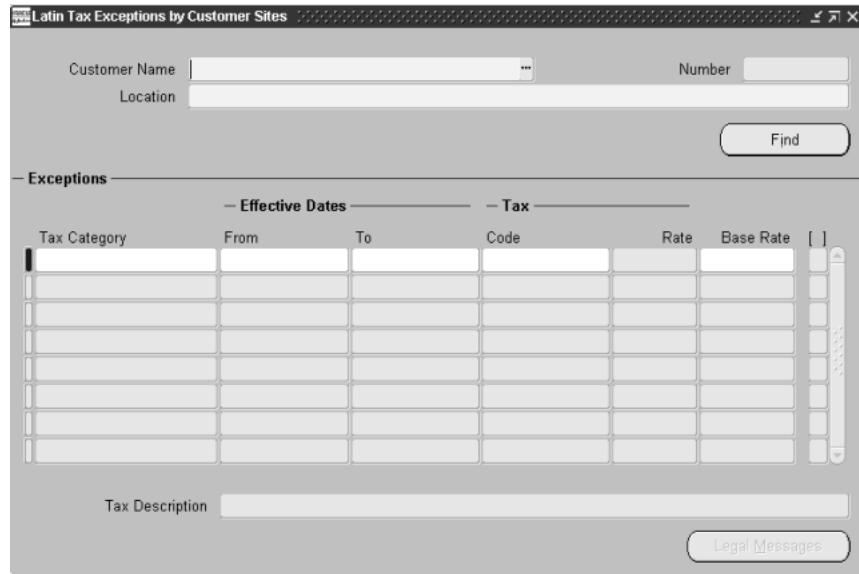
You define tax exceptions by customer site when a customer is eligible for a tax deduction in a certain tax category and/or geographical location. For example, new customers that bring business into Argentina may receive tax deductions and are therefore classified as tax exceptions.

Note: All tax exceptions are per customer address, not the customer.

Prerequisites

Before you can use the Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site window, you must:

- Define customers and customer sites
- Define tax locations in the Latin Locations window
- Identify the interstate and intrastate tax exceptions per customer and customer site



To define tax exceptions by customer sites:

1. Navigate to the Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site window.
2. In the Customer Name field, enter the customer that you want.
3. Enter the customer address that you want in the Location field.
4. Press the Find button.

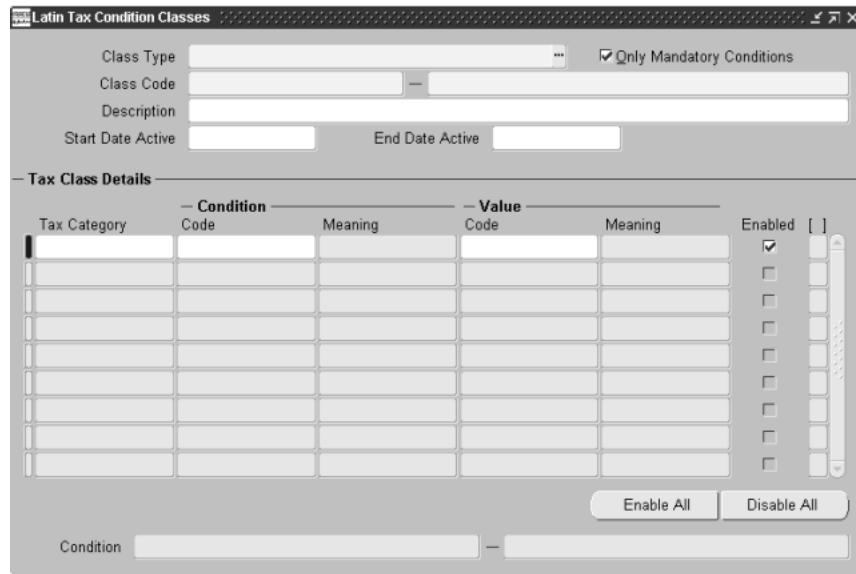
Oracle Receivables displays the tax categories that apply to this customer site in the Tax Category fields.

5. Update the tax categories to reflect the tax exception for this customer site.
Delete tax categories that do not apply, or enter new tax categories.
6. In the Effective Dates fields, enter the effective dates for each tax category to reflect the tax exception.
7. In the Code field, enter the tax code for each tax category.

The Latin Tax Engine retrieves the tax code for a tax category when the rate-level tax rule is Exceptions by Customer Site.

8. Repeat steps 2 to 7 for each customer and customer address that you want to apply tax exceptions to.
9. Save your work.

13. Define Tax Condition Classes for Transactions



Use the Latin Tax Condition Classes window to define transaction tax condition classes to manage both VAT and Turnover perception. Define taxable and excludable tax conditions for goods and services for VAT, additional VAT, and VAT perception; define applicable and not applicable tax conditions for goods and services for Turnover perception for each province.

After you define transaction tax condition classes for VAT and Turnover perception, assign them to items and memo lines. See Step 15. Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Items on page 3-56 and Step 16. Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Memo Lines on page 3-58 for more information.

This table shows an example of tax condition classes for transactions:

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Taxable Goods

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-GOODS	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VATADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPCF	Transaction Condition	TO CF TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE
Transaction	T-GOODS	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPBA	Transaction Condition	TO BA TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE

Excluded Goods from Turnover Perception

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-GOODS -NO TO	Goods subject to VAT but not Turnover	VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS -NO TO	Goods subject to VAT but not Turnover	VATADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS -NO TO	Goods subject to VAT but not Turnover	VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	GOODS

Taxable Services

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-SERVICES	Services subject to VAT or Turnover	VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	SERVICES
Transaction	T-SERVICES	Services subject to VAT or Turnover	VATADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	SERVICES
Transaction	T-SERVICES	Services subject to VAT or Turnover	VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	SERVICES
Transaction	T-SERVICES	Services subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPCF	Transaction Condition	TO CF TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE
Transaction	T-SERVICES	Services subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPBA	Transaction Condition	TO BA TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE

Excluded Services from Turnover Perception

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-SERVICES-NO TO	Services excluded from Turnover	VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	EXEMPT
Transaction	T-SERVICES-NO TO	Services excluded from Turnover	VATADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	EXEMPT
Transaction	T-SERVICES-NO TO	Services excluded from Turnover	VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	EXEMPT

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-SERVICES-NO TO		TOPCF	Transaction Condition	TO CF TRANS STATUS	NOT APPLICABLE
Transaction	T-SERVICES-NO TO		TOPBA	Transaction Condition	TO BA TRANS STATUS	NOT APPLICABLE

Use these guidelines for defining tax condition classes for transactions:

1. You previously defined the tax conditions as determining factor tax conditions for the VAT and Turnover perception tax categories for a transaction.

See Step 6. Associate Tax Categories with Tax Conditions and Values on page 3-28 for more information.

2. In the Value Code field, assign a condition value for the determining factors within each tax condition class.

Enter *Goods* or *Services* for VAT, and *Applicable* or *Not Applicable* for Turnover perception.

3. Enter *Transaction* in the Class Type field and *Transaction Condition* in the Condition Type field, so that you can assign these conditions to transactions.
4. You must define a transaction tax condition class for every different tax classification that you have.

For example, if you have a standard goods class of T-GOODS, but you have one item that is not taxable in Capital Federal, you must define another class for this condition. You can define this class based on the T-GOODS example above in one of two ways: T-GOODS-NO-CF or T-GOODS-NOCF-EX.

The T-GOODS-NO-CF class omits the Capital Federal tax category TOPCF from the class:

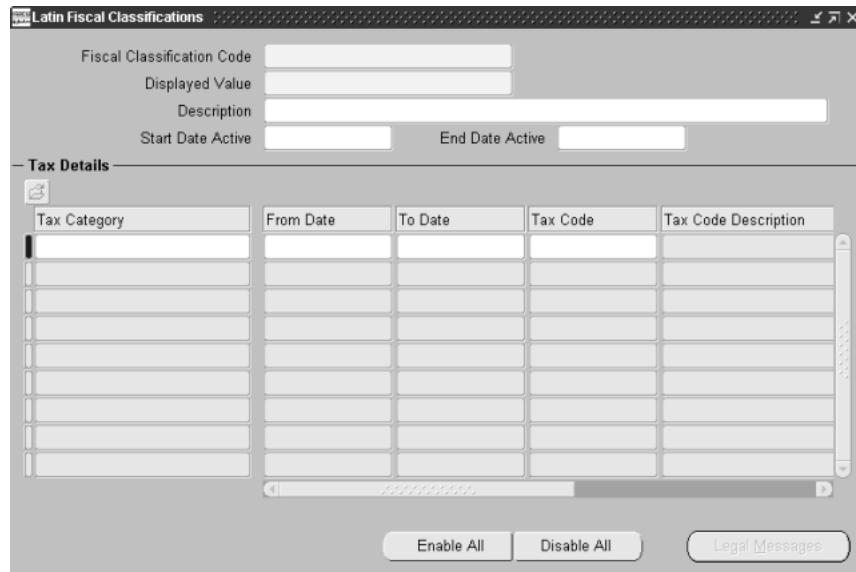
Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-GOODS-NO-CF	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS-NO-CF	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VATADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS-NO-CF	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS-NO-CF	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPBA	Transaction Condition	TO BA TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE

The T-GOODS-NO-CF class omits the Capital Federal tax category TOPCF from the class:

Class Type	Class Code	Description	Tax Category	Condition Type	Condition Code	Value Code
Transaction	T-GOODS-N OCF-EX	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VAT	Transaction Condition	VAT TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS-N OCF-EX	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VATADDL	Transaction Condition	VAT ADDL TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS-N OCF-EX	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	VATPERC	Transaction Condition	VAT PERC TRANS STATUS	GOODS
Transaction	T-GOODS-N OCF-EX	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPCF	Transaction Condition	TO CF TRANS STATS	EXEMPT
Transaction	T-GOODS-N OCF-EX	Goods subject to VAT or Turnover	TOPBA	Transaction Condition	TO BA TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE

Note: Depending on the tax group and tax rules you define, these tax condition classes may or may not generate taxes in the same way.

14. Define Fiscal Classifications



Use the Latin Fiscal Classifications window to define fiscal classifications for items and memo lines. You define fiscal classifications for both items (Goods) and memo lines (Services). You can also create specific fiscal classification codes within goods and services, for example, alcohol (Goods), tobacco (Goods), consultancy (Services), catering (Services).

You can optionally associate tax codes that you defined in the Tax Codes and Rates window with fiscal classifications to derive a tax rate. See Step 7. Define Tax Codes and Rates on page 3-32 for more information.

If you want to derive a tax code and rate from a fiscal classification code, you must create a fiscal classification tax rule. See Step 20. Define Latin Tax Rules on page 3-67 for more information.

Check the Enabled check box to activate a fiscal classification code. You can use the Enable All and Disable All buttons in the Latin Fiscal Classifications window to enable or disable all check boxes at once. You can enable or disable codes individually, depending on your needs.

This table shows an example of fiscal classifications. Actual assignments depend on the prevailing legislation.

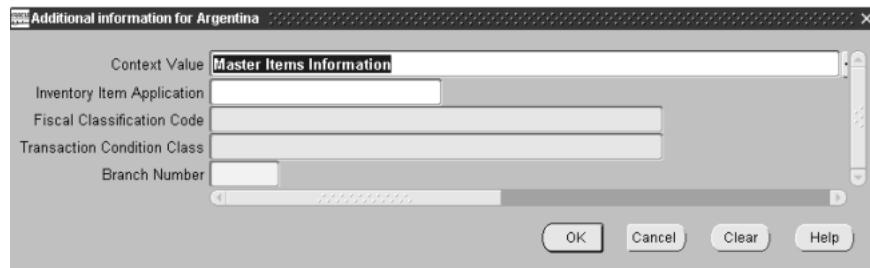
EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Fiscal Classification Code	Description	Tax Category	From Date	Tax Code
Standard	Standard Items	VAT	01/01/90	VAT 21
Alcohol	Alcohol	TOPBA	01/01/90	BA 11
Service	Taxable Service	(Optional)	(Optional)	(Optional)

15. Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Items

Use the globalization flexfield in the Master Item window to assign a transaction tax condition class and fiscal classification to each item. The item inherits the values for all the tax conditions associated to each tax category from the tax condition class.

You must assign a fiscal classification code to an item. The Latin Tax Engine uses the fiscal classification code to find the tax code to apply, if the rule assignment directs the Latin Tax Engine to take the tax code from the fiscal classification.



To assign a tax condition class to an item:

1. Navigate to the Master Item window.
2. Enter the inventory organization that you want.
3. Enter or query the item that you want.
4. Click the Master Display Attributes radio button to display master item attributes.
5. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
6. In the Inventory Item Application field, enter *AR* (Oracle Receivables).
7. In the Fiscal Classification Code field, enter the Goods fiscal classification to apply to this item.
8. In the Transaction Condition Class field, enter the transaction tax condition class to apply to this item.

Note: The Branch Number field is not used for assigning a transaction tax condition class and fiscal classification to items. This field is used for document numbering in Oracle Receivables for Argentina. See Document Numbering Overview on page 3-86 for more information.

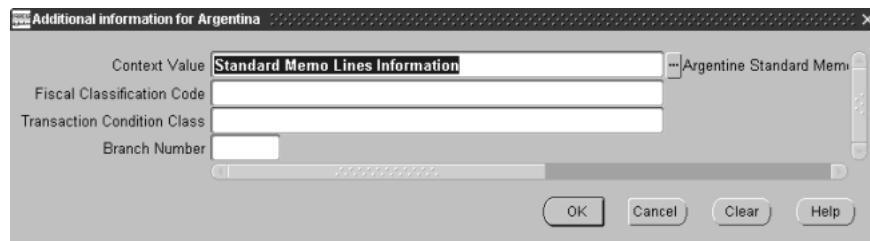
9. Press the OK button.
10. Save your work.

Note: Oracle Inventory copies the fiscal classification and transaction class to each inventory item from the master item. However, if the fiscal classification or transaction class are different for each inventory organization, you must update them manually.

16. Assign Tax Condition Classes and Fiscal Classifications to Memo Lines

Use the globalization flexfield in the Standard Memo Lines window to assign a transaction tax condition class and fiscal classification to each memo line. The memo line inherits the values for all the tax conditions associated to each tax category from the tax condition class.

You must assign a fiscal classification code to a memo line. The Latin Tax Engine uses the fiscal classification code to find the tax code to apply, if the rule assignment directs the Latin Tax Engine to take the tax code from the fiscal classification.



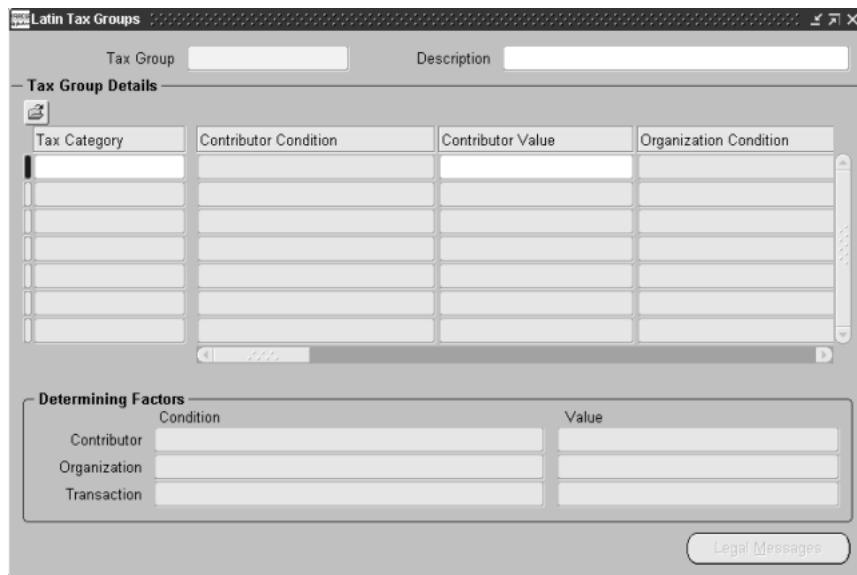
To assign a tax condition class to a memo line:

1. Navigate to the Standard Memo Lines window.
2. Enter or query the memo line that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
4. In the Fiscal Classification Code field, enter the Services fiscal classification to apply to this memo line.
5. In the Transaction Condition Class field, enter the transaction tax condition class to apply to this memo line.

Note: The Branch Number field is not used for assigning a transaction tax condition class and fiscal classification to memo lines. This field is used for document numbering in Oracle Receivables for Argentina. See Document Numbering Overview on page 3-86 for more information.

6. Press the OK button.
7. Save your work.

17. Define Latin Tax Group



Use the Latin Tax Groups window to define a tax group for VAT and Turnover perception. Create assignments in the tax group for each combination of organization, contributor, and transaction condition values subject to VAT or Turnover perception. You must have at least one entry for each tax that you are required to levy.

Create one tax group for both the VAT and Turnover perception responsibilities that apply to your company.

After you create a tax group for VAT and Turnover perception, assign the tax group to each transaction type. See Step 18. Assign Tax Group to Transaction Types on page 3-63 for more information.

When the Latin Tax Engine calculates tax on a transaction line, it compares the values for organization tax condition class, customer site profile class, and transaction tax condition class (item or memo line) with the values in the tax group to determine the tax categories to calculate.

This table shows an example of a single tax group for VAT and Turnover perception calculations in Argentina. The example includes:

- VAT for Registered and Foreign customers
- Turnover perception in Buenos Aires for Goods and Services

Actual assignments depend on the prevailing legislation.

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Tax Group: AR_TAX Description: Argentine tax group

Tax Category	Contributor Value	Organization Value	Transaction Value	Effective From	Effective To	Tax Code	Min Amount	Min Taxable Basis
VAT	EXPORT	REGISTERED	GOODS	01/01/90	Default	None	None	None
VAT	REGISTERED	REGISTERED	GOODS	01/01/90	Default	VAT-0	None	None
TOPBA	PROV REGISTERED	REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	01/01/90	Default	BA-5	None	300.000

If the tax group AR_TAX were applied to a transaction line with the following values:

Contributor Tax Condition Class

Tax Category	Tax Condition Value
VAT	REGISTERED
VATPERC	APPLICABLE
TOPBA	PROV REGISTERED

Organization Tax Condition Class

Tax Category	Tax Condition Value
VAT	REGISTERED
TOPBA	REGISTERED

Tax Category	Tax Condition Value
TOPCF	REGISTERED

Transaction Tax Condition Class

Tax Category	Tax Condition Value
VAT	GOOD
VATPERC	GOOD
VAT ADD	GOOD
TOPBA	APPLICABLE
TOPCF	APPLICABLE

The Latin Tax Engine would calculate VAT and TOPBA taxes for the transaction line.

Use these guidelines for defining the tax group:

1. The tax code that you enter in the Tax Code field for a tax category is used to derive the tax rate for a transaction only when the tax rule looks to the tax group for the tax rate.
2. If you check the Use Category Thresholds check box for a tax category, then if:
 - Minimum Amount, Minimum Taxable Basis, or Minimum % fields contain values, the Latin Tax Engine uses these values
 - Minimum Amount, Minimum Taxable Basis, or Minimum % fields do not contain values, the Latin Tax Engine uses the threshold values defined in the Latin Tax Category Details window. If there are no threshold values defined, then the Latin Tax Engine uses the threshold values defined in the Latin Tax Categories window, if any.
3. If you do not check the Use Category Thresholds check box, the Latin Tax Engine assumes it should use the minimum amounts for this entry. If there are no values for the entry, no minimum is used.

18. Assign Tax Group to Transaction Types



Use the globalization flexfield in the Transaction Types window to assign the tax group that you defined for VAT and Turnover perception to each transaction type.

When you use a transaction type to enter a transaction, the tax group defaults to the tax line.

Check the Tax Calculation check box and the Allow Overapplication check box for each transaction type. This lets the Latin Tax Engine calculate and account taxes.

Assign the tax group to your transaction types according to the following example:

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Transaction Type	Tax Code
Transaction Type 1	AR_<NAME>
Transaction Type 2	AR_<NAME>
Transaction Type 3	AR_<NAME>

19. Define Exceptions by Transaction Condition Value

Use the Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition Values window to define tax exceptions by transaction condition value for combinations of transaction condition values and tax categories.

For example, if you have a tax condition for VAT on goods, you can create an exception for goods identified as fixed assets. The task below explains how to define a transaction condition value tax exception for fixed assets.

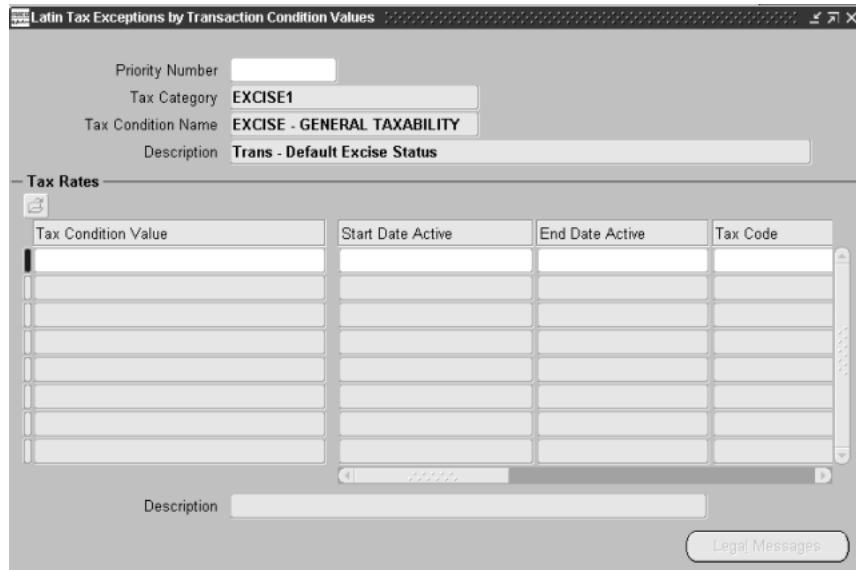
After you define transaction nature exceptions, you must create a Latin tax rule for transaction nature exceptions. See Step 20. Define Latin Tax Rules on page 3-67 for more information.

See [Defining Fixed Asset Exceptions on page 3-82](#) for more information.

Prerequisites

Before you can use the Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition Values window, you must:

- Define tax categories
- Define tax condition classes for transactions
- Assign tax condition classes to items



To define a transaction condition value exception for fixed assets:

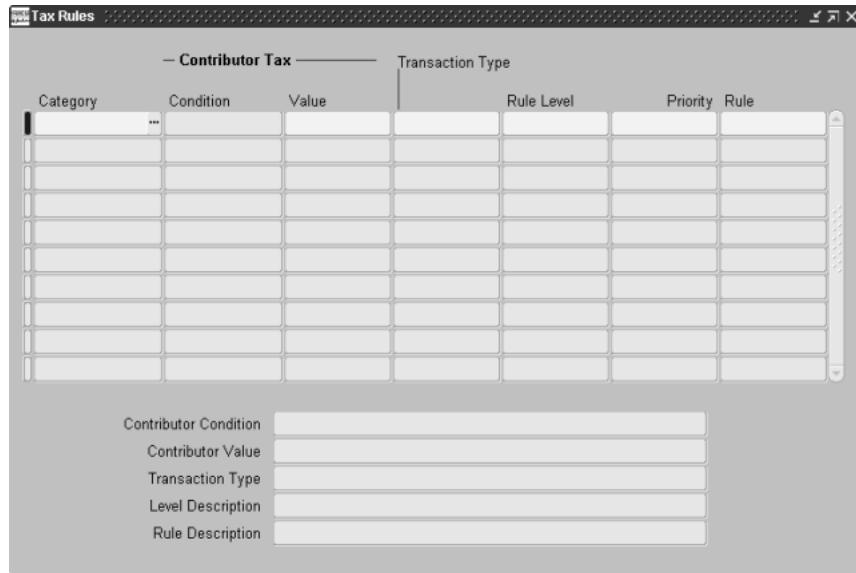
1. Navigate to the Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition Values window.
2. In the Priority Number field, enter a number to identify the priority for the tax condition that you enter in the Tax Condition Name field.
3. In the Tax Category field, query the tax category that you want.
4. In the Tax Condition Name field, query the tax condition that you want for this tax category.
5. Navigate to the Tax Rates region.
6. In the Tax Condition Value field, enter the first tax condition value to use as an exception for the tax condition.
7. In the Start Date Active and End Date Active fields, enter the effective dates for this transaction condition value exception.
8. In the Tax Code field, enter the tax code to use for this transaction condition value exception.

The tax code that you enter identifies the tax rate exception.

(continued)

9. If applicable, enter the minimum tax amount, minimum percentage, or minimum taxable base for this transaction condition value exception.
10. Repeat steps 6 to 9 for each tax condition value that you want to use as a transaction condition value exception for this tax condition.
11. Repeat steps 3 to 10 for all transaction condition value exceptions that you want to define.
12. Save your work.

20. Define Latin Tax Rules



Use the Latin Tax Rules window to define one or more tax rules for each combination of tax category, contributor condition value, and transaction type that need to have taxes calculated. The Latin Tax Engine uses these rules to determine the correct tax code to apply to a transaction. Define as many tax rules as you require.

If you defined exceptions by customer site and/or exceptions by transaction condition value, then define exceptions as your first tax rules.

Latin Tax Engine and tax rules

Tax rules include Transaction Condition Value Exception, Customer Site Exception, Customer, and Latin Tax Group.

When the Latin Tax Engine is invoked, it looks at the tax rules that you have defined in the order assigned to them. The Latin Tax Engine checks the rule with the lowest priority to see if a tax code exists for the rule. If there is no tax code, the Latin Tax Engine proceeds to the tax rule with the next lowest priority, and so on.

For example, for the first rule Transaction Condition Value Exception, the Latin Tax Engine looks to see if the tax category definition for Transaction Condition Value Exception has a tax code. For the rule Customer, the Latin Tax Engine looks to see if there is a rule for this customer.

Note: When the Latin Tax Engine must calculate two or more tax categories based on the same rule, you can define a second tax group. For example, if a customer has a 50% reduction on both VAT and VAT Perception, you can define a second tax group for the customer and use this tax group for the customer's transactions.

Defining tax rules

To define tax rules, you need to determine the tax rules that you need for each tax according to your setup.

To determine how to define tax rules for a tax category:

1. Determine the most common way to find the tax rate for the tax category.

The most common way to find the tax rate is usually the rule Latin Tax Group because the tax group defines the three characteristics of your company, the customer, and the transaction. If you choose to define Latin Tax Group as the most common way to determine a tax rate, you must enter a tax code on every line in the tax group for the tax category.

2. Determine the exceptions that apply to the tax category.

The exceptions help you determine the rules that you define. For example, a tax category may have the following exceptions:

- Customer Site Exception for certain customer addresses
- Transaction Condition Value Exception for fixed asset transactions
- Customer Exception for certain customers

3. Determine the hierarchy of the exceptions from step 2.

The hierarchy determines the priority that you assign to each rule. To continue with the example in step 2, the probable hierarchy for these exceptions is:

- Transaction Condition Value Exception
- Customer Site Exception
- Customer Exception

Note: An approach to determining the hierarchy is to consider a transaction where all three rules apply, then choose the rule that you want the Latin Tax Engine to select first. Then apply this approach to the remaining rules.

4. Define tax rules, according to the hierarchy you determined, for each transaction type and contributor value to which the rules apply.

To define rules for Additional VAT according to the hierarchy in the above example (with contributor value of Not Registered and transaction type of Invoice):

EXAMPLE ONLY This data is not included in your installation

Category	Value	Transaction Type	Rule Level	Priority	Rule
VATADDL	NOT REGISTERED	Invoice	Rate	10	Transaction Condition Value Exception
VATADDL	NOT REGISTERED	Invoice	Rate	20	Customer Site Exception
VATADDL	NOT REGISTERED	Invoice	Rate	30	Customer
VATADDL	NOT REGISTERED	Invoice	Rate	40	Latin Tax Group

21. Define Legal Messages

Use the Standard Messages window to enter your legal messages.

You enter a name for the legal message in the Name field, the type of message in the Type field, and the text of the message in the Message field.

After you define legal messages, you need to associate each message with a combination of tax rule, tax exception, and rule data.

See Step 22. Associate Legal Messages and Tax Rules on page 3-71 for more information.

See also: Standard Messages, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

22. Associate Legal Messages and Tax Rules

Use the Associate Latin Tax Legal Messages window to associate a legal message, which you created in the Standard Messages window, with a combination of tax rule, tax exception, and rule data. Legal messages are fiscal messages on invoices that explain the reason why a lower tax rate is applied to an invoice line for various exceptions.

You associate legal messages with a combination of tax rule, tax exception, and rule data. The rule data appears in the Legal Messages region based on the tax rule that you enter. There are eight types of rule data: Fiscal Classification, Customer, Memo Lines, Exception by Item, Exception by Fiscal Classification, Organization, Inventory Items, and Locations.

You apply legal message exception codes to invoice lines to describe the exception. See Step 4. Define Legal Message Exception Codes on page 3-22 for more information.

You can create as many legal messages as you want for each tax rule. However, you can create only one legal message for each combination of tax rule, tax category, contributor type, transaction type, exception, and rule data.

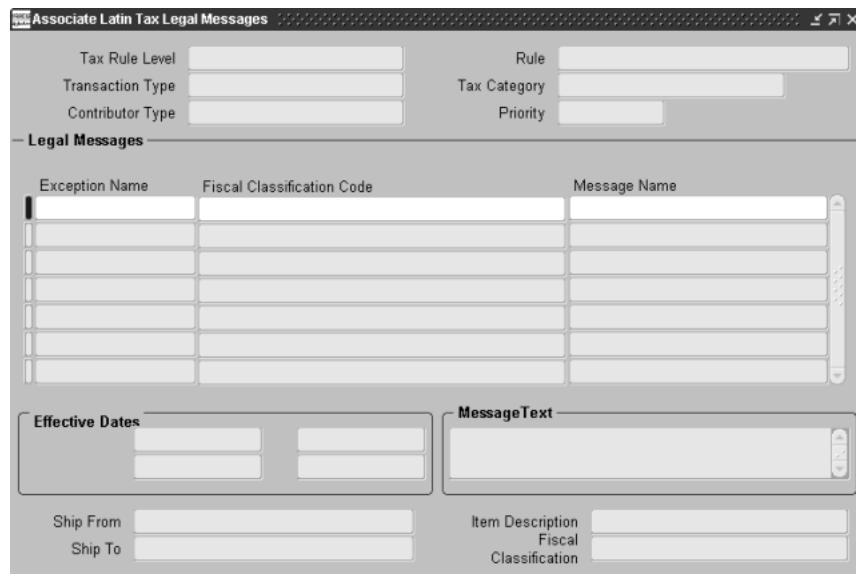
These windows contain their own navigation to the Legal Messages window using the Legal Messages button:

- Latin Tax Groups
- Latin Fiscal Classifications
- Latin Locations
- Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site
- Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition Values
- Latin Tax Exceptions by Item
- Latin Tax Exceptions by Fiscal Classification

Prerequisites

Before you can use the Associate Latin Tax Legal Messages window, you must:

- Define Tax Codes
- Define Latin Tax Rules
- Define Legal Message Exception Codes
- Record Legal Messages as standard statement messages in Oracle Receivables (150 character maximum)



To associate a legal message to a tax rule:

1. Navigate to the Associate Latin Tax Legal Messages window.
2. Query the tax rule that you want to associate legal messages with.

Depending on the tax rule that you choose, Oracle Receivables displays the region for the relevant rule data type in the Legal Messages region.

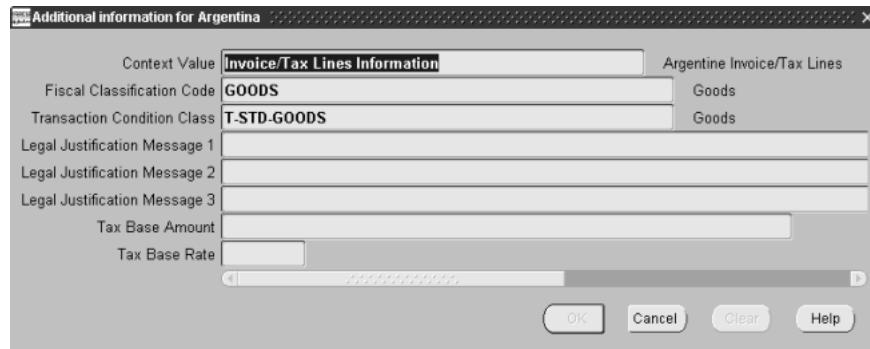
3. Navigate to the Legal Messages region.

4. Enter an exception code in the Exception Name field.
This code determines the tax exception that the legal message applies to.
5. Enter the rule data that you want in the Rule Data field.
6. Enter the legal message in the Message Name field.
7. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to associate other legal messages to this tax rule.
8. Repeat steps 2 to 6 for all legal messages and tax rules that you want to associate.
9. Save your work.

Entering Transactions

Use the globalization flexfield in the Lines window to enter the fiscal classification code and transaction condition class for each invoice line. The Latin Tax Engine uses the fiscal classification code and transaction condition class to calculate income tax self-withholding and VAT for each invoice line.

When you open the globalization flexfield, the Latin Tax Engine populates the fields with the default fiscal classification code and transaction condition class. You can accept the defaults by pressing the OK button, or change the defaults with other valid values.



To enter a fiscal classification code and transaction condition class:

1. Navigate to the Transactions window.
2. Enter an invoice.
Oracle Receivables defaults the tax group from the transaction type.
3. Navigate to the Lines window by pressing the Line Items button.
4. Enter an invoice line.
5. Navigate to the More alternate name region.
6. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
7. Enter a different fiscal classification code for the invoice line in the Fiscal Classification Code field.

8. Enter a different transaction condition class for the invoice line in the Transaction Condition Class field.
9. Press the OK button.
10. Save your work.

Oracle Receivables calculates the associated tax rate and amount.

See also: Entering Transactions, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Tax Example

This example shows how Oracle Receivables for Argentina calculates and accounts for VAT and Turnover perception on a transaction for a customer that is registered for VAT and VAT Perception and provincially registered for Buenos Aires perception.

The customer and transaction have the following details:

Customer: ABC
Address: Address 1
Transaction Type: Invoice

Item	Tax Group	Class	Amount
Monitor	TXGRP1	Std-Goods	300
Computer	TXGRP1	Std-Goods	500

Latin Tax Engine Setup

The tax categories defined for this implementation are:

Category	Rate	Threshold	Min Taxable Amount	Min Tax Amount
VAT		Line		
VATADDL		Line		
VATPERC	5%	Document	25	
TOPBA		Operation	600	

Use these guidelines for the tax categories:

1. VAT and VATADDL are calculated for every line.
2. VATPERC has a defined rate of 5%, but this rate will only be used if a rule of Latin Tax Category is found.
3. VATPERC has a minimum tax amount of 25 for the whole document.

4. TOPBA is calculated for all related transactions and has a minimum taxable amount of 600.

The organization class for the company issuing the invoice is:

Category	Condition	Value
VAT	VAT REGISTERED	REGISTERED
VATADDL	VAT REGISTERED	REGISTERED
VATPERC	VAT REGISTERED	REGISTERED
TOPBA	VAT REGISTERED	REGISTERED

Use these guidelines for the organization class:

The company issuing the invoice is required to tax the customer for VAT, Additional VAT, VAT Perception, and Turnover Perception.

The customer site profile class (VAT-A-BA-1) definition is:

Category	Condition	Value
VAT	VAT CONT STATUS	REGISTERED
VATPERC	VAT PERC CONT STATUS	APPLICABLE
TOPBA	TO BA CONT STATUS	PROV REGISTERED

Use these guidelines for the customer site profile class:

This customer's address should be taxed VAT, VAT Perception, and Turnover Perception.

The transaction class Std-Goods definition is:

Category	Condition	Value
VAT	VAT TRANS STATUS	GOODS
VATADDL	VAT ADDL STATUS	GOODS
VATPERC	VAT PERC STATUS	GOODS
TOPBA	TO BA TRANS STATUS	APPLICABLE

Use these guidelines for the transaction class:

Both computer and monitor are defined as GOODS for all three VAT taxes, and under normal circumstances are taxed in Buenos Aires.

The tax group TXGRP1 definition is:

Line	Category	Org Value	Contributor Value	Trans Value	Code Rate
1	VAT	REGISTERED	REGISTERED	GOODS	21%
2	VAT	REGISTERED	REGISTERED	SERVICES	26%
3	VAT	REGISTERED	NOT REGISTERED	GOODS	21%
4	VAT	REGISTERED	NOT REGISTERED	SERVICES	26%
5	VAT	REGISTERED	EXEMPT	GOODS	0%
6	VAT	REGISTERED	EXEMPT	GOODS	0%
7	VATADDL	REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	GOODS	10.5%
8	VATADDL	REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	SERVICES	13%
9	VATPERC	REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	GOODS	
10	VATPERC	REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	SERVICES	
11	TOPBA	REGISTERED	PROV REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	6%
12	TOPBA	REGISTERED	TOA REGISTERED	APPLICABLE	3%
13	TOPBA	REGISTERED	EXEMPT	APPLICABLE	0%

Determining and Calculating the Taxes

The Latin Tax Engine compares the values of the company, customer address, and items with the values in the tax group. Using TXGRP1 above, the Latin Tax Engine determines that it needs to calculate VAT, VATPERC, and TOPBA on the invoice.

The Latin Tax Engine makes this determination as follows:

- Company, customer address, and item values for VAT match line 1 in the tax group
- Customer does not have a value for VATADDL, so VATADDL is not calculated
- Company, customer address, and item values for VATPERC match line 9 in the tax group

- Company, customer address, and item values for TOPBA match line 11 in the tax group

Now that the Latin Tax Engine has determined which taxes to calculate, it looks to the rules to determine from where to retrieve the rate.

The Latin tax rules are:

Category	Org Value	Trans Type	Priority	Rule
VAT	REGISTERED	Invoice	10	Customer Exception Tax Code
VAT	REGISTERED	Invoice	20	Latin Tax Group
VATADDL	REGISTERED	Invoice	10	Latin Tax Group Tax Code
VATPERC	REGISTERED	Invoice	10	Latin Tax Group Tax Code
VATPERC	REGISTERED	Invoice	20	Tax Category Tax Code
TOPBA	PROV REGISTERED	Invoice	10	Latin Tax Group Tax Code
TOPBA	TOA REGISTERED	Invoice	10	Latin Tax Group Tax Code
TOPBA	REGISTERED	Invoice	10	Latin Tax Group Tax Code

Using these tax rules, the Latin Tax Engine calculates the taxes as follows:

Customer: ABC

Address: Address 1

Transaction Type: Invoice

Item	Tax Group	Class	Amount
Monitor	TXGRP1	Std-Goods	300
VAT		21%	63
VATPERC		5%	0
TOPBA		6%	0
Computer	TXGRP1	Std-Goods	500
VAT		21%	105
VATPERC		5%	40

Item	Tax Group	Class	Amount
TOPBA		6%	48

Notes on the tax calculation:**1. Tax calculation for the monitor:**

VAT – The rate of 21% is retrieved based on the Latin Tax Group Tax Code rule because no Customer Exception exists for this customer. No minimums exist and the tax is calculated at the *Line* level.

VATPERC – The rate of 5% is retrieved based on the Tax Category Tax Code rule because no tax code exists in the tax group. However, the minimum tax amount for VATPERC is 25. Five percent of 300 is only 15. Therefore, VATPERC is not calculated for this line.

TOPBA – The rate of 6% is retrieved based on the Latin Tax Group Tax Code rule. However, the minimum tax taxable amount for TOPBA is 600. Since the line amount is only 300, TOPBA is not calculated for this line.

2. Tax calculation for the computer:

VAT – The rate of 21% is retrieved based on the Latin Tax Group Tax Code rule because no Customer Exception exists for this customer. No minimums exist and the tax is calculated at the *Line* level.

VATPERC – The rate of 5% is retrieved based on the Tax Category Tax Code rule because no tax code exists in the tax group. However, the threshold for VATPERC is *Document*. Considering all items on this invoice (300 + 500), the minimum tax calculated is 40. Since 40 is greater than the minimum tax amount of 25, this line gets a tax amount of 40 (800 * 5%).

Note: The Latin Tax Engine does not go back and recalculate the tax for the monitor. Instead, it places all of the tax on line 2.

TOPBA – The rate of 6% is retrieved based on the Latin Tax Group Tax Code rule. The threshold for TOPBA is operation. Considering all items on this invoice (300 + 500), the taxable base is 800. Since 800 is greater than 600, the tax is calculated for this line and the tax amount for this line is 48 (800 * 6%).

Note: The Latin Tax Engine does not go back and recalculate the tax for the monitor. Instead, it places all of the tax on line 2.

Defining Fixed Asset Exceptions

Define a transaction condition class for fixed assets to use for transaction exceptions for fixed assets.

Use the Lookups window to define a transaction condition and transaction condition value for fixed assets. Use the Latin Tax Condition Classes window to define a transaction tax condition class for fixed assets.

You must define a Latin tax rule for tax exceptions by transaction condition value. See Step 20. Define Latin Tax Rules on page 3-67 for more information.

To define an exception for fixed assets:

1. Use the Lookups window to define a tax condition for fixed assets.

Define the transaction tax condition lookup code as *Fixed Asset Transactions*. Use the lookup type *Transaction_Attribute*.

2. Use the Lookups window to define a tax condition value for the fixed assets tax condition.

Use the lookup type *JLZZ_AR_TX_ATTR_VALUE*. Define the lookup code as *Fixed Asset*.

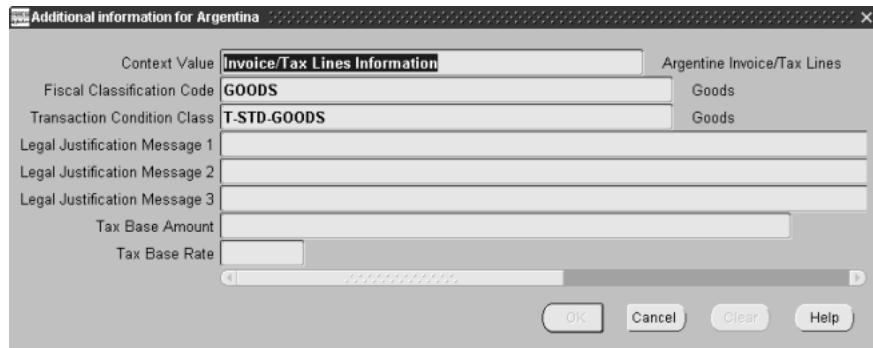
3. Use the Associate Latin Tax Category with Conditions and Values window to associate the transaction tax condition *Fixed Asset Transactions* with the applicable tax categories.

Uncheck the Mandatory in Class and Determining Factor check boxes. Fixed Asset Transactions is not a determining factor tax condition.

4. Use the Latin Tax Condition Classes window to define a fixed asset transaction tax condition class.

Enter all of the standard conditions and values in the class. In the Tax Class Details region, enter the tax categories that require a transaction tax condition exception for fixed assets.

5. Define a Latin tax rule for tax exceptions by transaction condition value.

**To use the fixed asset transaction tax condition class:**

1. Navigate to the Transactions window.
2. Enter an invoice.
3. Navigate to the Lines window by pressing the Line Items button.
4. Enter the invoice line that contains the fixed asset.
5. Navigate to the More alternate name region.
6. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
7. Change the default tax condition class with the fixed asset transaction tax condition class that you defined.
8. Press the OK button.
9. Save your work.

Collection Processing Overview

In Argentina, a single collection receipt can contain payments that use more than one payment method, such as a combination of checks and cash.

For example, a single receipt that totals \$25,000 might consist of two checks of \$10,000 each drawn on different banks, and a cash payment of \$5,000:

Example 1

Receipt Total: \$25,000

Means of payment: Check 1 - Bank of Boston USD 10,000

Means of payment: Check 2 - Citibank USD 10,000

Cash USD 5,000

Total payment USD 25,000

A collection receipt can also consist of receipts and invoices in several different currencies:

Example 2

Receipt/Invoice Item	Amount
Receipt 1	1,000 USD (consisting of 850 USD and 300 pesos)
Receipt 2	3,000 yen (consisting of 100 pesos and USD 50)
Invoice 1	850 USD
Invoice 2	300 pesos
Invoice 3	100 pesos
Invoice 4	50 USD

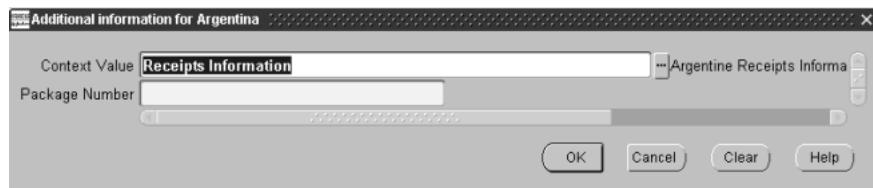
Oracle Receivables lets you enter separate receipts as one receipt by grouping the receipts together into a receipt package. To group several receipts together into a single receipt package, assign the same receipt package number to all the receipts.

If you use Lockbox to create receipts, Oracle Financials enters the payment batch name as the receipt package number. You can change the receipt package number for these receipts later, if you want.

See also: Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Assigning Receipt Package Numbers

Use the globalization flexfield in the Receipts window to assign a receipt package number to a receipt. Oracle Receivables groups all the receipts with the same receipt package number into one receipt package.



To assign a receipt package number:

1. Navigate to the Receipts window.
2. Enter information for a new receipt.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2](#).
4. In the Package Number field, enter a receipt package number. To group this new receipt with a previously entered receipt, enter the same receipt package number that you entered for the previous receipt.

Note: If you use Lockbox to create receipts, QuickCash copies the payment batch name that was created by Lockbox to the Package Number field. You can change the payment batch name to a receipt package number later, if you want.

5. Press the OK button.
6. Save your work.

Document Numbering Overview

In Argentina, all transaction numbers have the same format with three segments:

X-9999-99999999

- The first segment (X) is the VAT document letter, a single-letter alphabetic code determined by the document type and VAT classification of the ship from location of the company.
- The second segment (9999) is the branch number, a four-digit numeric code that represents either a point-of-sale branch or a product line branch.
- The third segment (99999999) is a unique eight-digit number that represents the sequential transaction number for a VAT document letter/branch number combination.

VAT Document Letter

Argentina currently uses the VAT document letters A, B, C, E, and X. The VAT document letter is determined by a combination of:

- The document type (invoice, debit memo, or credit memo)
- The VAT classification of the company's ship from location and the VAT classification of the customer's ship to location

Oracle Financials uses these VAT document letters for invoices, debit memos, and credit memos:

Company VAT Classification		
Customer VAT Classification	Registered	Nonregistered, Exempt, or Not Responsible
Registered	A	C
Non Registered	A	C
Exempt	B	C
Export	E	E

Oracle Receivables uses the VAT document letter X to refer to remit-tos.

Branch Number

The branch numbering method in the transaction number is defined as either point-of-sale (a ship from location) or product line. Your company must decide which method to use. After you choose your branch numbering method in Oracle Financials, you cannot change the method.

This table shows examples of possible branch numbering methods and branch numbers:

Method	Four-Digit Branch Number
Single point-of-sale	0001
Single product line	0001
Multiple points-of-sale	
Point-of-sale 1	0001
Point-of-sale 2	0002
Point-of-sale 3	0003
Multiple product lines	
Product line 1	0001
Product line 2	0002
Product line 3	0003

Transaction Number

In Argentina, document numbers are assigned in two ways:

- Keep the transaction number unique for a given document type, such as invoices, credit memos, or debit memos.
- Use a common sequence number for all document types with the same VAT document letter.

All transaction numbers must follow the same numbering sequence regardless of whether the transactions are manually entered or imported.

Major Features

Document numbering lets you meet the Argentine requirements for numbering documents with these features:

Argentine Transaction Numbering

You can generate valid transaction numbers for invoices, debit memos, and credit memos. The transaction numbers include a VAT document letter and branch number prefix.

The VAT document letter is determined by the document type and the VAT tax classifications of the company's ship from location and the customer's ship to location. The branch number is a four-digit code that represents either the point of sale or the product line.

Sequential Transaction Numbering

Transaction numbers are sequentially numbered regardless of whether transactions are manually entered or imported.

Format Check for Manually Entered Transactions

Manual transactions are assigned transaction numbers that are derived from the imported transaction source. When you complete the transaction, the transaction is automatically assigned the next transaction number from the corresponding imported transaction source.

Damaged Invoices

You can copy damaged invoices (invoices that are printed on forms that are damaged by printer errors) to create new invoices. The transaction number of the new invoice is generated with the transaction source that was used to generate the original invoice's transaction number. The transaction date that is used is the last date that was assigned for the transaction source.

See also: *Copy and Void Invoices Overview, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

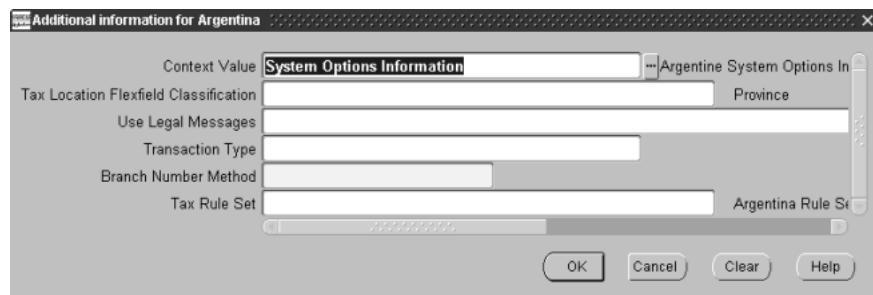
Setting Up Document Numbering

This section describes how to set up document numbering. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Define the Branch Numbering Method on page 3-90 |
| 2 | Define VAT Document Letters on page 3-91 |
| 3 | Define Branch Numbers on page 3-94 |
| 4 | Assign Branch Numbers on page 3-95 |
| 5 | Define Transaction Sources on page 3-98 |
| 6 | Define Source-Type Relationships on page 3-101 |
| 7 | Define the Item Validation Organization on page 3-102 |
-

1. Define the Branch Numbering Method

Use the globalization flexfield in the System Options window to define the branch numbering method as either point-of-sale or product line. After you define the branch numbering method, you cannot change the definition.



To define the branch numbering method:

1. Navigate to the System Options window.
2. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2](#).
3. Select either *Product Line* or *Point of Sale* from the list of values in the Branch Number Method field.
4. Press the OK button.
5. Save your work.

Note: The remaining fields in the globalization flexfield are not used for document numbering. These fields are used for tax treatment. For more information, see [Tax Treatment in Argentina on page 3-6](#).

2. Define VAT Document Letters

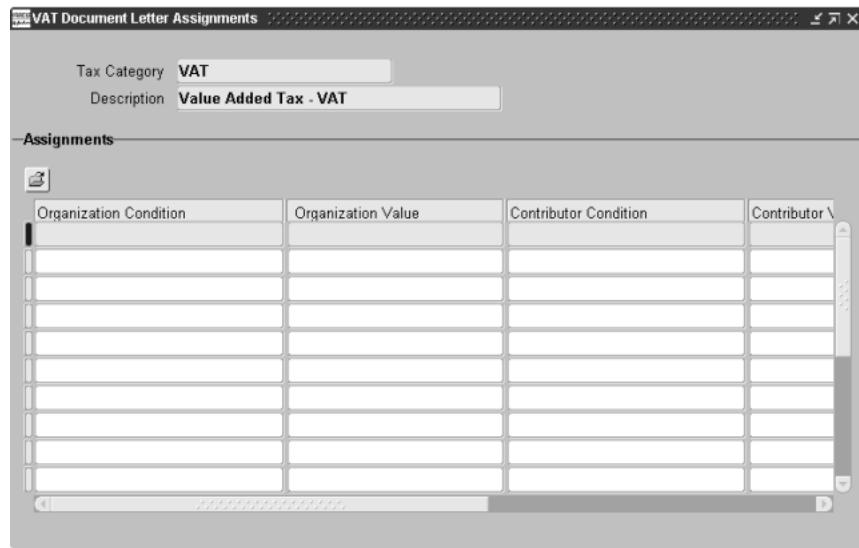
Assign a unique VAT document letter for a VAT classification category to each combination of organization condition value and contributor condition value within a selected tax category. For more information, see Tax Treatment in Argentina on page 3-6.

Prerequisites

Before you can define VAT document letters, you must associate a tax category with conditions and condition values in the Latin Tax Engine.

Assigning VAT Document Letters

Use the VAT Document Letter Assignments window to assign a VAT document letter to a combination of organization condition value and contributor condition value for a particular tax category.



To assign a VAT document letter:

1. Navigate to the VAT Document Letter Assignments window. The Find Tax Category window appears on top of the VAT Document Letter Assignments window.
2. Select the tax category that you want to associate the organization and contributor conditions with. Usually, the tax category is VAT.
3. Press the OK button.
4. In the VAT Document Letter Assignments window, Oracle Receivables displays the organization tax condition name in the Organization Condition field. Enter the organization tax condition value in the Organization Value field.
5. Oracle Receivables displays the contributor tax condition name in the Contributor Condition field. Enter the contributor tax condition value in the Contributor Value field.
6. In the Document Letter field, enter the letter that you want to associate with this combination of organization and contributor conditions and values.
7. Enter the activation date for the VAT document letter in the From Date field.

8. Enter the expiration date for the VAT document letter in the To Date field.
9. Save your work.

3. Define Branch Numbers

Define branch numbers for your point-of-sale codes or your product line codes, depending on the branch numbering method you use. If you have only one point-of-sale or product line, you can use any four-digit code, such as 0000. If you have multiple points-of-sale or product lines, define a different code for each point-of-sale or product line, such as 0001 for the first point-of-sale or product line, 0002 for the second, and so on.

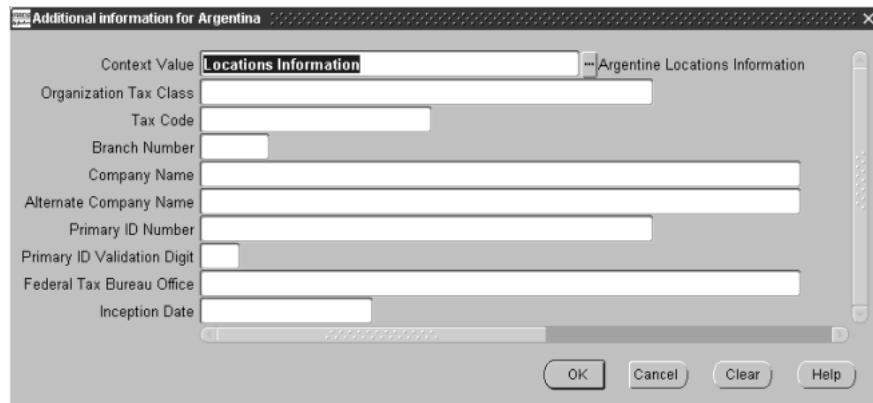
Define branch numbers with the lookup type code *JLAR_BRANCH_NUMBER*. Use the Lookups window in the Application Developer responsibility to define your branch numbers.

4. Assign Branch Numbers

You assign branch numbers differently depending on whether your branch numbering method is point-of-sale or product line. For point-of-sale branch numbers, use the Location window. For product line branch numbers, use the Master Item window or the Standard Memo Lines window.

Assigning Branch Numbers to Locations

Use the globalization flexfield in the Location window to assign branch numbers to locations. You must assign a branch number to each location that is attached to an inventory organization. When you enter a transaction manually, the inventory organization is defined by the OM: Item Validation Organization profile option.



To assign a branch number to a location:

1. Navigate to the Location window.
2. Query the location that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.
4. Enter the branch number for this location in the Branch Number field.
5. Press the OK button.
6. Save your work.

Note: The remaining fields in the globalization flexfield are not used for document numbering. These fields are used for additional company information.

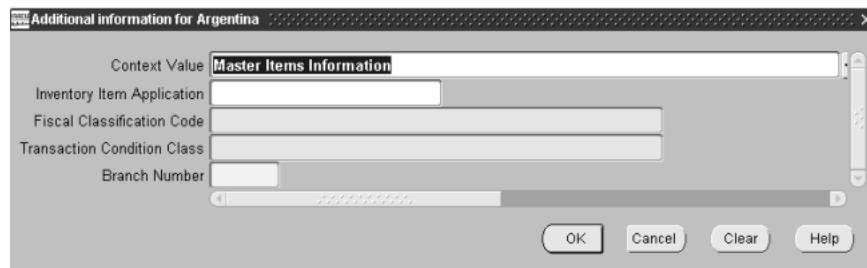
See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Assigning Branch Numbers to Product Lines

You can assign branch numbers to product lines differently depending on whether the product is an item or a service.

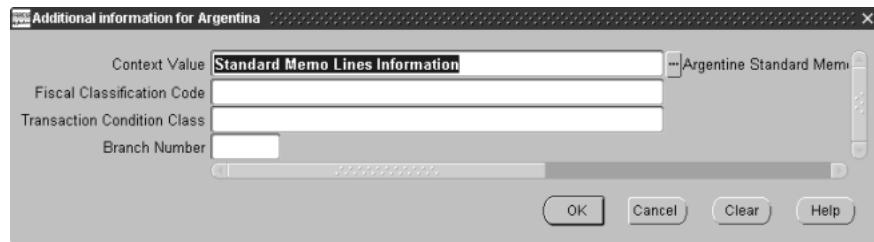
For an item, use the globalization flexfield in the Master Item window.

For a service, use the globalization flexfield in the Standard Memo Lines window.



To assign a branch number to an item:

1. Navigate to the Master Item window.
2. Query the item that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.
4. Select the Oracle application that you want from the list of values in the Inventory Item Application field.
5. Enter the branch number in the Branch Number field.
6. Press the OK button.
7. Save your work.



To assign a branch number to a memo line:

1. Navigate to the Standard Memo Lines window.
2. Query the memo line that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
4. Enter the branch number in the Branch Number field.
5. Press the OK button.
6. Save your work.

5. Define Transaction Sources

A transaction source defines where invoicing activity originates. For example, a manual transaction source means that transactions were manually entered. An imported transaction source means that transactions were automatically entered from a file or another accounting system using AutoInvoice.

Use the Transaction Sources window and the globalization flexfield on the Transaction Sources window to define the transaction sources. You associate the imported transaction source that you create with a branch number and a VAT document letter.

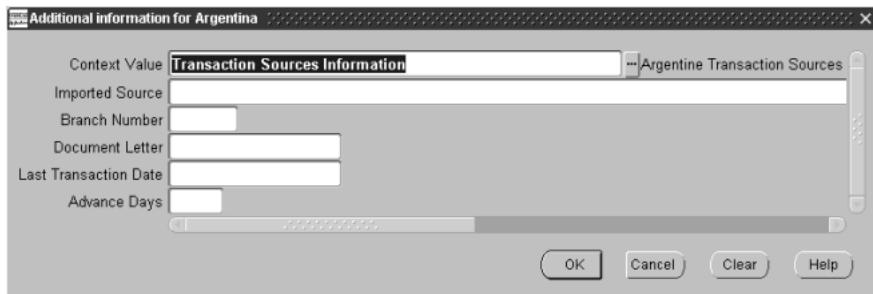
You must associate each manual transaction source that you create with an imported transaction source. This association causes manually entered transactions to synchronize with the number sequence of the imported transaction source. You must define the imported transaction source that you want to associate with a manual transaction source before you define the manual transaction source.

You should enable automatic transaction numbering for both imported and manual transaction sources so that Oracle Receivables correctly numbers the documents.

Use the Last Transaction Date and Advance Days fields to control your sequencing. Oracle Receivables uses the Last Transaction Date field to prevent transactions from being entered out of sequence. You cannot enter a transaction with a transaction date prior to the last transaction date.

Oracle Receivables uses the Advance Days field to prevent transactions from being entered for dates far into the future. For example, if the advance days limit is 5, you cannot complete an invoice with a date more than five days from the current date.

Note: Guarantees, deposits, and chargebacks must not be included in the number sequences for invoices, debit memos, and credit memos. If you use guarantees, deposits, and chargebacks, you should use different transaction sources for these transactions than the transaction sources that you use for invoices, debit memos, and credit memos.

**To define an imported transaction source:**

1. Navigate to the Transaction Sources window.
2. Navigate to the Batch Source alternate name region.
3. Enter a name for the transaction source in the Name field.
4. Enter a source description in the Description field.
5. In the Type field, select *Imported* from the list of values.
6. Check the Automatic Transaction Numbering check box.
7. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
8. Leave the Imported Source field blank.
9. Enter the branch number for this source in the Branch Number field.
10. Enter the VAT document letter for this source in the Document Letter field.
11. In the Last Transaction Date field, enter the date of the last invoice with this VAT document letter/branch number combination.
12. In the Advance Days field, enter the number of days that a transaction can be entered in advance, as measured from the system date. The Advance Days limit prevents future dated transactions from being assigned numbers out of sequence.
13. Press the OK button.
14. Save your work.

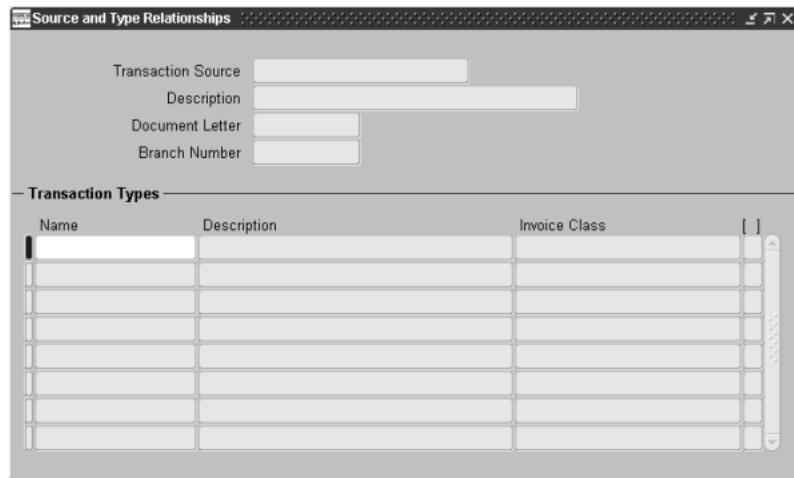
To define a manual transaction source:

1. Navigate to the Transaction Sources window.
2. Navigate to the Batch Source alternate name region.
3. Enter a name for the transaction source in the Name field.
4. Enter a source description in the Description field.
5. In the Type field, select *Manual* from the list of values.
6. Check the Automatic Transaction Numbering check box.
7. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2](#).
8. In the Imported Source field, enter the name of the imported transaction source that you want to associate with this manual transaction source. The manual transaction source uses the same VAT document letter/branch number combination as its associated imported transaction source.
9. Leave the remaining fields blank.
10. Press the OK button.
11. Save your work.

6. Define Source-Type Relationships

Use the Source-Type Relationships window to associate a transaction type with a specific imported transaction source. Associating a transaction type with a transaction source allows the transaction source to use that transaction type.

Defining source-type relationships ensures that you cannot use an incorrect numbering sequence for a transaction type. All invoices, debit memos, and credit memos are sequentially numbered, regardless of whether the transactions are imported or manually entered.



To map a transaction type to a transaction source:

1. Navigate to the Source-Type Relationships window. The query window appears on top of the Source-Type Relationships window.
2. Query the transaction source that you want.
3. Press the OK button.
4. In the Source-Type Relationships window, select a transaction type from the list of values in the Name field.
5. Enter a description in the Description field.
6. Enter the invoice class in the Invoice Class field.
7. Save your work.

7. Define the Item Validation Organization

Define the item validation organization for your ship from location by entering the inventory organization that you want in the OM: Item Validation Organization profile option. Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to define OM: Item Validation Organization profile option.

See also: Profile Options in Oracle Order Management, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Entering Transactions

Use the Transactions window to enter invoices, debit memos, credit memos, and commitments. When you complete a transaction, Oracle Financials prefixes the transaction number with the VAT document letter and branch number.

When you manually enter transactions, check that the transaction meets these requirements:

- The VAT document letter, which is derived from the imported transaction source associated with the manual transaction source that you specify, must match the VAT document letter associated with the VAT classification of your ship from location and the VAT classification of the customer's ship to location.
- The branch number, which is derived from the imported transaction source associated with the manual transaction source that you specify, must match the branch number associated with the VAT classification of your ship from location and the VAT classification of the customer's ship to location.

If you use the point-of-sale branch numbering method, the branch number must also match the branch number of the ship from location associated with the item validation organization.

If you use the product line branch numbering method, the branch number must also match the branch number associated with the items and memo lines on the transaction. In this case, all the items and memo lines on the transaction must be associated with the same branch number.

- The transaction type that you specify must be associated with the transaction source that you specify.
- The transaction date must be after the last transaction date that you defined for the imported transaction source associated with the manual transaction source that you specify. The transaction date must also be before the date defined by adding the advance days for the imported transaction source to the current date.

If the transaction does not meet these conditions, you cannot save the transaction.

See also: Entering Transactions, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Defining DGI Currency Codes

On the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File, you must list the DGI currency code corresponding to the transaction currency. The DGI publishes the list of currency codes. Use the globalization flexfield in the Currencies window to define the DGI currency code for each currency.



To define a DGI currency code:

1. Navigate to the Currencies window.
2. Enter or query the currency that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2](#).
4. In the Currency Code field, enter the DGI currency code for the currency.
5. Choose the OK button to save your work.

Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File

In Argentina, companies must report VAT perception information when remitting VAT perception taxes to the government. Use the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File together with the Argentine Receivables SICORE report to submit VAT perception information to the tax authorities for a particular period. You can use the Argentine Receivables SICORE report to find the totals that you must enter manually in the DGI software when you submit the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File to the government. For more information, see Argentine Receivables SICORE Report on page 3-107.

The Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File lists perception amounts for invoices, credit memos, and debit memos that have a transaction date within the date range that you select. Only completed transactions are included on the report.

The Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File creates one record per transaction. Each record includes the perception date, the DGI tax code, the customer primary ID type, the customer taxpayer ID, and the perception amount. The records in the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File are sorted by perception date and customer taxpayer ID.

Oracle Receivables uses the tax authority code that you enter for the tax category as the DGI tax code. Use the Latin Tax Categories window to enter a tax authority code for a tax category. For more information, see Step 5. Define Tax Categories on page 3-23.

The perception amount is the total VAT perception on documents for a single customer on a given transaction date. The Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File reports perception amounts in the functional currency.

For more information about file content, see Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File Content on page D-9.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you run the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File, you must perform these prerequisite steps:

- Set up your customers for Argentine taxpayer ID validation. For more information, see Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation on page 3-2.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for VAT and turnover perception tax treatment. For more information, see Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception on page 3-10.
- Enter transactions subject to perception. For more information, see Entering Transactions on page 3-74.

Report Parameters

From Date

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

To Date

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

VAT Perception Tax Category

Enter the VAT Perception tax category that you use for VAT perception.

Argentine Receivables SICORE Report

ARBSAS				Report Date: 31-AUG-2000 10:52
SICORE Report				Page: 1
Period: 01-AUG-2000 - 31-AUG-2000				
Customer: TCI Cable			80 20-13674321-6	
Document Number	DGI Code	Document Date	Amount	
A-0001-00000126	571	30-AUG-2000	100.00	
		Customer Total:	100.00	
Customer: CRYSLER			80 20-16226113-5	
Document Number	DGI Code	Document Date	Amount	
A-0001-00000121	571	02-AUG-2000	305.53	
A-0001-00000123	571	30-AUG-2000	<100.05>	
		Customer Total:	205.48	
Customer: DISNEY			80 20-17551859-3	
Document Number	DGI Code	Document Date	Amount	
A-0001-00000122	571	30-AUG-2000	200.00	
A-0001-00000170	571	31-AUG-2000	73.26	
A-0001-00000172	571	31-AUG-2000	388,888.85	
		Customer Total:	389,162.11	
		Report Total:	389,467.59	
===== End of Report =====				

In Argentina, companies must report VAT perception information when remitting VAT perception taxes to the government. Use the Argentine Receivables SICORE report together with the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File to submit VAT perception information to the tax authorities for a particular period. You can use the Argentine Receivables SICORE report to find the totals that you must enter manually in the DGI software when you submit the Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File to the government. For more information, see Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File on page 3-105.

The Argentine Receivables SICORE report lists perception amounts for invoices, credit memos, and debit memos that have a transaction date within the date range that you select. Only completed transactions are included on the report. For each transaction, the Argentine Receivables SICORE report shows the document number, the DGI tax code, the document date, and the perception amount.

Oracle Receivables uses the tax authority code that you enter for the tax category as the DGI tax code. Use the Latin Tax Categories window to enter a tax authority code for a tax category. For more information, see Step 5. Define Tax Categories on page 3-23.

The perception amount is the total VAT perception per document. The Argentine Receivables SICORE report prints perception amounts in the functional currency.

The Argentine Receivables SICORE report groups documents by customer. Within each customer section, the documents are sorted by document date and document number.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Receivables SICORE report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you run the Argentine Receivables SICORE report, you must perform these prerequisite steps:

- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Set up your customers for Argentine taxpayer ID validation. For more information, see Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation on page 3-2.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for VAT and turnover perception tax treatment. For more information, see Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception on page 3-10.
- Enter transactions subject to perception. For more information, see Entering Transactions on page 3-74.

Report Parameters

From Date

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

To Date

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

VAT Perception Tax Category

Enter the VAT Perception tax category that you use for VAT perception.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Company Name>	Your company name
<Report Title>	SICORE Report
Period	The transaction date range included on the report
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The page number

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Document Number	The transaction number
DGI Code	The tax authority code for the tax category
Document Date	The transaction date
Amount	The total VAT perception amount per document in the functional currency

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Customer	The customer name, primary ID type, taxpayer ID, and validation digit
Customer Total	The total for the customer
Report Total	The total for the report

Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File

Use the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File to list VAT information for sales transactions. In Argentina, the Federal Tax Bureau can request companies to submit the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File at any time. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should run the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File monthly and store the reports so that you can submit VAT information for any month requested by the Federal Tax Bureau.

You can use the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report to print the VAT information from the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File in a format that is easy to read. For more information, see Argentine Receivables VAT Sales Report on page 3-113.

The Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File lists VAT information for invoices, credit memos, and debit memos that have a transaction date within the date range that you select. Only completed transactions are included on the report.

The Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File contains three types of records:

- **001** – A header record that identifies the date range included on the report and the company submitting the report.
- **002** – A detail record showing VAT information for each document. Oracle Receivables for Argentina creates a separate detail record for each VAT rate on each document. For each VAT rate, the detail record shows the transaction total amount, non-taxable amount, taxable base amount, tax rate, VAT amount, additional VAT amount, exempt amount, and perception amount.
- **003** – A footer record that shows the date range included on the report and the number of type 002 detail records contained in the report.

The transaction total amount for a document is the document total amount.

The VAT amount for a document is the VAT amount for the rate being reported.

The incremental VAT amount is the incremental VAT tax amount.

The non-taxable amount for a document consists of the tax amounts that are not related to VAT. The non-taxable amount includes all taxes other than VAT that are non-inclusive, such as turnover perception.

The taxable base amount for a document is the total of all transaction lines by VAT tax code that is subject to a VAT rate greater than zero.

The exempt amount for a document is the total of all transaction lines either subject to VAT at a zero rate or not subject to VAT.

The additional VAT amount for a document is the total of all tax amounts associated with the tax category that you select as your additional VAT tax category.

The perception amount for a document is the VAT perception amount.

The records in the Argentine VAT Receivables Flat File are sorted by record type, document type, document number, and VAT rate. The Argentine Payables VAT Flat File shows all amounts in the transaction currency and lists the DGI currency code for the transaction currency.

For more information about file content, see Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File Content on page D-10.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you run the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File, you must perform these prerequisite steps:

- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Set up your customers for Argentine taxpayer ID validation. For more information, see Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation on page 3-2.
- Define DGI currency codes for the currencies you use. For more information, see Defining DGI Currency Codes on page 3-104.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for VAT and turnover perception tax treatment. For more information, see Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception on page 3-10.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for document numbering. For more information, see Document Numbering Overview on page 3-86.
- Enter transactions subject to VAT. For more information, see Entering Transactions on page 3-74.

Report Parameters

From Date

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

To Date

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

VAT Tax Category

Enter the VAT tax category that you use for VAT.

VAT Incremental Tax Category

Enter the VAT incremental tax category that you use for additional VAT.

VAT Perception Tax Category

Enter the VAT perception tax category that you use for VAT perception.

Argentine Receivables VAT Sales Report

VAT Sales Report										Report Date:	31-AUG-2000	10:12
Period: 01-AUG-2000 - 31-AUG-2000										Page:	1	
Customer Name	Taxpayer ID	Document Date	Document Type	Document Number	Total Document Amount	Non Taxable Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Rate	VAT Amount	Additional Amount	VAT Exempt Amount	VAT Perception Amount
ABC1		17-08-2000	02	0001-00000001	365.94	0.00	299.95	22.00	65.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC1		25-08-2000	03	0001-00000001	<487.99>	0.00	<399.99>	22.00	<88.00>	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC2	20175518593	17-08-2000	02	0001-00000002	365.94	0.00	299.95	22.00	65.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC1		25-08-2000	02	0001-00000002	365.94	0.00	299.95	22.00	65.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC1		25-08-2000	03	0001-00000002	<487.99>	0.00	<399.99>	22.00	<88.00>	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC1		17-08-2000		0001-00000003	7,929.88	0.00	6,499.90	22.00	1,429.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC2	20175518593	28-08-2000	03	0001-00000003	<59.99>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<59.99>	0.00
GLOBAL TEL	20162261135	01-08-2000		0001-00000101	12,200.00	0.00	10,000.00	22.00	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GLOBAL TEL	20162261135	02-08-2000		0001-00000101	5,860.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,555.00	305.53
ABC1	20175518593	01-08-2000		0001-00000122	5,440.00	4,000.00	22.00	880.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
GLOBAL TEL	20162261135	30-08-2000	03	0001-00000123	<2,971.49>	<2,201.11>	22.00	<440.22>	<2,201.11>	0.00	<100.05>	
ABC2	20175518593	30-08-2000		0001-00000124	2,110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
GLOBAL TEL	20162261135	30-08-2000		0001-00000125	11,350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
ABC1		30-08-2000		0001-00000126	2,970.00	220.00	2,000.00	22.00	440.00	210.00	0.00	100.00
ABC3		30-08-2000		0001-00000127	5,555.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,555.00	0.00
ABC4		30-08-2000		0001-00000128	4,440.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,440.00	0.00
ABC1	20175518593	01-08-2000		0001-00000167	6,300.00	0.00	1,000.00	22.00	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC2	20175518593	01-08-2000		0001-00000168	9,633.00	0.00	4,000.00	27.00	1,080.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Report Totals:					11,718,856.25	856,179.73	7,808,375.77		1,718,242.67	817,086.48	127,488.01	389,467.59
***** End of Report *****												

The Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report lists VAT information for sales transactions. Use the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report to print the same VAT information as the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File in a format that is easy to read. The Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report shows the same information as the Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File for any period, except that the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report shows all amounts in your functional currency. For more information, see Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File on page 3-110.

The Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report lists VAT information for invoices, credit memos, and debit memos that have a transaction date within the date range that you select. Only completed transactions are included on the report.

The Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report prints a separate detail line for each VAT rate greater than zero within a document. For each VAT rate, the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report shows the transaction total amount, the non-taxable amount, the additional VAT amount, the exempt amount, and the perception amount, as well as the taxable amount, the VAT rate, and the VAT amount for each VAT rate on the transaction.

The transaction total amount for a document is the document total amount.

The VAT amount for a document is the VAT amount for the rate being reported.

The incremental VAT amount is the incremental VAT tax amount.

The non-taxable amount for a document consists of the tax amounts that are not related to VAT. The non-taxable amount includes all taxes other than VAT that are non-inclusive, such as turnover perception.

The taxable base amount for a document is the total of all transaction lines by VAT tax code that is subject to a VAT rate greater than zero.

The exempt amount for a document is the total of all transaction lines either subject to VAT at a zero rate or not subject to VAT.

The additional VAT amount for a document is the total of all tax amounts associated with the tax category that you select as your additional VAT tax category.

The perception amount for a document is the VAT perception amount.

The transactions on the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report are sorted by document type and document number.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you run the Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report, you must perform these prerequisite steps:

- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Set up your customers for Argentine taxpayer ID validation. For more information, see Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation on page 3-2.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for VAT and turnover perception tax treatment. For more information, see Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception on page 3-10.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for document numbering. For more information, see Document Numbering Overview on page 3-86.
- Enter transactions subject to VAT. For more information, see Entering Transactions on page 3-74.

Report Parameters

From Date

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

To Date

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

VAT Tax Category

Enter the VAT tax category that you use for VAT.

VAT Incremental Tax Category

Enter the VAT incremental tax category that you use for additional VAT.

VAT Perception Tax Category

Enter the VAT Perception tax category that you use for VAT perception.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Company Name>	Your company name
<Company Taxpayer ID>	Your company taxpayer ID
<Report Title>	VAT Sales Report
Period	The transaction date range included on the report
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The page number

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Customer Name	The customer name
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID and validation digit
Document Date	The transaction date
Type	The DGI document code for the transaction, based on the VAT document letter and the document type
Document Number	The transaction number
Total Document Amount	The total transaction amount
Non Taxable Amount	The non-taxable amount
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount
VAT Rate	The VAT tax rate
VAT Amount	The VAT tax amount for each tax rate
Additional Amount	The additional VAT tax amount
VAT Exempt Amount	The exempt amount
VAT Perception Amount	The VAT perception tax amount
Report Totals	The totals for the report

Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File

Use the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File to report VAT information for Receivables credit memos to the Federal Tax Bureau. The Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File lists VAT information for Receivables credit memos that you issued to your customers during the date range that you select. To meet Argentine legal requirements, you should run the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File monthly.

The Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File generates one of the six record types required by the Federal Tax Bureau for the CITI flat file. The record type that contains VAT information for Receivables credit memos is type 04.

Record types 02 and 03 contain VAT information for Payables documents. You can use the Argentine Payables CITI Flat File to generate type 02 and type 03 records. For more information, see Argentine Payables CITI Flat File on page 2-125.

The other three record types, 1, 5, and 6, are generated by the tax authorities based on information that you provide when you submit your VAT information.

The Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File creates a separate type 04 record for each DGI document type, showing the total amounts for all credit memos that belong to that DGI document type. For each DGI document type, the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File lists the totals for non-taxable amount, taxable amount, tax amount, exempt amount, total transaction amount, and accumulated amounts by reported VAT rate.

Note: The DGI document type for a transaction is derived from the VAT document letter and document type, such as *Credit Memo*, of the transaction. For more information, see Document Numbering Overview on page 3-86.

The cumulative non-taxable amount for a DGI document type is the total of all tax amounts not related to VAT plus VAT perception plus VAT incremental tax. When you submit the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File, you must enter the tax categories that you use for additional VAT and for VAT perception to specify that taxes with these categories are non-VAT. Oracle Receivables includes all tax lines associated with these tax categories in the non-taxable amount.

The cumulative taxable base amount for a DGI document type is the total of all transaction lines by VAT rate for VAT rates greater than zero.

The cumulative VAT amount is the VAT amount for the rate reported within a DGI document type.

The cumulative exempt amount for a DGI document type is the total of all transaction lines that are either subject to VAT rate of zero or are not subject to VAT at all.

The cumulative total amount is the total amount of all credit memos within a DGI document type associated with the VAT rate reported.

For more information about file content, see Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File Content on page D-12.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you run the Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File, you must perform these prerequisite steps:

- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for VAT and turnover perception tax treatment. For more information, see Setting Up for VAT and Turnover Perception on page 3-10.
- Set up Oracle Receivables for Argentina for document numbering. For more information, see Document Numbering Overview on page 3-86.
- Enter transactions subject to VAT. For more information, see Entering Transactions on page 3-74.

Report Parameters

From Date

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

To Date

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to include on the report.

VAT Tax Category

Enter the VAT tax category that you use for VAT.

VAT Incremental Tax Category

Enter the VAT incremental tax category that you use for additional VAT.

VAT Perception Tax Category

Enter the VAT Perception tax category that you use for VAT perception.

Oracle Assets

This chapter describes Oracle Assets for Argentina, including:

- Inflation adjustment
- Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report

Inflation Adjustment Overview

In Argentina, companies must adjust the cost, accumulated depreciation, and year-to-date depreciation expense amounts of their assets for inflation. The Argentine government requires companies to report historical amounts for their assets as well as inflation-adjusted amounts.

To satisfy this requirement, choose the historical/adjusted option in Oracle Assets. The historical/adjusted option lets you maintain and report both historical amounts and inflation-adjusted amounts by using two separate depreciation books. Keep the historical amounts in a corporate book and the inflation-adjusted amounts in a tax book

Note: You can implement the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature while using the historical/adjusted option in Oracle Assets by using the historical book as your MRC primary book. You must not use the adjusted depreciation book as your MRC primary book because the inflation adjustment transactions must not be included when MRC converts your transactions to another currency. Using the historical book as your MRC primary book ensures that you maintain only the correct transactions in your MRC reporting book.

See also: Inflation Adjustment Overview, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

See also: Maintaining Both Historical and Inflation-Adjusted Amounts, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Using Asset Groups

When you pay the Tax on Incomes in Argentina, you must report your asset information to the Argentine government organized by asset group. To meet this requirement, Oracle Assets for Argentina lets you define asset groups and assign your asset categories to these asset groups. You can then use the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report to present your asset group information to the Argentine government. For more information, see the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets Report on page 4-19.

One of your asset groups must contain only Construction in Process (CIP) assets. Oracle Assets assigns all CIP assets to this group, regardless of their asset category.

Inflation Adjustment Setup

This section describes how to set up Oracle Assets for Argentina for the inflation adjustment process. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps.

- Enable Automatic Revaluation Rate Calculation

See also: Enable Automatic Revaluation Rate Calculation, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Define Price Indexes

See also: Define Price Indexes, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

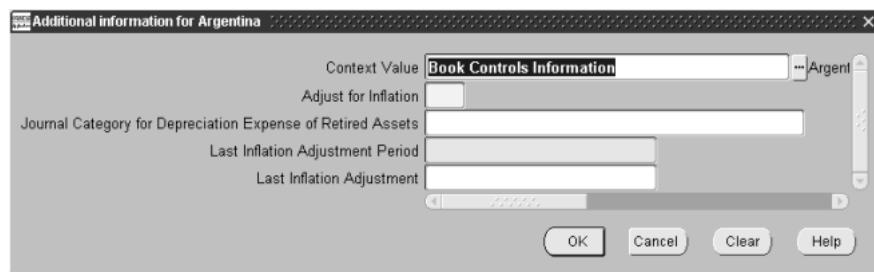
- Set Up Depreciation Books on page 4-5
- Define Asset Groups on page 4-8
- Set Up Asset Categories on page 4-9
- Define Inflation Start Dates

See also: Define Inflation Start Dates, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book on page 4-12

Set Up Depreciation Books

Use the Book Controls window and the globalization flexfield on the Book Controls window to set up your depreciation books for inflation adjustment. You can enable or disable inflation adjustment at depreciation book level. If you enable inflation adjustment for a depreciation book, you can choose to enable or disable inflation adjustment for individual asset categories and assets when you define them. If you disable inflation adjustment for a depreciation book, none of the assets in that book can be adjusted.



To set up depreciation books:

1. Navigate to the Book Controls window.
2. Enter a depreciation book.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.
4. Enter *Yes* in the *Adjust for Inflation* field to enable inflation adjustment for assets in this depreciation book. Enter *No* to disable inflation adjustment for all assets in this book.
5. In the *Journal Category for Depreciation Expense of Retired Assets* field, enter the journal category that you want to use for the journal entries created by the Inflation Adjustment of Retired Assets process.

After you perform inflation adjustment for this book, you can view information about the most recent inflation adjustment in the next two fields. Oracle Assets displays the period name for the most recent inflation adjustment in the *Last Inflation Adjustment Period* field, and the revaluation ID for the most recent inflation adjustment in the *Last Inflation Adjustment* field.

(continued)

6. Press the OK button.
7. In the Book Controls window, navigate to the Calendar alternate name region.
8. In the GL Set of Books field, select the General Ledger set of books that you want to transfer this depreciation book's journal entries to. If you are using the historical/adjusted option in both General Ledger and Oracle Assets, select the historical set of books for your historical book and the adjusted set of books for your adjusted book.
9. Complete the Allow GL Posting check box according to your depreciation book's requirements. If you are using the historical/adjusted option in both General Ledger and Oracle Assets, check the Allow GL Posting check box for both your historical book and your adjusted book.
10. Navigate to the Accounting Rules alternate name region.
11. If you want to allow revaluation in this book, check the Allow Revaluation check box.
12. If you want to revalue accumulated depreciation, check the Revalue Accumulated Depreciation check box.
13. If you want to revalue year-to-date depreciation, check the Revalue YTD Depreciation check box.
14. If you want to retire revaluation reserve, check the Retire Revaluation Reserve check box. In Argentina, you usually do not retire revaluation reserve.
15. If you want to amortize revaluation reserve, check the Amortize Revaluation Reserve check box. In Argentina, you usually do not amortize revaluation reserve.
16. If you want to revalue fully reserved assets, check the Revalue Fully Reserved Assets check box.

If you choose to revalue fully reserved assets, enter a life extension factor in the Life Extension Factor field. To maintain the current asset life without extending it, enter 1. You can also enter the maximum number of times an asset can be revalued as fully reserved in the Maximum Revaluations field and enter a life extension ceiling in the Life Extension Ceiling field.
17. Navigate to the Tax Rules region.
18. If you are defining a tax book and you want to include CIP assets in the tax book, check the Allow CIP Assets check box. You must include CIP assets in your adjusted tax book, if you are using the historical/adjusted option, so that you can adjust the CIP assets for inflation in the adjusted tax book.

19. Save your work.

See also: Defining Depreciation Books, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

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

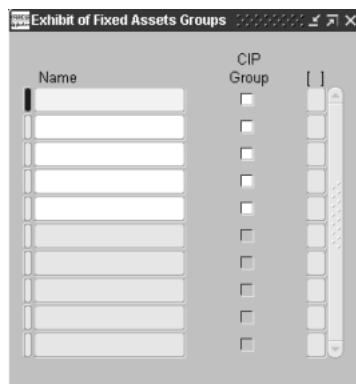
See also: Construction-in-Process (CIP) Assets, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Define Asset Groups

Use the Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window to define your asset groups. The asset groups that you define here appear in the list of values in the Asset Group field in the globalization flexfield in the Asset Categories window when you assign your asset categories to asset groups. The asset groups also appear on the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report.

You must define one asset group as the CIP group. Oracle Assets automatically assigns all CIP assets to this group, regardless of their asset category. You should not assign any asset categories to the CIP group manually.

After you define an asset group, you can use the Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window to update or delete the asset group. You can only delete an asset group, however, if no asset categories are assigned to that group.



To define asset groups:

1. Navigate to the Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window.
2. Enter the names for your asset groups in the Name fields.
3. Check the CIP Group check box for the asset group that you want to define as your CIP group. You can choose any asset group as the CIP group, but you can only check the CIP Group check box for one asset group at a time.
4. Save your work.

Set Up Asset Categories

Use the Asset Categories window, the globalization flexfield on the Asset Categories window, and the Default Depreciation Rules window to set up your asset categories for inflation adjustment. In the Asset Categories window, you can specify the revaluation reserve account that you want to use to offset the inflation adjustments for assets in a category in a particular depreciation book.

In the globalization flexfield, you can enable or disable inflation adjustment for the asset category in a particular depreciation book. If you enable inflation adjustment for an asset category in a book, you can choose to enable or disable inflation adjustment for individual assets when you define them. If you disable inflation adjustment for an asset category in a book, none of the assets in that category can be adjusted in that book.

In this way, you can choose to adjust an asset category in one depreciation book while preventing the same asset category from being adjusted in another book. You can also choose to adjust some asset categories in a depreciation book for inflation while preventing other categories in the same book from being adjusted.

If inflation adjustment is disabled for an entire depreciation book, however, none of the asset categories in that book can be adjusted.

Oracle Financials for Argentina also lets you use the globalization flexfield to assign your asset categories to asset groups for the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report. You can assign several asset categories to the same asset group, but you can only assign each asset category to one asset group. For more information, see [Using Asset Groups on page 4-3](#).

Oracle Assets automatically assigns all CIP assets to one group, regardless of their asset category. You can choose which asset group to define as your CIP group in the Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window. You should not assign any asset categories to the CIP group manually in the globalization flexfield.

In the Default Depreciation Rules window, you can assign a price index to the asset category. The price index is used to calculate the inflation rate for all the assets in this asset category.

**To set up asset categories:**

1. Navigate to the Asset Categories window.
2. Enter an asset category.
3. Navigate to the General Ledger Accounts region.
4. Enter a depreciation book in the Book field.
5. In the Revaluation Reserve field, enter the revaluation reserve account used to offset inflation adjustments for assets in this category.
6. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2](#).
7. Enter *Yes* in the Adjust for Inflation field to enable inflation adjustment for assets in this asset category. Enter *No* to disable inflation adjustment for all assets in this category.

If inflation adjustment is enabled for this depreciation book, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *Yes*. Otherwise, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *No*.

8. Enter the asset group for this asset category in the Asset Group field.

Note: Do not manually enter the CIP asset group for any category in the Asset Group field. Oracle Assets automatically assigns all CIP assets to this group, regardless of their asset category.

9. Press the OK button.
10. In the Asset Categories window, press the Default Rules button. The Default Depreciation Rules window appears.
11. In the Price Index field, enter the price index that you want to use to calculate the inflation rate for this asset category.

12. Enter appropriate information in the remaining fields.
13. Save your work.

See also: Setting Up Asset Categories, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

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

Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book

Use the globalization flexfield to enable or disable inflation adjustment for individual assets. You enable or disable inflation adjustment for an asset in a particular depreciation book.

In this way, you can choose to adjust an asset in one depreciation book while preventing the same asset from being adjusted in another book. You can also choose to adjust some assets in a certain category in a depreciation book for inflation while preventing other assets in the same category and book from being adjusted.

If inflation adjustment is disabled for an entire depreciation book or an entire category in a book, however, none of the assets in that book or category can be adjusted.



To set up assets in a depreciation book:

1. Navigate to the Asset Workbench.
2. Enter or query an asset.
3. Navigate to the Books window.
4. Enter a depreciation book in the Book field.
5. Navigate to the Depreciation region.
6. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page B-2.
7. Enter *Yes* in the Adjust for Inflation field to enable inflation adjustment for the asset. Enter *No* to disable inflation adjustment for the asset.

If inflation adjustment is enabled for this depreciation book and for this category in this book, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *Yes*. Otherwise, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *No*.

8. Press the OK button.

9. Save your work.

See also: Asset Setup Processes (Additions), *Oracle Assets User Guide*

See also: Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Revaluing Assets

Example for adjusting an asset for inflation

This example shows how inflation rates and adjustment amounts are calculated to adjust a capitalized asset for inflation in Argentina. Assume that the price index values for the given periods are as follows:

Period	Price Index Value
February	208.995
March	211.596

The inflation rate in this example is calculated with a precision of nine decimal positions. The inflation rate is based on this formula:

$$\text{Inflation Rate} = (\text{Index Value for Current Period} / \text{Index Value for Previous Period}) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{March Inflation Rate} &= (211.596 / 208.995) - 1 \\ &= 0.012445273\end{aligned}$$

Assume that a company has an asset with these values at the beginning of March:

Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	YTD Depreciation Expense
9,176.50	1,147.03	152.94

Assume also that there are no cost adjustments other than the inflation adjustment in March.

The inflation adjustment amount for cost in the current period is calculated on the current cost of the asset, including any cost adjustments made in the period before inflation adjustment is performed.

Note: If you want to adjust current period cost adjustment amounts for inflation, make the cost adjustments before you perform inflation adjustment for the current period. Otherwise, make the cost adjustments after you perform inflation adjustment for the current period.

The current cost for an asset is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Current Cost} &= \text{Beginning Cost} + \text{Current Period} \\
 &\quad \text{Cost Adjustments} \\
 \text{March Current Cost} &= 9,176.50 + 0 \\
 &= 9,176.50
 \end{aligned}$$

The current period cost inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cost Inflation Adjustment} &= \text{Current Cost} * \text{Inflation Rate} \\
 \text{March Inflation Adjustment} &= 9,176.50 * 0.012445273 \\
 &= 114.20
 \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted cost at the end of the period is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Adjusted Cost} &= \text{Current Cost} + \text{Inflation Adjustment} \\
 \text{March Adjusted Cost} &= 9,176.50 + 114.20 \\
 &= 9,290.70
 \end{aligned}$$

The inflation adjustment amounts for accumulated depreciation and YTD depreciation expense in the current period are calculated on the current accumulated depreciation and current YTD depreciation expense of the asset, before the asset is depreciated for the period.

The current period accumulated depreciation inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inflation Adjustment} &= \text{Current Accumulated} \\
 &\quad \text{Depreciation} * \text{Inflation Rate} \\
 \text{March Inflation Adjustment} &= 1,147.03 * 0.012445273 \\
 &= 14.28
 \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted accumulated depreciation at the end of the period, but before depreciation is run for the period, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Accumulated Depr'n} = \text{Current Accumulated Depreciation} + \text{Inflation Adjustment}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{March Adjusted Accum Depr'n} &= 1,147.03 + 14.28 \\ &= 1,161.31\end{aligned}$$

The current period YTD depreciation expense inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Inflation Adjustment} = \text{Current Depreciation Expense} * \text{Inflation Rate}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{March Inflation Adjustment} &= 152.94 * 0.012445273 \\ &= 1.90\end{aligned}$$

The adjusted YTD depreciation expense at the end of the period, but before depreciation is run for the period, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Depreciation Expense} = \text{Current Depreciation Expense} + \text{Inflation Adjustment}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{March Adjusted Depreciation Expense} &= 152.94 + 1.90 \\ &= 154.84\end{aligned}$$

The journal entry to record the inflation adjustments in March is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cost	114.20	
Depreciation Expense	1.90	
Accumulated Depreciation		14.28
Revaluation Reserve		101.82

Example for adjusting a CIP asset for inflation

This example shows how inflation rates and adjustment amounts are calculated to adjust a CIP asset for inflation in Argentina.

When you build a CIP asset, you add the cost amounts resulting from invoice lines. The invoice line amounts added in the current period are never adjusted for inflation in the current period. The adjustment amount for the current period is calculated only on the asset's adjusted cost as of the beginning of the period.

Assume that the price index values for the given periods are as follows:

Period	Price Index Value
March	211.596
April	213.882
May	215.834

The inflation rates in this example are calculated with a precision of nine decimal positions. The inflation rates are based on this formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inflation Rate} &= (\text{Index Value for Current Period} / \text{Index Value for Previous Period}) - 1 \\
 \text{April Inflation Rate} &= (213.882 / 211.596) - 1 \\
 &= 0.010803606 \\
 \text{May Inflation Rate} &= (215.834 / 213.882) - 1 \\
 &= 0.009126527
 \end{aligned}$$

Assume that construction began on a CIP asset in March and that the invoice line amounts added each period are as follows:

Period	Invoice Line Amount
March	20,000.00
April	18,000.00
May	0.00

The current period cost inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Inflation Adjustment} = \text{Beginning Cost} * \text{Inflation Rate}$$

The adjusted cost at the end of the period is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Cost} = \text{Beginning Cost} + \text{Inflation Adjustment} + \text{Invoice Line Amounts}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{March Adjusted Cost} &= 0 + 0 + 20,000.00 \\ &= 20,000.00\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{April Inflation Adjustment} &= 20,000.00 * 0.010803606 \\ &= 216.07\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{April Adjusted Cost} &= 20,000.00 + 216.07 + 18,000.00 \\ &= 38,216.07\end{aligned}$$

The journal entry to record the inflation adjustment in April is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cost	216.07	
Revaluation Reserve		216.07

$$\begin{aligned}\text{May Inflation Adjustment} &= 38,216.07 * 0.009126527 \\ &= 348.78\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{May Adjusted Cost} &= 38,216.07 + 348.78 + 0 \\ &= 38,564.85\end{aligned}$$

The journal entry to record the inflation adjustment in May is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cost	348.78	
Revaluation Reserve		348.78

Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets Report

Exhibit of Fixed Assets									Report Date : 19-JUN-2001	10:06
			From period : Apr-00			To Period : Apr-00			Page :	1 of 1
Asset Group	Assets Cost Begin of Period	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Assets Cost End of Period	Depr Reserve Begin of Period	Depr Reserve Retirements	Depr Reserve Transfers	Depreciation During Period	Depr Reserve End of Period
CIP Assets	2,059,882	300,000	0	-1,040	2,358,842	0	0	0	0	0
Office Assets	102,943	0	0	-66,499	36,444	1,679	0	-929	386	1,136
Furniture	0	0	0	67,539	67,539	0	0	929	478	1,407
Report Total:	2,162,825	300,000	0	0	2,462,825	1,679	0	0	864	2,543

*** End Of Report ***

Use the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report to present the fixed assets information required by the Argentine government. The Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report shows total amounts for each asset group that you defined in the Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window. The totals consist of the amounts for all the assets in every category assigned to that group, except CIP assets.

Oracle Assets assigns all CIP assets to one group, regardless of their asset category. You can choose which asset group to define as your CIP group in the Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Report Parameters

Depreciation Book

Enter the depreciation book that you want to report on.

From Period

Enter the earliest period that you want to report on.

To Period

Enter the latest period that you want to report on.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Assets prints...
Organization Name	The name of your organization.
Book	The name of the depreciation book.
Report Title	Exhibit of Fixed Assets.
From Period	The earliest period on the report.
To Period	The latest period on the report.
Report Date	The date when you run the report.
Page	The page number.

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Group	The name of the asset group.
Assets Cost Begin of Period	The cost of the assets in the asset group at the beginning of the reporting period.
Additions	The additions during the period.
Retirements	The retirements during the period.
Transfers	The transfers during the period.
Assets Cost End of Period	The cost of the assets at the end of the period.
Depr Reserve Begin of Period	The accumulated depreciation of the assets at the beginning of the period.
Depr Reserve Retirements	The accumulated depreciation of the assets retired during the period.
Depreciation During Period	The accumulated depreciation during the period.
Depr Reserve End of Period	The accumulated depreciation at the end of the period, calculated by adding the accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the period, the accumulated depreciation for the assets retired during the period, and the accumulated depreciation during the period.

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Report Total	Totals for all asset groups on the report.

A

Standard Navigation Paths

This appendix describes how to navigate to each window in Oracle Financials for Argentina.

Standard Navigation Paths

Although your system administrator may have customized your navigator, typical navigation paths include the following:

Window Name	Navigation Path
Accounting Models	Argentine General Ledger: Argentine Localization > Setup > Accounting Models
Associate Latin Tax Category with Conditions and Values	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Conditions and Values
Associate Latin Tax Legal Messages	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Legal Messages
Business Entity Relationships	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Company Information > Business Relationships
Company Withholding Applicability	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Withholding Taxes > Company Applicability
Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups	Argentine Fixed Assets: Argentine Localization > Set Up > Asset Group
Inflation Adjustment	Argentine General Ledger: Argentine Localization > Run Inflation Adjustment
Latin Fiscal Classifications	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Fiscal Classifications
Latin Locations	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Locations
Latin Tax Categories	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Categories
Latin Tax Category Details	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Category Details
Latin Tax Category Schedules	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Category Schedules
Latin Tax Condition Classes	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Condition Classes
Latin Tax Customer Site Profile	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Customer Site Profile

Window Name	Navigation Path
Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Exceptions > Customer Site
Latin Tax Exceptions by Fiscal Classification	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Exceptions > Fiscal Classification
Latin Tax Exceptions by Items	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Exceptions > Item
Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition Values	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Exceptions > Trx Condition Value
Latin Tax Groups	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Groups
Provinces	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Provinces
Source-Type Relationships	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Document Numbering > Source-Type Relationships
Supplier Withholding Applicability	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Withholding Taxes > Supplier Applicability
Supplier Withholding Credit Letters	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Credit Letters
Tax Rules	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Latin Tax > Rules
Transaction Type Codes	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Transaction Type Codes
	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Tax > Transaction Type Codes
VAT Document Letter Assignments	Argentine Receivables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Document Numbering > VAT Document Letter Assignments
Withholding Tax Types	Argentine Payables: Argentine Localization > Setup > Withholding Taxes > Withholding Tax Types

B

Using Globalization Flexfields

This appendix describes how to use globalization flexfields.

Using Globalization Flexfields

Oracle Financials for Argentina uses globalization flexfields that let you enter country-specific information in Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables, and Oracle Assets. Your system administrator should complete setup steps to enable globalization flexfields for your country-specific responsibilities.

See also: Setting Up Globalization Flexfields, *Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement*

There are globalization flexfields on these windows:

Oracle Payables

- Currencies
- Distributions
- Invoice Gateway
- Invoices
- Location
- Suppliers
- Supplier Sites
- Tax Codes

Oracle Receivables

- Currencies
- Customer Addresses
- Customers - Standard
- Lines
- Location
- Master Item
- Receipts
- Standard Memo Lines
- System Options

- Tax Codes and Rates
- Transaction Sources
- Transaction Types
- Transactions

Oracle Assets

- Asset Categories
- Book Controls
- Books

The globalization flexfield appears in the window after you complete all setup steps to enable globalization flexfields. The globalization flexfield is enclosed in round brackets. Click in the globalization flexfield to display the pop-up window.

C

Examples of Withholding Tax Setup

This appendix provides withholding tax examples to help you set up Oracle Payables to comply with Argentine tax withholding requirements.

Setting Up Argentine Withholding Tax

Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps to set up withholding tax for Argentina. For more information about setting up withholding tax in Argentina, see [Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax on page 2-16](#).

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Define Payables Options on page C-3 |
| 2 | Define Special Calendar on page C-4 |
| 3 | Define Zones on page C-5 |
| 4 | Define Legal Transaction Categories on page C-6 |
| 5 | Define DGI Transaction Types on page C-7 |
| 6 | Define Province Jurisdiction on page C-8 |
| 7 | Define Locations on page C-9 |
| 8 | Define Tax Authority Categories on page C-11 |
| 9 | Define Tax Authority Types on page C-12 |
| 10 | Define Tax Authorities on page C-13 |
| 11 | Define Provincial Inscription Numbers on page C-14 |
| 12 | Define Withholding Tax Types on page C-15 |
| 13 | Define Withholding Tax Codes on page C-18 |
| 14 | Define Company Withholding Applicability on page C-26 |
| 15 | Define Supplier Withholding Applicability on page C-27 |
-

1. Define Payables Options

For Argentine withholding tax, you need to set the options in the Withholding Tax alternate name region in the Payables Options window. For more information see Step 2. Define Payables Options on page 2-19.

2. Define Special Calendar

Set up a Special Calendar to associate with Income tax *Period* based tax codes. For more information see Step 11. Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates on page 2-37. This table gives an example.

Name	Type	Periods Per Year	Description
Income Tax 2001	Withholding Tax	12	Calendar for Income tax withholding 2001

Period	Year	Sequence	Start	End	System Name
1	2001	1	01-JAN-2001	31-JAN-2001	1-01
2	2001	2	01-FEB-2001	28-FEB-2001	2-01
3	2001	3	01-MAR-2001	31-MAR-2001	3-01
4	2001	4	01-APR-2001	30-APR-2001	4-01
5	2001	5	01-MAY-2001	31-MAY-2001	5-01
6	2001	6	01-JUN-2001	30-JUN-2001	6-01
7	2001	7	01-JUL-2001	31-JUL-2001	7-01
8	2001	8	01-AUG-2001	31-AUG-2001	8-01
9	2001	9	01-SEP-2001	30-SEP-2001	9-01
10	2001	10	01-OCT-2001	31-OCT-2001	10-01
11	2001	11	01-NOV-2001	30-NOV-2001	11-01
12	2001	12	01-DEC-2001	31-DEC-2001	12-01

3. Define Zones

Set up all zones as required. For more information see Step 4. Define Zones on page 2-22. This table includes examples of six zones:

Code	Meaning	Effective Date
ZONE 1	Zone 1	01-DEC-2001
ZONE 2	Zone 2	01-DEC-2001
ZONE 3	Zone 3	01-DEC-2001
ZONE 4	Zone 4	01-DEC-2001
ZONE 5	Zone 5	01-DEC-2001
ZONE 6	Zone 6	01-DEC-2001

4. Define Legal Transaction Categories

Set up all legal transaction categories as required. For more information see Step 14. Define Legal Transaction Categories on page 2-47. This table includes eight examples.

Code	Meaning	Effective Date
CI	Cash Invoice	01-DEC-2001
CM	Credit Memo	01-DEC-2001
DM	Debit Memo	01-DEC-2001
IF	Foreign Invoice	01-DEC-2001
IN	Invoice	01-DEC-2001
PI	Prepayment Invoice	01-DEC-2001
OD	Other Documents	01-DEC-2001
RE	Receipt	01-DEC-2001

5. Define DGI Transaction Types

Set up all Transaction Type Codes. For more information see Step 17. Define DGI Transaction Types on page 2-51. This table illustrates some examples.

Transaction Letter	Legal Transaction Category	Transaction Type
A	Invoice	01
A	Debit Memo	02
A	Credit Memo	03
A	Receipt	04
A	Cash Invoice	05
B	Invoice	06
B	Debit Memo	07
B	Credit Memo	08
B	Receipt	09
B	Cash Invoice	10
C	Invoice	11
C	Debit Memo	12
C	Credit Memo	13
C	Receipt	15
C	Cash Invoice (or other specified name)	16

6. Define Province Jurisdiction

Set up all provinces as required. For more information see Step 3. Define Province Jurisdiction on page 2-20. This table includes examples of nine provinces.

Province Code	Province Name	Territorial
BSAS	Buenos Aires	Yes
CDBA	Cordoba	No
CHUB	Chubut	Yes
CHAC	Chaco	Yes
CORR	Corrientes	Yes
FORM	Formosa	Yes
JUJY	Jujuy	No
MEND	Mendoza	Yes
ERIO	Entre Rios	Yes

7. Define Locations

Set up all locations as required. For more information see Step 6. Define Locations on page 2-24. These tables include examples of a primary location and two other locations.

Primary Location:

In this field...	Enter these details...
Name	Oracle Argentina - HQ
Address Style	Argentina
Address Line 1	Madero 900 Piso 16 Torre Catal
Address Line 2	
Address Line 3	
City	Buenos Aires
Postal Code	1003
Province	Buenos Aires
Zone	Zone 1
Site Check Boxes	Check all

Other Location 1:

In this field...	Enter these details...
Name	Oracle Argentina - Cordoba
Address Style	Argentina
Address Line 1	Dean Funes 1020
Address Line 2	
Address Line 3	
City	Cordoba
Postal Code	1004
Province	Cordoba

In this field...	Enter these details...
Zone	Zone 2
Site Check Boxes	Check all

Other Location 2:

In this field...	Enter these details...
Name	Oracle Argentina - Chaco
Address Style	Argentina
Address Line 1	Reconquista 1020 - Resistencia
Address Line 2	
Address Line 3	
City	Chaco
Postal Code	1005
Province	Chaco
Zone	Zone 3
Site Check Boxes	Check all

8. Define Tax Authority Categories

Set up tax authority categories as required. For more information see Step 5. Define Tax Authority Categories on page 2-23. This table gives examples of 12 categories.

Code	Meaning	Effective Date
248	VAT Withholding	01-DEC-2001
078	Inc-Goods	01-DEC-2001
094	Inc-Services	01-DEC-2001
116	Inc-Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios	01-DEC-2001
027	Inc-Rent	01-DEC-2001
240	Inc-Petty-Cash	01-DEC-2001
167	Inc-For-General 1	01-DEC-2001
075	RS Engineering	01-DEC-2001
076	RS Architecture	01-DEC-2001
001	TURN BSAS Goods	01-DEC-2001
002	TURN BSAS Services	01-DEC-2001
003	TURN CDBA Goods	01-DEC-2001
004	TURN CDBA Services	01-DEC-2001

9. Define Tax Authority Types

Set up Tax Authority types as required. For more information see Step 8. Define Tax Authority ID Types on page 2-30. This table gives examples of eight types.

Code	Meaning	Effective Date
001	Province_BSAS	01-DEC-2001
002	Province_CDBA	01-DEC-2001
003	Province_CORR	01-DEC-2001
004	Province_ERIO	01-DEC-2001
005	Province_CHAC	01-DEC-2001
006	Province_FORM	01-DEC-2001
007	Province_MEND	01-DEC-2001
008	Province_JUJY	01-DEC-2001

10. Define Tax Authorities

Create a distinct tax authority supplier for each jurisdiction.

For example: DGI, TA-Buenos Aires.

For more information see Step 7. Define Suppliers on page 2-27.

11. Define Provincial Inscription Numbers

Set up provincial inscription numbers that apply for each supplier and company. For more information see Step 9. Define Supplier Provincial Inscription Numbers on page 2-31. This table provides some examples.

Primary ID Number	Entity Name	Name	ID Type	ID Number
20-21831385-0	ABC1	TA Buenos Aires	Province_BSAS	91001
		TA Cordoba	Province_CDBA	91002
		TA Chaco	Province_CHAC	91003
		TA Chubut	Province_CHUB	91004
		TA Jujuy	Province_JUJY	91005
20-16855124-0	SUPP2	TA Buenos Aires	Province_BSAS	92001
		TA Cordoba	Province_CDBA	92002
		TA Chaco	Province_CHAC	92003
		TA Chubut	Province_CHUB	92004
		TA Jujuy	Province_JUJY	92005
20-16855124-0	Oracle Argentina - HQ	TA Buenos Aires	Province_BSAS	82001
		TA Cordoba	Province_CDBA	82002
		TA Chaco	Province_CHAC	82003
		TA Chubut	Province_CHUB	82004
		TA Jujuy	Province_JUJY	82005

12. Define Withholding Tax Types

Set up withholding types for Income tax, VAT, Turnover (for each province that levies tax), RS (for each zone) and SUSS (for each zone). For more information see Step 10. Define Withholding Tax Types on page 2-34.

The attributes that are illustrated in these tables are intended to largely reflect the actual attributes for each tax type.

In this field...	Enter these details...	Enter these details...	Enter these details...
Code	INC_DOM	INC_FOR	VAT
Description	Income tax withholding Domestic suppliers	Income tax withholding Foreign suppliers	VAT withholding
Applicable to Foreign Supplier	No	Yes	No
Jurisdiction Type	Federal	Federal	Federal
Taxable Amount Basis	Payment	Payment	Invoice
Minimum Tax Base Amount Level	Category	Not applicable	Not applicable
Minimum Withheld Amount Level	Type	Not applicable	Type
Minimum Amount	50	80	
Tax Authority	DGI	DGI	DGI
Certificate Header	Income Tax Withholding Certificate	Income Tax Withholding Certificate	VAT Withholding Certificate
Province			
Supplier Exemption Level	Type	Not applicable	Type
Cumulative Payment Applicable	Yes	No	No
Credit Letter Allowed	No	No	No

12. Define Withholding Tax Types

In this field...	Enter these details...	Enter these details...	Enter these details...
Allow Multilateral Contributions	No	No	No
Partial Payment Paid in Full	No	No	Yes
Tax Inclusive	No	No	Yes
Code	TURN_BSAS	TURN_CDBA	RS_ZONE1
Description	Turnover tax - Buenos Aires	Turnover tax - Cordoba	RS Zone 1 withholding
App. Foreign Supplier	No	No	No
Jurisdiction Type	Provincial	Provincial	Federal
Taxable Amount Basis	Payment	Payment	Payment
Minimum Tax Base Amount Level	Category	Not applicable	Not applicable
Minimum Withheld Amount Level	Category	Not applicable	Not applicable
Minimum Amount			
Tax Authority	TA Buenos Aires	TA Cordoba	DGI
Certificate Header	Buenos Aires Turnover Tax Withholding Certificate	Cordoba Turnover Tax Withholding Certificate	RS Zone 1 Withholding Certificate
Province	Buenos Aires	Cordoba	
Supplier Exemption Level	Category	Type	Type
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No	No
Credit Letter Allowed	No	No	Yes
Allow Multilateral Contributions	Yes	Yes	No
Partial Payment Paid in Full	No	No	No
Tax Inclusive	No	No	No

In this field...	Enter these details...	Enter these details...	Enter these details...
Code	RS_ZONE2	SUSS_ZONE1	SUSS_ZONE2
Description	RS Zone 2 withholding	SUSS Zone 1 withholding	SUSS Zone 2 withholding
App. Foreign Supplier	No	No	No
Jurisdiction Type	Federal	Federal	Federal
Taxable Amount Basis	Payment	Payment	Payment
Minimum Tax Base Amount Level	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Minimum Withheld Amount Level	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Minimum Amount			
Tax Authority	DGI	DGI	DGI
Certificate Header	RS Zone 2 Withholding Certificate	SUSS Zone 1 Withholding Certificate	SUSS Zone 2 Withholding Certificate
Province			
Supplier Exemption Level	Type	Not applicable	Not applicable
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No	No
Credit Letter Allowed	Yes	No	No
Allow Multilateral Contributions	No	No	No
Partial Payment Paid in Full	No	No	No
Tax Inclusive	No	No	No

13. Define Withholding Tax Codes

You must set up withholding names for the nine tax types. For more information see Step 11. Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates on page 2-37.

The attributes that are illustrated in these tables are intended to largely reflect the actual attributes for each tax code. The Income tax *Profesiones* tax codes normally have a range table with different rates and also an amount to add and subtract for each range.

Withholding Tax Code	Description	Period Basis	Rate
INC_DOM_GOOD_R	Income - Goods - Registered	Period	6
INC_DOM_GOOD_N	Income - Goods - Non Registered	Period	15
INC_DOM_PL_R	Income - Profesiones - Registered	Period	10
INC_DOM_PL_N	Income - Profesiones - Non Registered	Period	12
INC_DOM_PC_R	Income - Petty Cash - Registered	Invoice	6
INC_DOM_PC_N	Income - Petty Cash - Non Registered	Invoice	10
INC_FOR_GEN1	Income - General 1 - Foreign	Invoice	15
INC_FOR_GEN2	Income - General 2 - Foreign	Invoice	16
VAT_GOOD_21	VAT - Goods - 21%	Invoice	21
VAT_SERV_27	VAT - Services - 27%	Invoice	27
TURN_BSAS_GOOD	Turnover - BSAS - Goods	Invoice	5
TURN_BSAS_SERV	Turnover - BSAS - Services	Invoice	10
TURN_CDBA_GOOD	Turnover - CDBA - Goods	Invoice	4
TURN_CDBA_SERV	Turnover - CDBA - Services	Invoice	5
RS_ZONE1_ENG	RS - Zone 1 - Engineering	Invoice	5

Withholding Tax Code	Description	Period Basis	Rate
RS_ZONE1_ARCH	RS - Zone 1 - Architecture	Invoice	3
RS_ZONE2_ENG	RS - Zone 2 - Engineering	Invoice	4
RS_ZONE2_ARCH	RS - Zone 2 - Architecture	Invoice	2
SUSS_ZONE1_GEN1	SUSS - Zone 1 - General 1	Invoice	1
SUSS_ZONE2_GEN1	SUSS - Zone 2 - General 1	Invoice	2

In this field...	Enter this for INC_DOM_GOOD_R...	Enter this for INC_DOM_GOOD_N...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PL_R...
Withholding Type	INC_DOM	INC_DOM	INC_DOM
Tax Authority Category	Inc-Goods	Inc-Goods	Inc-Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios
Foreign Rate Indicator	No	No	No
Zone			
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No	No
Minimum Taxable Base Amount	11242	11242	10000
Minimum Withheld Amount			
Adjustment Minimum Base	Subtract	Subtract	Subtract

13. Define Withholding Tax Codes

In this field...	Enter this for INC_DOM_GOOD_R...	Enter this for INC_DOM_GOOD_N...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PL_R...
Cumulative Payment Applicable	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Inclusive	No	No	No
<hr/>			
in this field...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PL_N...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PC_R...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PC_N...
Withholding Type	INC_DOM	INC_DOM	INC_DOM
Tax Authority Category	Inc-Profesiones Liberales and Honorarios	Inc-Petty-Cash	Inc-Petty-Cash
Foreign Rate Indicator	No	No	No
<hr/>			
Zone			
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No	No
Minimum Tax Base Amount	8000	5000	4000
Minimum Withheld Amount			
Adjustment Minimum Base	Subtract	Compare	Compare
Cumulative Payment Applicable	Yes	No	No

in this field...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PL_N...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PC_R...	Enter this for INC_DOM_PC_N...
Tax Inclusive	No	No	No
in this field...	Enter this for INC_FOR_GEN1...	Enter this for INC_FOR_GEN2...	Enter this for VAT_GOOD_21...
Withholding Type	INC_FOR	INC_FOR	VAT
Tax Authority Category	Inc-For-General 1	Inc-For-General 2	VAT Withholding
Foreign Rate Indicator	Yes	Yes	No
Zone			
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No	No
Minimum Tax Base Amount			
Minimum Withheld Amount			
Adjustment Minimum Base			
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No	No
Tax Inclusive	No	No	Yes

13. Define Withholding Tax Codes

In this field...	Enter this for VAT_SERV_27...	Enter this for TURN_BSAS_GOOD...	Enter this for TURN_BSAS_SERV...
Withholding Type	VAT	TURN_BSAS	TURN_BSAS
Tax Authority Category	VAT Withholding	TURN BSAS Goods	TURN BSAS Services
Foreign Rate Indicator	No	No	No
Zone			
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No	No
Minimum Tax Base Amount		5000	5000
Minimum Withheld Amount		40	40
Adjustment Minimum Base		Compare	Compare
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No	No
Tax Inclusive	Yes	No	No

In this field...	Enter this for TURN_CDBA_GOOD...	Enter this for TURN_CDBA_SERV...	Enter this for RS_ZONE1_ENG...
Withholding Type	TURN_CDBA	TURN_CDBA	RS_ZONE1
Tax Authority Category	TURN CDBA Goods	TURN CDBA Services	RS Engineering

In this field...	Enter this for TURN_CDBA_GOOD...	Enter this for TURN_CDBA_SERV...	Enter this for RS_ZONE1_ENG...
Foreign Rate Indicator	No	No	No
Zone	Zone 1		
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No	No
Minimum Tax Base Amount			
Minimum Withheld Amount			
Adjustment Minimum Base			
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No	No
Tax Inclusive	No	No	No

In this field...	Enter this for RS_ZONE1_ARC... H...	Enter this for RS_ZONE2_ENG... G...	Enter this for RS_ZONE2_ARC... H...
Withholding Type	RS_ZONE1	RS_ZONE2	RS_ZONE2
Tax Authority Category	RS Architecture	RS Engineering	RS Architecture
Foreign Rate Indicator	No	No	No
Zone	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 2
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes

13. Define Withholding Tax Codes

In this field...	Enter this for RS_ZONE1_ARCH...	Enter this for RS_ZONE2_ENG...	Enter this for RS_ZONE2_ARCH...
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No	No
Minimum Tax Base Amount			
Minimum Withheld Amount			
Adjustment Minimum Base			
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No	No
Tax Inclusive	No	No	No

In this field...	Enter this for SUSS_ZONE1_GEN1...	Enter this for SUSS_ZONE2_GEN1...
Withholding Type	SUSS_ZONE1	SUSS_ZONE2
Tax Authority Category	SUSS General 1	SUSS General 1
Foreign Rate Indicator	No	No
Zone	Zone 1	Zone 2
Item Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes
Freight Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes
Miscellaneous Line Type Applicability	Yes	Yes
Tax Line Type Applicability	No	No
Minimum Tax Base Amount		

In this field...	Enter this for SUSS_ZONE1_GEN1...	Enter this for SUSS_ZONE2_GEN1...
Minimum Withheld Amount		
Adjustment Minimum Base		
Cumulative Payment Applicable	No	No
Tax Inclusive	No	No

14. Define Company Withholding Applicability

Associate all the withholding type codes that the company is a withholding agent for by using the primary location. For more information see Step 12. Define Company Withholding Applicability on page 2-42. In this example the primary location is Oracle Argentina - HQ.

Associate the Provincial Withholding Types to the Tax Authority type that applies.

Withholding Type Code	Withholding Agent Indicator	Tax Authority Type
INC_DOM	Yes	
INC_FOR	Yes	
VAT	Yes	
TURN_BSAS	Yes	Province_BSAS
TURN_CDBA	Yes	Province_CDBA
RS_ZONE1	Yes	
RS_ZONE2	Yes	
SUSS_ZONE1	Yes	
SUSS_ZONE2	Yes	

15. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability

Associate the withholding types that each supplier is subject to withholding tax from the buyer for. For more information see Step 13. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability on page 2-44. For the purposes of this example, two suppliers are set up and the details are:

Supplier Number	Name	Taxpayer ID
21831385	ABC1	20-21831385-0
16855124	SUPP2	20-16855124-0

Associate Tax Types and enter the Exemption Details that are applicable to the Type level:

Withholding Tax Type	ABC1 Subject Indicator	ABC1 Start Date	ABC1 End Date	ABC1 Rate
INC_DOM	Yes	01-JAN-1997	01-FEB-2000	10
VAT	Yes	01-JAN-1998	01-FEB-2000	5
TURN_BSAS	Yes			
TURN_CDBA	Yes	01-JAN-1998	01-JAN-2000	10
RS_ZONE1	Yes			
RS_ZONE2	Yes	01-JAN-1997	01-JUN-2000	15

Withholding Tax Type	SUPP2 Subject Indicator	SUPP2 Start Date	SUPP2 End Date	SUPP2 Rate
INC_DOM	Yes	01-JAN-1997	01-FEB-2000	20
VAT	Yes			
TURN_BSAS	Yes			
TURN_CDBA	Yes	01-JAN-1998	01-JAN-1999	10
SUSS_ZONE1	Yes			

15. Define Supplier Withholding Applicability

Withholding Tax Type	SUPP2 Subject Indicator	SUPP2 Start Date	SUPP2 End Date	SUPP2 Rate
SUSS_ZONE2	Yes			

Enter the Multilateral Exemption details for the provincial tax types:

Withholding Tax Type	ABC1 Subject Indicator	ABC1 Date	Start	ABC1 End Date	ABC1 Rate
TURN_BSAS	Yes	01-JAN-1997		01-FEB-2000	60
TURN_CDBA	Yes	01-JAN-1997		01-FEB-2000	40

Withholding Tax Type	SUPP2 Subject Indicator	SUPP2 Start Date	SUPP2 End Date	SUPP2 Rate	
TURN_BSAS	Yes	01-JAN-1997		01-FEB-2000	80
TURN_CDBA	Yes	01-JAN-1997		01-FEB-2000	20

1. Associate Tax Codes within each Withholding Tax Type that applies.
2. Select the Primary tax code.
3. Enter the Exemption Details that apply to the Category level

Supplier: ABC1

Withholding Tax Code	Associate	Primary	Start Date	End Date	Rate
INC_DOM_GOOD_R	Yes	Yes			
INC_DOM_PL_R	Yes				
INC_DOM_PC_R	Yes				
VAT_GOOD_21	Yes	Yes			
VAT_SERV_27	Yes				
TURN_BSAS_GOOD	Yes	Yes			
TURN_BSAS_SERV	Yes				

Withholding Tax Code	Associate	Primary	Start Date	End Date	Rate
TURN_CDBA_GOOD	Yes	Yes			
TURN_CDBA_SERV	Yes				
RS_ZONE1_ENG	Yes	Yes			
RS_ZONE1_ARCH	Yes				
RS_ZONE2_ENG	Yes	Yes			
RS_ZONE2_ARCH	Yes				

Supplier: SUPP2

Withholding Tax Code	Associate	Primary	Start Date	End Date	Rate
INC_DOM_GOOD_R	Yes	Yes	01-JAN-98	01-JAN-99	15
INC_DOM_PL_R	Yes				
INC_DOM_PC_R	Yes				
VAT_GOOD_21	Yes	Yes			
VAT_SERV_27	Yes				
TURN_BSAS_GOOD	Yes	Yes	01-JAN-99	01-JAN-00	20
TURN_BSAS_SERV	Yes		01-JAN-99	01-JAN-00	25
TURN_CDBA_GOOD	Yes	Yes			
TURN_CDBA_SERV	Yes				
SUSS_ZONE1_GEN1	Yes	Yes			
SUSS_ZONE1_GEN2	Yes				

Example

This example is for supplier ABC1. Assume that invoice 1 is the first invoice of the period for this supplier.

The withholding calculation formulas are based on the withholding type and withholding name attributes. Please refer to Step 11. Define Withholding Tax Codes and Rates on page 2-37 for more information.

Invoice 1: Supplier ABC1

Item line 1	10,000	Ship to location: Oracle Argentina-HQ
VAT_21	2,100	
Total	12,100	

Invoice Number	Line Number	Default Tax Codes	Final Tax Codes
1	1	INC_DOM_GOOD_R VAT_GOOD_21 TURN_BSAS_GOOD TURN_CDBA_GOOD RS_ZONE1_ENG *	INC_DOM_GOOD_R VAT_GOOD_21 TURN_BSAS_GOOD TURN_CDBA_GOOD RS_ZONE1_ARC

Notes:

- The primary tax codes that apply for the supplier are automatically associated with the item distribution line.
- The location Oracle Argentina - HQ is associated with the province Buenos Aires and the zone Zone 1 which results in the primary tax codes being defaulted for this province and zone.
- The tax code TURN_CDBA_GOOD is defaulted because this province is classified as a country wide province and the supplier is set up as being subject to this tax from the company.
- For the purposes of this example, the user changes the default tax code RS_ZONE1_ENG to RS_ZONE1_ARC.

The withholding calculations are performed as part of the invoice payment process.

The calculations for this invoice are:

INC_DOM_GOOD_R

- Payment taxable base amount for Goods = 10,000. Add this figure to the cumulative month-to-date taxable base amount. (10,000 + 0)
- Compare the cumulative month-to-date taxable base amount to the minimum tax base for the INC_DOM tax type. 10,000 is less than 11,242; there are no withholdings required to be calculated.
- The cumulative month-to-date withholdings for this tax code remain at 0.

VAT_GOOD_21

- The taxable base amount is 10,000 which is multiplied by the withholding rate for the category. The calculation must take account of the 5% exemption rate for the supplier.
$$(10,000 * 0.21) * (1 - 0.05) = 1,995$$
- The calculated withholding of 1,995 is compared to the minimum withheld amount for the VAT tax type and because the calculated withholding is greater than 80, withholdings apply. A VAT_GOOD_21 withholding distribution line for 1,995 is created.

TURN_BSAS_GOOD

- Multiply the payment taxable base by the multilateral exemption rate before comparing to the minimum taxable base.
$$10,000 * 60\% = 6,000$$
- Compare 6,000 to the minimum taxable base for this tax code. 6,000 is greater than 5,000; withholdings must be calculated.
- The calculation is:
$$6,000 * 5\% = 300$$
- The calculated withholdings of 300 is compared to the minimum withheld amount for the tax code and because the calculated withholding is greater than 40, withholdings apply. A TURN_BSAS_GOOD withholding distribution line for 300 is created.

TURN_CDBA_GOOD

- Multiply the payment taxable base by the multilateral exemption rate.
 $10,000 * 40\% = 4,000$
- There is no minimum taxable base for this tax type. The calculation must take account of the 10% exemption rate for the supplier.
 $(4,000 * 4\%) * (1 - 0.10) = 144$
- There is no minimum withheld amount for this tax code. A TURN_CDBA_GOOD withholding distribution line for 144 is created.

RS_ZONE1_ARCH

- The calculation is simply payment taxable base amount multiplied by the tax code rate (the supplier does not have an exemption rate).
 $10,000 * 3\% = 300$
- An RS_ZONE1_ARCH withholding distribution line for 300 is created.

After these calculations, the invoice will have these distribution lines:

Invoice 1

Item	10,000.00
VAT	2,100.00
VAT_GOOD_21	<1,995.00>
TURN_BSAS_GOOD	<300.00>
TURN_CDBA_GOOD	<144.00>
RS_ZONE1_ARCH	<300.00>

Payment to the supplier ABC1 is $12,100 - 2,739 = 9,361$

D

Electronic File Content

This appendix overviews electronic file content provided in Oracle Financials for Argentina for:

- Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File
- Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File
- Argentine Payables Flat File
- Argentine Payables CITI Flat File
- Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File
- Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File
- Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File

This electronic information is provided to help your system administrator further understand the electronic files provided in Oracle Financials for Argentina.

Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File Content

Record Fields

Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
1-8	8	The withholding date
9	1	A space
10-12	3	The tax authority category associated with the tax code
13	1	A space
14-15	2	The supplier primary ID type
16	1	A space
17-29	13	The supplier taxpayer ID
30	1	A space
31-42	12	The withholding amount
43	1	A space
44	1	An indicator to show the sign of the withholding amount: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 0 – for amounts greater than zero■ 1 – for amounts less than zero

Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File Content

Record Fields

Record Type	Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
2	1-8	8	The withholding payment date.
	9	1	A space.
	10-12	3	The tax authority category associated with the tax code
	13	1	A space.
	14-15	2	The supplier primary ID type.
	16	1	A space.
	17-27	11	The supplier taxpayer ID.
	28	1	A space.
	29-40	12	The withholding amount.
	41	1	A space.
	42-53	12	The amount in excess that your company previously withheld. This value is always zero since Oracle Payables does not use this field.

Argentine Payables VAT Flat File Content

Record Fields

Record Type	Field Positions	Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
101 - Header	1-3	Numeric	3	The header record type code, <i>101</i>
	4-7	Numeric	4	The start period
	8-11	Numeric	4	The end period
	12-22	Numeric	11	Your company taxpayer ID
	23-52	Numeric	30	Your company name
	53-56	Numeric	4	The branch number
	57-220	Alphanumeric	164	Spaces
102 - Detail	1-3	Numeric	3	The detail record type code, <i>102</i>
	4-9	Numeric	6	The document date
	10-11	Numeric	2	The DGI transaction type for the document
	12-23	Numeric	12	The document number
	24-26	Numeric	3	The number of pages in the document.
	27-28	Numeric	2	The customs code for the document.
	29-34	Numeric	6	The customs issue date for the document
	35-36	Numeric	2	The year of the customs issue date
	37-43	Numeric	7	The customs issue number for the document
	44-73	Numeric	30	The supplier name
	74-75	Numeric	2	The supplier primary ID type

Record Type	Field Positions	Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
	76-86	Numeric	11	The supplier taxpayer ID. If the supplier inscription type is neither CUIT nor CUIL, the taxpayer ID is right-justified and padded with zeros.
	87-104	Numeric	18	The total document amount
	105-122	Numeric	18	The non-taxable base amount
	123-140	Numeric	18	The taxable base amount
	141-144	Numeric	4	The tax rate for this record
	145-162	Numeric	18	The tax amount
	163-180	Numeric	18	The exempt amount
	181-198	Numeric	18	The perception tax amount
	199-200	Numeric	2	The DGI currency code for the document currency.
	201-210	Numeric	10	The exchange rate for the document currency
	211	Alphanumeric	1	The VAT rate code: C – if the document includes more than one tax rate Blank – if the document includes only one tax rate
	212	Alphanumeric	1	The operation code: ■ E – if the tax rate equals zero ■ Blank – if the tax rate does not equal zero
	213-220	Alphanumeric	8	Spaces
103 - Footer	1-3	Numeric	3	The footer record type code, 103
	4-7	Numeric	4	The start period
	8-11	Numeric	4	The end period

Record Type	Field Positions	Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
	12-19	Numeric	8	The number of type 2 detail records in the file
	20-220	Alphanumeric	201	Spaces

Argentine Payables CITI Flat File Content

Record Fields

Record Type	Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
02	1-2	2	The record type code, <i>02</i> for the first tax rate record for a Payables document.
	3-8	6	The document date.
	9-10	2	The DGI transaction type.
	11-22	12	The document number.
	23-52	30	The supplier name.
	53-54	2	The supplier primary ID type.
	55-65	11	The supplier taxpayer ID. If the supplier inscription type is neither CUIT nor CUIL, the taxpayer ID is right-justified and padded with zeros.
	66-79	14	The total document amount.
	80-91	12	The non-taxable base amount.
	92-103	12	The taxable base amount for the tax rate of this record.
	104-107	4	The VAT rate.
	108-118	11	The tax amount for this tax rate.
	119-129	11	The exempt amount for this document.
	130	1	The number of different tax rates included on this document.
03	1-2	2	The record type code, <i>03</i> for continuation tax rate records for a Payables document.
	3-4	2	The DGI transaction type.
	5-16	12	The document number.
	17-18	2	The supplier primary ID type.

Record Type	Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
	19-29	11	The supplier taxpayer ID. If the supplier inscription type is neither CUIT nor CUIL, the taxpayer ID is right-justified and padded with zeros.
	30-41	12	The taxable base amount for the tax rate of this record.
	42-45	4	The VAT rate.
	46-56	11	The tax amount for this VAT rate.
	57-130	74	Spaces.

Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File Content

Record Fields

Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
1-8	8	The document date
9	1	A space
10-12	3	The tax authority code for the tax category
13	1	A space
14-15	2	The customer primary ID type from the Argentine Customers Information flexfield
16	1	A space
17-29	12	The customer taxpayer ID and validation digit
30	1	A space
31-42	12	The perception amount for the transaction
43	1	A space
44	1	An indicator to show the sign of the perception amount: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 0 – for amounts greater than zero■ 1 – for amounts less than zero

Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File Content

Record Fields

Record Type	Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
001 - Header	1-3	3	The header record type code, <i>001</i>
	4-7	4	The start period
	8-11	4	The end period
	12-22	11	Your company taxpayer ID
	23-52	30	Your company name
	53-56	4	The branch number
	57-220	164	Spaces
002 - Detail	1-3	3	The detail record type code, <i>002</i>
	4-9	6	The document date
	10-11	2	The DGI document code for the transaction, based on the VAT document letter and the document type
	12-23	12	The document number
	24-26	3	The number of pages in the document, or, if this cannot be determined, the constant 1.
	27-56	30	The customer name
	57-58	2	The DGI transaction code
	59-69	11	The customer taxpayer ID and validation digit
	70-87	18	The transaction total amount
	88-105	18	The non-taxable amount
	106-123	18	The taxable amount
	124-127	4	The VAT rate for this record
	128-145	18	The VAT amount
	146-163	18	The incremental VAT amount

Record Type	Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
	164-181	18	The exempt amount
	182-199	18	The VAT perception tax amount
	200-201	2	The DGI responsibility type code
	202-203	2	The DGI currency code for the transaction currency.
	204-213	10	The exchange rate for the transaction currency
	214	1	The document continuation code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ C – if the invoice includes more than one tax rate ■ Blank – if the invoice includes only one tax rate
	215	1	The operation code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ X – Exports to a free tax zone ■ Y – Exports outside Argentina ■ Z – Exempt transactions ■ Blank – All other transactions
	216-220	5	Spaces
003 - Footer	1-3	3	The footer record type code, 003
	4-7	4	The start period
	8-11	4	The end period
	12-19	8	The number of type 2 detail records in the file
	20-220	201	Spaces

Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File Content

Record Fields

Record Type	Field Positions	Field Length (characters)	Description
04	1-2	2	The record type code, <i>04</i> for Receivables documents.
	3-4	2	The DGI document code for the transaction, based on the VAT document letter and the document type.
	5-8	4	The VAT rate being reported for the document type.
	9-21	13	The cumulative non-taxable base amount for all credit memos with this document type.
	22-33	12	The cumulative taxable base amount for all credit memos with this document type.
	34-44	11	The cumulative VAT amount for all credit memos with this document type.
	45-56	12	The cumulative exempt amount for all credit memos with this document type.
	57-69	13	The cumulative total amount for all credit memos with this document type.
	70-130	61	Spaces.

Glossary

Accounting Model

An accounting model is a set of selected individual accounts and account ranges. You can assign a name to an accounting model. Once an accounting model is defined for a particular group of accounts, you can reuse that accounting model whenever you want to work on that group of accounts. Use your accounting models to choose the accounts that you want to adjust when you run the inflation adjustment process.

Although there are no rules for grouping accounts, you may want to define different accounting models for different kinds of accounts. For example, you can define one accounting model for all of your asset accounts and another accounting model for all of your liability accounts.

Base Amount

The base amount is the amount that the tax rate is based on. The base amount is calculated with this equation:

$$\text{Base Amount} = \text{Line Amount} (1 + \text{Base Rate})$$

For example, consider a line amount of 1000. If the base rate is 0.25, the tax is calculated on a base amount of 1250. If the base rate modifier is (-) 0.25, the tax is calculated on a base amount of 750.

Base Rate

The base rate, or base rate modifier, is the rate by which the line amount is increased or decreased. If the tax is calculated on a reduced base, enter a negative base rate.

CITI

The computerized cross-reference of legal transactions flat file (Cruzamiento Informático de Transacciones Importante or CITI Flat File) is a file that companies send to tax authorities in Argentina to report VAT information for transactions.

Condition

A condition is a tax characteristic or status of the organization, contributor/customer, or transaction. For example, *Registration Status* is a condition of the organization. Different organizations can have different values for this condition. Each organization can have one and only one value for a given condition.

A condition can belong to one of these condition types:

- **Organization** – A condition of this type is a characteristic of the organization.
- **Contributor** – A condition of this type is a characteristic of the contributor.
- **Transaction** – A condition of this type is a characteristic of the transaction.

Condition Value

A condition value is the value of the organization, contributor/customer, or transaction for a given condition. For example, different organizations can have different condition values for this condition such as *Registered*, *Exempt*, and *Non-Registered*.

Condition Type

A condition type indicates which entity a condition applies to. The only valid condition types are organization, contributor, and transaction.

Constant Unit of Money

A constant unit of money represents the real value of money at the end of a period. Financial statements must be prepared using the constant unit of money. The constant unit of money is independent of any methods used to evaluate a company's assets.

Contributor

A contributor is a taxpaying entity. A company that is assessable for tax is a contributor. Contributors include the company, as well as the company's customers.

Determining Factor

A condition of the organization, contributor/customer or transaction that determines whether a given tax is applicable. For example, VAT applies if:

- The organization's *Registration Status* condition is *Registered*.
- The contributor's *Taxable Status* condition is *Taxable*.
- The transaction's *Concept* condition is *Taxable*.

In this example, *Registration Status*, *Taxable Status* and *Concept* are determining factors of type *Organization*, *Contributor* and *Transaction*. There can be only one determining factor of each type for a given tax.

DGI

The Federal Tax Bureau (Direccion General Impositiva or DGI) is the federal tax authority for Argentina.

End of Period's Unit of Money

The end of period's unit of money is the value that represents money's acquiring power as of period end.

Estimated Index Value

In some countries, if the index value for a period is not known, you can use an estimated index value. The inflation adjustment process operates the same way as when the exact index value is known.

Historical Balances

Historical balances are composed of journal entry line amounts expressed in the units of money that were current when the transactions took place. Historical balances are the opposite of inflation-adjusted balances.

Index Values

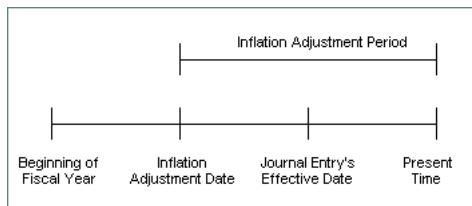
An index value represents the price level for the period that the value applies to in relation to a fixed base level. Index values are used to calculate the correction factor that represents the inflation rate in the inflation adjustment process. In Argentina, the Statistics and Census National Institute publishes index values monthly.

Inflation-Adjusted Balances

Inflation-adjusted balances are composed of the original journal entry line amounts and the inflation adjustment journal entry line amounts. If you use the historical/adjusted option, you maintain inflation-adjusted balances in a separate inflation-adjusted set of books in General Ledger. If you use the adjusted-only option, you maintain inflation-adjusted balances in your main set of books.

Inflation Adjustment Date

The inflation adjustment date (Fecha Valor) is the date that each journal entry must be adjusted from, which can be different than the journal entry's effective date. Every journal entry must be adjusted for the period from the inflation adjustment date until the present time. The default value for the inflation adjustment date is the journal entry's effective date.



Inflation Start Date

The inflation start date for an asset specifies when inflation begins to impact an asset. The asset is adjusted for inflation from this date onward.

The inflation start date is generally the same date as the date placed in service. You can, however, define an inflation start date that is different than the date placed in service. For example, if you enter an asset that is already in service and that has already been adjusted for inflation, you can set the inflation start date to an appropriate date to begin calculating new inflation adjustments in Oracle Assets.

Latin Tax Engine

The Latin Tax Engine (LTE) is a collection of programs, user-defined system parameters, setup tables, and rules used by Oracle Receivables for Latin America to calculate tax. The LTE is called by the standard Receivables Tax Engine.

Legal Messages

Legal messages are fiscal messages in invoices that explain why a lower tax rate was applied to an invoice line because of a tributary exception.

Monetary Account

Monetary accounts, such as the Cash, Banks, Receivables, or Payables accounts, are accounts that remain the same through different periods. Monetary accounts are not adjusted for inflation, but these accounts do generate inflation gain or loss.

Non-Monetary Account

Non-monetary accounts, such as fixed assets and most expense and revenue accounts, are accounts that are revalued due to inflation or deflation effects. Non-monetary accounts must be adjusted at each period-end to reflect balance changes.

Price Index

A price index is a measure of the overall cost of goods and services bought by various entities. The base value of the index represents the cost level in a particular period. The index values for other periods represent the cost levels for those periods as proportions of the base value. The difference between the index value for a certain period and the base value represents the inflation rate between that period and the base period.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the cost of goods and services bought by a typical consumer. The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the cost of goods and services bought by companies.

Priority Number

A priority number is a number assigned to a Latin tax rule which specifies the order in which the rule will be seen when the Latin Tax Engine is attempting to retrieve the base rate or tax code.

Reexpression Coefficient

The reexpression coefficient (revaluation rate or correction factor) is the factor used to adjust cost, accumulated depreciation, and depreciation expense amounts for inflation. Historical amounts are multiplied by the reexpression coefficient to calculate the inflation-adjusted amounts.

R.E.I. Account

The R.E.I. account (Resultado por Exposicion a la Inflacion or Result of Exposure to Inflation) is the inflation adjustment gain or loss account. The balance of this account shows the net gain or loss from inflation adjustment journal entries.

Tax Category

A tax category is any distinct tax that is levied and that needs to be reported, accounted for, or printed separately. A particular kind of tax might consist of many tax categories. For example, *Turnover Perception* is a kind of tax in Argentina. However, within Oracle Receivables, there are several Turnover Perceptions- one for each province. The Turnover Perception taxes for different provinces have different applicability rules and rates and must be reported and accounted separately. Thus

Turnover Perception-Buenos Aires and *Turnover Perception-Formosa* are two different tax categories. Similarly, *VAT* and *Additional VAT* need to be defined as different tax categories because these taxes must be reported separately.

Tax Engine

The Tax Engine is a collection of programs, user defined system parameters and hierarchical flows used by Oracle Receivables to calculate tax.

Unique Tax Identification Code

A unique tax identification code (Codigo Unico de Identificacion Tributaria or CUIT) is a unique taxpayer ID number assigned to each company by the Federal Tax Bureau.

VAT Document Letter

A VAT document letter is an alphabetic code determined by the combination of the document type (invoice, debit memo, credit memo) and the VAT classification of the company's ship from location and the customer's ship to address. The VAT document letter can be A, B, or C for invoices, debit memos, and credit memos, respectively.

Index

A

Account balances
 reporting, 1-11
Accounting models
 defined, Glossary-1
Actions window, 2-85, 2-96
AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE table
 Argentine columns, 2-75
 column listings, 2-73
AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE table
 Argentine columns, 2-71
 column listings, 2-69
Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report
 column headings, 4-20
 description, 4-19
 report headings, 4-20
 report parameters, 4-19
Argentine General Ledger Daily Book Report
 column headings, 1-9
 report headings, 1-9
 report parameters, 1-8
Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report
 overview, 1-8
Argentine General Ledger Major Book report
 column headings, 1-12
 overview, 1-11
 report headings, 1-12
 report parameters, 1-11
Argentine Payables Check Format
 check headings, 2-97
 overview, 2-96
Argentine Payables CITI Flat File
 description, 2-125

record fields, D-7
report parameters, 2-126
Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File
 description, 2-111
 record fields, D-3
 report parameters, 2-112
Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report
 column headings, 2-117
 description, 2-114
 report headings, 2-116
 report parameters, 2-115
 row headings, 2-117
Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File
 description, 2-105
 record fields, D-2
 report parameters, 2-106
Argentine Payables SICORE report
 column headings, 2-110
 description, 2-107
 report headings, 2-109
 report parameters, 2-108
 row headings, 2-110
Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report
 column headings, 2-100, 2-103
 description, 2-98
 report headings, 2-99
 report parameters, 2-99
Argentine Payables VAT Buying report
 column headings, 2-123
 description, 2-121
 report headings, 2-123
 report parameters, 2-122
Argentine Payables VAT Flat File
 record fields, D-4

- Argentine Payables VAT FlatFile
description, 2-118
prerequisites, 2-119
report parameters, 2-119
- Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate
column headings, 2-91
description, 2-88
report parameters, 2-89
- Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File
description, 3-117
prerequisites, 3-118
record fields, D-12
report parameters, 3-118
- Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File
description, 3-105
prerequisites, 3-106
record fields, D-9
report parameters, 3-106
- Argentine Receivables SICORE report
column headings, 3-109
description, 3-107
prerequisites, 3-108
report headings, 3-109
report parameters, 3-108
row headings, 3-109
- Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File
description, 3-110
prerequisites, 3-111
record fields, D-10
report parameters, 3-112
- Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report
column headings, 3-116
description, 3-113
prerequisites, 3-115
report headings, 3-116
report parameters, 3-115
- Argentine tax handling
Oracle Receivables setup, 3-9
- Asset categories
setup, 4-9
- Asset Categories window
inflation adjustment, 4-9
- Asset groups
defining, 4-8
using, 4-3
- Asset Workbench, 4-12
- Assets
CIP, 4-3
inflation adjustment example, 4-14
revaluing, 4-14
setting up in a depreciation book, 4-12
- Associate Latin Tax Category with Conditions and Values window
creating determining factor tax conditions, 3-28
defining exceptions for fixed assets, 3-82
- Associate Latin Tax Legal Messages window
associating legal messages with tax rules, 3-71
standard navigation path, A-2
- AutoInvoice, 3-98
-
- B**
- Balances
historical, 1-2
inflation-adjusted, 1-2
- Base amounts
defined, Glossary-1
formula, Glossary-1
- Base rate modifiers
defined, Glossary-1
- Base rates
defined, Glossary-1
- Book Controls window
setting up depreciation books, 4-5
- Books window
setting up assets, 4-12
- Branch numbering method
defining, 3-90
- Branch numbers
assigning, 3-95
defining, 3-94
methods, 3-87
- Build payment process, 2-78
- Business Entity Relationships window
defining inscription numbers, 2-31
-
- C**
- Change Currency window
entering inflation adjustment dates, 1-5

Checks
producing for invoices, 2-96

CIP assets
asset groups, 4-3
inflation adjustment example, 4-17

CITI
defined, Glossary-2

Codigo Unico de Identificacion Laboral (CUIL), 2-2

Codigo Unico de Identificacion Tributaria (CUIT), 2-2, Glossary-6

Collection processing
assigning receipt package numbers, 3-85
overview, 3-84

Company withholding applicability
defining, 2-42

Company Withholding Applicability window
defining company status, 2-42
standard navigation path, A-2

Condition types
defined, Glossary-2

Condition values
defined, Glossary-2

Conditions
defined, Glossary-2

Confirm payment process, 2-80

Constant unit of money
defined, Glossary-2

Construction in Process (CIP) assets, 4-3

Contributor tax condition classes
assigning to customers, 3-42
description, 3-39
example, 3-40

Contributors
defined, Glossary-2

Correction Factor formula, 1-3

Credit Card Invoice Interface Summary
loading Payables Open Interface tables, 2-68

Cruzamiento Informático de Transacciones
Importante (CITI), Glossary-2

CUIT
defined, Glossary-6

Currencies window
defining DGI currency codes, 2-104, 3-104

Customers - Standard window
entering validation information, 3-4

D

Damaged invoices, 3-88

Default Depreciation Rules window, 4-9

Define Customer Site Tax Profile window, 3-42

Depreciation books
setup, 4-5

Determining factor
defined, Glossary-2

Determining factor tax conditions
Turnover perception, 3-30
VAT, 3-29

DGI (Federal Tax Bureau)
defined, Glossary-3

DGI currency codes
defining, 2-104, 3-104

DGI transaction types
defined, 2-51
defining, 2-51

Direccion General Impositiva (DGI), 2-105

Document numbering
assigning branch numbers, 3-95
branch numbers, 3-87
defining branch numbers, 3-94
defining source-type relationships, 3-101
defining the branch numbering method, 3-90
defining the item validation organization, 3-102
defining transaction sources, 3-98
defining VAT document letters, 3-91
major features, 3-88
overview, 3-86
setup, 3-89
transaction numbers, 3-87
VAT document letters, 3-86

E

Employer contribution withholding (RS)
overview, 2-14
supplier credit letters, 2-83

Employer contribution withholding (SUSS)
overview, 2-15

End of period_s unit of money
defined, Glossary-3
Estimated index values
defined, Glossary-3
Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window
defining asset groups, 4-8
standard navigation path, A-2
Extended automatic withholding tax
calculation, 2-18

F

Fecha Valor, 1-5
Fiscal classifications
assigning to items, 3-56
assigning to memo lines, 3-58
defining, 3-54
entering, 3-74
Fixed asset exceptions
defining, 3-82
Format check
for manually entered transactions, 3-88
Format payment process
supplier withholding certificates, 2-79
Format Payments program, 2-96

G

Globalization flexfields
Asset Categories window, 4-10
Book Controls window, 4-5
Books window, 4-12
Currencies window, 2-104, 3-104
Customer Addresses window, 3-42
Customers - Standard window, 3-4
Distributions window, 2-57
Invoice Gateway window, 2-63, 2-76
Invoices window, 2-56
Lines window, 3-74, 3-83
Location window, 2-25, 3-38, 3-95
Master Item window, 3-56, 3-96
Oracle Assets, B-3
Oracle Payables, B-2
Oracle Receivables, B-2
Receipts window, 3-85

Standard Memo Lines window, 3-58, 3-97
Supplier Sites window, 2-28
Suppliers window, 2-4, 2-28
System Options window, 3-12, 3-90
Tax Codes and Rates window, 3-32
Tax Codes window, 2-38
Transaction Sources window, 3-99, 3-100
Transaction Types window, 3-63
using, B-2
Withholding Tax Details window, 2-41

H

Header region
entering country-specific information, 2-64
Historical balances, 1-2
defined, Glossary-3
Historical/adjusted option
Oracle Assets, 4-2

I

Income tax
defined, 2-7
Income tax withholding
calculation methods, 2-7
overview, 2-7
Index values
defined, Glossary-3
Inflation adjustment
adjusting balances based on a price index, 1-3
correction factor formula, 1-3
defining asset groups, 4-8
example for adjusting assets for inflation, 4-14
example for adjusting CIP assets for
inflation, 4-17
Oracle Assets setup, 4-4
overview for General Ledger, 1-2
overview for Oracle Assets, 4-2
revaluing assets, 4-14
setting up asset categories, 4-9
setting up assets in a depreciation book, 4-12
setting up depreciation books, 4-5
using asset groups, 4-3

Inflation Adjustment Date
defined, Glossary-4
example, 1-5
using, 1-5

Inflation start date
defined, Glossary-4

Inflation-adjusted balances, 1-2
defined, Glossary-3
with adjusted-only option, Glossary-3
with historical/adjusted option, Glossary-3

Inscription types, 2-2

Invoice Distribution Withholdings window, 2-58

Invoice distributions
AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE table, 2-68

Invoice Gateway
entering country-specific information, 2-63
entering invoices, 2-61
header region, 2-64
Invoices Lines region, 2-66
overview, 2-60

Payables Open Interface Tables, 2-67
populating the Open Interface tables, 2-76
tax excluded from distribution line
amounts, 2-61
tax-inclusive distribution line amounts, 2-61

Invoice Gateway folder forms
customizing for globalization flexfields, 2-63

Invoice Gateway window
entering country specific information, 2-63
importing or entering documents, 2-61
loading Payables Open Interface tables, 2-68
populating the Open Interface tables, 2-76

Invoice Workbench
compared to Invoice Gateway, 2-60

Invoices
creating with distributions and scheduled
payments, 2-60
entering in the Invoice Gateway window, 2-61
entering withholding information, 2-55

Invoice Gateway, 2-60
maintaining withholding tax codes, 2-58

Payables Open Interface tables, 2-67
producing checks, 2-96
purging records from Open Interface
tables, 2-60

querying rejected records, 2-60
withholding tax overview, 2-54

Invoices Lines region
entering country-specific information, 2-66

Invoices window
entering withholding information, 2-55

Item validation organization
defining, 3-102

J

JG: Extended AWT Calculation profile option, 2-18

JL AR Tax: Use Related Transactions for Threshold
Checking profile option, 3-10

JL: Copy Tax Identifier Number profile option, 2-3, 3-3

JL: Tax ID Validation Failure profile option, 2-3, 3-3

Journal entries
reporting, 1-8

Journals window
Change Currency button, 1-5

Jurisdictions, 2-12

L

Latin Fiscal Classifications window, 3-54

Latin Tax Categories window, 3-23

Latin Tax Condition Classes window
defining contributor tax condition classes, 3-39
defining exceptions for fixed assets, 3-82
defining organization tax condition classes, 3-35
defining transaction tax condition classes, 3-48

Latin Tax Engine
Argentine tax treatment, 3-9
calculating taxes, 3-78
defined, Glossary-4
setting up for VAT and Turnover
perception, 3-10
setup, 3-76
tax example, 3-76
tax rules, 3-67

Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site window
defining tax exceptions, 3-45
standard navigation path, A-3

Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition

Values window

- defining tax exceptions, 3-64
- standard navigation path, A-3

Latin Tax Groups window, 3-60

Latin Tax Rules window, 3-67

Legal messages

- associating with tax rules, 3-71
- defined, Glossary-4
- defining, 3-70
- exception codes, 3-22

Legal transaction categories

- defining, 2-47

Lines window

- using fixed asset transaction tax condition classes, 3-83

Locations

- defining, 2-24

Locations window

- assigning branch numbers, 3-95
- defining locations, 2-24

Lockbox, 3-85

Lookup Codes window

- defining inscription types, 2-5, 3-5

Lookups window

- defining exceptions for fixed assets, 3-82
- defining legal message exception codes, 3-22
- defining legal transaction categories, 2-47
- defining province jurisdiction, 2-20
- defining tax authority categories, 2-23
- defining tax authority ID types, 2-30
- defining tax authority transaction types, 2-50
- defining tax categories, 3-23
- defining tax condition values, 3-20
- defining tax conditions, 3-14
- defining transaction letters, 2-49
- defining zones, 2-22

M

Master Item window

- assigning branch numbers, 3-96
- assigning classes to items, 3-56

Modify Payment Batch window, 2-81

Monetary accounts

- defined, Glossary-4

MRC (Multiple Reporting Currencies)

- primary book in Oracle Assets, 4-2
- with historical/adjusted option, 4-2
- with Inflation Adjustment Date feature, 1-5

Multilateral contributors, 2-2, 3-2

Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC), 4-2

N

Non-monetary accounts

- defined, Glossary-5

O

OM: Item Validation Organization profile

- option, 3-95, 3-102

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway

- loading Payables Open Interface tables, 2-68

Oracle General Ledger, 1-1

Oracle Payables, 2-1

- Invoice Gateway, 2-60

- withholding tax setup, 2-16

- withholding tax setup examples, C-1

Oracle Receivables

- setting up for VAT and Turnover perception, 3-10

- tax example, 3-76

Oracle SQL*Loader

- loading Payables Open Interface tables, 2-68

Organization tax condition classes

- description, 3-35

- example, 3-36, 3-38

Organization window

- assigning primary locations, 2-24

P

Partial Payments, 2-82

Payables Open Interface Import Program

- description, 2-60

Payables Open Interface Import program

- overview, 2-67

Payables Open Interface program
 creating invoices with distributions and
 scheduled payments, 2-68
Payables Open Interface Tables
 overview, 2-67
Payables Open Interface tables
 AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE, 2-73
 AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE, 2-69
 storing invoice header and line
 information, 2-60
Payables options
 defining, 2-19
Payables Options window
 Invoice Gateway, 2-61
 withholding tax setup, 2-19
Payment batches, 2-77
 producing checks, 2-96
Payment Batches window, 2-96
Payment Document program, 2-85, 2-96
Payment documents, 2-96
 column headings, 2-86
 creating, 2-85
 report headings, 2-86
Payment formats, 2-96
Payment Formats window, 2-96
Payments
 building, 2-78
 confirming, 2-80
 creating payment documents, 2-85
 formatting, 2-79
 maintaining supplier credit letters, 2-83
 modifying, 2-78
 partial, 2-82
 processing, 2-78
 reviewing, 2-78
 stopping or voiding, 2-81
 withholding tax overview, 2-77
Payments window, 2-96
Preliminary Payment Register, 2-78
Price indexes
 defined, Glossary-5
Primary set of books, 1-5
Priority numbers
 defined, Glossary-5

Profile options
 JG: Extended AWT Calculation profile
 option, 2-18
 JL AR Tax: Use Related Transactions for
 Threshold Checking profile option, 3-10
 JL: Copy Tax Identifier Number profile
 option, 2-3, 3-3
 JL: Tax ID Validation Failure profile option, 2-3,
 3-3
 OM: Item Validation Organization profile
 option, 3-95, 3-102
Provinces
 defining, 2-20
Provinces window
 defining provinces, 2-20
 standard navigation path, A-3

Q

Quick payments, 2-77, 2-79

R

Receipt package numbers
 assigning, 3-85
Receipt packages, 3-84
Receipts window
 assigning receipt package numbers, 3-85
Reexpression coefficient
 defined, Glossary-5
R.E.I. accounts
 defined, Glossary-5
Remittance advice
 description, 2-85
Reports
 Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report, 4-19
 Argentine General Ledger Daily Book
 report, 1-8
 Argentine General Ledger Major Book
 report, 1-11
 Argentine Payables Check Format, 2-96
 Argentine Payables CITI Flat File, 2-125
 Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat
 File, 2-111

Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report, 2-114
Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File, 2-105
Argentine Payables SICORE report, 2-107
Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report, 2-98
Argentine Payables VAT Buying report, 2-121
Argentine Payables VAT FlatFile, 2-118
Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate, 2-88
Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File, 3-117
Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File, 3-105
Argentine Receivables SICORE report, 3-107
Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File, 3-110
Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report, 3-113
Result of Exposure to Inflation (R.E.I.), Glossary-5
Resultado por Exposicion a la Inflacion, Glossary-5

S

Sequential transaction numbering, 3-88
Set of books
 with historical/adjusted option, 4-2
Set of Books window
 Inflation Adjustment Date, 1-5
Source-type relationships
 defining, 3-101
Source-Type Relationships window
 defining source-type relationships, 3-101
 standard navigation path, A-3
Special Calendar window, 2-37
Standard Memo Lines window
 assigning branch numbers to a memo line, 3-97
 assigning classes to memo lines, 3-58
Standard Messages window, 3-70
Standard navigation paths, A-2
Standard Request Submission windows
 Argentine Exhibit of Fixed Assets report, 4-19
 Argentine General Ledger Daily Book report, 1-8
 Argentine General Ledger Major Book report, 1-11
 Argentine Payables CITI Flat File, 2-126
 Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding Flat File, 2-112

Argentine Payables Monthly Withholding report, 2-115
Argentine Payables SICORE Flat File, 2-105
Argentine Payables SICORE report, 2-108
Argentine Payables Supplier Statement report, 2-98
Argentine Payables VAT Buying report, 2-122
Argentine Payables VAT FlatFile, 2-119
Argentine Payables Withholding Certificate, 2-89
Argentine Receivables CITI Flat File, 3-118
Argentine Receivables SICORE Flat File, 3-105
Argentine Receivables SICORE report, 3-108
Argentine Receivables VAT Flat File, 3-111
Argentine Receivables VAT Sales report, 3-114
printing supplier withholding certificates, 2-79
Supplier credit letters
 maintaining, 2-83
Supplier provincial inscription numbers
 defining, 2-31
Supplier Sites window
 defining suppliers, 2-28
 Invoice Gateway, 2-61
Supplier withholding applicability
 defining, 2-44
Supplier Withholding Applicability window
 defining supplier withholding applicability, 2-44
 standard navigation path, A-3
Supplier Withholding Credit Letters window
 maintaining supplier credit letters, 2-83
 standard navigation path, A-3
Supplier Withholding Tax Codes window, 2-44
Suppliers
 defining, 2-27
 domestic, 2-7
Suppliers window
 defining withholding information, 2-27
 entering validation information, 2-4
 Invoice Gateway, 2-61
SUSS invoices
 description, 2-15
System options
 defining, 3-12

- System Options window**
defining the branch numbering method, 3-90
tax treatment setup, 3-12
- System Profile Values window**
defining the item validation organization, 3-102
extended automatic withholding tax calculation, 2-18
-
- T**
- Tax authority categories**
defining, 2-23
- Tax authority ID types**
defining, 2-30
- Tax categories**
associating with tax conditions and values, 3-28
defined, Glossary-5
defining, 3-22, 3-23
- Tax category lookup codes**
Turnover perception, 3-23
VAT, 3-23
- Tax codes and rates**
defining, 3-32
- Tax Codes and Rates window**
defining tax codes and rates, 3-32
- Tax Codes window**
defining tax codes and rates, 2-37
- Tax condition classes**
assigning to customers, 3-42
assigning to items, 3-56
assigning to memo lines, 3-58
assigning to organizations, 3-38
defining for contributors, 3-39
defining for organizations, 3-35
defining for transactions, 3-48
- Tax condition lookup codes**
Turnover perception, 3-16
VAT, 3-15
- Tax condition values**
defining, 3-20
- Tax condition values lookup codes**, 3-20
- Tax conditions**
defining, 3-14
- Tax Engine**
defined, Glossary-6
- Tax example**, 3-76
- Tax exceptions**
defining by customer site, 3-45
- Tax groups**
assigning to transaction types, 3-63
defining, 3-60
- Tax on Incomes**, 4-3
- Tax rules**
defining, 3-67
- Tax treatment**
additional VAT, 3-8
Argentine tax handling, 3-9
assigning tax condition classes and fiscal classifications to items, 3-56
assigning tax condition classes and fiscal classifications to memo lines, 3-58
assigning tax condition classes to customers, 3-42
assigning tax condition classes to organizations, 3-38
assigning tax groups to transaction types, 3-63
associating legal messages and tax rules, 3-71
associating tax categories with tax conditions and values, 3-28
defining exceptions by transaction condition values, 3-64
defining fiscal classifications, 3-54
defining legal message exception codes, 3-22
defining legal messages, 3-70
defining system options, 3-12
defining tax categories, 3-23
defining tax codes and rates, 3-32
defining tax condition classes for customers, 3-39
defining tax condition classes for organizations, 3-35
defining tax condition classes for transactions, 3-48
defining tax condition values, 3-20
defining tax conditions, 3-14
defining tax exceptions by customer site, 3-45
defining tax groups, 3-60
defining tax rules, 3-67
features, 3-7
overview, 3-6

- setting up for VAT and Turnover perception, 3-10
tax example, 3-76
Turnover perception, 3-8
VAT, 3-8
 VAT perception, 3-8
Tax-inclusive documents, 2-55
Taxpayer ID validation
 Oracle Payables, 2-2
 Oracle Receivables, 3-2
 prerequisites, 2-3
 setup, 2-3
Transaction condition classes
 entering, 3-74
Transaction condition values
 defining exceptions, 3-64
Transaction letters
 defined, 2-49
 taxpayer ID validation, 2-2, 3-2
Transaction numbering, 3-88
Transaction numbers, 3-87
Transaction sources
 defining, 3-98
Transaction Sources window
 defining imported transaction sources, 3-99
 defining manual transaction sources, 3-100
Transaction tax condition classes
 example, 3-49
Transaction Type Codes window
 defining DGI transaction types, 2-51
 standard navigation path, A-3
Transaction Types window
 assigning tax groups, 3-63
Transactions
 entering, 3-74
 reporting, 1-11
 requirements for manually entering, 3-103
Transactions window
 entering transactions, 3-74, 3-103
 using fixed asset transaction tax condition classes, 3-83
Tributary exceptions, Glossary-4
Turnover perception
 Argentine tax treatment, 3-8
 determining factor tax conditions, 3-30
 Oracle Receivables setup, 3-10
 tax category lookup codes, 3-23
 tax codes and rates, 3-33
 tax condition lookup codes, 3-16
Turnover tax withholding
 overview, 2-12
-
- ## U
- Unique tax identification codes
 defined, Glossary-6
-
- ## V
- Validation digits, 2-2, 3-2
Value Added Tax (VAT), 2-11
VAT (Value Added Tax)
 additional VAT taxes, 3-8
 defined, 2-11
 determining factor tax conditions, 3-29
 Oracle Receivables setup, 3-10
 tax category lookup codes, 3-23
 tax codes and rates, 3-32
 tax condition lookup codes, 3-15
 VAT perception taxes, 3-8
 VAT taxes, 3-8
VAT Document Letter Assignments window
 assigning VAT document letters, 3-91
 standard navigation path, A-3
VAT Document letters, 3-86
 defined, Glossary-6
 defining, 3-91
VAT withholding
 overview, 2-11
 with partial payments, 2-82
VAT withholding certificate, 2-11
-
- ## W
- Windows
 Actions window, 2-85, 2-96
 Asset Categories window, 4-9
 Asset Workbench, 4-12
 Associate Latin Tax Category with Conditions and Values window, 3-28, 3-82

Associate Latin Tax Legal Messages window, 3-71
Book Controls window, 4-5
Books window, 4-12
Business Entity Relationships window, 2-31
Change Currency window, 1-5
Company Withholding Applicability window, 2-42
Currencies window, 2-104, 3-104
Customers - Standard window, 3-4
Default Depreciation Rules window, 4-9
Define Customer Site Tax Profile window, 3-42
Exhibit of Fixed Assets Groups window, 4-8
Invoice Distribution Withholdings window, 2-58
Invoice Gateway window, 2-61, 2-63, 2-68, 2-76
Invoices window, 2-55
Journals window, 1-5
Latin Fiscal Classifications window, 3-54
Latin Tax Categories window, 3-23
Latin Tax Condition Classes window, 3-35, 3-39, 3-48, 3-82
Latin Tax Exceptions by Customer Site window, 3-45
Latin Tax Exceptions by Transaction Condition Values window, 3-64
Latin Tax Groups window, 3-60
Latin Tax Rules window, 3-67
Lines window, 3-83
Locations window, 2-24, 3-95
Lookup Codes window, 2-5, 3-5
Lookups window, 2-22, 2-23, 2-30, 2-47, 2-49, 2-50, 3-14, 3-20, 3-22, 3-23, 3-82
Master Item window, 3-56, 3-96
Modify Payment Batch window, 2-81
Organization window, 2-24
Payables Options window, 2-19, 2-61
Payment Batches window, 2-96
Payment Formats window, 2-96
Payments window, 2-96
Provinces window, 2-20
Receipts window, 3-85
Set of Books window, 1-5
Source-Type Relationships window, 3-101
Special Calendar window, 2-37
Standard Memo Lines window, 3-58, 3-97
Standard Messages window, 3-70
Standard Request Submission windows, 1-8, 1-11, 2-79, 2-89, 2-98, 2-105, 2-108, 2-112, 2-115, 2-119, 2-122, 2-126, 3-105, 3-108, 3-111, 3-114, 3-118, 4-19
Supplier Sites window, 2-28, 2-61
Supplier Withholding Applicability window, 2-44
Supplier Withholding Credit Letters window, 2-83
Supplier Withholding Tax Codes window, 2-44
Suppliers window, 2-4, 2-27, 2-61
System Options window, 3-12, 3-90
System Profile Values window, 2-18
Tax Codes and Rates window, 3-32
Tax Codes window, 2-37
Transaction Sources window, 3-99, 3-100
Transaction Type Codes window, 2-51
Transaction Types window, 3-63
Transactions window, 3-74, 3-83, 3-103
VAT Document Letter Assignments window, 3-91
Withholding Tax Details window, 2-37
Withholding Tax Types window, 2-34, 2-82
Withholding agents defined, 2-6
Withholding information entering, 2-55
Withholding tax defining a special calendar, C-4 defining company withholding applicability, 2-42, C-26 defining DGI transaction types, 2-51, C-7 defining legal transaction categories, 2-47, C-6 defining locations, 2-24, C-9 defining Payables options, 2-19, C-3 defining provinces, 2-20, C-8 defining provincial inscription numbers, C-14 defining supplier provincial inscription numbers, 2-31 defining supplier withholding applicability, 2-44, C-27 defining suppliers, 2-27 defining tax authorities, C-13

defining tax authority categories, 2-23, C-11
defining tax authority ID types, 2-30
defining tax authority types, C-12
defining withholding tax codes and rates, 2-37, C-18
defining withholding tax types, 2-34, C-15
defining zones, 2-22, C-5
employer contribution withholding (RS), 2-14
employer contribution withholding (SUSS), 2-15
enabling, 2-18
example, C-30
income tax withholding, 2-7
invoices overview, 2-54
Oracle Payables setup, 2-16, C-2
overview, 2-6
payments overview, 2-77
prerequisites, 2-17
setup examples, C-1
turnover tax withholding, 2-12
types, 2-6
VAT withholding, 2-11
Withholding tax codes and rates
defining, 2-37
maintaining, 2-58
Withholding Tax Details window, 2-37
Withholding tax types
defining, 2-34
Withholding Tax Types window
defining withholding tax types, 2-34
partial payments, 2-82
standard navigation path, A-3
Workflow programs
customizing, 2-60

Z

Zonal withholding types
employer contribution withholding (RS), 2-14
employer contribution withholding (SUSS), 2-15
tax reporting, 2-111, 2-114
Zones
defining, 2-22