

Oracle® Financials for Belgium

User Guide

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ORACLE®

Contributors: Mark Banham, Craig Borchardt, Marcel De Schepper, Clara Jaeckel, Essan Ni, Kristin Penaskovic, Terrance Wampler

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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Financials for Belgium User Guide, Release 11i

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

Preface

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

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

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

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 provides a general overview of Oracle Financials for Belgium and the business needs that Oracle Financials for Belgium meets.
- Chapter 2 describes how to implement Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 3 describes how to set up Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 4 describes VAT reporting in Oracle General Ledger.
- Chapter 5 describes Accounts Payable Electronic Funds Transfer, Invoice Gateway, and the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 6 describes the Belgian VAT Sales Journal for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 7 describes VAT processing in Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix A describes standard navigation paths in Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix B describes how to use globalization flexfields.
- Appendix C describes the profile options that you must set for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix D describes how Oracle Payables and Receivables validate banking codes for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix E describes how to navigate to character mode forms and GUI windows.
- Appendix F provides content details for the EFT format for both the Belgian EFT Belgian Payments and Belgian EFT Foreign Payments programs, as well as the file structure for the VAT Reporter.

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 Belgium.

If you have never used Oracle Financials for Belgium, 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 Belgium.

If this user guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 11i 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 Belgium.

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 Belgium (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 Belgium. The manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Financials for Belgium 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 Belgium 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 Belgium and this user guide.

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

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

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

Introduction

This chapter provides a general overview of Oracle Financials for Belgium and the business needs that Oracle Financials for Belgium meets.

Overview

In Belgium, VAT-eligible companies must complete a monthly and annual VAT Declaration process to satisfy Belgian legal requirements.

Companies in Belgium can also make automatic electronic funds transfer payments to suppliers and others.

Oracle Financials for Belgium provides you with features to satisfy these basic business needs. You can:

- Record daily transactions according to local VAT accounting regulations
- Complete the monthly VAT Declaration process and produce monthly VAT reports
- Handle the annual VAT Declaration process
- Make automatic EFT payments using the standard Payables functionality

In addition, Oracle Financials for Belgium gives you a variety of powerful and flexible reporting tools. Reporting in Oracle Financials for Belgium has three major features that help simplify your work.

| With this feature... | Oracle Financials for Belgium... |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Complete Reporting | Provides a complete set of ready-to-run and easy-to-read standard reports. |
| Ad Hoc Reporting | Lets you request and receive ad hoc reports quickly and easily. The run-time report parameters let you request only the information you want. |
| Summary or Detail Reporting | Analyzes information from the perspective you want, at the level of detail you need. |

Note: Tax reporting in Oracle Financials for Belgium only considers taxable transactions. Internal transactions, such as contra credit memos, do not appear in tax reports.

Oracle Financials for Belgium and Multi-Org

Oracle Financials for Belgium is Multi-Org, meaning that within one installation/database, you could have one set of books/operating unit using Oracle Financials for Belgium and the other set of books/operating unit using Oracle Financials for France.

Oracle Financials for Belgium and the Euro

By January, 2002, all sets of books with the functional currency Belgian francs must be switched to a set of books in euro.

The standard Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) functionality is designed for this.

MRC will allow you to continue your accounting, including VAT reporting, in euro.

Implementation

This chapter explains how to set up Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Overview

This chapter explains how to implement Oracle Financials for Belgium after you have installed the latest version of Oracle Financials for Belgium (Release 11*i*).

Use this chapter in conjunction with your other Oracle Applications documentation. The implementation steps in this chapter refer to standard procedures in other applications that belong to Oracle Applications.

Prerequisites

Before you can implement Oracle Financials for Belgium, you must:

- Complete the standard setup procedures for Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Payables, and Oracle Receivables.

You must complete the setup of these standard modules before you can set up Oracle Financials for Belgium.

- Ensure that all required patches are installed.

Contact Oracle Support Services to check if you must install any additional patches.

- Verify that Oracle Financials for Belgium is installed.

The installation of the standard application modules does not ensure that Oracle Financials for Belgium is installed. To confirm your installation, your database administrator or system administrator should run this SQL statement:

```
select application_short_name
       , application_name
       , status
from fnd_product_installations a
     , fnd_application b
where a.application_id = b.application_id
     and status = 'I';
```

- Complete all post-install steps for Oracle Financials for Belgium.

See also: Belgian Post-Install Steps, *Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement*

Assign Users to the Belgian Localization Responsibility

Use the Users window in the System Administrator responsibility to assign your Belgian Localization responsibilities to your users.

Assign your Belgian Localization responsibilities to each of your users, according to the security level that your users need.

See also: Users Window, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

3

Setup

This chapter explains how to set up Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Overview

Complete these setup steps in the order specified so that you can correctly set up and use Oracle Financials for Belgium to meet Belgium's VAT reporting requirements as well as process EFT payments in Oracle Payables.

Prerequisites

Before you can complete the setup for Oracle Financials for Belgium, assign users to your responsibilities. See Implementation on page 2-1 for more information.

Setup Checklist

- 1 Set Profile Options on page 3-4
- 2 Define VAT Calendars on page 3-5
- 3 Maintain VAT Report Headers on page 3-7
- 4 Define VAT Boxes on page 3-9
- 5 Define VAT Transaction Types on page 3-10
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- 17 Set Up Sequential Numbering on page 3-33
- 18 Define Suppliers on page 3-35
- 19 Set Up Additional EFT Information on page 3-37

1. Set Profile Options

Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to set the JG: Territory profile option. Set the JG: Territory profile option to *Belgium* at the Responsibility level for each General Ledger, Payables, and Receivables responsibility that uses the Belgian Localization. For more information, see Profile Options on page C-2.

See also: Setting Up Globalization Flexfields, *Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement*

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

2. Define VAT Calendars

The VAT calendar is used for VAT reporting as well as for the VAT closing process. Created during the post-install process, the VAT calendar is separate from the financial calendar or calendars that you defined during your General Ledger setup. Use the Accounting Calendar window to confirm that the VAT calendar was created during the post-install process.

If you do not already have a VAT calendar defined, you must define a new VAT calendar. Use the Accounting Calendar window to define your VAT calendar. You must name the VAT calendar *JEBE_MONTH_VAT*.

The VAT calendar should have a start date of January 1 and an end date of December 31, even if your accounting calendar has other start and end dates. Define VAT calendars for future years on a regular basis.

Note: After you define your VAT calendar, verify the calendar before you save your work. You cannot make modifications after you save your VAT calendar.

See also: Belgian Post-Install Steps, *Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement*

See also: Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Define your VAT calendar according to this example:

| Name | Period Type | Year | Quarter | Period | From | To | System Name | Adjusted Period |
|------|-------------|------|---------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| JAN | Month | 2001 | 1 | 1 | 01-JAN-2001 | 31-JAN-2001 | JAN-01 | No |
| FEB | Month | 2001 | 1 | 2 | 01-FEB-2001 | 28-FEB-2001 | FEB-01 | No |
| MAR | Month | 2001 | 1 | 3 | 01-MAR-2001 | 31-MAR-2001 | MAR-01 | No |
| APR | Month | 2001 | 2 | 4 | 01-APR-2001 | 30-APR-2001 | APR-01 | No |
| MAY | Month | 2001 | 2 | 5 | 01-MAY-2001 | 31-MAY-2001 | MAY-01 | No |
| JUN | Month | 2001 | 2 | 6 | 01-JUN-2001 | 30-JUN-2001 | JUN-01 | No |
| JUL | Month | 2001 | 3 | 7 | 01-JUL-2001 | 31-JUL-2001 | JUL-01 | No |

2. Define VAT Calendars

| Name | Period Type | Year | Quarter | Period | From | To | System Name | Adjusted Period |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| AUG | Month | 2001 | 3 | 8 | 01-AUG-2001 | 31-AUG-2001 | AUG-01 | No |
| SEP | Month | 2001 | 3 | 9 | 01-SEP-2001 | 30-SEP-2001 | SEP-01 | No |
| OCT | Month | 2001 | 4 | 10 | 01-OCT-2001 | 31-OCT-2001 | OCT-01 | No |
| NOV | Month | 2001 | 4 | 11 | 01-NOV-2001 | 30-NOV-2001 | NOV-01 | No |
| DEC | Month | 2001 | 4 | 12 | 01-DEC-2001 | 31-DEC-2001 | DEC-01 | No |

3. Maintain VAT Reporter Headers

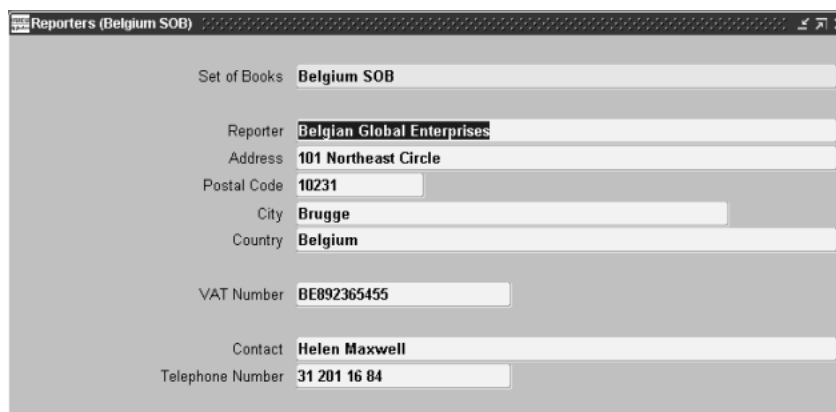
When you submit VAT reports such as the Purchases Journal and the Sales Journal, you must provide certain details on the report header for VAT authorities, such as company address and VAT number. Use the Reporters window to enter and maintain declarer's information for each set of books. The information that you enter in this window appears on your VAT reports.

Before you define the declarer's information in the Reporters window, you should define a set of books.

See also: Defining Sets of Books, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

See also: Choosing a Set of Books, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Setup Steps, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*



The screenshot shows the 'Reporters (Belgium SOB)' window. It contains the following fields and values:

| Field | Value |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Set of Books | Belgium SOB |
| Reporter | Belgian Global Enterprises |
| Address | 101 Northeast Circle |
| Postal Code | 10231 |
| City | Brugge |
| Country | Belgium |
| VAT Number | BE092365455 |
| Contact | Helen Maxwell |
| Telephone Number | 31 201 16 84 |

To enter and maintain the declarer's information for each set of books:

1. Navigate to the Reporters window.
2. In the Set of Books field, enter the General Ledger set of books that is assigned to your company.

(continued)

3. In the Reporter field, enter the name of the company that submits the VAT report.
4. In the Address field, enter your company's address, up to 80 characters.
This length restriction is enforced by BNB standards for VAT report headings.
5. In the Postal Code field, enter your company's postal code.
6. In the City field, enter your company's city.
7. In the Country field, enter your company's country.
8. In the VAT Number field, enter your company's VAT number.
Oracle Financials for Belgium validates the number that you enter. See VAT Number Validation on page 6-7 for more information.
9. In the Contact field, enter the name of the person who authorities can contact at your company.
10. In the Telephone Number field, enter the telephone number of the contact person.
11. Save your work.

4. Define VAT Boxes

Use the Application Object Library Lookups window to define VAT boxes in Oracle Financials for Belgium. You designate how your taxes should be applied by specifying on the VAT Declaration document the VAT box where the tax should be applied. In the Application Object Library Lookups window, query *JEBE_VAT_REPORT_BOXES*. In the Code field, enter the unique lookup codes for VAT boxes that you want to define. Enter the same code in the Meaning field. Use your official VAT Declaration document for guidance.

Note: The codes that you define should correspond to the boxes on your official VAT Declaration document.

For example, on the VAT Declaration document:

- Box 00 is always *Liability to 0% VAT*
- Box 59 is always *VAT Deductible*

Some examples of VAT boxes that you should define include:

| Meaning | Description |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 01 | Liability 6% |
| 02 | Liability 12% |
| 03 | Liability 21% |
| 45 | Co-contracting agents |
| 46 | Intra Community supplies of goods |

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

5. Define VAT Transaction Types

Use the Application Object Library Lookups window to define lookups for your different VAT transaction types. In the Application Object Library Lookups window, query *JEBE_VAT_TRANS_TYPE*. In the Code field, enter the unique lookup codes for the VAT transaction types that you want to define. Enter the same code in the Meaning field.

You may determine your own VAT transaction type structure because there is no fixed format for the transaction types. You should, however, define lookups for your VAT transaction types with a maximum of three positions to ensure that your VAT transaction types are displayed in Belgian reports.

Some examples of VAT transaction types that you could define include:

| Meaning | Description |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 101 | Purchases of Goods in Belgium |
| 102 | Services in Belgium |
| 103 | Investments in Belgium |

Note: Consult with Oracle Consulting Services before you define VAT transaction types.

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

6. Create Tax Recovery Rules

For some transactions, Belgian authorities only allow partial reimbursement of paid VAT. For example, the VAT recovery of car expenses is 50%.

Use the Tax Recovery Rules window to define the percentage of recoverable VAT that is allowed for certain transactions as defined by Belgian VAT authorities.

Alternatively, you can associate a partially recoverable VAT recovery rate with a tax code. For information about defining Payables tax codes for partially recoverable VAT, see Step 8. Define Payables and Receivables Tax Codes on page 3-13.

See also: Partially Recoverable Tax, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

7. Define Tax Types

Use the Oracle Payables Lookups window to define a VAT tax type. In the Oracle Payables Lookups window, query *TAX TYPE* and enter the unique lookup codes for the VAT tax types that you want to define in the Code field. Enter the same code in the Meaning field.

Depending on your company's needs, define a tax type with one of these lookup codes:

- VAT
- BTW (VAT in Dutch)
- TVA (VAT in French)

Do not use multiple tax type codes. Use only one tax type and inactivate the tax types that you are not currently using by entering an end date in the To field for each tax type that you want to disable.

See also: Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

8. Define Payables and Receivables Tax Codes

Use the Rates alternate name region in the Tax Codes window to define Payables tax codes. Use the Rates alternate name region in the Tax Codes and Rates window to define Receivables tax codes. You must set up tax codes for both Oracle Payables and Receivables if both applications are installed, and for each set of books.

Each Belgian tax code is used to indicate not only the tax rate associated with a transaction but also the VAT transaction type for the transaction. The tax code is made up of both the tax rate and the VAT transaction type. For more information about VAT transaction types, see Step 5. Define VAT Transaction Types on page 3-10.

For each Belgian tax rate, set up unique tax codes to represent the different VAT transaction types that are required.

For example:

| Tax Code | Rate | VAT Trans Type |
|----------|------|----------------|
| BE12-101 | 12 | 101 |
| BE12-102 | 12 | 102 |
| BE21-101 | 21 | 101 |
| BE21-102 | 21 | 102 |
| Standard | 21 | 100 |

Note: If you set up the names of your tax codes to include the tax rate, such as BE12-101, you must change your tax code names each time that a VAT percentage changes.

For example, you may assign a BE21-102 tax code to your suppliers, if the current standard VAT for sales is 21%. If the standard VAT changes to 18%, you must change both the name of the tax code and the tax rate for the tax code as well as reassign the revised tax code to your suppliers.

Alternatively, if you define a *Standard* tax code, you must only change the tax rate should Belgian VAT law change. To change the tax rate for the Standard tax code, inactivate the old tax rate by entering an end date in the Effective To field. Create a new line for the Standard tax code with the new tax rate.

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

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

Partially Recoverable VAT

To define a Payables tax code for a VAT transaction type whose VAT is not fully recoverable, use the Recovery Rules alternate name region in the Tax Codes window.

- If you associate a partially recoverable VAT recovery rule with this tax code, non-recoverable VAT applies only to the range of accounting flexfields that are associated with the rule.
- Alternatively, if you associate a partially recoverable VAT recovery rate with this tax code, non-recoverable VAT applies to all transactions that are linked to this tax code.

To calculate a partially recoverable VAT recovery rate, use this formula:

$$=(\text{deductible VAT}/\text{expense}) \times 100$$

For example, you receive an invoice for 100 Belgian francs related to car expenses with 21% VAT. The total invoice amount is 121 Belgian francs.

For such expenses, however, only 50% of the VAT is deductible. Using this formula, you calculate that the partially recoverable VAT recovery rate is:

$$=(10.50/110.50) \times 100 = 9.5023\%$$

Create a Payables tax code and associate the 9.5023% recovery rate with this code. When you enter this car expense invoice using this tax code, Oracle Financials for Belgium automatically calculates the correct deductible VAT amount, or 10.50 Belgian francs. You must manually modify the total car expenses to include the non-recoverable VAT, or 110.50 Belgian francs.

9. Define VAT Reporting Rules

Use the VAT Reporting Rules window to enter, change, inactivate, or disable your VAT reporting rules. You define VAT reporting rules by associating a tax code with a VAT box number, a VAT transaction type, a financial transaction type, and a source.

For example:

| Rule | Source | VAT Transaction Type | Financial Transaction Type | Tax Code | Line Type | Non-Recoverable VAT Box | VAT Box | Sign |
|------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|------|
| 1 | AP | 100 | Standard | BE21-100 | TAX | | 54 | + |
| 2 | AR | 400 | Invoice | BE21-400 | TAXABLE | | 45 | + |

You must define VAT reporting rules for each set of books. Reporting rules define how the Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT Process allocates amounts from General Ledger, Payables, and Receivables transactions to VAT reporting boxes.

Define VAT reporting rules during the initial setup of Oracle Financials for Belgium. You must maintain your VAT rules, however, if VAT legislation changes.

Note: Before you enter transactions, verify that your VAT reporting rules by running the VAT Reporting Rules Listing. For more information, see Belgian VAT Reporting Rules Listing on page 7-9.

Examples of how rules affect VAT allocation include:

| Transaction | VAT Allocation |
|--|--|
| Recording a purchase invoice issued by a Belgian supplier | VAT return information is provided in boxes 81 and 59 |
| Recording a purchase invoice issued by a non-Belgian EU supplier | VAT return information is provided in boxes 81, 86, 55, and 59 |

These rules create VAT allocations, which are used for these reports:

- VAT Monthly Preparation report
- VAT Sales Journal
- VAT Purchases Journal

See Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report on page 7-20, Belgian VAT Sales Journal on page 6-2, and Belgian VAT Purchases Journal on page 5-21 for more information.

General Ledger VAT Rules

Journal entry lines do not have a VAT transaction type or a financial transaction type. When you define General Ledger VAT rules in the VAT Reporting Rules window, set the VAT and financial transaction types to *N/A* and set the tax code to the default GL tax code *Standard*.

Note: Do not define multiple VAT reporting rules for General Ledger VAT boxes. Define one rule for tax lines and one rule for taxable lines with the default GL tax code *Standard*.

For example:

| Rule | Source | VAT Trans Type | Financial Trans Type | Tax Code | Line Type | VAT Box | Sign |
|------|--------|----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|------|
| 1 | GL | N/A | N/A | Standard | TAX | 59 | + |
| 2 | GL | N/A | N/A | Standard | TAXABLE | 82 | + |

Purpose of General Ledger VAT Rules

Although journal entry lines do not have a VAT transaction type, some journal entries are subject to VAT, such as bank charges.

You record tax entries in the Journals window in General Ledger by navigating to the Enter Journals: Value Added Tax descriptive flexfield at the end of each journal line. If you specify that the journal entry line is not a tax line, the descriptive flexfield closes. If you specify that the journal entry line is a tax line, you must complete the fields in the descriptive flexfield for the transaction to appear on the VAT Preparation report.

For example, to record a bank statement with a net invoice amount of 100 Belgian francs for bank charges and 6 Belgian francs for VAT:

1. Navigate to the Journals window.
2. Enter a journal line for the net invoice amount of 100 Belgian francs in the Journals window.

(continued)

3. Navigate to the Enter Journals: Value Added Tax descriptive flexfield at the end of the journal line.
4. In the Is this a tax line? field, enter *No* to specify that this is not a tax entry line. The descriptive flexfield automatically closes.
5. Enter a second journal line for the VAT charge of 6 Belgian francs.
6. Navigate to the Enter Journals: Value Added Tax descriptive flexfield at the end of the journal line.
7. In the Is this a tax line? field, enter *Yes* to specify that this is a tax entry line.
8. Complete the remaining fields for invoice date, tax code, invoice identifier, and net invoice amount. In this example, the net invoice amount is 100 Belgian francs. The tax code is always *Standard*.

If you enter a journal entry in a foreign currency, such as a journal entry to record a foreign bank's bank charges, you should enter the VAT amount in the Enter Journals: Value Added Tax descriptive flexfield in Belgian francs.

Prerequisites

Before you can create VAT reporting rules, define:

- VAT boxes for monthly VAT
- VAT transaction types for monthly VAT
- Tax codes in Oracle Receivables
- Tax codes in Oracle Payables

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

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

Creating VAT Reporting Rules

The screenshot shows the 'VAT Reporting Rules (Belgium SOB)' window. It features a table with the following columns: Source, Transaction Type, VAT, Financial, Tax Code, Line Type, Box, Sign, Non Recoverable Box, and Enabled. The first row of the table is populated with 'AP' in the Source field, 'Taxable' in the Line Type field, and a '+' sign in the Sign field. The Effective Dates field at the bottom shows '20/APR/2001' and the Rule Description field is empty.

To create a VAT reporting rule:

1. Navigate to the VAT Reporting Rules window.
2. In the Source field, select the source ledger from the pull-down list.
3. In the VAT field, select the VAT transaction type from the list of values.
4. In the Financial field, select the financial transaction type from the list of values.
The list of values displays the financial transaction types/classes based on the source that you entered.
5. In the Tax Code field, enter the tax code. Tax codes are displayed based upon what you entered in Step 7. Define Tax Types on page 3-12. For more information, see Step 8. Define Payables and Receivables Tax Codes on page 3-13.
6. In the Line Type field, select either *Tax* or *Taxable* from the pull-down list.
7. In the Box field, from the list of values, select the VAT box that you want to allocate VAT to, based on the values that you entered in the Source, VAT Transaction Type, Financial Transaction Type, Tax Code, and Line Type fields.

If you want to enter a tax code for a VAT transaction type whose VAT is not fully recoverable, go to step 8. If VAT is fully recoverable, proceed directly to step 9.

8. In the Non Recoverable Box field, select the VAT box that holds the non-recoverable VAT.

You can access the Non Recoverable Box field if you entered AP in the Source field and Tax in the Line Type field.

You can define a reporting rule that allocates 100% of a transaction to a VAT box that holds non-recoverable VAT. You can also define a reporting rule that contains allocations to both a recoverable VAT box and a non-recoverable VAT box in the same rule.

Note: The Box field where you designate recoverable VAT is optional only if you entered AP in the Source field.

9. In the Sign field, from the pull-down list, enter the sign to use when allocating the amounts for a transaction. The default is +.

Note: In this example, the + sign means that no sign switch occurs, and the - sign means that a sign switch does occur.

| Rule | Source | VAT Trans Type | Financial Trans Type | Tax Code | Line Type | VAT Box | Sign |
|------|--------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|------|
| 1 | AR | 101 | STANDARD | VAT20.5-101 | TAXABLE | 00 | + |
| 2 | AR | 102 | STANDARD | VAT20.5-102 | TAXABLE | 81 | - |

For Rule 1

A standard AR ITEM (taxable) line of 100 Belgian francs is allocated to VAT Box 00 as +100 Belgian francs. If this line were later reversed, the amount on the line would be -100 Belgian francs. This is allocated to VAT Box 00 as -100 Belgian francs.

(continued)

For Rule 2

A standard AR ITEM (taxable) line of 100 Belgian francs is allocated to VAT Box 81 as -100 Belgian francs. If this line were later reversed, the amount on the line would be -100 Belgian francs. This is allocated to VAT Box 81 as +100 Belgian francs.

10. Check the Enabled check box.

Uncheck the Enabled box to disable a VAT reporting rule, even if the transaction date falls within the effective dates.

Note: If you later decide to disable a VAT reporting rule, an error could occur in the allocation process for transactions that already use this rule.

11. In the Effective Dates field, enter the effective dates that you want the reporting rule to be valid for.

Note: If you later change either the start or end dates, an error could occur in the allocation process for transactions that already use this rule.

12. Repeat steps 2 to 11 for each VAT reporting rule that you define.

13. Save your work.

10. Define EFT Location

Use the Location window to add a new location used for EFT. Enter the site name and address that you use for EFT payments. This information is inserted in both formats of the Belgian EFT files. You must check the Bill To Site check box for your EFT location. The information that is inserted into the Belgian EFT files includes the location name, the first address line, the city, and the postal code.

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

Prerequisites

Before you can define your EFT location, you must define an address style and assign the address style to Belgium.

See also: Flexible Addresses, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

11. Define Oracle Payables Financials Options

Use the Financials Options window to complete additional EFT setup steps before you can make automatic payments to your suppliers.

Assigning Your EFT Location

You must identify the location that you defined for EFT as the default bill to location that you order your EFT payments from. Use the Financials Options window to assign your EFT location. Navigate to the Supplier - Purchasing alternate name region to select your site name from the list of values in the Bill To Location field.

Defining Your VAT Registration

Before you can enter EFT information, you must define your VAT member state as *Belgium* in the Financials Options window. Use the Member State field in the Tax alternate name region to enter your VAT member state. The EFT requirements that appear in the EFT descriptive flexfields are based on the country code that you enter here.

You must also enter your company's VAT registration number in the VAT Registration Number field. The first two characters of your VAT registration number are the country code where your company is located (for example, *BE* for Belgium).

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

12. Define Payment Formats

Use the Payment Formats window to define payment formats for your company. You should set up at least four formats using the Electronic payment method:

- Format to pay Belgian suppliers in Belgian francs - define a payment format, such as *Belgian Format 1*, using the *Belgian EFT Format 1* Format Payments program. In the Payment Formats window, select *Single* and *BEF* from the list of values in the Currency region.
- Format to pay Belgian suppliers in euro - define a payment format, such as *Euro EFT Format 1*, using the *Belgian EFT Format 1* Format Payments program. In the Payment Formats window, select *Single* and *EURO* from the list of values in the Currency region.
- Format to pay foreign suppliers in euro - define a payment format, such as *Euro EFT Format 2*, using the *Belgian EFT Format 2* Format Payments program. In the Payment Formats window, select *Single* and *EURO* from the list of values in the Currency region.
- Format to pay Belgian and foreign suppliers in multiple foreign currencies (Belgian francs and euro excepted for Belgian suppliers; euro excepted for foreign suppliers) - define a payment format, such as *Belgian Format 2*, using the *Belgian EFT Format 2 (Foreign)* Format Payments program. In the Payment Formats window, select *Multiple* from the list of values in the Currency region.

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

13. Define Bank Accounts

Use the Bank Accounts window to define the bank account that you want to use as the debit account for EFT payments.

The standard Belgian format for a bank account is 12 numbers separated by hyphens into three zones, such as 999-9999999-99. Zones in the standard Belgian format have these meanings:

| Standard Format | Zones |
|-----------------|---|
| 999 | Zone 1 - The first three digits are the bank identifier. |
| 9999999 | Zone 2 - The next seven digits are the account number. |
| 99 | Zone 3 - The last two digits are the check digits. |

For more information, see Bank Information Validation on page D-2.

See also: Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

To define a bank account for Belgian EFT payments:

1. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window.
2. Query a bank account that is set up for Belgian currency.
3. Press the Payables Documents button to navigate to the Payment Documents window.
4. In the Payment Documents window, create a payment document that uses the Belgian EFT payment format for domestic payments that you created in *Step 12, Define Payment Formats*, such as *Belgian Format 1*.

To define a bank account for foreign EFT payments:

1. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window.
2. Query a bank account that is set up for multiple currencies.
A bank account is a multi-currency bank account if the Multiple Currency Payments check box in the Payables Options alternate name region is checked.
3. Press the Payables Documents button to navigate to the Payment Documents window.

4. In the Payment Documents window, create a payment document that uses the Belgian EFT payment format for foreign payments that you created in *Step 12, Define Payment Formats*, such as *Belgian Format 2*.

Note: If you want to define a foreign bank account as the debit account for EFT payments, you can enter the branch's SWIFT code in the Name field of the Bank Branch region in the Banks window. For example, for the Deutsche Bank located at Travemeunde 1 in Luebeck, Germany, enter the DEUT DE 22 237 SWIFT code in this field.

14. Define Supplier Bank Accounts

Use the Banks window to enter your suppliers' bank account information before you can make automatic EFT payments.

See also: Defining Supplier Bank Accounts, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

15. Define Pay Groups

Use the Oracle Purchasing Lookups window to define lookup codes for pay groups. In the Oracle Purchasing Lookups window, query *PAY GROUP* and enter the unique lookup codes for the pay groups that you want to define.

With pay groups, you can group invoices into supplier categories for payment. You can distinguish invoices that are electronically paid using the Belgian EFT format from invoices that are paid using the foreign EFT format.

For example, you may identify a group of invoices that you want to pay in Belgian francs via EFT. You can link this group of invoices to a pay group called *BEF National*, for example.

You should set up at least four pay groups. This table illustrates some pay groups that you should set up.

You can use pay group names that are different from this example.

| Pay Group Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| BEF National | National EFT in Belgian francs |
| Euro National | National EFT in euro |
| Multi Foreign | Foreign EFT in Multi |
| Euro Foreign | Foreign EFT in euro |

See also: Defining Supplier Bank Accounts, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

16. Define EFT Lookups

Define these additional lookup codes for processing EFT payments in a foreign currency:

- EFT cost codes
- IBLC/BLIW codes

Defining EFT Cost Codes

Use the Application Object Library Lookups window in the Application Developer responsibility to verify that EFT cost codes exist for the JEBE_FOREIGN_PAYMENT_COST_CODE lookup type. When you make an EFT payment in a foreign currency, EFT cost codes tell the bank if the customer or supplier is responsible for the bank's charges.

If EFT codes do not exist, you must define these exact codes:

| EFT Cost Code | Description |
|---------------|---|
| BEN | All costs for the beneficiary (supplier) |
| NOR | Normal costs (costs shared by the beneficiary and authorizer) |
| OUR | All costs for the authorizer (customer) |

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

Defining IBLC/BLIW Codes

Use the Application Object Library Lookups window in the Application Developer responsibility to define IBLC/BLIW codes for the JEBE_IBLC_CODE lookup type.

- **IBLC** - Institut Belgo-Luxembourgeois du change, or Belgium and Luxembourg Exchange Institute
- **BLIW** - Belgisch Luxemburgs Instituut voor de wissel, or Belgium and Luxembourg Exchange Institute

When you make an EFT payment in a foreign currency, you must justify the payment by assigning the appropriate IBLC/BLIW code to your payment.

IBLC/BLIW codes are required only for EFT payments made in foreign currencies. If you do not specify an IBLC/BLIW code when you make an EFT payment in a foreign currency, the receiving bank may refuse your payment.

You can enter a default IBLC/BLIW code when you define a supplier. When you enter an invoice for payment, the IBLC/BLIW code will default to the code that you assigned. You can change the default, however, if you need to.

Examples of official operations codes are:

| IBLC/BLIW Codes | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| 210 | Salaries |
| 302 | Interest |
| 090 | Goods |
| 143 | Courier Services |
| 156 | Building Construction |
| 162 | Software - Information Technology Costs |

Note: Oracle Financials for Belgium does not validate IBLC/BLIW codes.

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

17. Set Up Sequential Numbering

The Belgian government requires that all Payables and Receivables documents, such as invoices or credit memos, carry sequential numbers. Journal entries in General Ledger must also be sequentially numbered.

Use the Document Sequences window to uniquely number each document that is generated by an Oracle application.

Use the Sequence Assignments window to assign a specific sequence to an application and category.

See also: Defining a Document Sequence, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

See also: Assigning a Document Sequence, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

For Payables, you should define document sequences for these document categories, at minimum:

- Standard invoices
- Credit memos
- Expense reports
- Prepayments
- Bank accounts

You can customize your document sequences to best match your company's needs. Your document sequence could look like this:

Set of Books ID-Module-Category-Year, or 01-AR-INV-99

Note: You should set Payables and Receivables posting options to detail mode so that the sequence number is in the reference field of the import program.

See also: Transferring Accounting Entries to Your General Ledger, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Running General Ledger Interface, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Prerequisites

Before you can define and assign document sequences, you must set the Sequential Numbering profile option to *Always Used* or *Partially Used* in the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility. See Profile Options on page C-2 for more information.

18. Define Suppliers

To pay a supplier's default invoices by EFT, you must enter specific information when you enter your suppliers and supplier sites in the Suppliers and Supplier Sites windows.

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

To enter EFT information for the Belgian EFT format:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window and query a supplier.
2. Press the Sites button to navigate to the Supplier Sites window.
3. Select the supplier site that you want to enter EFT payment information for.
4. Navigate to the Payment alternate name region.
5. In the Pay Group field, from the list of values, select the pay group that you want to assign this supplier's invoices to.
6. In the Payment Currency field, select *BEF* from the list of values.
7. In the Payment Method field, select *Electronic* from the pull-down list.
8. Navigate to the Bank Accounts alternate name region.
9. In the Name field, select the name of this bank account, such as *Pay to BEF Supplier*.
10. In the Number field, the bank account number is automatically populated from the previous step. You defined supplier bank accounts in Step 14.

Note: The account number must follow the legal Belgian 999-9999999-99 format. You can have more than one bank account for one site (different currencies).

11. Save your work.

To enter EFT information for the foreign EFT format:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window and query a supplier.
2. Press the Sites button to navigate to the Supplier Sites window.
3. Select the supplier site that you want to enter EFT payment information for.
4. Navigate to the Payment alternate name region.
5. In the Pay Group field, from the list of values, select the pay group that you want to assign this supplier's invoices to.
6. In the Payment Currency field, select *BEF*, or any other currency, from the list of values.
7. In the Payment Method field, select *Electronic* from the pull-down list.
8. Navigate to the Bank Accounts alternate name region.
9. In the Name field, enter the bank account name.

In the Number field, the bank account number is automatically populated from the previous step. You defined supplier bank accounts in Step 14.

Note: The account number for foreign EFT could be of a non-structured format. If no account is specified, the account number that is specified at the supplier level is used.

10. Save your work.

19. Set Up Additional EFT Information

Payments generated using the foreign format require additional information. See [Entering Supplier Site EFT Information on page 3-38](#) and [Entering Invoice EFT Information on page 3-40](#) for more information.

Entering Supplier Site EFT Information

If you are making EFT payments with the foreign format, use the Supplier Site EFT Details descriptive flexfield in the Supplier Sites window to enter additional EFT information at the supplier site level.

To enter supplier site EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter or query a supplier.
3. Navigate to the Sites alternative region.
4. Select a site and press the Open button to open an existing site, or press the New button to open a new site.

The Supplier Sites window opens for that site.

5. Choose *View EFT Details* from the Tools menu. The Supplier Site EFT Information flexfield appears.

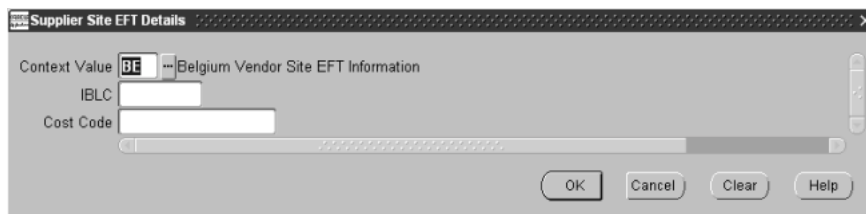


Supplier Site EFT Information (Belgian Org) - "HLS-SUP1", [New]

Country Code **BE**

[Empty text area]

6. The Country Code field defaults to a two-character country code according to the value that you entered as your VAT Member State.
7. Click in the descriptive flexfield to navigate to the Supplier Site EFT Details flexfield.



Supplier Site EFT Details

Context Value **BE** Belgium Vendor Site EFT Information

IBLC [Empty field]

Cost Code [Empty field]

[Empty text area]

OK Cancel Clear Help

- 8.** Enter the IBLC/BLIW trade code in the IBLC field. The value that you enter here is the default for the supplier site. You can override this value at invoice level.
- 9.** Enter the foreign payment cost code in the Cost Code field.
- 10.** Save your work.

Entering Invoice EFT Information

If you are making EFT payments with the foreign format, use the Invoice EFT Details descriptive flexfield in the Invoices window to enter additional EFT information at invoice level.

To enter invoice EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window.
2. Enter or query an invoice.
3. Choose *View EFT Details* from the Tools menu. The Invoice EFT Information flexfield appears.



4. Select *EFT Payments* in the Payment Preference pull-down list.
5. Click in the descriptive flexfield to navigate to the Invoice EFT Details flexfield.



6. Enter the IBLC/BLIW trade code in the IBLC Code field.
7. Save your work.

Oracle General Ledger

This chapter discusses the Belgian Journals Register in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Belgian Journals Register

Belgium SOB

Journals Register

Report date : 10-JAN-2001 11:45

Functional Currency : BEF

Reporter : Belgian Global Enterprises

Address : 101 Northeast Circle

Postal Code : 10231

City : Brugge

Contact : Helen Maxwell

Telephone : 31 201 16 84

VAT : BE892365455

Company : 01 Company 01

Period : DEC-99

Sequence Name : BE-GL-ACCRU

| Doc Nr | Trans date | Source | Category | Batch Name | Journal Name | Debits | Credits | Units |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Line | Account | | Reference | Description | | | |
| 10000 | 10-DEC-99 | Manual | Accrual | isa-GL1 21-NOV-2000 | isa-GL1 | 320,000 | 320,000 | |
| | 1 | | | | | 300,000 | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | 300,000 | |
| | 3 | | | | | 20,000 | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | 20,000 | |
| Total Sequence Name : BE-GL-ACCRU | | | | | | 320,000 | 320,000 | |

Account Recapitulation

Functional Currency : BEF

| Account | Description | Debits | Credits | Units |
|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|
| 01 | Company 01 | 320,000 | 320,000 | |
| Grand total : | | 320,000 | 320,000 | |

Use the Belgian Journals Register to report General Ledger transactions in sequential order by document sequence, as required by the Belgian government.

This report displays only transactions that were posted to General Ledger. You must perform your GL transfer and Journal Import from Payables and Receivables to General Ledger to obtain an updated journal register.

The Belgian Journals Register does not report statistical journal entries. To report on statistical amounts that you entered in addition to monetary amounts, set the Journals: Mix Statistical and Monetary profile option to Yes. For more information, see Profile Options on page C-2.

Note: You can only report on transactions that were entered after Oracle Financials for Belgium was installed.

You can customize this report to display information by account segment or accounting flexfield, and you can run this report in either detail or summary mode. You can run this report for any calendar period, whether open or closed.

Completing the Centralization Journal

The Belgian Journals Register includes a summary overview at the end of the report which you can use to complete the Centralization Journal to satisfy Belgian legal requirements.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian Journals Register report.

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

Program Parameters

Period Name

Enter the period name from the financial calendar that you want to run the Journals Register for.

Document Sequence Name From

Enter the document sequence name that you want to run the Journals Register from.

Document Sequence Name To

Enter the document sequence name that you want to run the Journals Register to.

Document Number From

Enter the document sequence number that you want to run the Journals Register from. You can only enter a number in this field if you enter the same number in the Document Name From and the Document Name To fields.

Document Number To

Enter the document sequence number that you want to run the Journals Register to.

GL Source

Enter the GL source that you want to run the Journals Register for.

Category

Enter the category that you want to run the Journals Register for.

Company

Enter the company that you want to run the Journals Register for.

Account for Journal Entries

Enter the Account Segment Number for the journal entries. With this parameter, you can actually change the look of the Account field in the Journals Register:

If you choose a specific segment number, only that segment is displayed along with its description.

If you leave this field blank, the whole Accounting Flex Key is shown in the report (without the description).

Account for Recapitulation

Enter the Account Segment Number that you want to run the Account Recapitulation for. The principle for entering a value for this parameter is the same as for the Account for Journal Entries; however, the description is printed in case the parameter is left blank.

Posted

Enter the status of the journal entries that you want to run the Journals Register for: *Posted* or *Unposted*. The default for this parameter is *Posted*.

Report Format

Enter the format that you want to run the Journals Register in: *Detailed*, *Summary*, or *Both*.

Report Headings

| In this heading... | General Ledger prints... |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Postal Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |
| Contact | Contact name |
| Telephone | Telephone number |
| VAT | VAT Registration Number |

Column Headings (Journal Entry Part)

| In this column... | General Ledger prints... |
|--------------------------|--|
| Company | Balancing segment number and description |
| Period | Journal Register period name |
| Sequence Name | Journal entry's document sequence name |
| Doc Nr | Journal entry's document number |
| Trans date | Journal entry's effective date |
| Line | Line number of journal entry lines |
| Source | The GL source that you ran the Journals Register for |
| Account | Journal entry line's account. This heading depends on the value that you entered in the Account For Journal Entries parameter. |
| Category | The category that you ran the Journals Register for |
| Reference | Document Sequence Number Value of the subledger where you imported the Journal Entry line from (only if you performed a Detail transfer) |
| Description | Description of journal entry line |
| Debits | The debit sum for journal entry lines in a Journal Entry or the actual debit for a journal entry line |
| Credits | Credit sum for a journal entry line in a journal entry or the actual credit for a journal entry line |
| Units | Unit sum for the journal entry lines in a journal entry or the actual unit in a journal entry line |

Column Headings (Recapitulation Part)

| In this column... | General Ledger prints... |
|-------------------|--|
| Account | Account for the recapitulation line. This field depends upon the value you entered for the account in the recapitulations parameter. |
| Description | Account field description |
| Debits | Debit sum for the account |
| Credits | Credit sum for the account |
| Units | Unit sum for the account |

Oracle Payables

This chapter describes Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), Invoice Gateway, and the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Belgian EFT Process

Oracle Financials for Belgium lets you format payments according to standards defined by the Association Belge des Banques/Belgische Vereniging der Banken (Belgium Bank Association).

With Oracle Financials, you can make EFT payments:

- In Belgian francs or euro from a Belgian bank to suppliers who have a bank account with a Belgian bank
- In Belgian francs, euro, or foreign currency from a Belgian bank to suppliers who have a bank account with a foreign bank
- In foreign currency (that is, a currency other than Belgian francs or euro) from a Belgian bank to suppliers who have a bank account with a Belgian bank

Note: The EFT programs are compatible with ISABEL (Interbank Standards Association of Belgium) standards.

Belgian EFT Belgian Payments

The Belgian EFT Belgian Payments program uses standard features of Oracle Payables to generate automatic payments.

The Belgian Payments are defined as payments in Belgian Francs or euro from a Belgian bank to suppliers who have a bank account with a Belgian bank.

The generated EFT file is in ASCII format and suitable for transfer on disk or by modem. The file on disk must be accompanied by a Belgian EFT Remittance Advice, or Betalingsborderel/Bordereau de remise.

See Belgian EFT Remittance Advice on page 5-7 for more information.

The program *Belgian EFT Belgian Payments* is submitted as part of the Oracle Payables process Format payments.

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

Prerequisites

Before you can run the Belgian EFT Belgian Payments payment program, you must:

- Set up the EFT bill to location for your company in the Supplier - Purchasing region of the Financials Options window
- Define a VAT report header
- Define payment formats
- Define EFT lookups
- Define your bank account
- Define supplier sites with EFT pay groups, electronic payment methods, and bank accounts assigned
- Enter and approve invoices with electronic payment methods

File Structure

The EFT payment file has this structure:

| Header Record | Information about the Authorizer |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Payment Order 1 | Detail record Nr 1 |
| | Detail record Nr 2 |
| Payment Order 2 | Detail record Nr 1 |
| | Detail record Nr 2 |
| Payment Order | Detail record Nr 1 |
| | Detail record Nr 2 |
| Footer Record | Summary information |

For more information about the records contained in the EFT payment file, see Belgian EFT Belgian Payments on page F-2.

Belgian EFT Foreign Payments

The Belgian EFT Foreign Payments program uses standard features of Oracle Payables to generate automatic payments. The Foreign Payments are defined as payments:

- In Belgian francs, euro, or foreign currency from a Belgian bank to suppliers who have a bank account with a foreign bank
- In foreign currency (that is, a currency other than Belgian francs or euro) from a Belgian bank to suppliers who have a bank account with a Belgian bank

The generated EFT file is in ASCII format and suitable for transfer on disk or by modem. The file on disk must be accompanied by a Belgian EFT Remittance Advice, or Betalingsborderel/Bordereau de remise.

See Belgian EFT Remittance Advice on page 5-7 for more information.

Submit the Belgian EFT Foreign Payments program as part of the Oracle Payables process Format payments.

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

Prerequisites

Before you can run the Belgian EFT Foreign Payments payment program, you must:

- Set up the EFT bill to location for your company in the Supplier - Purchasing region of the Financials Options window
- Define a VAT report header
- Define payment formats
- Define EFT lookups
- Define your bank account
- Define supplier sites with EFT pay groups, electronic payment methods, and bank accounts assigned
- Enter and approve invoices with electronic payment methods

File Structure

The EFT payment file has this structure (subdivisions are not always mandatory):

| | Subdivision | Description |
|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Start record | | Identification information |
| Payment Order 1 | 01 | Currency, amount, account |
| | 02 | Authorizer's address |
| | 03 | " |
| | 04 | Beneficiary's Financial institution |
| | 05 | " |
| | 06 | Beneficiary's account number, address, Communication |
| | 07 | " |
| | 08 | " |
| | 09 | Communication to the financial institution |
| | 10 | Payment code, cost code |
| | 11 | IBLC information (one record per IBLC code) |
| | 12 | " |
| | 34 | " |
| Payment Order 2 | 01 | |
| | 02 | |
| | 03 | |
| Payment Order | 01 | |
| | 02 | |
| | 03 | |
| End Record | | Summary information |

For more information about the records contained in the EFT payment file, see Belgian EFT Foreign Payments on page F-9.

Belgian EFT Remittance Advice

| Electronic Funds Transfer Bordereau de remise | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Date pour reception | | | Banque | | |
| | | | Mybank 28, Moneystreet 9999 Bankcity | | |
| Code Application | Nom/Adresse Donneur d'ordre | Identification Donneur d'ordre | No de sequence | | |
| 51 | Oracle Belgium Vuurberg 80 1831 Machelen 02/720.90.06 | 000009797 | | | |
| Veuillez trouver, en annexe, une serie d'ordres de paiement sur support magnetique, pour execution au debit de notre compte dans vos livres. | | | | | |
| Support | Code D'identification | Type | Code D'écriture | Densite | Facteur de Blocage |
| DISK | EFTII | | | | |
| Date D'execution | Numero de compte | Nombre de paiements | Total montants | Total controle | Nom du fichier |
| 220395 | 999-1234567-99 | 3 | 25200 | | |
| Pour depot, | | | Pour reception, | | |

Use the Belgian EFT Remittance Advice, or Betalingsborderel/Bordereau de Remise, to accompany a Belgian EFT payment submitted by disk. You do not use the remittance advice if you submit EFT payments by modem.

You can run the Belgian EFT Remittance Advice during two different phases in the payment cycle: before and/or after the confirmation of an EFT payment. If you run the remittance advice before confirmation, the payment batch has a *Formatted* status. If you run the remittance advice after confirmation, the payment batch has a *Confirmed* status.

The document contains general information about the company that performs the payments (the authorizer), information about the disk, and the following control information: the sum of the supplier's bank account numbers, the total amount paid, and the number of payment orders within the file.

Prerequisites

Before you can run the Belgian EFT Remittance Advice, you must create and format an EFT payment batch.

Program Submission

The program Belgian EFT Remittance Advice is submitted as part of the Oracle Payables process Confirm Payments. Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian EFT Remittance Advice.

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

See also: Confirming Payment Batches, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Program Parameters

Payment Batch

From the list of values, select the payment batch that you want to run the remittance advice for.

Belgian EFT Missing/Invalid EFT Information Report

| Belgium SOB | | Missing/Invalid EFT Information | | Report Date: 26-JUN-2001 04:23 | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Page: 1 of 1 | | | |
| Reporter : | Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | |
| Address : | 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | |
| Post Code : | 10231 | | | | | | |
| | Brugge | | | | | | |
| Contact : | Helen Maxwell | | | | | | |
| Telephone : | 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | |
| Vat Number : | BE892365455 | | | | | | |
| Missing/Invalid Information on Level : Your Company | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Location Level : | | | | | | | |
| | Location Name | VAT Number | Error Num | | | | |
| | BELGIUM | BE422108415 | 60152 | | | | |
| Bank Branch Level : | | | | | | | |
| | Bank Name | Bank Branch Name | Fin. Inst. Code | Country | Error Num | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Bank Account Level : | | | | | | | |
| | Bank Name | Bank Branch Name | Bank Account Name | Bank Account Number | Error Num | | |
| | BE Bank | Brussels | temp | 02056439653 | 60161 | | |
| Missing/Invalid Information on Level : Supplier and Supplier Site Level | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Supplier Level : | | | | | | | |
| Supplier Number | Supplier Name | Pay Group | Curr | Bank Account Number | Error Num | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Supplier Site Level : | | | | | | | |
| Supplier Number | Supplier Name | Supplier Site | Pay Group | Curr | Cost Code | Bank Account Number | Error Num |
| 10298 | BE Belgian EFT supplier | EFT BELGIUM | EFT B1 | BEF | | 402-9189091-84 | 60171 |
| 10298 | BE Belgian EFT supplier | EFT FOREIGN | EFT B2 | | | 210-0981879-97 | 60170 |
| 30042 | BE Foreign EFT Supplier | FOREIGN SIT | EFT B2 | BEN | | 806-8843 | 60170, 60161 |
| 30042 | BE Foreign EFT Supplier | FOREIGN SIT | EFT B2 | BEN | | 642141783 | 60170, 60161 |
| 30322 | BE Office Supplies plc | SITE1 | | | | 402-9189091-84 | 60171 |
| Error Num | Description | | | | | | |
| JE-60152 | The VAT number is invalid. Please check the format and the digit formula. The VAT number format is BE99999999 | | | | | | |
| JE-60161 | Please enter a valid bank account number using the format 999-9999999-99. | | | | | | |
| JE-60162 | Bank account failed modulus 97 control. | | | | | | |
| JE-60167 | Your bank account has an invalid payment method. For foreign payments, please enter a payment method code (f | | | | | | |
| JE-60168 | Please enter the Financial Institution Code for your Belgian bank. | | | | | | |
| JE-60169 | The Foreign Cost Center Code for your Belgian bank is either missing or invalid. | | | | | | |
| JE-60170 | Please enter the Bank Identification for this bank account. | | | | | | |
| JE-60171 | For Belgian Pay Group, enter a payment currency of BEF. | | | | | | |
| ***** End of Report ***** | | | | | | | |

Run the Belgian EFT Missing/Invalid EFT Information report after you enter or upload supplier information from legacy systems into Oracle Payables. This report shows any missing or incorrect EFT information.

You should also run this report before you start the EFT payment process so that you can identify any errors before you send your EFT files to the bank.

Several validation checks exist in Oracle Payables that prevent you from entering invalid or incomplete information; however, existing information in General Ledger, Receivables, and Payables may have been entered before you installed Oracle Applications.

This report shows:

- On the company's location level:
 - Incorrect VAT registration number on EFT location
- On the company's bank level:
 - Incorrect Belgian bank account number
 - Missing financials institution code (for a Belgian Bank)
 - Missing/incorrect foreign cost code (for a Belgian Bank)
- On the supplier or supplier site level, when the payment method is EFT:
 - Incorrect payment code
 - Incompatible pay group and payment currency
 - Missing bank identification information (bank or SWIFT address) for foreign payments

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian EFT Missing/Invalid EFT Information report.

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

Report Parameters

Supplier Name From

Enter the supplier name that you wish to run the report from.

Supplier Name To

Enter the supplier name you wish to run the report to. You can only choose supplier names that fall on or after the supplier name of the previous parameter entered.

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Postal Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |
| Contact | Contact name |
| Telephone | Telephone number |
| VAT Number | VAT Registration Number |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|--------------------------|--|
| Location Name | Your company's location name |
| VAT Number | VAT registration number of your company's location |
| Error Num | Error number that specifies the type of error that occurred within the company's location information |
| Bank Name | Bank name of the bank branch defined on company level |
| Bank Branch Name | Bank branch name defined on company level |
| Fin Inst Code | Bank branch's financial institution code |
| Country | Country of your company's bank branch |
| Error Num | Error number that specifies the type of error that occurred within the company's bank branch information |
| Bank Name | Bank name of the bank branch defined at the company level |
| Bank Branch Name | Bank branch name defined at the company level |
| Bank Account Name | Name of bank account defined on company level |
| Bank Account Number | Bank account number |

| In this column... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|--------------------------|---|
| Error Num | Error number that specifies the type of error that occurred within the company's bank account information |
| Supplier Number | Supplier number |
| Supplier Name | Supplier name |
| <Supplier Site Name> | Name of the supplier site |
| Pay Group | The payment group type for a supplier/supplier site |
| Curr | Supplier/supplier site's payment currency |
| Cost Code | Bank branch cost code |
| Bank Account Number | Supplier/supplier site's bank account number |
| Error Num | Error number that specifies the error type that occurred at supplier or supplier site level |

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 Applications 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 Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window

You must enter additional country-specific information when you record and pay invoices in Belgium. 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 has one globalization flexfield in the header region. You can customize your Invoice Gateway folder forms to show or hide the globalization flexfield for Belgium.

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. Enter the IBLC/BLIW trade code in the IBLC Code field.
7. 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 Belgian 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) |
| GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17 | VARCHAR2(150) |

| Column Name | Type |
|--------------------|---------------|
| GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18 | VARCHAR2(150) |
| GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE19 | VARCHAR2(150) |
| GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20 | VARCHAR2(150) |

Belgian Columns

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

Enter the context value JE.BE.APXIISIM.EFT to import Belgian descriptive flexfield information

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

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1

Enter the IBLC/BLIW trade code.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Required: | No |
| Validation: | The seeded valid value is 090; other valid values are user defined |
| Destination: | AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1 |

How the Invoice Gateway Window Populates the Open Interface Tables

You may find this table helpful in understanding the Rejections Report. This table shows the column that is populated by each field in the Invoice Gateway globalization flexfields for Belgium.

| Invoice Gateway field name - Header region flexfield | Corresponding column in AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE |
|--|---|
| Context Value | GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY |
| IBLC Code | GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1 |

Belgian VAT Purchases Journal

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------------|---|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Belgium | | | VAT Purchases Journal | | | | | | Report Date : 23-APR-2001 | | | |
| | | | Base Currency: REF | | | | | | Page : 1 Of 1 | | | |
| Reporter : Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Address : 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Postal Code : 10231 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City : Brugge | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact Name : Helen Maxwell | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone Number : 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Number : BE892365455 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period Name: JAN-2000 | | | Document Seq Name : * NO DOC. SEQ APPLIED * | | | | | | | | | |
| Doc Sequence | Line | Document | Supplier Name | Invoice | Total Invoice Amount | VAT | VAT Trans | VAT | Invoice Amount | Total | Recoverable | Non-Recoverable |
| Number | Num | Date | | Number | with VAT | Code | Type | Box | without VAT | VAT Amount | VAT Amount | VAT Amount |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 01-JAN-2000 10298 | BE Belgian EFT s A001 | | 5,000,000 | BE0-101 | | | 5,000,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1 | | 01.000.60110 | Foreign Sales - EU Countries | | | | 101 | 45 | 5,000,000 | | | |
| 2 | | 01.000.19000 | Input VAT Control Account | | | | 101 | 54 | | | 0 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period Total: | | JAN-2000 | * NO DOC. SEQ APPLIED * | | 5,000,000 | | | | 5,000,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | ===== | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total box | 45 | 5,000,000 | ===== | ===== | ===== |
| | | | | | | | box | 54 | | | | 0 |
| ***** End of Report ***** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Belgian VAT laws require that Belgian companies maintain the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal. This report lists all purchase documents in sequential order and is mainly used by VAT authorities during a VAT audit.

This report shows for each posted transaction (Invoice, Credit Memo, Debit Memo, Expense Report, Interest, Mixed, and Prepayment) the following:

- the total invoice amount and taxable amount
- the total tax amount, the recoverable VAT amount, and the non-recoverable VAT amount
- the allocations of the taxable and tax amounts to VAT boxes
- the account information of the transactions

The transactions shown are grouped by period name. Within the period name, the transactions are grouped by document sequence number.

The report is ordered by period (start date of the period), document name, and document sequence number.

The report has three summaries:

1. A total of the total invoice amount, taxable amount, tax amount (total, recoverable, and non-recoverable), taxable amount per VAT box, and tax amount per VAT box is displayed at the end of a Period and Document Name.
2. A total of all invoice amounts, taxable amounts, tax amounts (total, recoverable, and non-recoverable), taxable amounts per VAT box, and tax amounts per VAT box is displayed at the end of a period.
3. A grand total of the total invoice amount, taxable amount, tax amount (total, recoverable, and non-recoverable), taxable amount per VAT box, and tax amount per VAT box is displayed on the last page of the report. This grand total is displayed only if you selected two or more periods.

VAT box information for a transaction is not displayed if the transaction is not allocated by the Allocate/Reallocate process.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal. This program is normally run as part of the Belgian VAT 9 Facturier d'Entrée/Inkomend Facturenboek Report Set. You can run this report in either detail or summary mode.

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

Report Parameters

Period Name From

Enter the period that you wish to run the report from. The list of values shows period names from the VAT Monthly Calendar.

Period Name To

Enter the period that you wish to run the report to. The list of values shows the period names from the VAT Monthly Calendar. You can only choose period names that fall on or after the period name that you entered in the Period Name From parameter.

Document Sequence Name From

Enter the document sequence name that you want to run the report from. The list of values shows only document sequence names that relate to Oracle Payables.

Document Sequence Name To

Enter the document sequence name you wish to run the report to. The list of values shows only document sequence names that relate to Oracle Payables. You can only choose document sequence names that fall on or after the document sequence name that you entered in the Document Sequence Name From parameter.

Supplier Name From

Enter the supplier name that you wish to run the report from.

Supplier Name To

Enter the supplier name that you wish to run the report from. You can only choose supplier names that fall on or after the supplier name that you entered in the Supplier Name From parameter.

Report Format

Enter whether you want the report run in one of these modes:

- Detailed mode with account information
- Detailed mode without account information
- Summary mode

The default for this field is *Detailed with account information*.

Example of entering the Document Sequence Name Parameter:

| Document Sequence Name From | Document Sequence Name To | Result |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Blank | Blank | All transactions with any document sequence name or null document sequence names. |
| Blank | 02-AP-INV-01 | Because of parameter validation, this combination is not possible. |
| 02-AP-INV-01 | Blank | All transactions with a document sequence name of 02-AP-INV-01 or more; for example, 02-AP-INV-01, 02-AP-INV-02, etc. Note: In this case, transactions that do not have a document sequence number are not selected. |

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Paybles prints... |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Postal Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |
| Contact Name | Contact name |
| Telephone Number | Telephone number |
| VAT Number | VAT registration number |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|-------------------|---|
| Period Name | Transaction's period name. Note: This is not necessarily the period name when the transaction was declared. |

For example:

| Item | Date |
|---|----------|
| Accounting date | 29/01/01 |
| Invoice date | 02/02/01 |
| Date entered in Oracle Financials | 02/02/01 |
| Appear in declaration period of (as a correction of JAN 01) | FEB '01 |
| Appear in Belgian VAT Purchases Journal | Jan '01 |

| In this column... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Document Seq Name | Transaction's document sequence name |

| In this column... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Doc Sequence Number | Transaction's document sequence number, or voucher number |
| Line Num | Transaction line number |
| Document Date | Date the invoice line was posted |
| Supplier Number | Transaction's supplier number |
| Supplier Name | Transaction's supplier name |
| Invoice Number | Transaction's invoice number |
| Total Invoice Amount with VAT | Transaction's total invoice amount |
| VAT Code | Transaction's VAT code or transaction line. Note: A VAT code on the transaction line is not displayed. If the transaction's VAT code is empty, then the VAT code on the transaction line is displayed. |
| VAT Trans Type | VAT transaction type Note: A VAT transaction type on the transaction line is not displayed. If the transaction's VAT transaction type is empty, then the VAT transaction type on the transaction line is displayed. |
| VAT Box | VAT box where you should report transactions |
| Invoice Amount without VAT | Transaction's taxable amount |
| Total VAT Amount | Transaction's total tax amount |
| Recoverable VAT Amount | Transaction's recoverable tax amount |
| Non-Recoverable VAT Amount | Transaction's non-recoverable tax amount |
| Period Total | Transaction total for the period |
| Grand Total | Grand total for all selected transactions |

Account Columns

| In this column... | Oracle Payables prints... |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Accounting flexfield | Transaction line's general ledger account |
| Accounting flexfield description | Account description contained in account segment value |

Oracle Receivables

This chapter discusses the Belgian VAT Sales Journal and VAT number validation in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Belgium VAT Sales Journal

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|------------|--|
| Belgium SOB | | VAT Sales Journal | | | | | | Report Date : 20-JUN-2001 | | | | |
| | | Base Currency : BEF | | | | | | Page : 1 of 1 | | | | |
| Reporter : | | Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | |
| Address : | | 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Postal Code : | | 10231 | | | | | | | | | | |
| City : | | Brugge | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact Name : | | Helen Maxwell | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone Number : | | 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Number : | | BE892365455 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period Name: | | OCT-2000 | Document Sequence Name : *No DOC. SEQ APPLIED* | | | | | | | | | |
| Doc Sequence | Line | Invoice | Customer | Customer Name | Invoice | Total Invoice Amount | VAT | VAT Trans | VAT | Invoice Amount | VAT Amount | |
| Number | Num | Date | Number | | Number | with VAT | Code | Type | Box | without VAT | | |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | |
| | | 10-OCT-00 | 4208BE | BE test1 | 10000 | 13,440 | | | | 12,000 | 1,440 | |
| 1 | | 01.000.19000 | | | Input VAT Control Account | | BE12-202 | 202 | 54 | | 1,440 | |
| 1 | | 01.000.72000 | | | Cost of Sales | | BE12-202 | 202 | 45 | 12,000 | | |
| | | 21-OCT-00 | 4208BE | BE test1 | 10040 | 1,600,000 | | | | 1,600,000 | 0 | |
| 1 | | 01.000.19000 | | | Input VAT Control Account | | BE0 | 102 | 54 | | 0 | |
| 1 | | 01.000.62000 | | | Proceeds from sale of assets | | BE0 | 102 | 45 | 1,600,000 | | |
| Period Total: | | | | | | OCT-2000 | *No DOC. SEQ APPLIED* | | | 1,612,000 | 1,440 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,613,440 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ===== | ===== | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | box 45 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | box 54 | | |
| ***** End of Report ***** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Belgian VAT laws require that Belgian companies maintain the Belgian VAT Sales Journal. This report lists all sales documents in sequential order and is mainly used by VAT authorities during a VAT audit.

This report shows the following for each posted transaction (Sales Invoice, Credit Memo, Debit Memo, Chargeback, Deposit, and Guarantee):

- The total invoice amount, taxable amount, and tax amount
- Allocations of the taxable and tax amounts to VAT boxes
- Account information

The transactions shown are grouped by period name. Within a period name, transactions are grouped by document sequence name.

The report is ordered by period (start date of the period), document name, document number, and document line number.

There are three summaries for the report:

1. A total invoice amount, taxable amount, tax amount, taxable amount per VAT box, and tax amount per VAT box is displayed at the end of a period and name.
2. A total invoice amount, taxable amount, tax amount, taxable amount per VAT box, and tax amount per VAT box is displayed at the end of a period.

3. A grand total of invoice amount, taxable amount, tax amount, taxable amount per VAT box, and tax amount per VAT box is displayed on the last page of the report. This grand total is only displayed if you selected two or more periods.

VAT box information for a transaction is not displayed if the transaction is not allocated by the *Allocate/Reallocate* process.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Sales Journal. This program is normally run as part of the Belgian VAT 10 Facturier de Sortie/Uitgaand Facturenboek Report Set. You can run this report in either detail or summary mode.

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

Report Parameters

Period Name From

Enter the period that you wish to run the report from. The list of values shows period names from the VAT Monthly Calendar.

Period Name To

Enter the period that you wish to run the report to. The list of values shows period names from the VAT Monthly Calendar. You must choose period names that fall on or after the period name that you entered in the Period Name From parameter.

Document Seq Name From

Enter the document sequence name that you wish to run the report from. The list of values shows only document sequence names that relate to Oracle Receivables.

Document Seq Name To

Enter the document sequence name that you wish to run the report to. The list of values only shows document sequence names that relate to Oracle Receivables. You can only choose document sequence names that fall on or after the document sequence name that you entered in the Document Seq Name From parameter.

Customer Name From

Enter the customer name that you wish to run the report from.

Customer Name To

Enter the customer name that you wish to run the report to. You can only choose customer names that fall on or after the customer name that you entered in the Customer Name From parameter.

Report Format

Enter whether you wish to run the report in one of these modes:

- Detailed mode with account information
- Detailed mode without account information
- Summary mode

The default for this field is *Detailed with account information*.

Example of entering the Document Sequence Name Parameter:

| Document Sequence Name From | Document Sequence Name To | Result |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Blank | Blank | All transactions with any document sequence name or null document sequence names |
| Blank | 02-AR-INV-01 | Because of parameter validation, this combination is not possible. |
| 02-AR-INV-01 | Blank | All transactions with a document sequence name of 02-AR-INV-01 or more; for example, 02-AR-INV-01, 02-AP-INV-02, etc. Note: In this case, transactions that do not have a document sequence name are not selected. |

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Postal Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |
| Contact Name | Contact name |
| Telephone Number | Telephone number |
| VAT Number | VAT registration number |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|-------------------|--|
| Period Name | Transaction's period name. Note: This is not necessarily the period that the transaction was declared. |

For example:

| Item | Date |
|--|----------|
| Accounting Date | 29/01/01 |
| Invoice Date | 02/02/01 |
| Date entered in Oracle Financials | 02/02/01 |
| Appear in declaration period of (as a correction of JAN '01) | FEB '01 |
| Appear in Belgian VAT Sales Journal | 02/02/01 |

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Document Sequence Name | Transaction's document sequence name |
| Document Sequence Number | Transaction's document sequence number |
| Line Num | Transaction's line number |
| Invoice Date | Date invoice line was posted |
| Customer Number | Customer number of transaction |
| Customer Name | Customer name of transaction |
| Invoice Number | Transaction's invoice number |
| Total Invoice Amount with VAT | Transaction's total invoice amount |
| VAT Code | Transaction line's VAT Code |

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|----------------------------|---|
| VAT Trans Type | Transaction's VAT Transaction Type A VAT transaction type on the transaction line is not displayed. If the VAT transaction type on the transaction is empty, then the VAT transaction type on the transaction line is displayed. |
| VAT Box | VAT Box where you should report the transaction |
| Invoice Amount without VAT | Transaction's taxable amount |
| VAT Amount | Transaction's tax amount |
| Period Total | Transaction total for the period |
| Grand Total | Grand total for all selected transactions |

Account Columns

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Accounting flexfield | Transaction line's general ledger account |
| Accounting flexfield description | Account segment value with the account description |

VAT Number Validation

VAT number validation occurs in Receivables, and is performed on the customer bill to site.

The VAT number format should be BE000000097, where 0000000 is a seven-character number and 97 is a two-character check digit. The check digit should be equal to 97 minus the remainder obtained from dividing the seven-character number by 97. If the remainder is 0, the check digit is 97.

Note: If you do not enter a number in the VAT number field of the bill to site, the customer is assumed to be non-VAT liable, and no VAT validation occurs. In addition, the invoices of this customer are not included in the Annual VAT declaration.

VAT Number Validation of Belgian VAT Numbers

For VAT numbers starting with BE, validation occurs on three levels:

1. The length of the VAT number must be 11 characters (BE000000097).
2. The two-character check digit must be 97 minus the remainder obtained from dividing the seven-character number by 97.
3. Excluding the BE code, the VAT number must be numeric.

| This VAT number... | Fails Validation due to Level... |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| BE123 | 1 |
| BE123456789 | 2 |
| BE12aa33597 | 3 |

(continued)

The VAT number BE202239951, however, is a valid VAT number. To verify:

1. Check that the length of the VAT number is 11 characters.
2. Determine the remainder by dividing the seven-character number by 97.
Subtract the remainder from 97 to obtain the check digit.

$2022399 / 97 = 20849$ with a remainder of 46.

$97 - 46 = 51$. This number matches the check digit of 51.

3. Confirm that the VAT number is numeric, excluding the BE code.

VAT Number Validation of Non-Belgian VAT Numbers

For non-Belgian VAT numbers, validation is more limited.

Oracle Financials for Belgium checks the first two characters to determine if the VAT member state code is valid.

VAT Reporting

This chapter discusses VAT processing in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Monthly VAT Return Preparation

Follow these steps to complete the Monthly VAT Return Preparation process to produce a monthly VAT return report.

Checklist

- 1 Make VAT Allocations on page 7-3
- 2 Declare a VAT Reporting Period on page 7-3
- 3 Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations on page 7-3
- 4 Produce Monthly VAT Return Report on page 7-4

1. Make VAT Allocations

Use the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process to populate a table with the monthly VAT figures before running these reports:

- Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report
- Belgian VAT Sales Journal
- Belgian VAT Purchases Journal

The Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process uses VAT reporting rules to determine how to make VAT allocations from Payables, Receivables, and General Ledger transactions to VAT reporting boxes. VAT reporting rules are defined for each set of books.

See Step 9. Define VAT Reporting Rules on page 3-15 for more information.

See Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT on page 7-12 for more information about making VAT allocations.

2. Declare a VAT Reporting Period

Use the Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number process at month end to declare a VAT reporting period. See Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process on page 7-19 for more information about closing a VAT period.

3. Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations

Use the Declarations window to confirm or cancel a specific VAT declaration. See Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations on page 7-7 for more information about using the Declarations window.

4. Produce Monthly VAT Return Report

Use the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report to produce a monthly VAT return report that shows box summaries of declared tax and taxable amounts which must be reported. Use the Monthly VAT Preparation report to complete the official VAT report that you submit to Belgian authorities. See Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report on page 7-20 for more information.

Annual VAT Declaration Process

Each VAT eligible company in Belgium must submit an Annual VAT Return to the Belgian VAT Authorities.

The Annual VAT Return holds information about all goods and services supplied to Belgian customers in the tax year. You must file the return by 31st March of the year following the tax year.

Follow these steps to complete the Annual VAT Declaration process to submit an Annual VAT Return.

Checklist

- 1 Submit the Annual VAT Declaration Process on page 7-6
- 2 Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Return on page 7-6
- 3 Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report on page 7-6

1. Submit the Annual VAT Declaration Process

The Annual VAT Declaration process selects all transactions of Belgian customers within the tax year from Oracle Receivables. A customer is included in the Annual Return only if the total taxable amount of his transactions exceeds or equals a predefined value (currently 5000 Belgian francs). See Belgian VAT Annual Declaration on page 7-25 for more information.

2. Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Return

The Belgian VAT Annual Return process selects the information produced by the Declaration process and creates an ASCII file that you send to the Belgian VAT Authorities. See Belgian VAT Annual Return on page 7-28 for more information.

3. Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report

The Belgian VAT Annual Audit report shows the information stored in the VAT Annual Return ASCII file.

In Summary mode, this report shows the information stored in the VAT Annual Return ASCII file.

In Detail mode, this report shows all Oracle Receivables transactions included in the VAT Annual Return.

See Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report on page 7-29 for more information.

Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations

| Period | Declaration Type | Number | Status |
|----------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| OCT-2000 | VAT - Monthly | 41 | Cancelled |
| OCT-2000 | VAT - Monthly | 21 | Cancelled |
| OCT-2000 | VAT - Monthly | 1 | Cancelled |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Cancel Declaration Confirm Declaration

Use the Declarations window to confirm or cancel an already declared reporting month. The Declarations window displays all declarations and their current status.

You can cancel a declaration to facilitate correction of errors or omissions found in the reports produced from the declaration. On completion of the Cancel process for a specific VAT declaration, you can rerun the allocation/declaration programs for the period that you canceled.

You should confirm a declaration once you verify that reports produced from the declaration are complete and correct. Confirming a declaration is normally the last step in the monthly VAT Declaration process.

Note: Confirmed declarations cannot be changed.

These fields are automatically populated when you navigate to the Declarations window:

Period

This display-only field shows the Period that the declaration was run for.

Type

This display-only field shows the Declaration Type which might be for Monthly VAT.

Number

This display-only field shows the declaration number.

Status

This display-only field shows the Declaration Status. *Selected* indicates that this declaration was selected for confirm or cancel and that the process is either confirming or canceling this declaration.

To confirm or cancel a VAT declaration:

1. Navigate to the Declarations window.
2. Select the VAT declaration record to confirm/cancel.
3. Press either the Cancel Declaration button or the Confirm Declaration button to cancel or confirm a declaration.
4. Save your work.

You can only select one declaration to be confirmed or canceled per save. Declarations without a *Declared* status cannot be canceled or confirmed.

A concurrent program is submitted to confirm/cancel the VAT declaration once you save your changes.

Belgian VAT Reporting Rules Listing

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Belgium SOB | | | VAT Reporting Rules Listing | | | Report Date: 28-MAY-2001 08:21 | | |
| | | | | | | Page: 1 of 1 | | |
| Reporter | : | Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | |
| Address | : | 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | |
| Post Code | : | 10231 | | | | | | |
| City | : | Brugge | | | | | | |
| Contact | : | Helen Maxwell | | | | | | |
| Telephone | : | 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | |
| Vat Number | : | BE892365455 | | | | | | |
| VAT Trans. Type : 102 reduce purchases | | | | | | | | |
| Source : AP | | | | | | | | |
| Fin Trans. Type | Tax Code | Line Type | VAT Box | Recover. | Sign | Start Date | End Date | Enabled |
| STANDARD | BE0-102 | TAX | 81 Merchandises, raw materials and | Yes | + | 01-JAN-1999 | | Yes |
| | BE0-102 | TAXABLE | 46 Goods supplied & assimilated tra | No | | | | |
| | | | 03 Liable to 20.5% tax | N/A | + | 01-JAN-1999 | | Yes |
| | BE12-102 | TAX | 54 Amount of taxes payable on trans | Yes | + | 06-FEB-1999 | | Yes |
| | BE12-102 | TAXABLE | 88 Amount of other trans the inform | No | | | | |
| | | | 02 Liable to 12% tax | N/A | + | 06-FEB-2000 | | Yes |
| | BE12-102-01 | TAX | 55 Tax due on intra-community goods | Yes | + | 01-JAN-1999 | | Yes |
| | | | 00 Liable to 8% tax | No | | | | |
| | BE12-102-01 | TAXABLE | 46 Goods supplied & assimilated tra | N/A | + | 01-JAN-1999 | | Yes |
| ***** End of Report ***** | | | | | | | | |

Use the Belgian VAT Reporting Rules Listing to print your VAT reporting rules.

The Belgian VAT Reporting Rules Listing displays the existing Payables, Receivables, and General Ledger VAT reporting rules that you defined. You should run this report after you set up Oracle Financials for Belgium to verify your rules.

See Step 9. Define VAT Reporting Rules on page 3-15 for more information.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Reporting Rules Listing.

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

Report Parameters

Source

Enter the source ledger: either *AP*, *AR*, or *GL*.

VAT Trans Type

Enter the VAT transaction type, such as 101 or 102.

Fin Trans Type

Enter the Oracle Financials transaction type, such as INV, DEP, or CREDIT, that you want to run the report for. Oracle Financials for Belgium displays financial transaction types based on the source that you entered in the Source field.

Tax Code

Enter the tax code, for instance, *VAT20.5, 20offset*. Oracle Financials for Belgium displays financial transaction types based on the source that you entered in the Source field.

Line Type

Enter the line type, either *TAX* or *TAXABLE*, that you want to run the report for. This column is related to the Financials document line type as follows:

| Source | Document Line Type | VAT Rule Line Type |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| AP | FREIGHT | TAXABLE |
| AP | ITEM | TAXABLE |
| AP | MISCELLANEOUS | TAXABLE |
| AP | TAX | TAX |
| AR | CB | TAXABLE |
| AR | CHARGES | TAXABLE |
| AR | FREIGHT | TAXABLE |
| AR | REVDM | TAXABLE |
| AR | TAX | TAX |

VAT Report Box

Enter a specific VAT reporting box that you wish to run this report for.

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables... |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Post Code | Postal code |
| City | City |
| Contact | Contact Name |
| Telephone | Telephone Number |
| VAT Number | VAT Registration Number |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|-------------------|--|
| VAT Trans. Type | VAT transaction type for the VAT rules |
| Source | Source for the VAT rules |
| Fin Trans. Type | Financial transaction type for the VAT rules |
| Tax Code | Tax code for the VAT rules |
| Line Type | <i>TAXABLE</i> or <i>TAX</i> |
| VAT Box | VAT box and the VAT box description |
| Recover. | <i>Yes</i> if VAT reporting rule line is for recoverable VAT, <i>No</i> if VAT reporting rule line is for non-recoverable VAT, or <i>N/A</i> if VAT reporting rule is for a taxable line type. |
| Sign | Sign for the VAT rules |
| Start Date | Date that you want to activate your VAT reporting rule |
| End Date | Last date that you want to make your VAT reporting rule active. A blank End Date means that the rule is valid indefinitely, provided that you set the enabled field to <i>Yes</i> . |
| Enabled | <i>Yes</i> if enabled or <i>No</i> if disabled. |

Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT

Use the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process to populate the JE_BE_VAT_ALLOCATIONS table with monthly VAT figures before running these reports:

- Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report
- Belgian VAT Sales Journal
- Belgian VAT Purchases Journal

The Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process creates VAT allocations from Payables, Receivables, and General Ledger VAT transactions based on the VAT reporting rules that you define. See Step 9. Define VAT Reporting Rules on page 3-15 for more information.

To be allocated, transactions must have a GL date on or before the last day of the period that you entered as a parameter. You can only run this process for periods that do not have a *Declared* status.

Note: Do not create accounting entries for your Payables invoices before you run the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process. Otherwise, you cannot modify your invoices. Instead, create and approve your invoices, run the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process, and correct errors, if necessary. Submit the Payables Accounting Process to create accounting entries for your Payables transactions

See also: Payables Accounting Process, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Run the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process before you post your transactions to detect errors. This lets you update any invalid transactions where a VAT rule cannot be applied.

For example, if you are missing the VAT transaction type, or have the wrong VAT transaction type, a VAT rule cannot be applied. In these cases, the VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process generates the VAT Allocation Errors report so that you can review and resolve any errors. For more information, see VAT Allocation Errors Report on page 7-14.

After you resolve any errors that the VAT Allocation Errors report detects, post your transactions and rerun the VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process. You must reallocate when you change the VAT transaction type of a transaction that was allocated using the old VAT transaction type.

The frequency of the allocation process is not predetermined, and you may run it as often as is required. For example, a large site would want to run the allocations program daily to reduce the amount of month end processing.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT report. This program is normally run as part of the Belgian VAT 1 Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT Report Set.

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

VAT Allocation Errors Report

rows will be truncated

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----|--------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | VAT Allocation Errors Report | | Report Date: 28-MAY-2001 05:10:38 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Page: 1 | | | | |
| -----Document----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | Supplier/Customer | | -----Invoice----- | | | | |
| Period | | Source Name | Number | Batch Name | Name | | Number | Line Num | Financial | VAT | -Transaction Type- | | Line Type | Tax Code | Amount | GL Date | Posted | Err Code | |
| OCT-20 | | AP_2000 | 002000 | | BE Belgian EFT suppl | | mds2101a | 2 | STANDARD | 102 | TAX | | TAX | BE12-102-01 | | 0 | 18-OCT-2000 | Yes | 60150 |
| | | AP_2000 | 002000 | | BE Belgian EFT suppl | | mds2101a | 3 | STANDARD | 102 | TAX | | TAX | BE12-102-0F | -10773 | 18-OCT-2000 | Yes | 60150 | |
| | | AP_2000 | 002003 | | BE Belgian EFT suppl | | mds35 | 2 | STANDARD | 102 | TAX | | TAX | BE12-102-0F | 8040 | 10-OCT-2000 | Yes | 60150 | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | VAT Allocation Errors Report | | Report Date: 28-MAY-2001 05:10:38 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Error Description List | | Page: 1 | | | | |
| Error Code | | Error Code Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60150 | | Please define a VAT rule to use. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Reallocate

Enter *Yes* or *No*. The default is *No*.

Enter *Yes* to activate the reallocation option. All current undeclared allocations are rolled back and a new set of allocations is generated.

You should reallocate if you change the VAT transaction type for a transaction, or if you change VAT reporting rules.

Source

Enter the source that you would like to make allocations for —*AP*, *AR*, *GL*— or leave this field blank to create allocations for all three sources.

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Period | Transaction's period name |
| Source | Transaction's source |
| Document Name | Transaction's document sequence name |
| Document Number | Transaction's document sequence number |
| Batch Name | Transaction's batch name |
| Supplier/Customer Name | Transaction's supplier/customer name |
| Invoice Number | Transaction's invoice number |
| Invoice Line Num | Transaction's invoice line number |
| Oracle Financials Transaction Type | Oracle Financials transaction type |
| VAT Transaction Type | Transaction's VAT transaction type |
| Line Type | Line type for the transaction line |
| Tax Code | Transaction line's tax code |
| Amount | Transaction line's amount |
| GL Date | Transaction's GL date |
| Posted | Status (posted or not) |
| Err Code | Code of the error that occurred |

Belgian VAT Allocations Listing

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|------|----------|-----|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----|------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Belgium SOB | | | Vat Allocations Listing | | | | | Report Date : 28-AUG-2000 04:50 | | | | | Page : 1 of 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reporter : Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Address : 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Postal Code : 10231 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City : Brugge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact : Helen Maxwell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone : 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Number : BE892365455 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium SOB | | | VAT Allocations Listing | | | | | Report Date : 28-AUG-2000 04:50 | | | | | Page : 2 of 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source | Doc Seq | Doc Seq | Invoice | Line | Oracle | Vat | Line | Tax Code | Amount | GL Date | Vat | Decl | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Name | Number | Number | Num | Fin. TrT | TrT | Type | | | | box | Num | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AR | AR_2000 | 000356 | 10000 | 1 | INV | 202 | TAXABLE | BE12-202 | 12,000 | 10-AUG-2000 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AR_2000 | 000356 | 10000 | 1 | INV | 202 | TAX | BE12-202 | 1,440 | 10-AUG-2000 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AR_2000 | 000890 | 10040 | 1 | INV | 102 | TAXABLE | BE0 | 1,600,000 | 21-AUG-2000 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AR_2000 | 000890 | 10040 | 1 | INV | 102 | TAX | BE0 | 0 | 21-AUG-2000 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP | AP_2000 | 002390 | AP501 | 3 | STANDARD | 102 | TAXABLE | BE50-12-102 | 6,000 | 01-AUG-2000 | 02 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AP_2000 | 002390 | AP501 | 4 | STANDARD | 102 | TAX | BE50-12-102 | 360 | 01-AUG-2000 | 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AP_2000 | 002390 | AP501 | 5 | STANDARD | 102 | TAX | BE50-12-102 | 360 | 01-AUG-2000 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***** End of Report ***** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Use the Belgian VAT Allocations Listing to review a range of transactions and the VAT boxes that the transactions were allocated to. This report displays Payables, Receivables, and General Ledger transactions that are posted within a specific accounting period.

You should run this report before you close a VAT period. Review the VAT Allocations Listing for errors and make any necessary corrections before you close a VAT period.

Note: The declaration number information is displayed if the VAT Attribute Declaration Number process was run (and not canceled). See Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process on page 7-19 for more information.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Allocations Listing. This process is submitted as part of the Belgian VAT 1 Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT Report Set.

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

Program Parameters

Period Name

Enter a specific period name that you want to run the report for.

VAT Box

Enter a specific VAT box that you wish to run the report for.

VAT Transaction Type

Enter the VAT transaction type.

Source

Enter the specific source that you wish to run the report for: *AP*, *AR*, or *GL*.

Document Sequence Name

Enter the specific document sequence name.

Warning: There is no cross reference between this parameter and the Source parameter.

Doc Seq Number From

Enter the specific document sequence number that you wish to run the report from.

Warning: There is no cross reference between this parameter and the Source parameter. In addition, the document sequence number that you enter in this field is not automatically validated. This means that if you enter a nonexistent document sequence number, the report is still run but will not contain any data.

Doc Seq Number To

Enter the specific document sequence number that you wish to run the report to.

Note: There is no cross reference between this parameter and the Source parameter, and the document sequence number that you enter in this field is not automatically validated. This means that if you enter a nonexistent document sequence number, the report will still run but will not contain any data.

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Reporter | VAT Reporter Name |
| Address | Address |
| Postal Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |
| Contact | Contact Name |
| Telephone | Contact's Telephone Number |
| VAT Number | VAT Registration Number |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|--------------------------|---|
| Source | Transaction's source |
| Doc Seq Name | Document sequence name |
| Doc Seq Number | Document sequence number |
| Invoice Number | Invoice number |
| Line Num | Invoice line number |
| Oracle Fin. TrT | Oracle Financials transaction type |
| VAT TrT | Transaction line's VAT transaction type |
| Line Type | Line type of the transaction line |
| Tax Code | Transaction line's tax code |
| Amount | Transaction line's amount |
| GL Date | Transaction line's GL date |
| VAT Box | VAT box |
| Decl Num | Declaration number when the transaction line is declared or confirmed |

Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process

Use the Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number process at month end to close off a VAT reporting period. Once a declaration number is attributed to the undeclared records in the VAT Allocations table, the related VAT period has a *Declared* status and no more records can be added to that batch, unless you decide to cancel the declaration.

You can see the declaration number for each transaction on the Belgian VAT Allocations Listing. See Belgian VAT Allocations Listing on page 7-16 for more information.

See Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations on page 7-7 for more information.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number process.

Normally, this program is run as part of the Belgian VAT 2 Declare Monthly VAT Report Set, which includes these components:

- Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT
- Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process

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

Program Parameters

Period Name

Enter the monthly VAT reporting period that you would like to declare the allocations for. The period end date is used to attribute the declaration number. All allocations before the period end date are declared together. The list of values shows only those periods that have not yet been declared or have had declarations canceled.

Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Belgium | | Monthly VAT Preparation Report | | | | | | Report Date: 28-MAY-2001 06:34:5 | |
| Reporter : Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | | | Page: 1 of 1 | |
| Address : 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Code : 10231 | | | | | | | | | |
| City : Brugge | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact : Helen Maxwell | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone : 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Number : BE892365455 | | | | | | | | | |
| Period Name : DEC-2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Box : 02 | | Liable to 12% tax | | | | | | | |
| Doc Seq Name | Doc Seq Number | GL Date | Supplier/Customer Name | Invoice Number | Line Num | Line VAT Amount Code | VAT Trans Type | Taxable Amount | Tax Amount |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Source : AP | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds29 | | 1 | 530 BE12-102 | 102 | 530 | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds30 | | 1 | 60,000 BE12-102 | 102 | 60,000 | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds31 | | 1 | 500 BE50-12-102 | 102 | 500 | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds28 | | 1 | 10,000 BE12-102 | 102 | 10,000 | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds23 | | 2 | 100 BE12-102 | 102 | 100 | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds26 | | 2 | 200 BE50-12-102 | 102 | 200 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Document Sequence Name : * NO DOC.SEQ APPLIED * | | | | | | 71,330 | | 71,330 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| AP | Total VAT Box : 02 Liable to 12% tax | | | | | | 71,330 | 71,330 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Total VAT Box : 02 Liable to 12% tax | | | | | | | | 71,330 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Period Name : DEC-2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Box : 54 | | Amount of taxes payable on trans declared in box 01, 02 & 03 | | | | | | | |
| Doc Seq Name | Doc Seq Number | GL Date | Supplier/Customer Name | Invoice Number | Line Num | Line VAT Amount Code | VAT Trans Type | Taxable Amount | Tax Amount |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Source : AP | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds23 | | 1 | 12 BE12-102 | 102 | | 12 |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds25 | | 1 | 2,050 BE20.50-101 | 101 | | 2,050 |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds26 | | 1 | 24 BE50-12-102 | 102 | | 24 |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds28 | | 2 | 1,200 BE50-12-102 | 102 | | 1,200 |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds29 | | 2 | 30 BE50-12-102 | 102 | | 30 |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds31 | | 3 | 30 BE50-12-102 | 102 | | 30 |
| | 12-DEC-2000 | | 10298 BE Belgian EFT su mds30 | | 3 | 7,200 BE12-102 | 102 | | 7,200 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Document Sequence Name : * NO DOC.SEQ APPLIED * | | | | | | 10,546 | | | 10,546 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| AP | Total VAT Box : 54 Amount of taxes payable on trans decl | | | | | | 10,546 | | 10,546 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Total VAT Box : 54 Amount of taxes payable on trans decl | | | | | | | | | 10,546 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Period Name : DEC-2000 | | Summary by VAT Report Box | | | | | | | |
| VAT Box | | | | | VAT | Taxable | Tax | | |
| Description | | | | | Box | Amount | Amount | | |
| ----- | | | | | --- | ----- | ----- | | |
| Liable to 12% tax | | | | | 02 | 71,330 | | | |
| Amount of taxes payable on trans declared in box 01, 02 & 03 | | | | | 54 | | 10,546 | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| ***** End of Report ***** | | | | | | | | | |

Use the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report to produce a monthly draft of the VAT return report. This report shows a box summary of declared tax and taxable amounts that you must report. Use this report to complete the official VAT report that you submit to Belgian authorities.

This report displays only transactions that have been posted to General Ledger.

The report is ordered by VAT Report Box, Source, Document Name (with a page break on Period Name), and VAT Report Box.

Report summaries are ordered this way:

1. A total of the taxable amount and tax amount for each VAT Report Box is displayed on the report's last page.
2. A total of the taxable amount and tax amount is displayed at the bottom of the page for each VAT Report Box.
3. A total of the amount, taxable amount, and tax amount is displayed after each Source.
4. A total of the amount, taxable amount, and tax amount is displayed after each Document Name.

The Monthly VAT Preparation report shows the transactions that have a GL Date before the start of the reporting period (but are being declared in this reporting period) as corrections.

Note: If the value of credit memos exceeds the value of invoices against which they can be offset, the credit memos are also selected. This means that the Monthly VAT Preparation report can contain negative values, which is not allowed on the VAT Return.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report. This program is normally run as part of the Belgian VAT 3 Report Monthly VAT Report Set.

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

Report Prerequisites

Complete these prerequisites before you can run this report:

- Run the VAT Allocate/Reallocate process to make allocations from Payables, Receivables, and General Ledger transactions to VAT reporting boxes.
- Run the VAT Attribute Declaration Number process. You can only run the VAT Preparation report for periods with a *Declared* or *Confirmed* status.

Report Parameters

Period Name

Enter a specific period name for the monthly VAT calendar that you want to run for the report. The period must already be declared or confirmed.

Note that all transactions declared in the chosen period are shown in the report, even if the GL Date of the transaction does not fall within the period.

For example:

| Transaction | GL Date | Declared in Period |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | 01-JAN-00 | JAN-00 |
| 2 | 31-JAN-00 | FEB-00 |
| 3 | 01-FEB-00 | FEB-00 |
| 4 | 13-FEB-00 | FEB-00 |

When the report is run for Period Name JAN-00, transaction 1 is reported.

When the report is run for period name FEB-00, transactions 2, 3, and 4 are on the report. Note that transaction 2 was declared in FEB-00, although the transaction has a GL Date of 31-JAN-00.

See Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process on page 7-19 and Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations on page 7-7 for more information.

Date From

Enter a specific date that you wish to run the report from.

The date from determines which transaction/distribution lines are reported with the GL Date.

Warning: If this parameter is not entered and the Date To parameter is entered, then the Date From parameter is given the same value as the Date To parameter.

Date To

Enter a specific date that you wish to run the report to.

The date to determines which transaction/distribution lines are reported with the GL Date.

Warning: If this parameter is not entered and the Date From parameter is entered, then the Date To parameter is given the same value as the Date From parameter.

VAT Box

Enter a specific VAT box that you wish to run the report for.

VAT Transaction Type From

Enter a specific VAT transaction type that you wish to run the report from.

VAT Transaction Type To

Enter a specific VAT transaction type that you wish to run the report to.

Report Format

Enter whether you wish to run the report in detailed or summary mode. The default for this field is *Detailed*.

Source

Enter the source ledger: either *AP*, *AR*, or *GL*.

Document Sequence Name

Enter a specific document sequence name that you wish to run the report for.

Document Sequence Number

Enter a specific document sequence number that you wish to run the report for.

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Post Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Contact | Contact Name |
| Telephone | Telephone number |
| VAT Number | VAT registration number |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|-------------------|--|
| Period Name | Transaction's period name Note: This is not the period name when the transaction was declared. |
| VAT Box | VAT box where you should report transactions |
| Doc Seq Name | Transaction's document sequence name |
| Doc Seq Number | Transaction's document sequence number |
| GL Date | Transaction's GL date |
| Supplier Number | Transaction's supplier number |
| Customer Number | Transaction's customer number |
| Supplier Name | Transaction's supplier name |
| Customer Name | Transaction's customer name |
| Invoice Number | Transaction's invoice number |
| Line Num | Transaction's line number |
| Line Amount | Transaction's line amount reported in the VAT box |
| VAT Code | Transaction's VAT code |
| VAT Trans Type | Transaction's VAT transaction type |
| Taxable Amount | Transaction's taxable amount |
| Tax Amount | Transaction's tax amount, if the transaction line is a tax line |
| Source | Transaction's source |

Belgian VAT Annual Declaration

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Belgium | | Annual VAT declaration process | Report Date: 20-JUN-2001 06:34:07 Page: 1 |
| Name | : Belgian Global Enterprises | | |
| Address | : 101 Northeast Circle | | |
| VAT Number | : BE892365455 | | |
| Year | : 2000 | | |
| Customer Records | : 1 | | |
| Amount | : 1612000 | | |
| Tax | : 1440 | | |

The Belgian VAT Annual Declaration process selects the following from Oracle Receivables for Belgian customers for all the posted transaction lines:

- Invoices
- Credit Memos
- Debit Memos

Customer transactions are only included if the total amount exclusive of tax exceeds or equals a predefined value (currently this value is set at 5000 Belgian francs).

Customers are considered Belgian when the first two characters of the VAT number on the bill to site level refer to Belgium; for example, *BExxxxxxx*.

For example, a customer with VAT number BE123456797 on the bill to site level is considered a Belgian EU customer (BE stands for Belgium). Transactions with this customer are reported in the VAT Annual Declaration process.

The VAT Annual Declaration process is composed of three steps, which you must execute in this order:

1. Belgian VAT Annual Declaration - enables you to complete the *Begeleidingsnota/Note d'accompagnement*, the annual declaration remittance advice
2. Belgian VAT Annual Return - produces an ASCII file which you send to the Belgian VAT authorities
3. Belgian VAT Annual Audit report - lists transactions for a tax year that meet certain reporting criteria that you define

Report Output

The information in the output report from the Belgian VAT Annual Declaration process helps you to complete the *Begeleidingsnota/Note d'accompagnement*, which accompanies your VAT Annual Return.

Note: You should run the Belgian VAT Annual Declaration after you close the last period of the calendar year.

See Belgian VAT Annual Return on page 7-28 for more information.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Annual Declaration process. This process is submitted as part of the Belgian VAT Annual 6 Declaration process Report Set.

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

Program Parameters

Start Date

Enter the start date to declare the Annual VAT. The start date defaults to 1st January of the previous calendar year.

End Date

Enter the end date to declare the Annual VAT. The end date defaults to 31st December of the previous calendar year.

Min Transaction Value

Enter the minimum value that the total amount of customer transactions, exclusive of tax, must reach before transactions are included in the declaration. The minimum transaction value defaults to 5000 Belgian francs.

Selected Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|--------------------|--|
| Customer Records | The total number of summarized customer records in the declaration. |
| Amount | The total amount (exclusive of tax) of all summarized customer records in the declaration. |
| Tax | The tax amount of all summarized customer records in the declaration. |

Belgian VAT Annual Return

The Belgian VAT Annual Return process uses the data generated through the Belgian VAT Annual Declaration process to produce the VAT Annual Return.

See Belgian VAT Annual Declaration on page 7-25 for more information.

The generated Return file is in ASCII format and suitable for declaration on disk. The declaration must be accompanied with a *Begeleidingsnota/Note d'accompagnement*.

For more information about the records contained in the VAT Reporter, see Electronic File Content on page F-1.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Annual Return. This process is submitted as part of these Report Sets:

- Belgian VAT Annual 6 Declaration Process report set
- Belgian VAT Annual 6a Return and Audit report set
- Belgian VAT Annual 6b Return report set

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

Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Belgium SOB | | Annual VAT Audit Report | | Report Date: 20-JUN-2001 | | | | | |
| | | Functional Currency : BEF | | Page: 1 of 2 | | | | | |
| Parameters : | | | | | | | | | |
| Start/End Date | : 01-JAN-2000 | To | 31-DEC-2000 | | | | | | |
| Minimum Declaration Amount | : 5000 | | | | | | | | |
| Customer Name | : | To | | | | | | | |
| VAT Number | : | To | | | | | | | |
| Detail/Summary | : Detailed | | | | | | | | |
| Reporter | : Belgian Global Enterprises | | | | | | | | |
| Address | : 101 Northeast Circle | | | | | | | | |
| Post Code | : 10231 | | | | | | | | |
| City | : Brugge | | | | | | | | |
| Contact | : Helen Maxwell | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone | : 31 201 16 84 | | | | | | | | |
| VAT Number | : BE892365455 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Customers | : | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total Taxable Amount | : | 1,612,000 | | | | | | | |
| Total Tax Amount | : | 1,440 | | | | | | | |
| _Belgium SOB | | Annual VAT Audit Report | | Report Date: 20-JUN-2001 | | | | | |
| | | | | Page: 2 of 2 | | | | | |
| Seq | Customer Class | Document nr. | Type | Doc. Date | GL Date | VAT Number | Total Amount | Taxable Amount | Tax Amount |
| 1 | 4208 BE test1 | | | 2800 Brussels | | BE483079497 | 1,613,440 | 1,612,000 | 1,440 |
| | Invoice | 10000 | {Invoice *** | 10-OCT-2000 | 10-OCT-2000 | | 13,440 | 12,000 | 1,440 |
| | Invoice | 10040 | {Invoice *** | 21-OCT-2000 | 21-OCT-2000 | | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 1,613,440 | 1,612,000 | 1,440 |
| | | | | | | | ===== | ===== | ===== |

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

The Belgian VAT Annual Audit report is a detailed overview of all transactions related to Belgian customers for a tax year, reported according to the parameters that you enter.

This report lets you limit the data you see by entering the parameters Customer Name From/To, and VAT Number From/To. The Audit report can be different from the VAT Annual Return depending on the values that you enter for these parameters.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Belgian VAT Annual Audit report. This program is submitted as part of these Report Sets:

- Belgian VAT Annual 6 Declaration Process
- Belgian VAT Annual 6a Return and Audit report
- Belgian VAT Annual 6c Audit report

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

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the start date to declare the Annual VAT. The start date defaults to 1st January of the previous year.

End Date

Enter the end date to declare the Annual VAT. The end date defaults to 31st December of the previous year.

Min Declared Amount

Enter the minimum declared amount for the declaration. The minimum declared amount defaults to 5000 Belgian francs.

Customer Name From

Enter the customer name that you wish to run the report from. When the customer name is entered, validation ensures that a valid customer is entered. The default value for this parameter is null, which means that all customers are selected for a given Start and End date.

Customer Name To

Enter the customer name that you wish to run the report to. You can only choose customer names that fall on or after the customer name that you entered in the Customer Name From parameter.

VAT Number From

Enter the VAT number that you wish to run the report from. The VAT number is not validated when entered. This parameter's default value is null, which means that all VAT numbers are selected for a given Start and End date.

VAT Number To

Enter the VAT number that you wish to run the report to. The VAT number is not validated when entered.

Report Format

Enter whether you wish to run the report in detailed or in summary mode. The default for this field is Detailed.

Report Headings

| In this heading... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|----------------------|--|
| Reporter | Name |
| Address | Address |
| Post Code | Postal Code |
| City | City |
| Contact | Contact name |
| Telephone | Telephone number |
| VAT Number | VAT registration number |
| Number of Customers | Number of customers included in the VAT Annual Audit report |
| Total Taxable Amount | Total taxable amount of transactions listed in the VAT Annual Audit report |
| Total Tax Amount | Total tax amount of transactions listed in the VAT Annual Audit report |

Column Headings

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|-------------------|---|
| Seq | Annual VAT summary sequence |
| Customer | Annual VAT summary line's customer information (customer number, customer name, and customer address) |
| Class | Transaction line's class |
| Document nr. | Transaction line's invoice number |
| Type | Transaction line's type |
| Doc. Date | Transaction's invoice date |
| GL Date | Transaction line's GL date |
| VAT Number | VAT number of the customer's bill to site use |
| Total Amount | Total amount; for example, the taxable sum amount and the tax amount of the Annual VAT summary line |

| In this column... | Oracle Receivables prints... |
|-------------------|---|
| Taxable Amount | All transaction's taxable amount for the customer |
| Tax Amount | All transaction's tax amount for the customer |

Belgian VAT Closing Process

You can improve the efficiency of your VAT closing process by completing the weekly, monthly, and yearly processes overviewed in this section.

See also: Closing an Accounting Period, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Opening and Closing Accounting Periods, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Weekly Processing

You should perform these VAT closing functions on a weekly, or biweekly, basis to ensure that weekly processing was correctly entered. If adjustments are necessary, you can immediately make corrections to reduce the amount of time that you spend on month-end closing. You can also identify errors before you post transactions to General Ledger.

Perform these steps to close your weekly VAT processing:

1. Approve Payables and Receivables invoices.
2. Run the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process and resolve the errors listed on the VAT Allocation Errors report.
3. Run the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT process again.
4. Review the VAT Allocation Errors report and confirm that your corrections were made.
5. Submit the Payables Accounting Process to create accounting entries for your Payables transactions.
6. Post transactions to General Ledger.
7. Confirm that transactions were correctly posted to General Ledger.
8. If necessary, make corrections and post transactions to General Ledger again.

See also: Approving Automatic Receipts, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

See also: Approving Remittance Batches, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

See also: Running General Ledger Interface, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

See also: Transferring Accounting Entries to Your General Ledger, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Approval, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Monthly Processing

You should perform these VAT closing functions on a monthly basis:

1. Repeat the weekly VAT closing tasks.
2. Close the Payables and Receivables accounting period so that users cannot enter further invoices in this accounting period.
3. Run the Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number process so that users cannot enter further records to this VAT period.
4. Run the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report and use the report output to complete the official VAT Declaration document.
5. Run the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal and the Belgian VAT Sales Journal to list all the posted invoices for the month.
6. Review and reconcile the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal and the Belgian VAT Sales Journal.
7. Cancel your VAT declaration if the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal and the Belgian VAT Sales Journal are incorrect.
8. Confirm your VAT declaration if the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal and the Belgian VAT Sales Journal are correct.

Note: Perform this step only when you are certain that additional corrections are unnecessary, because you cannot cancel or change a confirmed declaration.

Yearly Processing

You should perform these VAT closing functions on an annual basis:

1. Update the VAT calendar.
2. Create accounting periods for the new year.
3. Update sequential numbering.
4. Create new numbering series for the new year.
5. Run the Belgian VAT Annual Declaration process. See Belgian VAT Annual Declaration on page 7-25 for more information.

See also: Defining Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

See also: Defining a Document Sequence, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

See also: Assigning a Document Sequence, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Standard Navigation Paths

This appendix describes how to navigate to each window in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Standard Navigation Paths

Although your system administrator may have customized your navigator, typical navigation paths include the following:

| Window Name | Navigation Path |
|---------------------|---|
| Declarations | Belgian AP Localizations: VAT > Declarations |
| Reporters | Belgian AP Localizations: VAT > Reporters |
| VAT Reporting Rules | Belgian AP Localizations: VAT > Reporting Rules |

If you have upgraded from a Character Mode version of Oracle Applications, see Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths on page E-2 for a cross reference between character mode menu paths and Release 11*i* navigation paths.

Using Globalization Flexfields

This appendix describes how to use globalization flexfields.

Using Globalization Flexfields

Oracle Financials for Belgium uses globalization flexfields that let you enter country-specific information in Oracle Payables. 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

- Invoice Gateway
- Invoices

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 flexfield window.

Profile Options

This appendix lists the profile options that affect the operation of Oracle Financials for Belgium. This appendix includes a brief description of each profile option that you or your system administrator can set at the site, application, responsibility, or user levels.

Profile Options

During implementation, your system administrator sets a value for each user profile option to specify how Oracle Applications controls access to and processes data.

Note: To enable globalization flexfields within Oracle Financials for Belgium, you must set the JG: Application, JG: Territory, and JG: Product profile options.

See also: Setting Up Globalization Flexfields, *Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement*

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

Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library

This section lists the profile options in Oracle Application Object Library that are referenced in this user guide.

See also: Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library, *Oracle System Administrator's Guide*

Sequential Numbering

Sequential Numbering assigns numbers to documents that you create in Oracle financial products.

Before you can define and assign document sequences, you must set the Sequential Numbering profile option to *Always Used* or *Partially Used* in the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility.

Profile Options in Oracle General Ledger

This section lists the profile options in Oracle General Ledger that are referenced in this user guide.

See also: Setting General Ledger Profile Options, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Journals: Mix Statistical and Monetary

To report on statistical amounts in addition to monetary amounts that you enter in the Enter Journals window, set the Journals: Mix Statistical and Monetary profile option to *Yes*.

Bank Validation

This appendix describes how Oracle Payables and Receivables validate banking codes for Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Bank Information Validation

Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables provide country-specific bank validation for banks in Belgium. Oracle Financials displays a warning if you enter invalid bank information.

Setting up Your Country

To use bank validation functionality for Belgium, you must first set up Belgium as your “home” country.

To set up Oracle Payables for bank validation:

1. Define the Default Country profile option.
2. Define countries and territories and assign VAT member state codes in the Countries and Territories window.
3. Enter your VAT member state code in the Financials Options window.
4. Save your work.

Oracle Payables compares the bank's country address that you entered in the Address region of the Banks window with your VAT member state code that you entered in the Financials Options window. If both countries match, the bank is in your home country and country-specific validation is performed.

If these countries do not match, Oracle Payables performs this default minimum validation:

| Required Fields | Accepted Data Type | Maximum Length |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Bank Account Name | alphanumeric | 25 |
| Bank Account Number | alphanumeric | 30 |
| Currency Code | value set | 15 |

To set up Oracle Receivables for bank validation:

1. Define the Default Country profile option.
2. Specify Belgium in the Default Country field in the Miscellaneous region in the System Options window.
3. Save your work.

Oracle Receivables compares the bank's country address that you entered in the Address region of the Banks window with the Default Country that you entered in the System Options window. If both countries match, the bank is in your home country and country-specific validation is performed.

If these countries do not match, Oracle Receivables performs this default minimum validation:

| Required Fields | Accepted Data Type | Maximum Length |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Bank Account Name | alphanumeric | 25 |
| Bank Account Number | alphanumeric | 30 |
| Currency Code | value set | 15 |

See also: Countries and Territories, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

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

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

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

Code Validation

Oracle Financials validates this bank information for Belgium:

- Bank Number
- Branch Number
- Bank Account Number
- Check Digit

If you leave these fields blank, Oracle Financials prompts you to enter a number. Oracle Financials uses these additional rules when validating bank information:

| Bank Information | Maximum Length | Accepted Data Type | If less than the maximum length, prefix with zeros | Eliminate Spaces |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|
| *Account Number (comprised of bank code, account number, and check digit; see below) | 14 (including two hyphens) | Numeric only | Length must be 14 (including two hyphens) | Yes |

*Additional Account Number Validation

Account numbers in Belgium are comprised of three sets of numbers; each set is separated by a hyphen. All sets are required and must be numeric.

| Section | Required Length |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Bank Code | 3 |
| Bank Account Number | 7 |
| Check Digit | 2 |

An example of a valid account number is 123-4567890-78.

If the three sets of the account number are valid, Oracle Financials applies the check digit algorithm to the bank code and account number sections of the account number.

Check Digit Algorithm

Oracle Financials calculates an internal check digit (Check Digit 1) based on the bank code and account number sections of the account number, and compares this internal check digit to the check digit that you entered.

Note: The check digit section of the account number is different from the number that you enter in the Check Digit field in the Banks window.

Calculate Check Digit 1

1. Combine the bank code and account number sections of the account number to form Check Digit 1.

To illustrate, assume bank account number is 123-4567890-78.

Check Digit 1 = 1234567890

2. Divide Check Digit 1 by 97 and remove any decimals from the number to determine the integer of the result.

$1234567890 / 97 = 12727504$

3. Using a factor of 97, derive the remainder from the result in step 2. To calculate the remainder, multiply the integer by 97 and subtract the result from the Check Digit 1 figure that you formed in step 1.

Using the previous example,

$1234567890 - (12727504 * 97) = 2$

4. The account number is valid if:

- The remainder equals 0 and the check digit section from the account number that you entered equals 97
- The remainder equals the check digit section from the account number that you entered

Otherwise, Oracle Financials returns an *Invalid Account Number* error message.

In this example, the remainder is 2 and the check digit section of the account number that you entered (see step 1) is 78. In this example, the account number fails the validation.

If the account number that you entered is 123-4567890-02, the remainder matches the check digit and Oracle Financials validates the account number.

Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths

This appendix describes how to navigate to character mode forms and GUI windows.

Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths

This appendix maps Oracle Financials for Belgium character mode menu paths and form names to GUI menu paths and windows or processes.

| Character Mode Form and Menu Path | GUI Window or Process, and Navigation Path |
|---|--|
| Belgian Local Payables | Belgian AP Localizations |
| Maintain VAT Declarations window | Declarations window |
| \ Navigate Belgian Localizations Declarations | Navigator: VAT > Declarations |
| Belgian Local Payables | Belgian AP Localizations |
| Maintain VAT Reports window | Reporters window |
| \ Navigate Belgian Localizations Reporter | Navigator: VAT > Reporters |
| Belgian Local Payables | Belgian AP Localizations |
| Maintain VAT Reporting Rules window | VAT Reporting Rules window |
| \ Navigate Belgian Localizations Rules | Navigator: VAT > Reporting Rules |

Electronic File Content

This appendix provides content details for the EFT format for both the Belgian EFT Belgian Payments and Belgian EFT Foreign Payments programs, as well as the file structure for the VAT Reporter.

This electronic information is provided to help your system administrator further understand the electronic files provided in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

Belgian EFT Belgian Payments

The tables that follow show further information about the records contained in the EFT payment file for the Belgian EFT Belgian Payments program.

(1) Header Record - Information about the Authorizer

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|---|
| 1 | 1 | N | Record identification Value "0" | |
| 2 | 1 | N | Zero Value "0" | |
| 3 | 1 | C | Reserved zone Blank | |
| 4-5 | 2 | N | Payment subject Value "07" | |
| 6-11 | 6 | N | Creation date of the floppy System date | |
| 12-14 | 3 | N | Financial Institution code Region: Bank Branch Field: Number | AP_BANK_BRANCHES BANK_NUMBER |
| 15-16 | 2 | N | Application Code Value "01" | |
| 17-22 | 6 | N | Execution Date Payment date of the autoselect screen Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Payment Date | AP_INVOICE_ SELECTION_CRITERIA CHECK_DATE |
| 23 | 1 | C | Duplicate code Blank | |
| 24-26 | 3 | N | Zeroes | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 27-38 | 12 | N | Number of the account to debit Window: Bank Accounts Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number Rk1: Account number related to the bank account specified in Autoselect Rk2: The 2 hyphens in the account number are not written in the file. | AP_BANK_ACCOUNTS BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM |
| 39-64 | 26 | C | Name of the authorizer. Window: Location Region: Location Field: Name Rk: Code referring to bill to location specified as Financial option. | HR_LOCATIONS LOCATION_CODE |
| 65-90 | 26 | C | Address of the authorizer Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Address Line 1 Rk: Address referring to bill to location specified as Financial Option | HR_LOCATIONS ADDRESS_LINE_1 |
| 91-94 | 4 | C | Postal Code of the authorizer Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Postal Code Rk: Postal code referring to bill to location specified as Financial Option | HR_LOCATIONS POSTAL_CODE |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|--|
| 95-116 | 22 | C | Town or city of the authorizer Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Town or City Rk: Town/city referring to bill to location specified as Financial Option | HR_LOCATIONS TOWN_OR_CITY |
| 117 | 1 | N | Language Code of the authorizer Value "0" | |
| 118-127 | 10 | C | Immatriculation Nr of the floppy. Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Batch Name First 10 characters of the Payment Batch Name are written in the file. | AP_INVOICE_ SELECTION_CRITERIA CHECKRUN_NAME |
| 128 | 1 | C | Version Code. - "3" for BEF payments - "5" for EUR payments | |

(2) Detail Records - Nr 1

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Names |
|----------|--------|------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Record identification. Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence number: Start with 0001 and increment per payment order. | |
| 6-13 | 8 | C | Reference Nr of the authorizer (not transmitted to the beneficiary) Blank. | |
| 14-23 | 10 | C | Blank. | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Names |
|----------|--------|------|--|--------------------|
| 24-35 | 12 | N | Account number of the beneficiary. | |
| | | | Account number of the supplier site. | PO_VENDOR_SITES |
| | | | If not available, Blank. | BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM |
| | | | Rk1: The 2 hyphens in the account number are not written in the file. | |
| 36-47 | 12 | N | Amount to pay to the beneficiary. | |
| | | | Integer amount truncated (without decimals). | |
| 48-73 | 26 | C | Name of the beneficiary. | AP_INVOICES |
| | | | Supplier Name | VENDOR_NAME |
| 74 | 1 | N | Language Code of beneficiary. | |
| | | | Value "0". | |
| 75-86 | 12 | C | Main part of the communication. | AP_INVOICES |
| | | | The communication mentions the numbers of the invoices selected for this payment order. | INVOICE_NUM |
| | | | The numbers are separated by a comma, without blanks. | |
| | | | If the communication is too large, it is right truncated and continued in the following field. | |
| | | | Note: the total length of the communication string is 106 characters | |
| 87-127 | 41 | C | Second part of the communication. | AP_INVOICES |
| | | | Continuation of the previous field. | INVOICE_NUM |
| | | | If the communication is too large, it is right truncated and continued in the following record (pos 59-111). | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Names |
|----------|--------|------|-------------|--------------------|
| 128 | 1 | N | Nature Code | |
| | | | Value "3". | |

(3) Detail Records - Nr 2

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Names |
|----------|--------|------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Record identification. Value "2". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence Number: Start with 0001 and increment per payment order. | |
| 6 | 1 | N | Civility code of beneficiary. Value "0". | |
| 7-32 | 26 | C | Address of the beneficiary. Supplier site address. | PO_VENDOR_SITES ADDRESS_LINE1 |
| 33-36 | 4 | C | Postal Code of the beneficiary. Supplier site postal code. | PO_VENDOR_SITES ZIP |
| 37-58 | 22 | C | Town or city of the beneficiary. Supplier site City. | PO_VENDOR_SITES CITY |
| 59-111 | 53 | C | Part 3 of the Communication. (See previous record Pos 75-127). If the communication is too large, it is right truncated. | AP_INVOICES INVOICE_NUM |
| 112 | 1 | N | Cost code Value "0". | |
| 113-128 | 16 | C | Blank | |

(4) Footer Record - ends the file and gives a summary of the information reported.

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Names |
|----------|--------|------|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | N | Record Identification. Value "9". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Number of records of type 1 and 2 in the file. Rk: If more than 9999 records, the program is stopped with an error message. | |
| 6-9 | 4 | N | Number of payments orders (=Number of records of type 1) | |
| 10-21 | 12 | N | Total of the amounts. The total amount is right aligned and truncated at the left, if required. | |
| 22-36 | 15 | N | Total of the beneficiary account numbers. The total amount is right aligned and truncated at the left, if required. | |
| 37-47 | 11 | N | Identification number of the remitter of the support. VAT Nr (00-9N) for the companies which are VAT liable. Otherwise national immatriculation number (11N) or zeroes. Window: Financials Options Region: Tax Field: VAT Registration Number The VAT registration number indicated in the Financial Options has to start with "BE". | FINANCIALS_SYSTEM_ PARAMETERS VAT_REGISTRATION_NUM |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Names |
|----------|--------|------|---|---|
| 48-59 | 12 | C | Reference of the payment file. Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Batch Name First 10 characters of the Payment Batch Name are written in the file. | AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_ CRITERIA CHECKRUN_NAME |
| 60-62 | 3 | C | “DDD”, VEV or reserved zone for the BCH. Blank. | |
| 63-108 | 46 | C | Blank | |
| 109-128 | 20 | C | Reserved zone for BCH. Only for direct relations between BCH and his clients. Blank | |

Belgian EFT Foreign Payments

The tables that follow show further information about the records contained in the EFT payment file for the Belgian EFT Foreign Payments program.

(1) Start Record - Identification information

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | N | Record identification | |
| | | | Value "0". | |
| 2-7 | 6 | N | Creation date of the floppy. | |
| | | | System date | |
| 8-19 | 12 | C | Blank. | |
| 20-22 | 3 | N | Financial Institution code. | AP_BANK_BRANCHES BANK_NUMBER |
| | | | Window: Banks Region: Bank Branch Field: Number | |
| 23-24 | 2 | N | Application code. | |
| | | | Value "51". | |
| 25-34 | 10 | C | Immatriculation number of the support | AP_INVOICE_SELECTION _CRITERIA CHECKRUN_NAME |
| | | | Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Batch Name First 10 characters of the Payment Batch Name | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|---|
| 59-70 | 12 | C | Zone reserved for bilateral relations or blank Blank. | |
| 71 | 1 | N | Localization Code Zero | |
| 72-128 | 57 | C | Blank. | |
| 35-45 | 11 | N | Identification number of the remitter of the support - VAT no (00-9N) for the companies which are VAT liable - otherwise national Immatriculation number (11N) or zeroes. Navigate Set-up Financial Options (window 8) Region: Tax Field: VAT Registration Number Rk: VAT number must be preceded by 2 zeroes Rk: If the VAT number is empty then 11 zeroes will be written in the file | FINANCIALS_SYSTEM_PAR AMETERS. VAT_REGISTRATION_NUM |
| 46-56 | 11 | N | Identification number of the authorizer (remitter): VAT number (zeroes for the non VAT-liable companies) See previous field (Pos 35-45). | FINANCIALS_SYSTEM_PAR AMETERS. VAT_REGISTRATION_NUM |
| 57 | 1 | C | Duplicate code. Blank. | |
| 58 | 1 | C | Version Code - “3” for BEF payments - “5” for EUR payments | |

(2) Record of type 1: sub-division 01

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | N | Record Identification | |
| | | | Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence number: starts with 0001 and increments per payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Sub-division identification of the record | |
| | | | Value "01". | |
| 8-13 | 6 | C | Execution Date. Payment date of the AutoSelect screen. | AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_ CRITERIA. CHECK_DATE |
| | | | Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Payment Date | |
| 14-29 | 16 | C | Reference of the Authorizer. Blank. | |
| 30-33 | 4 | C | Currency code of the payment, that is, the currency of the credit. | AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_ CRITERIA. CURRENCY_CODE |
| | | | Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Payment Currency | |
| 34 | 1 | C | Code relative to the amount to pay. Value "C". | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|-------------------|
| 35-49 | 15 | C | <p>Amount to pay to the beneficiary</p> <p>Format:</p> <p>Fixed Positions:</p> <p>13 positions = units.</p> <p>2 positions = decimals.</p> <p>No decimal point or comma to separate units from decimals.</p> <p>If there are no decimals, then the 2 last positions are zeroes.</p> <p>If the currency is BEF, then the 2 last positions are zeroes.</p> <p>If there are 3 decimals, the 3rd decimal is truncated.</p> <p>The amount must be different from zero: Zero payments are not written to the file.</p> | |
| 50-59 | 10 | C | <p>Internal Codes related to the account to debit or blank.</p> <p>Structure: B DDD A LL BBB</p> <p>where B = blank</p> <p>DDD = ISO currency code of the bank account of the authorizer</p> <p>Window: Bank Accounts</p> <p>Region: Bank Accounts</p> <p>Field: Currency</p> <p>A = Type of authorizer</p> <p>if DDD = BEF then A=0</p> <p>else A=9</p> <p>LL = BE (ISO country code of the authorizer)</p> | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|-------------------|
| 60-71 | 12 | N | Number of the account to debit | AP_BANK_ACCOUNTS. |
| | | | Window: Bank Accounts | BANK_ACCOUNT_ |
| | | | Region: Bank Accounts | NUM |
| | | | Field: Number | |
| | | | Rk1: Account number related to the Account number specified in Autoselect | |
| | | | Rk2: The 2 hyphens in the account number are not written in the file. | |
| 72-128 | 57 | C | Blank. | |

(3) Record of type 1: sub-division 02

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|--|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "02". | |
| 8-112 | 105 | C | Address of the authorizer or blanks. First part. 35 first characters: Name Window: Location Region: Location Field: Name 35 following characters: Address line 1 Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Address Line 1 35 following characters: Address line 2 Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Address Line 2 Rk: Code referring to bill to location specified as Financial option | HR_LOCATIONS. LOCATION_CODE HR_LOCATIONS. ADDRESS_LINE_1 HR_LOCATIONS. ADDRESS_LINE_2 |
| 113-128 | 16 | C | Blank. | |

(4) Record of type 1: sub-division 03

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|---------------|------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "03". | |
| 8-52 | 45 (35+10) | C | Address of the authorizer or blanks. (continued). | |
| | | | City and Country one after the other separated by comma. | HR_LOCATIONS. TOWN_OR_CITY |
| | | | The last 10 characters remain blank. | HR_LOCATIONS. COUNTRY |
| 53-122 | 70 | C | Identification of the Financial Institution responsible for the execution. Blank. | |
| 123-128 | 6 | C | Blank. | |

(5) Record of type 1: sub-division 04

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "04". | |
| 8-87 | 80 | C | Identification of the Financial institution responsible for the execution (continued). Blank. | |
| 88-122 | 35 | C | Identification of the Financial Institution of the beneficiary (first part) Can contain one of the following identifications: - SWIFT Address - Complete Address - Blank Window: Suppliers Region: Bank Accounts Field: Branch Number Bank Branch Number of the supplier site. If not available, Blank. If the Bank Account Number field contains a Payment Mode Code (e.g. CHC) then Blank. | PO_VENDOR_SITES BANK_NUM |
| 123-128 | 6 | C | Blank. | |

(6) Record of type 1: sub-division 05

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record | |
| | | | Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record | |
| | | | Value "05". | |
| 8-122 | 115 | C | Complete Address of the Financial Institution of the beneficiary (continued) | |
| | | | Blank. | |
| 123-128 | 6 | C | Blank. | |

(7) Record of type 1: sub-division 06

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|---------------|------|--|--|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "06". | |
| 8-41 | 34 | C | Account number of the beneficiary or Blank. Window: Suppliers Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number If this field contains a Payment Mode Code (e.g. CHC) then Blank. | PO_VENDOR_SITES BANK_ACCOUNT _NUM |
| 42-111 | 70 (35+35) | C | Complete address of the beneficiary. First part. 35 first characters: Name Window: Invoices Region: Invoices Field: Supplier 35 following characters: Address line 1 Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites? Field: Address | AP_INVOICES VENDOR_NAME PO_VENDOR_SITES ADDRESS_LINE1 |
| 112-128 | 17 | C | Blank. | |

(8) Record of type 1: sub-division 07

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "07" | |
| 8-87 | 80 2*35 +10 | C | Address of the beneficiary (continued). 35 first characters: Address line 2 Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites? Field: Address 35 following characters: city and country: Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites? Field: City/Country The last 10 characters remain blank. | PO_VENDOR_SITES. ADDRESS_LINE2 PO_VENDOR_SITES. CITY PO_VENDOR_SITES. COUNTRY |
| 88-122 | 35 | C | Communication of the authorizer to the beneficiary. Invoice numbers related to the payment, specified one after the other and separated by comma. If the amount is too large, it is right truncated and continued in the following field. Note: The total length of the communication string is 140 characters. | AP_INVOICES INVOICE_NUM |
| 123-128 | 6 | C | Blank. | |

(9) Record of type 1: sub-division 08

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "08". | |
| 8-112 | 105 | C | Communication of the authorizer to the beneficiary. (continued) If necessary, specify the rest of the invoice numbers related to the payment. | AP_INVOICES INVOICE_NUM |
| 113-128 | 16 | C | Blank. | |

(10) Record of type 1: sub-division 09

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "09". | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------------|------|--|-------------------|
| 8-77 | 70 (2*35) | C | Communication of the authorizer to the financial institution of the beneficiary Blank. | |
| 78-112 | 35 | C | Communication of the authorizer to the financial institution of the authorizer.(first part). Blank. | |
| 113-128 | 16 | C | Blank. | |

(11) Record of type 1: sub-division 10

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "10". | |
| 8-42 | 35 | C | Rest of the communication of the Authorizer to the financial institution of the Authorizer. Blank. | |
| 43-45 | 3 | C | Payment Mode Code Window: Suppliers Region: Bank Account Field: Number This field is printed only if it contains a 3 character Payment Mode Code (for example, <i>CHC</i>) | PO_VENDOR_SITES. BANK_ACCOUNT _NUM |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|---|
| 46-48 | 3 | C | Costs Code. Window: Supplier Site EFT Details Field: Cost Code | JG_ZZ_VEND_SITE_ INFO. JGZZ_SITE_INFO10 |
| 49-58 | 10 | C | Internal Code related to the account of the Authorizer to be debited for costs or zeroes. Blank. | |
| 59-70 | 12 | N | Account number of the Authorizer to be debited for costs or zeroes. Zeroes (meaning: the payment account of the Authorizer is used) | |
| 71 | 1 | C | Blank. | |
| 72-73 | 2 | C | ISO Country code of the beneficiary Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites? Field: Country | PO_VENDOR_SITES. COUNTRY |
| 74-128 | 55 | C | Blank. | |

(12) Record of type 1: sub-division 11

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "1". | |
| 2-5 | 4 | N | Sequence no: Begins at 0001 and increments by 1 per each payment order | |
| 6-7 | 2 | N | Subdivision of the identification of the record Value "11". | |

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|---|-----------------------------|
| 8-10 | 3 | N | IBLC/BLIW trade code or zeroes | |
| | | | IBLC/BLIW trade code of the invoice. | JG_ZZ_INVOICE_ |
| | | | If not available, zeroes. | INFO. |
| | | | Window: Invoice EFT Details | JGZZ_INVOICE_ |
| | | | Region: | INFO1 |
| | | | Field: IBLC/BLIW Trade | |
| 11-25 | 15 | N | Amount | |
| | | | Invoice amount to be paid. | |
| 26-31 | 6 | C | Blank. | |
| 32-80 | 49 | C | Justification | |
| | | | Description of the IBLC code specified higher (positions 8-10). | |
| | | | The description is available through a lookup code. | |
| | | | | FND_LOOKUPS. DESCRIPTION |
| 81-90 | 10 | C | Bilateral agreement client-bank | |
| | | | Blank. | |
| 91-128 | 38 | C | Blank. | |

(13) Record of type 1: sub-division 12 to 34

These optional sub-divisions are identical to the sub-division 11.

All invoices that belong to a payment order are grouped by IBLC/BLIW trade code. Per group of invoices, a sub-division 11 - 34 record is generated.

For example, a payment order of five invoices with IBLC/BLIW trade code 020 and three invoices with IBLC/BLIW trade code 090 results in a sub-division 11 record and a sub-division 12 record.

As a consequence, a payment order can consist of a maximum of 24 IBLC/BLIW group records.

(14) End Record - ends the file and gives a summary of the information reported

| Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|--------|------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | N | Identification of the record Value "9". | |
| 2-7 | 6 | N | Number of records of type 1 in the file Rk: If more than 999999 records, the program is stopped with an error message. E.g. if 2 payment orders where payment 1 has 24 subdivisions and payment 2 has 11 subdivisions, the number in this field will be 35 | |
| 8-13 | 6 | N | Number of payment orders (= number of records of type 1, sub-division 01) in the file. E.g. if 2 payments orders where payment 1 has 24 subdivisions and payment 2 has 11 subdivisions, the number in this field will be 2 | |
| 14-28 | 15 | N | Total of the amounts positions 24 to 48 of the records of type 1, sub-division 01 with suppression of the digits which overflow on the left. The total amount in this field is right aligned and truncated at the left. | |
| 29-128 | 100 | C | Blank. | |

VAT Reporter File Structure

Header Record - shows details of the VAT Reporter

| Field Nr | Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 001 - 006 | 6 | Numeric | 000000 | - |
| 2 | 007 - 038 | 32 | Character | Name of the Reporter | JE_BE_REPORTERS NAME |
| 3 | 039 - 062 | 24 | Character | Street and Number | JE_BE_REPORTERS ADDRESS |
| 4 | 063 - 066 | 4 | Character | Postal Code | JE_BE_REPORTERS POSTAL_CODE |
| 5 | 067 - 089 | 23 | Character | Town | JE_BE_REPORTERS CITY |
| 6 | 090 - 100 | 11 | Character | VAT Number | JE_BE_REPORTERS VAT_NUMBER |
| 7 | 101 - 120 | 20 | Character | Blank | - |
| 8 | 121 | 1 | Character | Currency Code | - |
| 9 | 122-125 | 4 | Character | Year | - |
| 10 | 126-128 | 3 | Character | 000 | - |

Detail Records - list details for customers from whom VAT was collected

| Field Nr | Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 001 - 006 | 6 | Character | Customer Count | - |
| 2 | 007 - 038 | 32 | Character | Name of the Customer | RA_CUSTOMERS CUSTOMER_NAME |
| 3 | 039 - 062 | 24 | Character | Street and Number | RA_ADDRESSES ADDRESS1 |
| 4 | 063 - 066 | 4 | Numeric | Postal Code | RA_ADDRESSES POSTAL_CODE |

| Field Nr | Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|
| 5 | 067 - 089 | 23 | Character | Town | RA_ADDRESSES CITY |
| 6 | 090 - 100 | 11 | Character | VAT Number | RA_SITE_USES TAX_REFERENCE |
| 7 | 101 - 110 | 10 | Numeric | Line Amount (exclusive of VAT) | RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LIN ES EXTENDED_ AMOUNT |
| 8 | 111 - 120 | 10 | Numeric | VAT Amount | RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LIN ES EXTENDED _AMOUNT |
| 9 | 121 - 128 | 8 | Character | Spaces | - |

Footer Record - ends the file and gives a summary information reported

| Field Nr | Position | Length | Type | Description | Table/Column Name |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 001 - 006 | 6 | Numeric | 999999 | - |
| 2 | 007 - 022 | 16 | Numeric | Total Line Amounts (exclusive of VAT) | RA_CUSTOMER_TRX _LINES EXTENDED_AMOUNT |
| 3 | 023 - 038 | 16 | Numeric | Total Tax Amounts | RA_CUSTOMER_TRX _LINES EXTENDED_AMOUNT |
| 4 | 039 - 089 | 51 | Character | spaces | - |
| 5 | 090 - 100 | 11 | Character | VAT Number | JE_BE_REPORTERS VAT_NUMBER |
| 6 | 101 - 128 | 28 | Character | Spaces | - |

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