

Oracle® Financials for Chile

User Guide

Release 11*i*

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ORACLE®

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

Part No. A81224-02

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?
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Preface

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

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

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

About this Country-Specific User Guide

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

- Chapter 1 describes Oracle General Ledger for Chile, including inflation adjustment, legal journal categories, the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report, the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report, the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report, the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report, defining a cash accounting model, and the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report.
- Chapter 2 describes Oracle Payables for Chile, including Payables taxpayer ID validation, document type overview, Invoice Gateway, tax category overview, the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report, the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report, defining sequences for withholding tax certificate numbering, the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, the Chilean Check Format, and the Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report.
- Chapter 3 describes Oracle Receivables for Chile, including Receivables taxpayer ID validation, the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, and the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report.
- Chapter 4 describes Oracle Assets for Chile, including inflation adjustment.
- Appendix A describes how to use globalization flexfields.

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 Chile.

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

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

Online Documentation

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

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

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

You can view HTML help in the following ways:

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

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

Related User Guides

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

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 Chile (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 Chile. The manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Financials for Chile 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 Chile 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

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USA

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

Oracle General Ledger

This chapter describes Oracle General Ledger for Chile, including:

- Inflation adjustment
- Legal journal categories
- Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report
- Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report
- Chilean General Ledger Major Book report
- Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report
- Defining a cash accounting model
- Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report

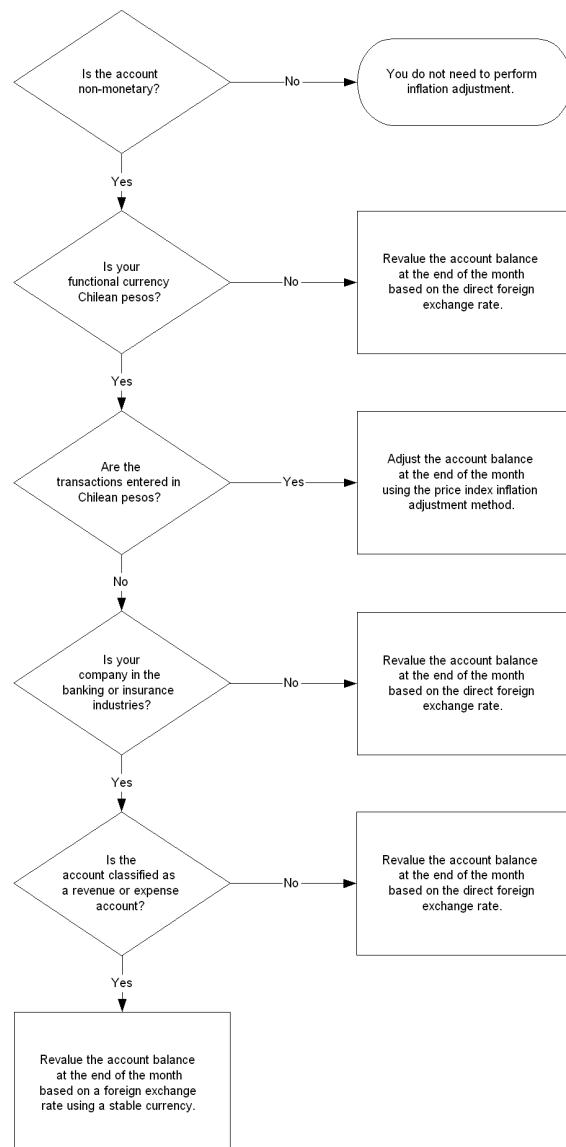
Inflation Adjustment Overview

In Chile, companies must adjust non-monetary accounts for inflation and report the inflation-adjusted balances to the government. Oracle General Ledger for Chile provides three methods for you to adjust your accounts for inflation: adjusting balances based on a price index, revaluing balances based on a direct foreign exchange rate, and revaluing balances based on a foreign exchange rate using a stable currency. Each of these three methods satisfies a different set of business requirements.

When you adjust your non-monetary accounts at the end of the month, choose the method that meets your requirements according to your functional currency, the currency that the transactions are entered in, your industry, and the type of account that you want to adjust. Use this diagram to help you choose the correct method for each account.

For more information, see [Adjusting Balances Based on a Price Index](#) on page 1-4 and [Revaluing Balances Based on a Foreign Exchange Rate](#) on page 1-10.

Choosing an Inflation Adjustment Method



Adjusting Balances Based on a Price Index

Oracle General Ledger for Chile provides a method for you to adjust your non-monetary accounts for inflation based on a price index. The price index values are used to calculate the correction factor that represents the inflation rate. Oracle General Ledger multiplies the historical balances by the correction factor to find the adjusted balances. You can use this method when your functional currency and the currency that you enter your transactions in are both your local currency.

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

Prerequisites

The Chilean government only requires companies to report inflation-adjusted balances; you do not need to report historical balances. You can satisfy Chilean reporting requirements by keeping your transactions in a single set of books that you adjust for inflation. Follow the prerequisite steps for the adjusted-only option described in the *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*.

See also: *Prerequisites, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

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

Defining Inflation Ratio Precision

In Chile, companies are legally required to calculate inflation rates with a precision of three decimal positions. To meet this requirement, you must define the JL: Inflation Ratio Precision profile option in the System Profile Values window of the System Administrator responsibility before you use the price index inflation adjustment method for Chile. Assign this profile option a value of 3.

See also: *Define Inflation Ratio Precision, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Using Inflation Adjustment Based on a Price Index

Example for adjusting balances based on a price index

This example shows how inflation rates and adjustment amounts are calculated to adjust account balances based on a price index. Assume that the functional currency for this company's set of books is Chilean pesos and that the account balances are composed of amounts entered in Chilean pesos. Assume also that the year end for the company is December 31, 2000.

Period	Price Index Value
Nov	100
Dec	101.1
Jan	102.5
Feb	103.4
Mar	106

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

$$\text{Correction Factor} = (\text{Index Value for Month Before Last Month of Period Range} / \text{Index Value for Month Before First Month of Period Range}) - 1$$

Period Range	Correction Factor (Inflation Rate)
Dec-Apr	0.060
Jan-Apr	0.048
Feb-Apr	0.034
Mar-Apr	0.025

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{April Adjustment} &= (\text{Previous Year Ending Balance} * \text{Dec-Apr Correction Factor}) + \\
 &\quad (\text{Jan PTD Balance} * \text{Jan-Apr Correction Factor}) + \\
 &\quad (\text{Feb PTD Balance} * \text{Feb-Apr Correction Factor}) + \\
 &\quad (\text{Mar PTD Balance} * \text{Mar-Apr Correction Factor}) \\
 &= (10,000 * 0.060) + (20,000 * 0.048) + (30,000 * 0.034) + \\
 &\quad (40,000 * 0.025) \\
 &= 3,580
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Goodwill	3,580	
R.E.I. Account		3,580

Using the Inflation Adjustment Date

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

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

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

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

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

Using the inflation adjustment date with preliminary reporting

In Chile, you can use the Inflation Adjustment Date feature to help you calculate the correct inflation adjustments for different fiscal reporting periods. For example, although you do not record the final amounts for inflation adjustment until the end of the year, you might want to calculate preliminary inflation adjustments at the end of the quarter for reporting purposes.

In this case, you run the inflation adjustment process at the end of the quarter, creating journal entries that are effective on the last day of that quarter. With these preliminary adjustments, you can report on the inflation-adjusted balances of your accounts at the end of the quarter.

The preliminary adjustments must not remain on your books, however, because you calculate final inflation adjustments for the entire fiscal year at the end of the year. For this reason, you reverse the preliminary adjustment journal entries.

The effective date of the reversing journal entries is the first day of the next quarter, however. Since the preliminary journal entries and the reversing journal entries are effective in different periods, these journal entries will be adjusted for inflation for different periods, leaving a net difference on your books.

In order to completely eliminate the effects of the preliminary adjustments, you must set the inflation adjustment date for the reversing journal entries as the last day of the previous quarter, matching the effective date of the preliminary adjustments. In this way, you ensure that the preliminary journal entries and the reversing journal entries are adjusted for inflation for exactly the same periods, leaving no net effect on your books.

Example for using the inflation adjustment date

This example shows how journal entry lines are adjusted for inflation according to the inflation adjustment date. Assume that the functional currency for this company's set of books is Chilean pesos (CLP) and that the journal entry is also entered in Chilean pesos.

Period	Price Index Value
Jan	120
Feb	150
Mar	170
Apr	190
May	205

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

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

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

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

Correction Factor March - April = $(170 / 150) - 1 = 0.133$

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Franchise Initial Fee	13	
R.E.I. Account	27	
Capital		40

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

Correction Factor February - April = $(170 / 120) - 1 = 0.417$

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Franchise Initial Fee	42	
R.E.I. Account	84	
Capital		126

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

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

Revaluing Balances Based on a Foreign Exchange Rate

You can use the standard Oracle General Ledger revaluation feature to adjust specific accounts for unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses through inflation at the end of the month. Choose this method when either your functional currency or the currency that you enter your transactions in is not Chilean pesos. For example, use this method when your transactions are entered in a foreign currency or in the Chilean Index currency (UF).

Oracle General Ledger revalues the account balances based on the exchange rate as of the end of the month. You can calculate the exchange rate directly from the foreign currency to your functional currency, or you can calculate the exchange rate from the foreign currency to a stable currency and then from the stable currency to your functional currency. Use the Choosing an Inflation Adjustment Method diagram on page 1-3 to help you choose the correct method for each account.

See also: *Revaluing Balances, Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Revaluing Balances Based on a Direct Foreign Exchange Rate

You can revalue your accounts to adjust them for inflation with a direct exchange rate if you are not legally required to calculate the exchange rate using a stable currency. The direct exchange rate is the default rate for Oracle General Ledger revaluation.

If you select the Single Currency option in the Revalue Balances window, Oracle General Ledger automatically displays the revaluation rate that you defined for the accounting period and currency that you choose. Accept this default rate to revalue your accounts based on the direct exchange rate.

If you select the All Currencies option, Oracle General Ledger uses the direct exchange rate as of the end of the period to revalue your accounts.

Example for revaluing balances based on a direct foreign exchange rate

This example shows how adjustment amounts are calculated to revalue balances based on a direct foreign exchange rate. Assume that the functional currency for this company's set of books is Chilean pesos and that the year end for the company is December 31, 2000.

Assume that the exchange rate from USD to CLP at the end of each month from November 2000 through March 2001 is:

Period	Exchange Rate
Nov	450
Dec	500
Jan	510
Feb	515
Mar	520

Assume that the transactions for the fiscal year 2000 are:

Date	Amount in USD	Exchange Rate	Amount in CLP
06/15/00	50	400	20,000
10/20/00	30	450	13,500
12/24/00	20	480	9,600
FY 2000 Ending Balance	100		43,100

The adjusted ending balance in CLP for FY 2000 should be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Adjusted Ending Balance in CLP} &= \text{Ending Balance in USD} * \\ &\quad \text{Year-End Exchange Rate} \\ &= 100 * 500 \\ &= 50,000\end{aligned}$$

The adjustment amount in CLP at the end of FY 2000 is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{December Adjustment} &= \text{Adjusted Ending Balance in CLP} - \\ &\quad \text{Unadjusted Ending Balance in CLP} \\ &= 50,000 - 43,100 \\ &= 6,900\end{aligned}$$

Assume that the transactions for the fiscal year 2001 are as follows:

Date	Amount in USD	Exchange Rate	Amount in CLP
FY 2000 Ending Balance (Adjusted)	100		50,000
01/15/01	10	510	5,100
02/20/01	5	512	2,560
03/12/01	3	515	1,545
March 2001 Ending Balance	118		59,205

The adjusted ending balance in CLP for March 2000 should be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Adjusted Ending Balance in CLP} &= \text{Ending Balance in USD} * \\ &\quad \text{Month-End Exchange Rate} \\ &= 118 * 520 \\ &= 61,360\end{aligned}$$

The adjustment amount in CLP for the period January - March 2001 is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{March Adjustment} &= \text{Adjusted Ending Balance in CLP} - \\ &\quad \text{Unadjusted Ending Balance in CLP} \\ &= 61,360 - 59,205 \\ &= 2,155\end{aligned}$$

Revaluing Balances Based on a Foreign Exchange Rate Using a Stable Currency

In Chile, the banking and insurance industries are legally required to revalue revenue and expense accounts based on an exchange rate calculated using a stable currency. You can use the Oracle General Ledger revaluation feature to meet this requirement by entering the exchange rate using a stable currency in the Revalue Balances window.

Select the Single Currency option in the Revalue Balances window. Oracle General Ledger automatically displays the revaluation rate that you defined for the accounting period and currency that you choose. This rate is the rate calculated directly from the foreign currency to your functional currency. You must override the default exchange rate by entering the correct exchange rate using a stable currency.

To find the correct rate, you must first express the foreign currency in terms of the stable currency and then translate the stable currency into your functional currency. For example, if you want to revalue balances in Canadian dollars (CAD) using US dollars (USD) as the stable currency and your functional currency is Chilean pesos (CLP), use this formula to calculate the correct revaluation rate:

*Exchange Rate from CAD to CLP using USD as Stable Currency =
(Exchange Rate from CAD to USD) * (Exchange Rate from USD to CLP)*

Example for revaluing balances based on a foreign exchange rate using a stable currency

This example shows how adjustment amount is calculated to revalue balances based on a foreign exchange rate using a stable currency. Assume that the functional currency for this company's set of books is Chilean pesos and that the year end for the company is December 31.

Assume that the exchange rates on the given dates are as follows:

Date	Exchange Rate from CAD to USD	Exchange Rate from USD to CLP	Exchange Rate from CAD to CLP
01/01	0.005263	380	2
01/31	0.0051282	400	2.052
02/01	0.005	400	2.06
02/28	0.006	420	2.55

Note: Due to rounding differences, the exchange rates from CAD to CLP may not be the same as the exchange rates from CAD to USD to CLP.

Assume that the transactions for the fiscal year are as follows:

Date	Amount in CAD	Direct CAD-CLP Exchange Rate	Amount in CLP
01/01	600,000	2	1,200,000
02/01	10,000	2.06	20,600
February Ending Balance	610,000		1,220,600

The adjusted ending balance in CLP for February should be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Adjusted Ending Balance in CLP} &= \text{Ending Balance in CAD} * \\
 &\quad (\text{CAD-USD Exchange Rate} * \\
 &\quad \text{USD-CLP Exchange Rate}) \\
 &= 610,000 * (0.006 * 420) \\
 &= 1,537,200
 \end{aligned}$$

The adjustment amount in CLP at the end of February is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{February Adjustment} &= \text{Adjusted Ending Balance in CLP} - \\ &\quad \text{Unadjusted Ending Balance in CLP} \\ &= 1,537,200 - 1,220,600 \\ &= 316,600\end{aligned}$$

Legal Journal Categories Overview

In Chile, companies are required to report their journal entries classified by journal categories on the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report and Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report. The Chilean government recognizes three legal journal categories, as well as standard journal categories. The three legal journal categories are:

- **Egreso (Expense)** - All the transactions that are cash disbursement entries for the company, such as payments to suppliers
- **Ingreso (Income)** - All the transactions that are cash entrance entries for the company, such as receipts from customers
- **Traspaso (Transfer)** - All the transactions excluded from the previous two categories, including Inventory transactions, Fixed Assets transactions, Purchasing transactions, General Ledger transactions other than payments, and Receivables transactions other than receipts

Some companies in Chile are required to classify all their journal entries using only the three legal journal categories. Other companies classify their journal entries using their own standard journal categories in addition to the legal journal categories.

The journal entries in the legal and standard journal categories must be numbered sequentially, without any gaps. The journal entries in each category must be numbered in a separate sequence.

To classify and number your journal entries for the Chilean legal reports, create a document sequence for each legal or standard journal category that you use. Use a naming convention for the document sequences that represents the groupings of journal entries that you want on your legal reports. You can then assign a document sequence to each of your internal Oracle General Ledger journal categories. The Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report and Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report list the journal entries for each internal journal category in the document sequence to which the internal journal category belongs.

You can renew the journal entry numbering for a legal or standard journal category by defining a new document sequence for the category with new effective dates. For example, you can choose monthly numbering, yearly numbering, or perpetual numbering for your legal or standard journal categories.

Chilean legal reports must show information only for actual journals. Encumbrance journals and budget journals are not included in the sequential numbering and do not appear on the reports.

Example for legal journal categories

This table shows an example of one way to set up only legal journal categories for Chilean reporting purposes. The example shows the document sequences that represent each legal journal category, as well as the internal categories that are associated with each document sequence. The example also lists the sequence numbers assigned to journal entries in each document sequence. Assume that perpetual numbering is used for these document sequences.

Internal Journal Category	Document Sequence	Journal Entry Sequence Number
Payments	Egreso	1
Payments	Egreso	2
Receipts	Ingreso	1
Misc Receipts	Ingreso	2
Cross-Currency Receipts	Ingreso	3
Accrual	Traspaso	1
Depreciation	Traspaso	2

Note: Journal entries in each legal journal category are numbered in a separate sequence.

This table shows an example of one way to set up standard journal categories in addition to legal journal categories for Chilean reporting purposes. The example shows the document sequences that represent each legal or standard journal category, as well as the internal categories that are associated with each document sequence. The example also lists the sequence numbers assigned to journal entries in each document sequence. Assume that perpetual numbering is used for these document sequences.

Internal Journal Category	Document Sequence	Journal Entry Sequence Number
Payments	Egreso	1
Payments	Egreso	2
Receipts	Ingreso	1
Misc Receipts	Ingreso	2
Cross-Currency Receipts	Ingreso	3
Accrual	Traspaso	1
Accrual	Traspaso	2
Adjustment	Adjustment	1
Depreciation	Depreciation	1

Note: Journal entries in each legal or standard journal category are numbered in a separate sequence.

Setup

This section describes how to set up Oracle General Ledger for Chile for legal journal categories. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

- 1 Enable Sequential Numbering, on page 1-21
- 2 Define Document Sequences, on page 1-22
- 3 Assign Document Sequences to Internal Journal Categories, on page 1-25

Enable Sequential Numbering

Enable sequential numbering for your document sequences by entering *Always Used* or *Partially Used* for the Sequential Numbering profile option. Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to assign a value to the Sequential Numbering profile option.

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

Define Document Sequences

Define a document sequence for each legal or standard journal category that you use. The document sequences determine how your journal entries are classified and numbered on the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report and Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report.

Use the Document Sequences window in the System Administrator responsibility to define document sequences. Oracle General Ledger prints the names of the document sequences on the legal reports exactly as you enter the names in the Document Sequences window. For this reason, you should enter the names exactly as you want them to appear on the report.

After you define document sequences, you can associate internal journal categories with the sequences to classify your journal entries into the legal or standard journal categories represented by the sequences.

Renewing sequence numbering

You can use the effective dates for a document sequence to choose how often to renew your journal entry sequence numbering. Some common numbering schemes in Chile include:

- **Monthly numbering** - The sequences are renewed each month
- **Yearly numbering** - The sequences are renewed each year
- **Perpetual numbering** - The sequences continue indefinitely

To renew the numbering periodically for your legal or standard journal categories, define a separate document sequence for each category in each numbering period. Enter the first day of the numbering period as the effective from date for the sequence. Enter the last day of the numbering period as the effective to date for the sequence. You can then begin using a new sequence for the next period.

Note: You might want to include the numbering period in the name of the document sequence to help you identify the sequence.

To use perpetual numbering, define one document sequence for each legal or standard journal category that you use. Enter the day when you start using the document sequence as the effective from date for the sequence. Leave the Effective To field blank to continue using the sequence indefinitely.

Note: When you associate an internal journal category with a document sequence, the start date and end date that you enter for the sequence assignment should match the effective dates that you define for the document sequence.

Example for renewing sequence numbering

This table shows one example of how to set up document sequences for the legal journal category *Egreso* with monthly numbering.

Name	Effective From	Effective To
Egreso - JAN 99	01-JAN-99	31-JAN-99
Egreso - FEB 99	01-FEB-99	28-FEB-99
Egreso - MAR 99	01-MAR-99	31-MAR-99
Egreso - APR 99	01-APR-99	30-APR-99
Egreso - MAY 99	01-MAY-99	31-MAY-99
Egreso - JUN 99	01-JUN-99	30-JUN-99
Egreso - JUL 99	01-JUL-99	31-JUL-99
Egreso - AUG 99	01-AUG-99	31-AUG-99
Egreso - SEP 99	01-SEP-99	30-SEP-99
Egreso - OCT 99	01-OCT-99	31-OCT-99
Egreso - NOV 99	01-NOV-99	30-NOV-99
Egreso - DEC 99	01-DEC-99	31-DEC-99

This table shows one example of how to set up document sequences for the legal journal category *Egreso* with yearly numbering.

Name	Effective From	Effective To
Egreso 1999	01-JAN-99	31-DEC-99
Egreso 2000	01-JAN-00	31-DEC-00
Egreso 2001	01-JAN-01	31-DEC-01

This table shows one example of how to set up a document sequence for the legal journal category *Egreso* with perpetual numbering.

Name	Effective From	Effective To
Egreso	01-JAN-00	Blank

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

Assign Document Sequences to Internal Journal Categories

You must assign one of the document sequences representing the legal or standard journal categories to each of your internal journal categories. You can assign the same document sequence to several internal categories.

Use the Sequence Assignments window in the System Administrator responsibility to assign document sequences to internal journal categories. The start date and end date that you enter for the sequence assignment should match the effective dates that you defined for the document sequence.

The journal entries in each document sequence then appear in the corresponding legal or standard journal category on the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report and Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report.

Note: Only journal entries for actual journals are numbered by the document sequences. Journal entries for encumbrance journals and budget journals are not included in the document sequences.

See also: Assigning Document Sequences, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Entering Journals

You can enter journals in the Enter Journals window in General Ledger, or you can import journals from a subledger with the Journal Import process. In either case, you can assign the journal one of these types:

- Actual
- Budget
- Encumbrance

If you select *Actual*, the transactions in the journal are included on the Chilean legal reports. If you select *Budget* or *Encumbrance*, the transactions are not included on the Chilean legal reports.

You can also select an internal journal category when you enter a journal. The internal journal category determines which legal or standard journal category the journal belongs to.

The legal and standard journal categories do not appear in the Enter Journals window or the Journal Entry Inquiry window. Only the internal journal categories appear in these windows. The Enter Journals window and the Journal Entry Inquiry window do, however, show the document sequence number for each journal entry, according to the document sequences you defined for your legal and standard journal categories.

The internal journal category, the legal or standard journal category as defined in the document sequence, and the document sequence number for each journal entry all appear on the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report and Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report. In this way, the reports provide a clear audit trail for your journals.

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

Chilean General Ledger Daily Book Report

Company Name: Oracle Corporation Address: El Bosque Norte # 0440 Las Condes, Piso 15 SANTIAGO Taxpayer ID: 012345678999-7 Service Type:	Chilean General Ledger Daily Ledger Report Jan-00 - Jan-00 Currency: CLP	Report Date: 17-APR-2001 17:04 Page: 1 / 3					
Journal Effective Date: 04-JAN-2000 Journal Entry Number: 1 Journal Entry Description: Invoice #5656	Internal Category: Purchase Invoices Legal Category: TRASPAZO						
Batch Name	Journal Entry Name	Account	Account Description	Line Number	Line Description	Debit	Credit
Purchase #1 10-10-2000 15:19:44	Purchase #1	01.120.7695.0000.000	Operations.Machine Resources.Enterpt	1	Invoice #5656	500,000.00	0.00
Purchase #1 10-10-2000 15:19:44	Purchase #1	01.000.1330.0000.000	Operations.Balance Sheet.Standard A	2	Invoice #5656	90,000.00	0.00
Purchase #1 10-10-2000 15:19:44	Purchase #1	01.000.2210.0000.000	Operations.Balance Sheet.Accounts P	3	Invoice #5656	0.00	590,000.00
					Journal Entry Total:	590,000.00	590,000.00
Journal Effective Date: 04-JAN-1997 Journal Entry Number: 2 Journal Entry Description: Sales order #3144	Internal Category: Sales Invoices Legal Category: TRASPAZO						
Batch Name	Journal Entry Name	Account	Account Description	Line Number	Line Description	Debit	Credit
Sales #1 10-OCT-2000 16:42:06	Sales #1	01.402.4150.0000.000	Operations.East Region Sales.Miscel	1	Sales order #3144	0.00	50,000.00
Sales #1 10-OCT-2000 16:42:06	Sales #1	01.402.4110.0000.000	Operations.East Region Sales.Hardwa	2	Sales order #3144	0.00	50,000.00
Sales #1 10-OCT-2000 16:42:06	Sales #1	01.000.2520.0000.000	Operations.Balance Sheet.State Sale	3	Sales order #3144	0.00	18,000.00
Sales #1 10-OCT-2000 16:42:06	Sales #1	01.000.1210.0000.000	Operations.Balance Sheet.Accounts R	4	Sales order #3144	118,000.00	0.00
					Journal Entry Total:	118,000.00	118,000.00
					Daily Total:	708,000.00	708,000.00

Use the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report (Libro Diario) to list all the journal entries for a particular period by journal entry effective date. For each journal entry, the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report shows the document sequence number, internal journal category, and legal or standard journal category, providing a clear audit trail. The Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report also shows the journal entry lines for each journal entry, with the account and the debit or credit amount for each line. All amounts are displayed in your functional currency.

Only actual journal entries appear on the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report. The journal entries are sorted by effective date, legal category, and document sequence number. The Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report shows subtotals for each journal entry, each day, and each period, as well as the report totals.

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

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean General Ledger Daily Book report, you must:

- Set up Oracle General Ledger for Chile for legal journal categories. For more information, see Legal Journal Categories Overview on page 1-17.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period From

Enter the earliest accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Period To

Enter the latest accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *No*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
<Report Title>	Chilean General Ledger Daily Ledger Report
<Period>	The periods included on the report
Currency	The currency code for your functional currency
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Batch Name	The journal entry batch name
Journal Entry Name	The journal entry name
Account	The accounting flexfield
Account Description	A description of the account
Line Number	The journal entry line number
Line Description	A description of the journal entry line
Debit	The debit amount in your functional currency
Credit	The credit amount in your functional currency

Row Headings

In this row...	General Ledger prints...
Journal Effective Date	The effective date of the journal entry
Journal Entry Number	The document sequence number for the journal entry
Journal Entry Description	A description of the journal entry
Internal Category	The internal journal category to which the journal entry belongs
Legal Category	The name of the document sequence to which the journal entry belongs
Journal Entry Total	The totals for the journal entry
Daily Total	The totals for the day
Period Total	The totals for the period
Report Total	The totals for the report

Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries Report

Company Name: Oracle Corporation	Report Date: 17-APR-2001 17:04			
Address: El Bosque Norte # 0440 Las Condes, Piso 15	Page: 1 / 1			
SANTIAGO				
Taxpayer ID: 012345678999-7				
Service Type:				
Posting Status: Posted	Chilean Journal Entries Report			
Currency Code: CLP	Period: Jan-00			
Source: Manual				
Batch Name: Purchase #1 10-10-2000 15:19:44	Internal Category: Purchase Invoices			
Batch Description:	Legal Category: TRASPASO			
Journal Entry Name: Purchase #1	Journal Effective Date: 04-JAN-2000			
Journal Entry Number: 1				
Journal Description: Invoice #5656				
Line Account	Account Description	Line Description	Entered	Accounted
			Debit	Credit
1 01.120.7695.0000.000	Operations.Machine Resources.Entertain	Invoice #5656	500,000.00	0.00
2 01.000.1330.0000.000	Operations.Balance Sheet.Standard A VA	Invoice #5656	90,000.00	0.00
3 01.000.2210.0000.000	Operations.Balance Sheet.Accounts Paya	Invoice #5656	0.00	590,000.00
			Total: 590,000.00	590,000.00
	Prepared By	Reviewed By		

Use the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report (Comprobantes Contables) to show detailed header and line information about journal entries for a particular period. For each journal entry, the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report shows the posting status, entered currency, source, batch name, batch description, journal entry name, journal entry number, journal entry description, internal journal category, legal journal category, and effective date.

For each journal entry line, the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report shows the line number, account, account description, line description, and the debit or credit amount in both the entered currency and your functional currency.

The Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report sorts journal entries by effective date, internal journal category, source, and posting status. Only actual journal entries appear on the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report.

To be legally valid, the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report must be signed by the preparer and the reviewer.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report.

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean General Ledger Journal Entries report, you must:

- Set up Oracle General Ledger for Chile for legal journal categories. For more information, see Legal Journal Categories Overview on page 1-17.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period

Enter the accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Status

Enter the posting status of the journal entries that you want to include on the report. You can choose one of these statuses:

- Error Journals
- Posted Journals
- Unposted Journals

Leave this parameter blank to include all posting statuses.

Currency

Enter the currency of the journal entries that you want to include on the report.

Leave this parameter blank to include all currencies.

Category

Enter the internal journal category of the journal entries that you want to include on the report. Leave this parameter blank to include all categories.

Document Number (Low)

Enter the document sequence number of the first journal entry that you want to include on the report. Leave the Document Number (Low) and Document Number (High) parameters blank to include all document sequence numbers.

Document Number (High)

Enter the document sequence number of the last journal entry that you want to include on the report. Leave the Document Number (Low) and Document Number (High) parameters blank to include all document sequence numbers.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report.

Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *No*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
<Report Title>	Chilean Journal Entries Report
Period	The period included on the report
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Line	The journal entry line number
Account	The accounting flexfield
Account Description	A description of the account
Line Description	A description of the journal entry line
Entered - Debit	The debit amount in the entered currency
Entered - Credit	The credit amount in the entered currency
Accounted - Debit	The debit amount in your functional currency
Accounted - Credit	The credit amount in your functional currency

Row Headings

In this row...	General Ledger prints...
Posting Status	The posting status of the journal entry: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Error■ Posted■ Unposted
Currency Code	The currency code for the entered currency
Source	The journal entry source
Batch Name	The journal entry batch name
Batch Description	A description of the journal entry batch
Journal Entry Name	The journal entry name
Journal Entry Number	The document sequence number for the journal entry
Journal Description	A description of the journal entry
Internal Category	The internal journal category to which the journal entry belongs
Legal Category	The name of the document sequence to which the journal entry belongs
Journal Effective Date	The effective date of the journal entry
Total	The totals for the journal entry
Prepared By	A space for the preparer's signature
Reviewed By	A space for the reviewer's signature

Chilean General Ledger Major Book Report

Company Name: Oracle Corporation Address: El Bosque Norte # 0440 Las Condes, Piso 15 SANTIAGO Taxpayer ID: 012345678999-7 Service Type:		Report Date: 17-APR-2001 17:04 Page: 1 / 1					
General Ledger Book Report Period: Jan-00 Currency: CLP							
Account: 01.1111 Description: Operations.Cash - Forecast		Beginning Balance: 2,000,000.00					
Date Journal Entry Name Journal Entry Num Reference		Line Num Description Debit Credit Balance					
10-JAN-2000	Receipt #1	1	1	Check #69	60,000.00	0.00	2,060,000.00
10-JAN-2000	Payment #1	1	1	Payment Check #333	0.00	100,000.00	1,960,000.00
10-JAN-2000	Receipt #2	2	1	Check #33	140,000.00	0.00	2,100,000.00
10-JAN-2000	Receipt #3	3	2	Miscellaneous Receipts	40,000.00	0.00	2,140,000.00
11-JAN-2000	Payment #2	2	2	Check #334	0.00	80,000.00	2,060,000.00
		Total:		240,000.00	180,000.00		
						Ending Balance:	2,060,000.00

Use the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report (Libro Mayor) to show detailed information about your General Ledger account activity in a particular period. The Chilean General Ledger Major Book report sorts journal entry lines by balancing segment, natural account, journal entry effective date, and journal entry number.

Oracle General Ledger prints a separate section on the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report for each natural account in each balancing segment in your Chart of Accounts. However, if an account has a beginning balance of zero and there are no transactions for that account during the period you specify, the account does not appear on the report.

For each account on the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report, Oracle General Ledger prints the beginning balance, journal entry lines, and ending balance. For each journal entry line, the report shows the debit or credit amount and the running balance for the account after that amount is entered. The journal entry name and document sequence number also appear on the report to provide a clear audit trail.

Only actual journal entries appear on the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report. Oracle General Ledger displays all information on the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report in your functional currency.

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

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean General Ledger Major Book report, you must:

- Set up Oracle General Ledger for Chile for legal journal categories. For more information, see Legal Journal Categories Overview on page 1-17.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period

Enter the accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Start Account

Enter the first accounting flexfield for the range of accounts that you want to include on the report. Leave the Start Account and End Account parameters blank to include all accounts.

End Account

Enter the last accounting flexfield for the range of accounts that you want to include on the report. Leave the Start Account and End Account parameters blank to include all accounts.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *No*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
<Report Title>	General Ledger Book Report
Period	The period included on the report
Currency	Your functional currency
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Date	The journal entry effective date
Journal Entry Name	The journal entry name
Journal Entry Num	The document sequence number for the journal entry
Reference	The reference description for the journal entry
Line Num	The journal entry line number
Description	A description of the journal entry line
Debit	The debit amount
Credit	The credit amount
Balance	A running balance for the account as of each journal entry line listed

Row Headings

In this row...	General Ledger prints...
Account	The balancing segment and natural account segment
Description	The account description
Beginning Balance	The beginning balance of the account
Total	The total debits and credits for the account
Ending Balance	The ending balance of the account
Report Total	The totals for the report

Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance Report

Company Name: Oracle Corporation Company Taxpayer ID: 012345678999-7 Address: El Bosque Norte # 0440 Las Condes, Piso 15 SANTIAGO		8 Column Trial Balance Report Currency: CLP Period: Jan-00				Report Date : 17-APR-2001 17:47 Page : 1 / 2		
Service Type:	Account	Debit	Additions Credit	Balance Debit	Credit	Inventory Debit	Credit	Profit and Loss Debit Credit
1000-Total Assets	0.00	57,116,000.00	15,300,000.00	55,816,000.00	14,000,000.00	55,816,000.00	14,000,000.00	0.00
1100-Cash and Short Term Equiv		7,800,000.00	900,000.00	6,900,000.00	0.00	6,900,000.00	0.00	0.00
1110 Cash Account		460,000.00	120,000.00	340,000.00	0.00	340,000.00	0.00	0.00
1111 Cash - Forecast		2,240,000.00	180,000.00	2,060,000.00	0.00	2,060,000.00	0.00	0.00
1115 Cash - Citibank		3,100,000.00	200,000.00	2,900,000.00	0.00	2,900,000.00	0.00	0.00
1116 Cash - BCI Cta USD		1,000,000.00	240,000.00	760,000.00	0.00	760,000.00	0.00	0.00
1117 Cash - BCI Cta USD		1,000,000.00	160,000.00	840,000.00	0.00	840,000.00	0.00	0.00
1200-Accounts Receivable Total		2,618,000.00	400,000.00	2,218,000.00	0.00	2,218,000.00	0.00	0.00
1210 Accounts Receivable		2,118,000.00	400,000.00	1,718,000.00	0.00	1,718,000.00	0.00	0.00
1220 Other Receivables		500,000.00	0.00	500,000.00	0.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00
1300-Other Current Assets Total		698,000.00	0.00	698,000.00	0.00	698,000.00	0.00	0.00
1330 Standard A VAT - Payables		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1400-Inventory		6,000,000.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1410 Inventory Raw Material Va		6,000,000.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1500-Asset Cost and Clearing T		40,000,000.00	0.00	40,000,000.00	0.00	40,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1510 Land		5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1530 Machinery & Equipment		20,000,000.00	0.00	20,000,000.00	0.00	20,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1540 Furniture		5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1550 Vehicles		5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1580 CIF Cost		5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
1600-Total Accumulated Deprec.		0.00	14,000,000.00	0.00	14,000,000.00	0.00	14,000,000.00	0.00
1630 Accum. Depr. Machinery &		0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00
1640 Accum. Depr. Furniture		0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00
1650 Accum. Depr. Vehicles		0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00
1700-Other Assets Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PT-Parent Total		59,176,000.00	59,176,000.00	56,976,000.00	56,976,000.00	55,816,000.00	56,876,000.00	1,160,000.00
2000-Total Liabilities		900,000.00	6,876,000.00	0.00	5,976,000.00	0.00	5,976,000.00	0.00
2100-Current Liabilities		900,000.00	6,876,000.00	0.00	5,976,000.00	0.00	5,976,000.00	0.00
2210 Accounts Payable		900,000.00	4,358,000.00	0.00	3,458,000.00	0.00	3,458,000.00	0.00
2215 Accrued Receipts		0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00
2250 State Sales and Use Tax P		0.00	518,000.00	0.00	518,000.00	0.00	518,000.00	0.00
2399-Current Income Taxes Payable		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2400-Accrued Payroll and Taxes		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2599-Other Current Liabilities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3000-Total Owners Equity		0.00	36,900,000.00	0.00	36,900,000.00	0.00	36,900,000.00	0.00
3100 Common Stock		0.00	20,000,000.00	0.00	20,000,000.00	0.00	20,000,000.00	0.00
3200 Paid in Capital		0.00	16,900,000.00	0.00	16,900,000.00	0.00	16,900,000.00	0.00
3300-Retained Earnings		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

This example shows a report run in summary mode at level 3.

Use the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report (Balance 8 Columns) to review your account balances and find your net income at the end of a period before you perform closing procedures for the period. You can use this information to help you make the correct closing journal entry transferring your net income to your equity account at the end of the period.

Columns 1 and 2 on the Chilean 8 Column Trial Balance report show the total debits and credits entered for your accounts during the period. Columns 3 and 4 show the debit and credit balances for the accounts at the end of the period.

The last four columns on the Chilean 8 Column Trial Balance report, columns 5, 6, 7, and 8, show the ending debit and credit balances again, separating the balance sheet accounts from the income statement accounts. The balances for your balance sheet accounts, including asset, liability, and equity accounts, are listed in columns 5 and

6. The balances for your income statement accounts, including revenue and expense accounts, are listed in columns 7 and 8.

At the end of the Chilean 8 Column Trial Balance report, Oracle General Ledger prints the totals for the period. First, Oracle General Ledger shows the totals after all transactions for the period have been entered but before you close out your income statement accounts to your equity account.

Next, Oracle General Ledger shows the difference between the debit and credit totals for the balance sheet accounts, as well as the difference between the debit and credit totals for the income statement accounts. The difference between the debit and credit totals for the balance sheet accounts represents the change to your equity during the period. This difference should equal the difference between the debit and credit totals for the income statement accounts, which represents your net income or loss for the period.

Finally, Oracle General Ledger shows the general totals for the period after the net income or loss has been transferred from your income statement accounts to your equity account.

Choosing Summary or Detail Mode

You can choose the level of account detail that you want to show on the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report. If you run the report in detail mode, Oracle General Ledger prints a separate line for each accounting flexfield to which you posted journal entries during the period, as well as subtotals for each natural account that is a parent account in your account hierarchy.

If you run the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report in summary mode, Oracle General Ledger summarizes the information for the period by natural account. You can use the Summary Level parameter to enter the account hierarchy level at which you want to summarize account information.

Note: Oracle General Ledger for Chile uses only the parent-child relationships that you define in your account hierarchy to identify the level of an account. Level 1 is the highest level of parent accounts in your account hierarchy. Level 2 includes the children of your level 1 accounts, level 3 includes the children of your level 2 accounts, and so on. The Level field in the Segment Values window is not used for Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance reporting purposes.

If you run the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report in summary mode, the report shows totals for all the accounts at or above the level that you choose. The report also shows detail information for all the accounts that are one level below the level you choose and that allow posting.

Note: If an account allows posting, but no journal entries were posted to that account during the period you select, the account is not displayed on the report.

Only information from actual journal entries is included on the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report. Oracle General Ledger displays all information on the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report in your functional currency.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report.

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean General Ledger 8 Column Trial Balance report, you must define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Report in Summary

Enter *Yes* if you want run the report in summary mode. Enter *No* if you want to run the report in detail mode.

Summary Level

If you entered *Yes* for the Report in Summary parameter, enter the account hierarchy level at which you want to summarize account information. Leave the Summary Level parameter blank if you entered *No* for the Report in Summary parameter.

Period

Enter the accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *No*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Company Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Address	Your company address
Service Type	The service type
<Report Title>	8 Column Trial Balance Report
Currency	Your functional currency
Period	The period included on the report
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Account	The account number and description
Additions - Debit	The total debits entered for the account during the period
Additions - Credit	The total credits entered for the account during the period
Balance - Debit	The total debit balance for the account at the end of the period
Balance - Credit	The total credit balance for the account at the end of the period
Inventory - Debit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The total debit balance at the end of the period for a balance sheet account ■ 0 for an income statement account
Inventory - Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The total credit balance at the end of the period for a balance sheet account ■ 0 for an income statement account
Profit and Loss - Debit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The total debit balance at the end of the period for an income statement account ■ 0 for a balance sheet account
Profit and Loss - Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The total credit balance at the end of the period for an income statement account ■ 0 for a balance sheet account

Row Headings

In this row...	General Ledger prints...
Ending Total	The totals for the period before you close out your income statement accounts to your equity account
Profit	The amount of net income or loss for the period that you will close out to your equity account
General Total	The totals for the period after you close out your income statement accounts to your equity account

Defining a Cash Accounting Model

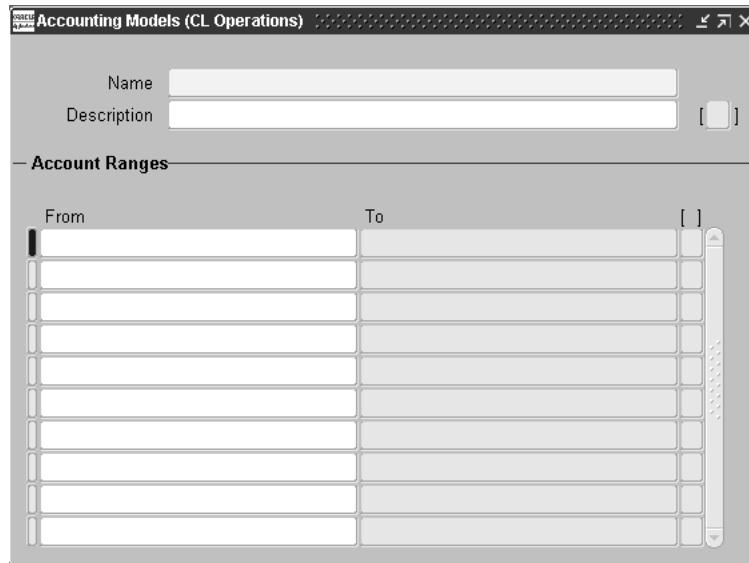
You can use the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report to report monthly inflows and outflows for your cash accounts. To specify which accounts you use as cash accounts, you must define an accounting model for your cash accounts.

An accounting model lets you select individual General Ledger accounts as well as account ranges, group those accounts into a set, and give a name to that set. Use the Accounting Models window to define an accounting model.

After you define a set of accounts as a cash accounting model, you can use the accounting model to specify the accounts that should be included on the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report.

Once an accounting model is defined for a particular group of accounts, you can reuse that accounting model whenever you want to report on that group of accounts.

For example, if you have 20 accounts numbered 1-20 and you want to report on accounts 5-7, 9, and 12-14, you could group those accounts together as an accounting model. You can now specify these accounts with the new name that you gave this group in the accounting model.



To define a cash accounting model:

1. Navigate to the Accounting Models window.
2. Enter the accounting model name in the Name field.
3. Enter the accounting model description in the Description field.
4. In the Account Ranges - From field, enter the low segment values for the range of accounts that you want to assign to this accounting model.

5. In the Account Ranges - To field, enter the high segment values for the range of accounts that you want to assign to this accounting model.

Note: When you enter low and high segment values, you define the range you want for each segment separately from the other segments. The accounting model includes only those accounting flexfields whose segment values each fall within the range for that segment.

For example, suppose you enter the low segment values 91-000-4000 and the high segment values 92-000-5000. In this case, the accounting model includes only the accounting flexfields from 91-000-4000 through 91-000-5000 and from 92-000-4000 through 92-000-5000.

6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for each range of accounts that you want to assign to this accounting model.
7. Save your work.

Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger Report

Company Name: Oracle Corporation Address: El Bosque Norte # 0440 Las Condes, Piso 15 SANTIAGO Taxpayer ID: 012345678999-7 Service Type:	Report Date: 17-APR-2001 17:04 Page: 1 / 2																																																																
Chilean Cash Ledger Report Period From: Jan-00 Period To: Jan-00 Model Name: Cash Ledger Report - Test Case 1																																																																	
Currency: CLP Period: Jan-97 Account: 01.000.1110.0000.000																																																																	
Operations.Balance Sheet.Cash Account.No Sub Account.No Product																																																																	
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Ending Balance: 2,900,000.00																																																																	

Use the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report (Libro de Caja y Banco) to show the activity for your cash accounts in a particular period. For each account, the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report lists the cash inflows and outflows from the journal entries posted to the account during the period. The Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report also shows the beginning balance, total inflows and outflows, and ending balance for the account in the period.

Only actual journal entries appear on the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report. The report sorts journal entries by currency, period, account number, and journal entry effective date. Oracle General Ledger prints a separate section for each entered currency in each account.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report.

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean General Ledger Cash Ledger report, you must:

- Define an accounting model for your cash accounts. For more information, see [Defining a Cash Accounting Model](#) on page 1-45.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period From

Enter the earliest accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Period To

Enter the latest accounting period that you want to include on the report.

Account Model

Enter the name of the accounting model that you defined for your cash accounts.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *No*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
<Report Title>	Chilean Cash Ledger Report
Period From	The earliest period included on the report
Period To	The latest period included on the report
Model Name	The name of the accounting model that you defined for your accounts
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers

Column Headings

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Date	The journal entry effective date
Batch Name	The journal entry batch name
Journal Entry Name	The journal entry name
Line Description	A description of the journal entry line
Document Type	The document type of the source document for the journal entry
Document Number	The document number of the source document for the journal entry
Inflows	The cash inflow amount
Outflows	The cash outflow amount

Row Headings

In this row...	General Ledger prints...
Currency	The entered currency of the journal entries
Period	The period name
Account	The accounting flexfield and account description
Total for Account for Period	The total cash inflow and outflow amounts for the account
Beginning Balance	The beginning balance of the account
Period Total Inflows	The total cash inflow amount for the period
Period Total Outflows	The total cash outflow amount for the period
Ending Balance	The ending balance of the account

2

Oracle Payables

This chapter describes Oracle Payables for Chile, including:

- Payables taxpayer ID validation
- Document type overview
- Invoice Gateway
- Tax category overview
- Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report
- Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report
- Defining sequences for withholding tax certificate numbering
- Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report
- Chilean Check Format
- Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report

Payables Taxpayer ID Validation

The Chilean government assigns a taxpayer ID to domestic entities, such as individuals and companies. Taxpayer ID validation ensures that the taxpayer information that you enter for a domestic or foreign supplier is valid according to criteria set by the Chilean government.

The taxpayer ID is validated when you enter taxpayer ID information in the Taxpayer ID, Primary ID Type, and Primary ID Validation Digit fields in the Suppliers window. Oracle Payables for Chile copies the taxpayer ID to the Number field when the taxpayer ID is validated and the Number field is blank.

Oracle Payables for Chile uses validation information to verify:

- The taxpayer ID does not exceed 12 digits
- The taxpayer ID, excluding the validation digit, is numeric
- The taxpayer ID is unique
- The taxpayer ID for a domestic entity is identical for the same entity in the Suppliers, Customers, and Company Information windows
- The validation digit is correct for a domestic taxpayer ID

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

Prerequisites

Before you use the globalization flexfield in the Suppliers window, you must:

- Set the Supplier Number Entry financials option to *Manual* in the Financials Options window.
- Set the JL: Copy Tax Identifier Number profile option value to *Yes* at the Responsibility level.

See also: Supplier Entry Financials Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

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

Setup

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

You will receive a warning or error message if:

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



To enter validation information:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter a supplier name in the Supplier Name field.
3. Enter the supplier's number in the Number field, or leave the Number field blank so that Oracle Payables for Chile can automatically copy the taxpayer ID that you enter in the Taxpayer ID field into this field.
4. Enter the taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID field. Do not include the hyphen and validation digit.
5. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2.
6. Enter either *Domestic* or *Foreign* for the supplier's identification type in the Taxpayer ID Type field. The default identification type is Domestic.

(continued)

7. If you entered *Domestic* for the supplier's identification type, enter the taxpayer ID's validation digit in the Taxpayer ID Validation Digit field. The validation digit is the last number or character that follows a hyphen in the taxpayer ID, for example, 77689-9. The validation number can be any value from 0 to 9; the validation character can only be the letter K.
8. Press the OK button. The taxpayer ID is concatenated with its validation digit and copied into the Number field in the Suppliers window if the validation is successful and the Number field is blank.
9. Save your work or continue entering more supplier information.

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

Document Type Overview

In Chile, companies must report invoice information to the government on the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report and the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report, and to suppliers on withholding tax certificates. The Chilean government has defined legal document types that determine the report on which an invoice must appear. The legal document types include:

- **Factura Nacional** - Domestic invoice
- **Factura Extranjera** - Foreign invoice
- **Nota de Debito** - Debit memo
- **Nota de Credito** - Credit memo
- **Boleta de Honorario** - Invoice for professional service fees paid to an independent contractor
- **Boleta de Honorario y Participacion** - Invoice for professional services fees and for participation amounts consisting of salaries and the monetary equivalent of company stock paid to members of your company's board of directors

Note: A boleta is a Chilean document similar to an invoice on which amounts are withheld. A boleta shows the price and the total amount with tax included. Boletas must be invoiced, withheld, and paid in Chilean pesos.

Purchase documents, such as domestic invoices, foreign invoices, debit memos, and credit memos, must appear on the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report. Documents that include withholding tax amounts, such as professional service fee boletas and professional services and participation fee boletas, must appear on the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report as well as on withholding tax certificates to suppliers.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window to assign document types to your invoices. You must assign a document type to all invoices with an invoice type of either *Standard* or *Credit Memo*. For all other invoice types, you must leave the Document Type field blank.

For invoices with an invoice type of *Credit Memo*, you must choose the document type *Credit Memo*. For invoices with an invoice type of *Standard*, you can assign one of these legal document types:

- Debit Memo
- Domestic Invoice
- Foreign Invoice
- Professional Service Fee
- Professional Services and Participation

Note: In Chile, debit memos sometimes include positive amounts. To enter Chilean debit memos in Oracle Payables for Chile, assign the debit memos an invoice type of *Standard* and a document type of *Debit Memo*.

You can also assign the document type *Internal* to an invoice with an invoice type of *Standard*. Invoices with a document type of *Internal* do not appear on any legal reports.

The document type of an invoice determines which legal reports include the invoice.

Invoice Type	Document Type	Legal Reports
Standard	Debit Memo	Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report
Standard	Domestic Invoice	Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report
Standard	Foreign Invoice	Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report
Standard	Internal	None
Standard	Professional Service Fee	Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report, Chilean Payables Professional Fees Certificate, and Chilean Payables Professional Fees and Participation Certificate
Standard	Professional Services and Participation Fee	Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report and Chilean Payables Professional Fees and Participation Certificate
Credit Memo	Credit Memo	Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report
All other invoice types	None	None

In Chile, two documents that come from the same supplier can have the same document number if the documents belong to different legal document types. In Oracle Payables, however, all documents that come from the same supplier and belong to the same invoice type must have unique document numbers.

If you enter an invoice in Oracle Payables that has the same number as another invoice from the same supplier, and the two invoices belong to different document types, you can add an identifier to the beginning of the document number to make the number unique. For example, if you are entering a debit memo whose number is 25534, and you have already entered a domestic invoice with the number 25534 from the same supplier, you can enter *DM25534* as the unique document number for the debit memo.

Assigning Document Types

Use the globalization flexfield to assign a document type to invoices that you enter in the Invoices window.



To assign document types in the Invoices window:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window.
2. Enter an invoice.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2](#).
4. Enter the document type in the Document Type field.
 - For invoices with an invoice type of *Standard*, you must choose one of these values:
 - Debit Memo
 - Domestic Invoice
 - Foreign Invoice
 - Internal
 - Professional Service Fee
 - Professional Services and Participation
 - For invoices with an invoice type of *Credit Memo*, you must enter *Credit Memo* in the Document Type field.
 - For invoices with invoice types other than *Standard* or *Credit Memo*, leave the Document Type field blank.

5. Choose the OK button.

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

Invoice Gateway Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Entering Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window

You must enter additional country-specific information when you record and pay invoices in Chile. 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 Chile.

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 A-2.

(continued)

6. Enter the document type in the Document Type field.
 - For invoices with an invoice type of *Standard*, you must choose one of these values:
 - Debit Memo
 - Domestic Invoice
 - Foreign Invoice
 - Internal
 - Professional Service Fee
 - Professional Services and Participation
 - For invoices with an invoice type of *Credit Memo*, you must enter *Credit Memo* in the Document Type 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 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 Chilean 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)

Chilean Columns

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

Enter the context value JL.CL.APXIISIM.INVOICES_FOLDER to import Chilean 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 document type.

Required:	Yes
Validation:	If the invoice type is <i>Standard</i> , then valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Debit Memo■ Domestic Invoice■ Foreign Invoice■ Internal■ Professional Service Fee■ Professional Services and Participation
	If the invoice type is <i>Credit Memo</i> , then the valid value is <i>Credit Memo</i> .
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 flexfield for Chile.

Invoice Gateway field name - Header region flexfield	Corresponding column in AP_ INVOICES_INTERFACE
Context Value	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY
Document Type	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1

Tax Category Overview

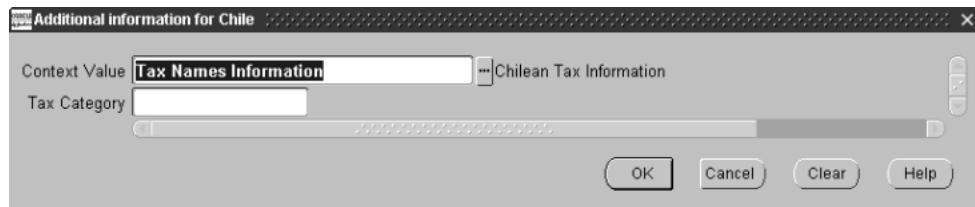
The Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report lists all the posted purchase transactions for a particular period, as well as the tax components for each transaction that is subject to tax. The Chilean government requires companies to separate the tax components of each transaction into either:

- **VAT** - Value added taxes
 - or
- **Non VAT** - All other taxes, such as luxury tax, gasoline tax, and various alcoholic and non-alcoholic drink taxes

To meet this requirement, Oracle Payables lets you assign a tax category to each tax code, classifying the tax code as either VAT or Non VAT. Oracle Payables uses the tax category for the tax code associated with each transaction line to determine to which category the tax amount belongs.

Assigning Tax Categories

Use the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes window to assign a tax category to your tax codes. The tax category classifies a tax code as either VAT or Non VAT.



To assign tax categories:

1. Navigate to the Tax Codes window.
2. Enter or query a tax code.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2.
4. In the Tax Category field, select the tax category that you want from the list of values. You can choose one of these categories:
 - VAT
 - Non VAT

Note: If you leave the Tax Category field blank, Oracle Payables treats the tax code as *Non VAT*.

5. Choose the OK button.

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

Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger Report

Chilean Purchase Ledger Report								Report Date: 16-MAR-1999 10:03	Page: 1 / 1
Period: JAN-99									
Document Type: Domestic Invoice									
Document Date	Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Exempt	Effective	VAT	Other Taxes	Total
15-JAN-1999	796901	96557720-3	96557720-3	NCR Chile S.A.	0	669,875	120,577	0	790,452
				Domestic Invoice Total:	0	669,875	120,577	0	790,452
Document Type: Foreign Invoice									
Document Date	Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Exempt	Effective	VAT	Other Taxes	Total
18-JAN-1999	56850	8702300-9	8702300-9	Citibank NA.	0	450,000	0	0	450,000
				Foreign Invoice Total:	0	450,000	0	0	450,000
Document Type: Debit Memo									
Document Date	Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Exempt	Effective	VAT	Other Taxes	Total
15-DEC-1998	46700	95570986-1	95570986-1	Startel Telecommunicacione	0	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000
				Debit Memo Total:	0	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000
Document Type: Credit Memo									
Document Date	Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Exempt	Effective	VAT	Other Taxes	Total
25-JAN-1999	5698	78557120-7	78557120-7	Sistemas Oracle de Chile S	0	(1,000,000)	(180,000)	0	(1,180,000)
				Credit Memo Total:	0	(1,000,000)	(180,000)	0	(1,180,000)
				Report Total:	0	1,319,875	(59,423)	0	1,260,452
Details of Other Taxes									
Name	Tax Type	Rate	Total						
Iva Exento	SALES	0	0						
Otros Impuestos	SALES	20	833,333						
			Total:	833,333					
Document Type	Count	Exempt	Subject to Tax	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Total			
Domestic Invoice	1	0	669,875	120,577	0	790,452			
Foreign Invoice	1	0	450,000	0	0	450,000			
Debit Memo	1	0	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000			
Credit Memo	1	0	(1,000,000)	(180,000)	0	(1,180,000)			
	4	0	1,319,875	(59,423)	0	1,260,452			

The Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report (Libro de Compras) displays all the transactions associated with purchase operations in a particular period, including invoices, debit memos, and credit memos. In Chile, companies are legally required to submit the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report to the tax authorities at the end of each month.

The Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report includes only invoices with these document types:

- Domestic Invoice
- Foreign Invoice
- Debit Memo
- Credit Memo

You can assign document types to your invoices in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window. For more information, see [Assigning Document Types](#) on page 2-8.

For each invoice, the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report shows the exempt amount, the amount subject to tax, the VAT amount, and the amount of other taxes.

Determining Exempt Amounts and Amounts Subject to Tax

Oracle Payables uses the tax code and tax rate associated with each invoice distribution line to determine whether the amount is exempt or subject to tax:

- If the tax code has a tax rate of zero, then the amount is classified as exempt on the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report.
- If the tax code has a tax rate that is not equal to zero, or if no tax code is associated with the distribution line, then the amount is classified as subject to tax on the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report.

If a transaction is subject to tax, the Chilean government requires the corresponding tax amounts to be identified as either VAT or other taxes. Oracle Payables uses the tax category that you assigned to the tax code in the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes window to determine how to classify a tax amount. For more information, see [Tax Code Identifier Overview](#) on page 3-19.

Oracle Payables prints summary information at the end of the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report. The Detail of Other Taxes section provides a summary for each tax identified as *Non VAT*. The report also shows a summary of total amounts for each document type, with the total number of transactions in each type.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report.

See also: [Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide](#)

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report, you must:

- Set up a set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos. Companies are legally required to present the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report in Chilean pesos. If the functional currency of your main set of books is not Chilean pesos, you must use the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature in Oracle Applications to set up a reporting set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos, and run the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report in this set of books. The Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report displays all information in the functional currency.

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

- Assign document types to your invoices. For more information, see *Assigning Document Types* on page 2-8.
- Assign tax categories to your tax codes. For more information, see *Assigning Tax Categories* on page 2-20.
- Define your additional company information

See also: *Additional Company Information, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period

Enter the accounting period that you want to report transactions for. The Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report prints invoices entered during the period that you specify.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *Yes*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers
<Report Title>	Chilean Purchase Ledger Report
Period	The period you selected

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Date	The invoice date.
Document Number	The invoice number.
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID.
Supplier Number	The supplier number.
Supplier Name	The supplier name.
Exempt	The exempt amount.
Effective	The amount subject to tax. This includes amounts subject to any kind of taxes, not just VAT.
VAT	The VAT amount.
Other Taxes	The tax amount for other taxes.
Total	The total amount for the document, including the exempt amount, the amount subject to tax, the VAT amount, and the amount of other taxes.

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Type	The document type
<Document Type> Total	The totals for the document type
Report Total	The totals for the report

Summary Column Headings

These column headings appear in the Detail of Other Taxes section of the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report:

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Name	The tax code
Tax Type	The tax type
Rate	The tax rate
Total	The total amount for this tax code
Total	The total amount for all other taxes

These column headings appear at the end of the Chilean Payables Purchase Ledger report:

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Type	The document type
Count	The number of transactions for this document type
Exempt	The total exempt amount for this document type
Subject to Tax	The total amount subject to tax for this document type
VAT Amount	The total VAT amount for this document type
Other Taxes	The total amount for other taxes for this document type
Total	The total amount of all documents for this document type

Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger Report

Withholding of Fees Ledger Report Period: FEB-99									Report Date: 10-MAR-1999 18:03
Document Type: Professional Service Fee									Page: 1 / 1
Document Type: Professional Service Fee									
Document Date	Document Number	Supplier Name	Taxpayer ID	Supplier Address	Supplier City	Gross Amount	Withheld Tax	Net Amount	
28-FEB-1999	255	Marcelo Salas Mellano	10957797-9	Avda. Roma # 1998	Temuco	300,000	30,000	270,000	
28-FEB-1999	279	Marcelo Salas Mellano	10957797-9	Avda. Roma # 1998	Temuco	1,200,000	120,000	1,080,000	
28-FEB-1999	205	Marcelo Salas Mellano	10957797-9	Avda. Roma # 1998	Temuco	222,222	22,222	200,000	
28-FEB-1999	78	Sebastian Rozenthal Pereira	11288915-9	Pasaje Escocia # 2000 La Pintana	SANTIAGO	1,000,000	100,000	900,000	
						Total:	2,722,222	272,222	2,450,000
Document Type: Professional Services and Participation									
Document Date	Document Number	Supplier Name	Taxpayer ID	Supplier Address	Supplier City	Gross Amount	Withheld Tax	Net Amount	
28-FEB-1999	8	Marcelo Rios Mayorga	98550630-2	Avda. paris # 1999 Quilicura	Santiago	300,000	105,000	195,000	
28-FEB-1999	29	Marcelo Rios Mayorga	98550630-2	Avda. paris # 1999 Quilicura	Santiago	2,000,000	700,000	1,300,000	
						Total:	2,300,000	805,000	1,495,000
						Report Total:	5,022,222	1,077,222	3,945,000

The Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report (Libro de Retencion de Honorarios) details all the invoices paid during a particular period on which amounts were withheld. Use the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report to show tax authorities that you withheld taxes for invoices subject to withholding tax.

The Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report includes only invoices subject to withholding tax, identified by a document type of *Professional Service Fee* or *Professional Services and Participation*. You can assign document types to your invoices in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window. For more information, see *Assigning Document Types* on page 2-8.

The Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report shows only invoices in your functional currency that have already been paid and accounted for in Oracle Payables. Also, the report includes only invoices with an invoice currency of Chilean pesos.

For each invoice, the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report shows information about the supplier as well as the gross amount before tax withholding, the amount of tax withheld, and the total net invoice amount. The gross amount and amount of tax withheld are not affected by discounts or other taxes.

The transactions on the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report are grouped by document type. Within each document type, the transactions are sorted by invoice date.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report. You can select the period that you want to report invoices for. You can also choose whether to print company information such as taxpayer ID and legal representative.

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report, you must:

- Set up a set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos. Companies are legally required to present the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report in Chilean pesos. If the functional currency of your main set of books is not Chilean pesos, you must use the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature in Oracle Applications to set up a reporting set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos, and run the Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report in this set of books. The Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report displays all information in the functional currency.

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

- Set up Oracle Payables for withholding tax.

See also: Setting Up Withholding Tax, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

- Set up your suppliers for withholding tax.

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

- Assign document types to your invoices. For more information, see Assigning Document Types on page 2-8.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period

Enter the accounting period that you want to report transactions for. The Chilean Payables Withholding of Fees Ledger report prints invoices paid during the period that you specify.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *Yes*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers
<Report Title>	Withholding of Fees Ledger Report
Period	The period you selected

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Date	The invoice date
Document Number	The invoice number
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Supplier Address	The supplier site address
Supplier City	The supplier site city
Gross Amount	The gross amount of the invoice
Withheld Tax	The amount of tax withheld from the invoice
Net Amount	The net amount of the invoice, calculated by subtracting the withheld tax from the gross amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Type	The document type
Total	The totals for the document type
Report Total	The totals for the report

Defining Sequences for Withholding Tax Certificate Numbering

In Chile, you must send your suppliers withholding tax certificates to certify that you withheld taxes from the professional service fees and participation amounts you paid the suppliers. You can use the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Oracle Payables for Chile to print withholding tax certificates.

Before you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, however, you must define document sequences with sequential numbering for Oracle Payables to use in numbering the certificates. You can assign document sequences to the seeded Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate document category to determine which sequences are used for certificate numbering.

Enabling Sequential Numbering

Enable sequential numbering for your document sequences by entering *Always Used* or *Partially Used* for the Sequential Numbering profile option. Use the System Profile Values window to assign a value to the Sequential Numbering profile option.

See also: Voucher Numbers and Document Sequences, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Defining Document Sequences

Define a document sequence for withholding tax certificate numbering. You should define at least one document sequence for each tax year to ensure that a unique certificate is generated for each tax year. Use the Document Sequences window in the System Administrator responsibility to define a document sequence. You can use the Initial Value field to define the first number in the sequence.

You can define more than one sequence for the same year if you want to use different number ranges for your certificates. You can only assign one document sequence to the Chilean Withholding Tax Certificate document category at a time, however.

See also: Voucher Numbers and Document Sequences, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Defining Sequence Assignments

Assign the document sequence that you want to use for withholding tax certificate numbering to the seeded Chilean Withholding Tax Certificate document category. Use the Sequence Assignments window in the System Administrator responsibility to define the sequence assignment. You can only assign one document sequence to the Chilean Withholding Tax Certificate document category at a time.

See also: Voucher Numbers and Document Sequences, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Report Overview

In Chile, you must send your suppliers withholding tax certificates to certify that you withheld taxes from the professional service fees and participation amounts you paid the suppliers. The withholding tax certificates show both the gross invoice amounts and the tax withheld for each month in the tax year.

If a supplier had only professional service fees in a particular tax year, you must send the supplier a Fees Certificate. If a supplier had both professional service fees and participation, you must send the supplier a Fees and Participation Certificate.

You can use the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report to print both kinds of withholding tax certificates. When you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, Oracle Payables uses the document types you assigned to the invoices from each supplier to determine which withholding certificate to print for the supplier.

- The Fees Certificate is generated for suppliers who have invoices with a document type of *Professional Service Fee* but do not have invoices with a document type of *Professional Services and Participation*.
- The Fees and Participation Certificate is generated for suppliers who have both invoices with a document type of *Professional Service Fee* and invoices with a document type of *Professional Services and Participation*.

The Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report selects only invoices subject to withholding tax, identified by a document type of *Professional Service Fee* or *Professional Services and Participation*. Other document types are not included on the withholding tax certificates. If a supplier had neither Professional Service Fee invoices nor Professional Services and Participation invoices, Oracle Payables does not generate a withholding tax certificate for that supplier.

You can assign document types to your invoices in the globalization flexfield in the Invoices window. For more information, see Assigning Document Types on page 2-8.

Adjusting Invoice Amounts for Inflation

To meet Chilean legal requirements, the withholding tax certificates must show both historical amounts and inflation-adjusted amounts for the gross invoice amounts and the tax withheld amounts in a tax year.

The Chilean government publishes price index values monthly to measure inflation. You can use the Price Indexes window in the General Ledger responsibility to define price indexes. You must enter the price index value for each month of the calendar year for which you print certificates. The effective dates of the price index values must match the beginning and ending dates of the calendar months.

When you submit the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, Oracle Payables uses the price index that you select to adjust the invoice amounts for inflation. Oracle Payables uses the price index values to calculate the inflation factors representing the inflation rates.

The invoice amounts must be adjusted for inflation for the period range from the invoice date through the end of the calendar year. Chilean law mandates that an inflation factor be used to adjust amounts for inflation. The historical invoice amounts are multiplied by the inflation factor to calculate the adjusted amounts. The inflation factors are calculated based on this formula:

Inflation Factor = (Index Value for Month Before Last Month of Period Range / Index Value for Month Before First Month of Period Range)

For example, if the invoice date is in February, the inflation factor is equal to the index value for January divided by the index value for November. If the invoice date is July, the inflation factor is equal to the index value for June divided by the index value for November.

Note: Since the formula for the inflation factor uses an index value from the month before the first month of the period range, you must define the index value for the last period of the previous year, in addition to defining the index values for the current year, before you can calculate inflation for the current year. For example, before you calculate inflation for 2001, you must define the index value for December 2000 so that this index value can be used to calculate the inflation factor for January 2001.

For more information about the certificates created by the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, see Chilean Payables Professional Fees Certificate on page 2-44, Chilean Payables Professional Fees and Participation Certificate on page 2-46, and Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary Report on page 2-49.

Note: You can only run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report for a fiscal year that has a status of *Closed* or *Permanently Closed* for all periods.

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

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

Report Modes

You can run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in different modes to meet different reporting needs. Enter the mode that you want in the Report Mode parameter when you submit the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report. Oracle Payables for Chile provides these report modes:

- Preview
- Final Generation
- Review
- Reprint

Preview

Use the Preview mode to generate preliminary certificates as well as a Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report listing all the certificates. You can use the preliminary certificates to check your withholding information for accuracy and completeness.

Oracle Payables does not assign certificate numbers to certificates generated in Preview mode.

After you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Preview mode, you can only rerun the report in Preliminary mode or Final Generation mode

Note: You can only run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report for a fiscal year that has a status of *Closed* or *Permanently Closed* for all periods. If you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Preview mode for a year that has periods with a status of *Closed*, and you find that you need to change the withholding invoice information for the year, you can reopen the closed periods and make the changes. Then you can run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Preview mode again to verify the changed information.

If you assign the periods a status of *Permanently Closed* before running the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Preview mode, you cannot make any more changes to the invoice information for those periods.

Final Generation

After you determine that the results of the certificates printed in Preview mode are correct, use the Final Generation mode to print the official certificates for the year. You can optionally run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report to show summarized information for these certificates.

Oracle Payables assigns certificate numbers to certificates generated in Final Generation mode. The certificate numbers are based on the document sequence you assigned to the Chilean Withholding Tax Certificate document category.

Each supplier can have only one final certificate per year. Oracle Payables assigns certificate numbers only for suppliers that have the Allow Withholding Tax option enabled. The certificate numbering follows the alphabetical order of the supplier names.

When you generate final certificates, Oracle Payables stores information about the certificates, including the certificate number, calendar year, supplier taxpayer ID, supplier number, and price index. The Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report uses this information to reprint certificates when you run the report in Reprint mode.

After you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Final Generation mode, you can only rerun the report in Review mode or Reprint mode.

Note: Once you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Final Generation mode for a particular year, you must not make any more changes, such as voiding invoices, to the invoice information for that year. If you assign the periods for that year a status of *Permanently Closed*, Oracle Payables prevents you from changing any invoice information for those periods.

Even if the periods only have a status of *Closed*, however, you must not reopen the periods and make any more changes to the withholding invoice information for the year. If you do make changes after generating the final certificates, the information on the certificates will be inconsistent with the supplier information stored in your General Ledger. For this reason, you should ensure that you enter all the information for invoices subject to withholding tax for a year before you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Final Generation mode for that year.

Review

Use the Review mode to reprint the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report that Oracle Payables created when you ran the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Final Generation mode. You can use the summary report to review summarized information for all the certificates created in a particular year

Note: The information on the reprinted summary report is the same as the information on the original summary report unless you purged data from Oracle Payables after creating the original summary report. If you purged invoices with withholding tax, the reprinted summary report shows zeros for the tax withheld amounts.

After you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Review mode, you can only rerun the report in Review mode or Reprint mode.

Reprint

Use the Reprint mode to reprint the final withholding certificate for a particular supplier in a particular year. You can choose the supplier that you want by entering the supplier taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID (Reprint) parameter. In this case, the Price Index and Print Company Information parameters are not used. Instead, Oracle Payables reprints the certificate with the information stored when the certificate was originally created.

Note: The information on the reprinted certificate is the same as the information on the original certificate, except for the report date. The report date for a reprinted certificate is the reprint date.

After you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Reprint mode, you can only rerun the report in Review mode or Reprint mode.

Prerequisites

Before you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, you must:

- Set up a set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos. Companies are legally required to present the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Chilean pesos. If the functional currency of your main set of books is not Chilean pesos, you must use the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature in Oracle Applications to set up a reporting set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos, and run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in this set of books. The Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report displays all information in the functional currency.

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

- Set up Oracle Payables for withholding tax.

See also: *Setting Up Withholding Tax, Oracle Payables User Guide*

- Set up your suppliers for withholding tax.

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

- Assign document types to your invoices. For more information, see *Assigning Document Types* on page 2-8.
- Define a price index.

See also: *Define Price Indexes, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Define a document sequence for withholding tax certificate numbering. For more information, see *Defining Sequences for Withholding Tax Certificate Numbering* on page 2-31.
- Assign the document sequence to the document category. For more information, see *Defining Sequence Assignments* on page 2-34.

- Assign a status of either *Closed* or *Permanently Closed* to all the periods in the fiscal year for which you want to create certificates.

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

- Define your additional company information.

See also: Additional Company Information, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Certificate Year

Enter the four-digit calendar year for which you want to print certificates. You should only enter years that have a status of *Closed* or *Permanently Closed* for all periods.

Report Mode

Select the mode in which you want to run the report. Choose one of these modes:

- Preview
- Final Generation
- Review
- Reprint

Taxpayer ID (Reprint)

If you are running the report in Reprint mode, select the taxpayer ID of the supplier for whom you want to reprint a withholding certificate. In this case, the remaining parameters are not used. Instead, Oracle Payables reprints the certificate with the information stored when the certificate was originally created.

If you are not running the report in Reprint mode, leave this parameter blank.

Price Index

Select the price index that you want to use to adjust the gross amounts and withheld tax amounts for inflation.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *Yes*.

Chilean Payables Professional Fees Certificate

Company Name : Sistemas Oracle Chile Address : EL Bosque Norte # 0440 Piso 15Las Condes Santiago Taxpayer ID : 9530438-9 Service Type : Desarrollo y Comercializacion de Tecnologia					
Professional Fees Certificate					
Certificate Number : 1 Santiago,08-FEB-99					
The public company Sistemas Oracle Chile certifies that the following payments have been made to Mr./Mrs. Ivan Zamorano Zamora, tax identifier number 9630250-9, during the year 1999. These payments pertain to professional fees on which amounts were withheld as shown:					
Periods	<- Gross Income ->		<----- Adjusted Amount ----->		
	Service Fee	Amount Withheld	Price Index	Taxable Service Fee	Amount Withheld
Jan.1999	1,800,000	630,000	1.059	1,906,200	667,170
Feb.1999	0	0	1.054	0	0
Mar.1999	0	0	1.045	0	0
Apr.1999	0	0	1.042	0	0
May.1999	0	0	1.038	0	0
Jun.1999	0	0	1.036	0	0
Jul.1999	0	0	1.033	0	0
Aug.1999	0	0	1.027	0	0
Sep.1999	0	0	1.042	0	0
Oct.1999	0	0	1.014	0	0
Nov.1999	0	0	1.001	0	0
Dec.1999	0	0	1	0	0
Total :	1,800,000	630,000		1,906,200	667,170
This certificate is given in accordance with Resolution Ex. Number 6509 of the Internal Tax Services, published in the Dario Oficial, dated December 20, 1993.					

Use the Chilean Payables Professional Fees Certificate (Certificado Sobre Honorarios) to certify that you withheld taxes from the fees that you paid to an independent contractor during a particular tax year for professional service rendered. Before you send the certificate to the supplier, your company's legal representative must sign the certificate in order to make the certificate legally valid.

For each month of the year, the Fees Certificate shows both the historical and the inflation-adjusted values for the gross amount of the professional service fees subject to tax and the amount of tax withheld.

Oracle Payables generates Fees Certificates along with Fees and Participation Certificates when you run the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report. The Fees Certificate is generated for suppliers who have invoices with a document type of *Professional Service Fee* but do not have invoices with a document type of *Professional Services and Participation*. For more information about submitting the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, see Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Report Overview on page 2-35.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
<Title>	Professional Fees Certificate
Certificate Number	The certificate number
<City>	The city of your company address
<Date>	The date you ran the report
<Text>	The text of the certificate, including your company name, the supplier name, the supplier's taxpayer ID, and the fiscal year of the certificate

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Periods	The calendar month of the invoice date
Gross Income Taxable Service Fee	The gross amount of the professional service fees for the month, as recorded on invoices with the document type Professional Service Fee
Amount Withheld	The amount of tax withheld for the month
Price Index	The inflation adjustment inflation factor
Adjusted Amount - Taxable Service Fee	The gross professional fees amount multiplied by the inflation factor
Adjusted Amount - Amount Withheld	The amount of tax withheld multiplied by the inflation factor
Total	The totals for the certificate
<Text>	The text of the certificate

Chilean Payables Professional Fees and Participation Certificate

Company Name : Sistemas Oracle Chile Address : EL Bosque Norte # 0440 Piso 15Las Condes Santiago Taxpayer ID : 9530438-9 Service Type : Desarrollo y Comercializacion de Tecnologia	Professional Fees and Participation Certificate / Allowance to Directors Paid by Public Corporations	Certificate Number : 1 Santiago,08-FEB-99																																																																																																																					
The public company Sistemas Oracle Chile certifies that the following payments have been made to Mr./Mrs. Ivan Zamorano Zamora, tax identifier number 9630250-9, during the year 1999. These payments pertain to professional fees on which amounts were withheld as shown:																																																																																																																							
<table> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Periods</th> <th colspan="2"><----- Gross Income -----></th> <th rowspan="2">Amount Withheld</th> <th colspan="3"><----- Adjusted Amount -----></th> <th rowspan="2">Amount Withheld</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Service Fee</th> <th>Taxable Participation Fee</th> <th>Price Index</th> <th>Taxable Service Fee</th> <th>Taxable Participation Fee</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>1,800,000</td> <td>630,000</td> <td>1.059</td> <td>0</td> <td>1,906,200</td> <td>667,170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.054</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.045</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.042</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.038</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.036</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.033</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.027</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.042</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.014</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.001</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec.1999</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total :</td> <td>0</td> <td>1,800,000</td> <td>630,000</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>1,906,200</td> <td>667,170</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Periods	<----- Gross Income ----->		Amount Withheld	<----- Adjusted Amount ----->			Amount Withheld	Service Fee	Taxable Participation Fee	Price Index	Taxable Service Fee	Taxable Participation Fee	Jan.1999	0	1,800,000	630,000	1.059	0	1,906,200	667,170	Feb.1999	0	0	0	1.054	0	0	0	Mar.1999	0	0	0	1.045	0	0	0	Apr.1999	0	0	0	1.042	0	0	0	May.1999	0	0	0	1.038	0	0	0	Jun.1999	0	0	0	1.036	0	0	0	Jul.1999	0	0	0	1.033	0	0	0	Aug.1999	0	0	0	1.027	0	0	0	Sep.1999	0	0	0	1.042	0	0	0	Oct.1999	0	0	0	1.014	0	0	0	Nov.1999	0	0	0	1.001	0	0	0	Dec.1999	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Total :	0	1,800,000	630,000		0	1,906,200	667,170
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Use the Chilean Payables Professional Fees and Participation Certificate (Certificado Sobre Honorarios y Participacion) to certify that you withheld taxes from the fees that you paid to a supplier during a particular tax year for professional service rendered and from participation amounts paid to the supplier. Participation consists of salaries and the monetary equivalent of company stock paid to members of your company's board of directors. Before you send the certificate to the supplier, your company's legal representative must sign the certificate in order to make the certificate legally valid.

For each month of the year, the Fees and Participation Certificate shows both the historical and the inflation-adjusted values for the gross amount of the professional service fees subject to tax, the gross amount of the participation fees subject to tax, and the amount of tax withheld.

Oracle Payables generates Fees and Participation Certificates along with Fees Certificates when you run the Chilean Withholding Tax Certificate report. The Fees and Participation Certificate is generated for suppliers who have both invoices with a document type of *Professional Service Fee* and invoices with a document type of *Professional Services and Participation*. For more information about submitting the Chilean Withholding Tax Certificate report, see Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Report Overview on page 2-35.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
<Title>	Professional Fees and Participation Certificate / Allowance to Directors Paid by Public Corporations
Certificate Number	The certificate number
<City>	The city of your company address
<Date>	The date you ran the report
<Text>	The text of the certificate, including your company name, the supplier name, the supplier's taxpayer ID, and the fiscal year of the certificate

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Periods	The calendar month of the invoice date
Gross Income - Taxable Service Fee	The gross amount of the professional service fees for the month, as recorded on invoices with the document type Professional Service Fee
Gross Income - Taxable Participation Fee	The gross amount for participation or assignment for the month, as recorded on invoices with the document type Professional Services and Participation
Amount Withheld	The amount of tax withheld for the month
Price Index	The inflation adjustment inflation factor
Adjusted Amount - Taxable Service Fee	The gross professional fees amount multiplied by the inflation factor
Adjusted Amount - Taxable Participation Fee	The gross participation or assignment amount multiplied by the inflation factor
Adjusted Amount - Amount Withheld	The amount of tax withheld multiplied by the inflation factor
Total	The totals for the certificate
<Text>	The text of the certificate

Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary Report

Chilean Operations (CLP)		Withholding Tax Certificate Summary Report				16-MAR-1999 16:35
Calendar Year: 1999						Page: 1 of 1
Certificate Number	Supplier Name	Taxpayer ID	Last Print Date	Taxable Service Fee	Taxable Participation Fee	Amount Withheld
1	Ivan Zamorano Zamora	9630250-9	08-FEB-99	0	1,800,000	630,000
2	Marcelo Rios Mayorga	98550630-2	16-FEB-99	0	19,280,950	6,748,333
3	Marcelo Salas Meliano	10957797-9	29-JAN-99	21,333,333	0	2,133,333
Total :				21,333,333	21,080,950	9,511,666

Use the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report to review summarized information about each supplier for whom you generated an official certificate. For each certificate, the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report shows the certificate number, the supplier, the last date the certificate was printed, the taxable amounts for service fees and participation, if applicable, and the amount of tax withheld.

Oracle Payables generates the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report in addition to the withholding tax certificates when you submit the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Preview or Final Generation mode. After you create final certificates for a year, you can also reprint the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Summary report for that year by submitting the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report in Review mode. For more information about submitting the Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate report, see Chilean Payables Withholding Certificate Report Overview on page 2-35.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Set of Books>	The set of books name
Calendar Year	The calendar year of the certificates
<Report Title>	Withholding Tax Certificate Summary Report
<Date and Time>	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total page numbers

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The certificate number
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Last Print Date	The most recent date the certificate was printed or reprinted
Taxable Service Fee	The gross service fee amount that is subject to tax
Taxable Participation Fee	The gross participation amount that is subject to tax
Amount Withheld	The amount of tax withheld for the year
Total	The totals for the report

Chilean Check Format

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Check Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Amount	The check amount in numbers
Date	The check date
Supplier	The supplier name
Amount	The check amount in words, in Spanish

Chilean Payables Supplier Statement Report

SUPPLIER STATEMENT							Report Date : 17-AUG-2001 12:12 Page : 1 / 1		
Supplier Name: Hans G Hess Supplier Tax ID: 11695528-8 Supplier Address: Chilean Locations From Date: 01-JUL-2000 To: 01-JUL-2000									
Beginning Balance (CLP): 72,772.15									
							Reference Information		
Date	Document Type	Number	Currency	Amount	Amount	Remaining Amount	Balance	Date	Transaction Number
01-JUL-2000	Standard	INV001	CLP	500.00	500.00	500.00	73,272.15		
01-JUL-2000	Standard	INV002	CLP	500.00	500.00	500.00	73,772.15		
01-JUL-2000	Standard	INV003	CLP	500.00	500.00	500.00	74,272.15		
01-JUL-2000	Withholding	INV004	CLP	<42.37>	<42.37>	74,229.78		01-JUL-2000	Invoices INV003
01-JUL-2000	Standard	INV004	CLP	<48>	<48>	74,329.78		01-JUL-2000	Invoices INV004
01-JUL-2000	Withholding	INV005	CLP	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	75,321.30		
01-JUL-2000	Standard	INV005	CLP	<84.75>	<84.75>	75,236.55		01-JUL-2000	Invoices INV005
01-JUL-2000	Withholding	INV006	CLP	500.00	500.00	500.00	75,736.55		
01-JUL-2000	Prepayment	INV006	CLP	<91.52>	<91.52>	75,645.03		01-JUL-2000	Invoices INV004
01-JUL-2000	Check	12	CLP	<457.63>	<457.63>	75,187.40		01-JUL-2000	Invoices INV006
01-JUL-2000	Check	13	CLP						
Ending Balance (CLP): 75,187.40									
Unapplied Prepayments							Reference Information		
Date	Document Type	Number	Currency	Amount	Amount	Remaining Amount	Balance	Date	Transaction Number
01-JUL-2000	Prepayment	INV006	CLP	<423.73>	<423.73>	<423.73>	74,763.67		
Ending Balance (CLP): 74,763.67									

Use the Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report to provide supplier information in response to supplier inquiries. You can run the Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report for a single supplier, a range of suppliers, or all your suppliers.

For each supplier listed, the Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report shows all accounted transactions within a specified range of dates. Always run the Payables Accounting Process before you submit this report.

The Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report contains two sections. The first section lists all the transactions, including invoices, payments, withholdings, and applied prepayments. The second section lists unapplied or partially applied prepayments.

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

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

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

Report Parameters

Report Currency

Choose the currency type that you want to show on the report. Valid values are:

- **Functional** - Show transaction information translated into your functional currency
- **Original** - Show transaction information in the original transaction currency

Supplier Name From

Enter the name of the supplier that you want to report from.

Supplier Name To

Enter the name of the supplier that you want report to.

Supplier Taxpayer ID

Enter the taxpayer ID of the supplier that you want to include in the report. This parameter is exclusive to the Supplier Name From and Supplier Name To parameters.

Note: To report on all suppliers, leave the Supplier Name From, Supplier Name To, and Supplier Taxpayer ID parameters blank.

Start Date

Enter the earliest accounting date for transactions that you want to include in the report. The supplier beginning balance is computed for all transactions made before this date.

End Date

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

Note: The Chilean Payables Supplier Statement report shows only transactions that were accounted within your specified Start Date and End Date. Accounting dates for transactions may differ from the document dates.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Company Name>	Your company name
<Report Title>	Supplier Statement
Report Date	The date and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Supplier Tax ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Supplier Address	The supplier address
From Date	The accounting date that you entered in the Start Date parameter to report transactions from
To	The accounting date that you entered in the End Date parameter to report transactions to

Column Headings

Columns contain different information depending on whether the transaction is an invoice, payment, prepayment, or withholding.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Date	<p>In the first section of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Invoice - the invoice date. ■ Payment - the check date. ■ Prepayment - the invoice prepayment date. ■ Withholding - the accounting date in the distributions table. <p>In the second section of the report, the invoice prepayment date.</p>
Document Type	<p>In the first section of the report, the transaction type description. In the second section, <i>Prepayments</i>.</p>
Transaction - Number	<p>The transaction number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Invoice - the invoice number. ■ Payment - the payment document number. ■ Prepayment (applied) - the invoice prepayment number.
Transaction - Currency	<p>The currency code of the original transaction.</p>

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

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

Row Headings

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

Oracle Receivables

This chapter describes Oracle Receivables for Chile, including:

- Receivables taxpayer ID validation
- Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report
- Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report

Receivables Taxpayer ID Validation

In Chile, the government assigns a taxpayer ID to domestic entities, such as individuals and companies. Oracle Receivables for Chile validates the taxpayer information that you enter for a domestic or foreign supplier according to the criteria set by the Chilean government.

The taxpayer ID is validated when you enter taxpayer ID information in the Taxpayer ID, Primary ID Type, and Primary ID Validation Digit fields in the Customers window. Oracle Receivables for Chile copies the taxpayer ID to the Number field when the taxpayer ID is validated and the Number field is blank.

Oracle Receivables for Chile uses the validation information to verify:

- The taxpayer ID does not exceed 12 digits
- The taxpayer ID, excluding the validation digit, is numeric
- The taxpayer ID is unique
- The taxpayer ID for a domestic entity is identical for the same entity in the Suppliers, Customers, and Company Information windows
- The validation digit is correct for a domestic taxpayer ID

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

Prerequisites

Before you use the globalization flexfield in the Customers window, you must:

- Uncheck the Automatic Customer Numbering check box in the System Options window.
- Set the JL: Copy Tax Identifier Number profile option value to Yes at the Responsibility level.

See also: Transactions and Customers System Options, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

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

Setup

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

You will receive a warning or error message if:

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



To enter validation information:

1. Navigate to the Customers window.
2. Enter a customer name in the Customer Name field.
3. Enter the customer's number in the Number field, or leave the Number field blank so that Oracle Receivables for Chile can automatically copy the taxpayer ID that you enter in the Taxpayer ID field into this field.
4. Enter the taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID field. Do not include the hyphen and the validation.
5. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2.
6. Enter either *Domestic* or *Foreign* for the customer's identification type in the Primary ID Type field. The default identification type is Domestic.

(continued)

7. If you entered *Domestic* for the customer's identification type, enter the taxpayer ID's validation digit in the Primary ID Validation Digit field. The validation digit is the last number or character that follows a hyphen in the taxpayer ID, for example, 77689-9. The validation number can be any value from 0 to 9; the validation character can only be the letter K.
8. Press the OK button. The taxpayer ID is concatenated with its validation digit and copied into the Number field in the Customers window if the validation is successful and the Number field is blank.
9. Save your work or continue entering more supplier information.

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

Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger Overview

In Chile, companies must report sales information on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report (Libro de Ventas). The Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report displays all the transactions associated with sales operations in a particular period, including invoices, debit notes, and credit notes.

You can use the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report in Oracle Receivables to meet these legal requirements:

- The report must include only transaction documents that belong to legal document classifications.
- The legal document classifications must appear in a specific order on the report.
- Within each classification, the documents must appear in a gapless sequence, even if some transactions are voided.
- The report must show the tax components for each transaction and identify the tax amounts as *VAT* or *Non VAT*.

Chilean legal document classifications include the following:

- **Boleta** - Boleta, a Chilean document similar to an invoice that shows the price and the total amount with tax included
- **Factura Nacional** - Domestic invoice
- **Factura Extranjera** - Foreign invoice
- **Nota de Debito** - Debit note
- **Nota de Credito** - Credit note

You can use Oracle Receivables to set up your document classifications for the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. Oracle Receivables for Chile lets you classify your transaction documents according to the legal document classifications, determine the order in which the classifications appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, and ensure that the document sequences are gapless. For more information, see Document Classification Overview on page 3-7.

You can use tax code identifiers in Oracle Receivables for Chile to classify your tax codes as either *VAT* or *Non VAT*. For more information, see Tax Code Identifier Overview on page 3-19.

After you set up your document classifications and tax code identifiers, you can run the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. For more information, see Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger Report on page 3-22.

Document Classification Overview

Oracle Receivables lets you set up document classifications to meet legal requirements for reporting your sales transactions on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. You can associate transaction types with legal document classifications and use document sequencing to ensure gapless numbering within each classification.

To use document sequencing, you must create a document category for each of your transaction types. You then create a document sequence for each of the legal document classifications and assign each document category to one of the document sequences. In this way, you can associate your transactions with the appropriate document classifications for legal reporting purposes.

Oracle Receivables also lets you determine the order in which the document classifications appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. You can specify the order of the document classifications when you define your transaction types. For more information, see *Define Transaction Types* on page 3-10.

See also: *Implementing Document Sequences, Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Example for document classification

This table shows an example of one way to set up the document classifications for sales transactions. Assume that a company needs to include the following legal document classifications on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, in this order:

1. Boleta
2. Factura Nacional
3. Factura Extranjera
4. Nota de Debito
5. Nota de Credito

The transactions within each legal document classification must be presented in a gapless sequence on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. This example shows which document category and document sequence each transaction type is associated with, as well as the order in which the document sequences appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. The example also lists the sequence numbers that Oracle Receivables assigns to transactions in each document sequence.

Transaction Number	Transaction Type	Document Sequence Order Value	Document Category	Document Sequence (Legal Document Classification)	Document Sequence Number
101	Boleta 1	1	Boleta 1	Boleta	1
102	Boleta 2	1	Boleta 2	Boleta	2
103	Factura Nacional - Services	2	Factura Nacional - Services	Factura Nacional	1
104	Factura Nacional - Goods - A	2	Factura Nacional - Goods - A	Factura Nacional	2
105	Factura Nacional - Goods - B	2	Factura Nacional - Goods - B	Factura Nacional	3
106	Factura Extranjera	3	Factura Extranjera	Factura Extranjera	1
107	Factura Extranjera	3	Factura Extranjera	Factura Extranjera	2
108	Nota de Debito	4	Nota de Debito	Nota de Debito	1
109	Nota de Credito	5	Nota de Credito	Nota de Credito	1

Note: This example shows how several different transaction types are grouped together in a legal document classification.

Each transaction type is in a one-to-one relationship with a document category. However, several document categories can be associated with a single document sequence, as shown by transactions 103, 104, and 105.

All the transaction types associated with the same document sequence appear in the same document classification grouping on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

Setup

To ensure that your Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report meets legal requirements, you must perform these document classification setup steps. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

- 1 Define Transaction Types, on page 3-10
- 2 Define Transaction Batch Sources, on page 3-13
- 3 Enable Sequential Numbering, on page 3-15
- 4 Define Document Sequences, on page 3-16
- 5 Define Document Categories, on page 3-17
- 6 Define Sequence Assignments, on page 3-18

Define Transaction Types

Define the transaction types that you need for your sales transactions in the Transaction Types window. You can associate the transaction types with document categories for document sequencing. You must give each transaction type the same name as the corresponding document category to create the association between the two.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Transaction Types window to set up your transaction types for the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. You can perform these steps:

- Indicate whether a transaction type should be included in or excluded from the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.
- Specify the order that the document sequences appear in on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

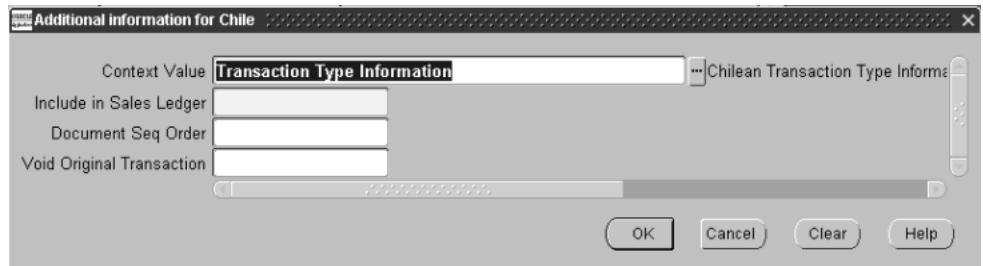
Each transaction type is associated with its own document category, and each document category is assigned to a document sequence. You enter the document sequence order value at transaction type level. For example, enter 1 for a transaction type that is associated with the document sequence that you want to appear first on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

If you associate more than one transaction type with the same document sequence, you must enter the same document sequence order value for each of those transaction types. For example, enter 1 for all the transaction types that are associated with the document sequence that you want to appear first on the Chilean Sales Ledger report.

In the example for document classification, the transaction types *Boleta 1* and *Boleta 2* both have a document sequence order value of 1, because both transaction types belong to the document sequence *Boleta*, which must appear first on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

- Indicate whether a transaction type should be used for voided transactions. For more information about defining a void transaction type, see *Copy and Void Invoices Overview* in your common country user guide.

Note: When you void a transaction, the transaction type associated with the transaction changes. For reporting purposes, however, the transaction still belongs to the document sequence associated with the original transaction type. On the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, the transaction still appears in the section for the original legal document classification, although the transaction is marked as void.



To define a transaction type for the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report:

1. Navigate to the Transaction Types window.
2. Enter information to define a transaction type.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page A-2.
4. Enter *Yes* in the *Include in Sales Ledger* field if you want transactions of this type to appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. Enter *No* if you do not want transactions of this type to appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. If you do not enter a value, the *Include in Sales Ledger* field defaults to *Yes*.

(continued)

5. If you enter *Yes* in the **Include in Sales Ledger** field, you must enter a value in the **Document Seq Order** field to specify the order in which document sequences appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

Each transaction type is associated with its own document category, and each document category is assigned to a document sequence. You enter the document sequence order value at transaction type level.

Note: If you enter *No* in the **Include in Sales Ledger** field, leave the **Document Seq Order** field blank. You do not need to enter a document sequence order value for transaction types that do not appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

6. Enter *Yes* in the **Void Original Transaction** field if you want to designate this transaction type for the Copy and Void Invoices feature. Enter *No* if you do not want to use this transaction type for the Copy and Void Invoices feature.

For more information about defining a void transaction type, see your common country features user guide.

7. Save your work.

See also: *Transaction Types, Oracle Receivables User Guide*

See also: *Copy and Void Invoices Overview, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

See also: *Define the Void Transaction Type, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Define Transaction Batch Sources

In Chile, some legal documents are printed on pre-numbered forms. For example, you print your invoices, both domestic and foreign, on one set of forms, and your boletas on another set of forms.

You can enter the form numbers as the transaction numbers in Oracle Receivables by setting up transaction batch sources with automatic transaction numbering. Define a transaction batch source with automatic transaction numbering enabled for each set of pre-numbered forms. Assign the transaction types for the transactions printed on those forms to the appropriate transaction batch source. You can assign several transaction types to one transaction batch source. Oracle Receivables automatically numbers all the transactions with the same source in the same transaction number sequence.

See also: Transaction Batch Sources, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Example for transaction batch sources

This table shows an example of one way to set up a transaction batch source for invoices. The example shows which transaction types are associated with the transaction batch source, as well as the transaction numbers assigned to transactions of these types. The example also lists the document sequence numbers that Oracle Receivables assigns to the transactions, according to the document sequence associated with each transaction type.

Transaction Batch Source	Transaction Type	Transaction Number	Document Sequence Number
Chile Factura	Factura Nacional	100000	1
Chile Factura	Factura Extranjera	100001	1
Chile Factura	Factura Extranjera	100002	2
Chile Factura	Factura Extranjera	100003	3
Chile Factura	Factura Nacional	100004	2

Note: Oracle Receivables assigns document sequence numbers to transactions independently of the transaction numbers.

The transaction numbers are assigned based on the transaction batch source that a transaction type is associated with. In this example, both the *Factura Nacional* and *Factura Extranjera* transaction types are associated with the same transaction batch source, so all the transactions are numbered in the same transaction number sequence.

The document sequence numbers are assigned based on the document sequence that a transaction type is associated with. In this example, the *Factura Nacional* and *Factura Extranjera* transaction types belong to different document sequences for different legal document classifications, so the *Factura Nacional* transactions are numbered in a different document sequence from the *Factura Extranjera* transactions.

Enable Sequential Numbering

Enable sequential numbering for your document sequences by entering *Always Used* or *Partially Used* for the Sequential Numbering profile option. Use the System Profile Values window to assign a value to the Sequential Numbering profile option.

See also: Preparing Receivables, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

See also: Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Define Document Sequences

Define document sequences that correspond to the legal document classifications required by the Chilean government. The document sequences that you define determine how your documents are grouped on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

You should define a document sequence for each legal document classification. Oracle Receivables prints the names of the document sequences on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report exactly as you enter the names in the Document Sequences window. You should enter the names exactly as you want them to appear on the report.

To meet the legal requirement for gapless sequences within your document classifications, select the *Gapless* type for your document sequences in the Document Sequences window.

See also: Preparing Receivables, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Define Document Categories

Define a document category for each of your transaction types. You must give each document category the same name as the corresponding transaction type to create the association between the two. Enter the document category name in the Document Categories window exactly as you entered the transaction type name in the Transaction Types window.

See also: Preparing Receivables, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Define Sequence Assignments

Assign each of your document categories to a document sequence. You can assign several document categories to a single document sequence.

Since each document category corresponds to a transaction type, the transaction type is automatically associated with the document sequence that you assign the document category to. You can choose which transaction types to group together in each document sequence. The transactions in each document sequence then appear in the corresponding legal document classification on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

See also: Preparing Receivables, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Tax Code Identifier Overview

The Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report lists all the posted sales transactions for a particular period, as well as the tax components for each transaction that is subject to tax. The Chilean government requires companies to separate the tax components of each transaction into either:

- **VAT** - Value added taxes
 - or
- **Non VAT** - All other taxes, such as luxury tax, gasoline tax, and various alcoholic and non-alcoholic drink taxes

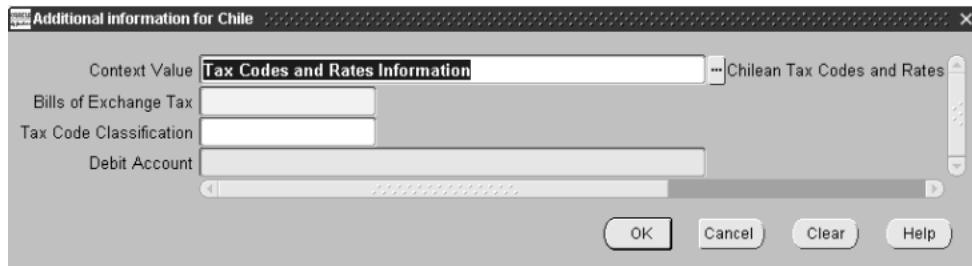
To meet this requirement, Oracle Receivables lets you assign a tax code identifier to each tax code, classifying the tax code as either *VAT* or *Non VAT*. For more information, see *Assigning Tax Code Identifiers* on page 3-20. Oracle Receivables uses the tax code identifier for the tax code associated with each transaction line to determine to which category the tax amount belongs.

Note: If a transaction line is associated with a tax group, which applies multiple tax rates, Oracle Receivables stores each tax rate as a separate tax line on the invoice. The tax code identifier for each rate is used to determine which classification each separate tax amount belongs to.

Assigning Tax Code Identifiers

Use the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes and Rates window to assign a tax code identifier to your tax codes. The tax code identifier classifies a tax code as either *VAT* or *Non VAT*.

Note: You must assign a tax code identifier to each of your tax codes except for tax codes used for bills of exchange.



To assign tax code identifiers:

1. Navigate to the Tax Codes and Rates window.
2. Enter or query a tax code.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see *Using Globalization Flexfields* on page A-2. The globalization flexfield also appears automatically when you enter a new tax code record.
4. Enter *No* in the Bills of Exchange Tax field to indicate that this tax code does not apply to bills of exchange. For more information about bills of exchange, see *Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger Overview* on page 3-29.
5. In the Tax Code Classification field, select the tax code identifier that you want from the list of values. You must choose one of these identifiers:
 - VAT
 - Non VAT

6. Leave the Debit Account field blank. This field is used to enter debit accounts for tax codes that apply to bills of exchange and is not used for tax codes that do not apply to bills of exchange. For more information, see Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code on page 3-31.
7. Choose the OK button.

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

Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger Report

Company Name: Sistemas Oracle Chile Address: Bosque Norte # 0440 Piso 15Las Condes Santiago Taxpayer ID: 9530438-9 Legal Representative: Juan Ferrer L. Representative Tax ID: 11695528-8 Service Type: Desarrollo y Comercializacion de Tecnologia							Report Date: 05-MAR-1999 11:03							
							Page: 1 / 1							
Chilean Sales Ledger Report Period: APR-99 Currency: CLP														
Document Type: BOLETA														
Date	Transaction Number	Void Transaction Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Customer Name	Transaction Currency	Tax Exempt Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Transaction Amount				
01-APR-1999	5120		106 90779325-7	CTC Mundo S.A.	CLP	0	6,000	1,080	0	7,080				
Total:								0	6,000	1,080	0	7,080		
Document Type: FACTURA NACIONAL														
Date	Transaction Number	Void Transaction Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Customer Name	Transaction Currency	Tax Exempt Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Transaction Amount				
21-APR-1999	1323	*	151 90779325-7	CTC Mundo S.A.	CLP	0								
Total:														
Document Type: FACTURA EXTRANJERA														
Date	Transaction Number	Void Transaction Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Customer Name	Transaction Currency	Tax Exempt Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Transaction Amount				
11-APR-1999	2040		102 893656225-4	Banco Sudamericano	USD	14,100,000	18,800,000	3,384,000	0	36,284,000				
Total:								18,800,000	3,384,000	0	36,284,000			
Document Type: NOTA DE DEBITO														
Date	Transaction Number	Void Transaction Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Customer Name	Transaction Currency	Tax Exempt Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Transaction Amount				
01-APR-1999	620		101 90779325-7	CTC Mundo S.A.	CLP	0	600	108	0	708				
Total:								600	108	0	708			
Document Type: NOTA DE CREDITO														
Date	Transaction Number	Void Transaction Document Number	Taxpayer ID	Customer Name	Transaction Currency	Tax Exempt Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Transaction Amount				
04-APR-1999	521		101 90779325-7	CTC Mundo S.A.	CLP	0	(1,881,287,530)	(338,631,755)	0	(2,219,919,285)				
Total:								0	(1,881,287,530)	(338,631,755)	0	(2,219,919,285)		
Detail of Other Taxes														
Name	Tax Type	Rate (\$)	Total											
ILA-1B	ALCOHOL	15	180											
Luxury Tax	VAT	50	15,000											
Total:								15,180						
Document Type	Count	Void	Tax Exempt Amount	Taxable Amount	VAT Amount	Other Taxes	Transaction Amount							
BOLETA	1	0	0	6,000	1,080	0	7,080							
FACTURA NACIONAL	1	1	0	0										
FACTURA EXTRANJERA	1	0	14,100,000	18,800,000	3,384,000	0	36,284,000							
NOTA DE DEBITO	1	0	0	600	108	0	708							
NOTA DE CREDITO	1	0	0	(1,881,287,530)	(338,631,755)	0	(2,219,919,285)							
Total:								5	1	14,100,000	(1,862,480,930)	(335,246,567)	0	(2,183,627,497)

The Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report (Libro de Ventas) displays all transactions associated with sales operations in a particular period, including invoices, debit notes, and credit notes. You can use the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report to meet these legal requirements:

- The report must include only transaction documents that belong to legal document classifications.
- The legal document classifications must appear in a specific order on the report.
- Within each classification, the documents must appear in a gapless sequence, even if some transactions are voided.

- The report must show the tax components for each transaction and identify the tax amounts as *VAT* or *Non VAT*.

The Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report groups transactions according to the document sequences that you defined to correspond to the legal document classifications. Oracle Receivables prints the classifications in the order that you defined in the globalization flexfield in the Transaction Types window. Within each classification, Oracle Receivables orders transactions in ascending order by document sequence number.

The Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report includes only transactions posted to General Ledger and voided transactions. To print transactions in a gapless sequence on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, ensure that you either post or void each transaction for a period before you run the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

For each transaction, the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report shows the exempt amount, the amount subject to tax, the VAT amount, and the amount of other taxes.

Note: Some legal documents, such as boletas, express amounts inclusive of tax. For these documents, Oracle Receivables separates the amount subject to tax from the tax amount to meet the legal requirements for reporting tax amounts on the Chilean Sales Ledger report.

Determining Exempt Amounts and Amounts Subject to Tax

Oracle Receivables uses the tax handling method and the tax rate associated with each transaction line to determine whether the amount is exempt or subject to tax:

If the tax handling method is *Exempt*, the amount is classified as exempt on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, regardless of the tax rate.

- If the tax handling method is *Standard* or *Required*, and the tax rate is zero, the amount is classified as exempt on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.
- If the tax handling method is *Standard* or *Required*, and the tax rate is not equal to zero, the amount is classified as subject to tax on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.
- If a transaction is subject to tax, the Chilean government requires the corresponding tax amounts to be identified as either VAT or other taxes. Oracle Receivables uses the tax code identifier that you assigned to the tax code in the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes and Rates window to determine how to classify a tax amount. For more information, see *Tax Code Identifier Overview* on page 3-19.

Oracle Receivables prints summary information at the end of the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. The Detail of Other Taxes section provides a summary for each tax identified as *Non VAT*. The report also shows a summary of total amounts for each document classification, with the total number of valid and voided transactions in each classification.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report.

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

Prerequisites

Before you can run the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report, you must:

- Set up a set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos. Companies are legally required to present the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report in Chilean pesos. If the functional currency of your main set of books is not Chilean pesos, you must use the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature in Oracle Applications to set up a reporting set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos, and run the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report in this set of books. The Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report displays all information in the functional currency.

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

- Set up document classification. For more information, see Document Classification Overview on page 3-7.
- Assign tax identifiers to your tax codes. For more information, see Tax Code Identifier Overview on page 3-19.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: *Additional Company Information, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period

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

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *Yes*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Legal Representative	The name of your legal representative
Representative Tax ID	Your taxpayer ID
Service Type	The service type
Report Date	The date and time that the report was printed
Page	The current and total page numbers
<Report Title>	Chilean Sales Ledger Report
Period	The period you selected
Currency	The functional currency of the set of books that you run the report from

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Document Type	The document sequence name.
Date	The date of the transaction.
Transaction Number	The transaction number.
Void Transaction	An asterisk if this transaction is void. Oracle Receivables leaves this column blank for transactions that are not void.
Document Number	The document sequence number.
Taxpayer ID	The customer's taxpayer ID.
Customer Name	The customer name.
Transaction Currency	The currency that the transaction was entered in.
Tax Exempt Amount	The exempt amount.
Taxable Amount	The amount subject to tax. This includes amounts subject to any kind of taxes, not just VAT.
VAT Amount	The VAT amount.
Other Taxes	The tax amount for other taxes.
Transaction Amount	The total transaction amount.
Total	The totals for this document type.

Summary Column Headings

These column headings appear in the Detail of Other Taxes section of the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report:

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Name	The tax code name
Tax Type	The tax type
Rate (%)	The tax rate as a percentage
Total	The total amount for this tax code

These column headings appear at the end of the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report:

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Document Type	The document sequence name
Count	The number of transactions for this document type, not including voided transactions
Void	The number of void transactions for this document type
Tax Exempt Amount	The total exempt amount for this document type
Taxable Amount	The total amount subject to tax for this document type
VAT Amount	The total VAT amount for this document type
Other Taxes	The total for other taxes for this document type
Transaction Amount	The total transaction amount for this document type
Total	The totals for all document types

Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger Overview

In Chile, companies must report bill of exchange information on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report (Libro de Letras). The Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report displays all the bills of exchange that you received during a particular period.

You can use the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report in Oracle Receivables to meet these legal requirements:

- The report must list all the bills of exchange received during a particular month.
- For each bill of exchange, the report must show the tax liability owed to the government for the federal bill of exchange tax.

You can use both manual and automatic receipts to create bills of exchange in Oracle Receivables. For more information, see [Create Bill of Exchange Receipts](#) on page 3-35.

To identify receipts as bills of exchange and mark the receipts for inclusion on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report, you can create one or more bill of exchange receipt classes. For more information, see [Define Bill of Exchange Receipt Classes](#) on page 3-33.

To calculate your tax liability for bills of exchange, you can create a special tax code for the federal bill of exchange tax. For more information, see [Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code](#) on page 3-31.

After you create the bill of exchange receipts, you can use the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report to present the required information to the Chilean government and to calculate your tax liability. For more information, see [Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger Report](#) on page 3-38.

Setup

To ensure that your Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report meets legal requirements, you must perform these setup procedures for bills of exchange. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

- 1 Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code, on page 3-31
- 2 Define Bill of Exchange Receipt Classes, on page 3-33
- 3 Create Bill of Exchange Receipts, on page 3-35

Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code

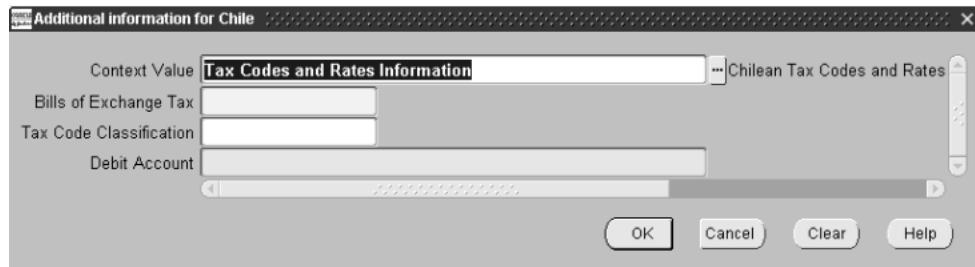
In Chile, bills of exchange are subject to a federal tax. The tax amount for each bill of exchange must be listed on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report. To calculate the tax amounts in Oracle Receivables, you must create a tax code for bills of exchange.

Use the Tax Codes and Rates window to define a bill of exchange tax code. You can enter the tax rate for bills of exchange per month outstanding, as well as the dates that this tax rate is effective.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Tax Codes and Rates window to indicate that a tax code applies to bills of exchange. Only those tax codes that are designated as bill of exchange tax codes are available for association with a receipt class.

The tax amounts due on your bills of exchange create a tax liability for your company. At the end of the month, you create a manual journal entry in General Ledger to record the tax expense and liability.

To assist you in making the manual journal entry, standard Oracle Receivables lets you specify the liability account for a tax code in the Tax Codes and Rates window. Oracle Receivables for Chile also lets you specify the expense account associated with a bill of exchange tax code. Use the globalization flexfield to enter the expense account to debit.



To define a bill of exchange tax code:

1. Navigate to the Tax Codes and Rates window.
2. Enter information to define a tax code.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2](#).
4. Enter Yes in the Bills of Exchange Tax field to indicate that this tax code applies to bills of exchange.
5. Leave the Tax Code Classification field blank. This field is only used for transactions that appear on the Chilean Receivables Sales Ledger report. For more information, see [Assigning Tax Code Identifiers on page 3-20](#).
6. In the Debit Account field, enter the General Ledger expense account that you want to debit when you create manual journal entries to record your tax liability for bills of exchange at the end of the month.
7. Choose the OK button.

See also: [Tax Codes and Rates, Oracle Receivables User Guide](#)

Define Bill of Exchange Receipt Classes

To meet Chilean legal requirements, the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report must show all the receipts for a particular period that are bills of exchange. You can identify receipts as bills of exchange and mark the receipts for inclusion on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report by assigning the receipts to receipt classes that you define to record bills of exchange.

Note: Only receipts that belong to a bill of exchange receipt class are printed on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report.

Use the Receipt Classes window to define bill of exchange receipt classes. You can define several different bill of exchange receipt classes to reflect different bill of exchange characteristics, such as manual or automatic receipts.

Use the globalization flexfield in the Receipt Classes window to mark a receipt class for receipts that are bills of exchange. You can also enter the tax code for the bill of exchange receipts in the globalization flexfield.



To define a bill of exchange receipt class:

1. Navigate to the Receipt Classes window.
2. Enter information to define a receipt class.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2](#).
4. In the Bills of Exchange field, enter *Yes* to indicate that this receipt class is for bills of exchange.
5. In the Tax Code field, enter the tax code that applies to this receipt class. You can only choose a tax code that you previously identified as applying to bills of exchange. For more information, see [Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code on page 3-31](#).
6. Choose the OK button.

Note: When you define receipt classes that are not for bills of exchange, enter *No* in the Bills of Exchange field, and leave the Tax Code field blank.

See also: [Receipt Classes, Oracle Receivables User Guide](#)

See also: [Automatic Receipts, Oracle Receivables User Guide](#)

Create Bill of Exchange Receipts

To meet Chilean legal requirements, the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report must show all the receipts for a particular period that are bills of exchange. You can create bill of exchange receipts in Oracle Receivables either manually or with the automatic receipt creation process.

To identify receipts as bills of exchange and mark the receipts for inclusion on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report, assign the receipts to a bill of exchange receipt class. Only receipts that belong to a bill of exchange receipt class are included on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report.

Before you can create bill of exchange receipts, you must create invoices that are assigned to a customer bank account and that have a payment method associated with a bill of exchange receipt class.

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

After you enter your invoices, you can manually or automatically create receipts for the invoices.

- To manually create receipts, navigate to the Receipts window and enter information for the receipts.
- To automatically create receipts, submit the automatic receipt creation process for a bill of exchange receipt class with the Automatic creation method and for the associated payment method. The automatic receipt creation process selects the invoices with the receipt class and payment method that you specified and creates receipts to close out these invoices.

Determining Receipt Date and Maturity Date for Bills of Exchange

Oracle Receivables uses bill of exchange receipt and maturity dates for these purposes in the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report:

- **Receipt selection** - The Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report must list all the bills of exchange received during a particular calendar month. Oracle Receivables uses the receipt date to select bills of exchange for the report. Only bills of exchange with a receipt date within the month that you specify are printed on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report.
- **Receipt information** - The receipt date and maturity date are printed as part of the information shown for each receipt on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report.
- **Tax liability calculation** - For each bill of exchange receipt, the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report shows the tax liability due to the government for the federal bill of exchange tax. The tax liability is based on the number of months that the receipt is outstanding. The number of months outstanding is counted from the receipt date to the maturity date.

For manual receipts, you can enter the receipt date and the maturity date directly in the Receipts window. Enter the receipt date in the Receipt Date field. Enter the maturity date in the Maturity Date field in the Remittance alternate name region.

For automatic receipts, the automatic receipt creation process determines the receipt date and maturity date using invoice and receipt batch information. The receipt date is the batch date for the automatic receipt batch in which the receipt was created. The maturity date is the invoice due date, derived from the invoice date and the number of days specified in the payment terms for the invoice.

Example for automatic receipts

This table shows some examples of how the maturity date and receipt date are determined for automatic receipts. Assume that these receipts are created in a batch dated January 15, 2000.

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Payment Terms	Maturity Date	Receipt Date
1	15-DEC-99	immediate	15-DEC-99	15-JAN-00
2	15-DEC-99	net 15	30-DEC-99	15-JAN-00
3	15-DEC-99	net 30	14-JAN-00	15-JAN-00

Note: If the payment terms for an invoice require your customer to pay the invoice in installments, the automatic receipt creation process creates a separate receipt for each installment. This table shows an example of how multiple receipts are created for an invoice paid in three installments. Oracle Receivables divides the total invoice amount into three receipt amounts. Since all three receipts have the same receipt date, the receipts will all be listed on the same Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report.

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Payment Terms	Maturity Date	Receipt Date
4	15-DEC-99	30/60/90	14-JAN-00	15-JAN-00
			13-FEB-00	15-JAN-00
			15-MAR-00	15-JAN-00

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

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

Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger Report

Company Name: Sistemas Oracle Chile
 Address: El Bosque Norte # 0440 Piso 15 Las Condes
 Santiago
 Taxpayer ID: 9530438-9
 Legal Representative: Juan Ferrer L.
 Representative Tax ID: 11695528-8
 Service Type: Desarrollo y Comercializacion de Tecnologia

Chilean Bills of Exchange Ledger Report
 Period: JAN-99
 Currency: CLP

Receipt Class: LETRAS RECIBO MANUAL (CLP)		Receipt Currency	Month to Maturity	Applied Tax Rate(%)				
Date	Receipt Number	Customer Name	Taxpayer ID	Maturity Date	Receipt Amount		Tax Amount	
08/01/1999	300	Entel S.A.	96660899-7	08/04/1999	CLP	230,000	3 0.3	690
Total:						230,000	690	

Receipt Class	Summary Document Amount	Summary Tax Amount
LETRAS RECIBO MANUAL CLP	230,000	690
Total:	230,000	690

Tax Name	GL Account to Debit	GL Account to Credit
Letra	01-110-6100-0000-000	01-000-2524-0000-000

The Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report (Libro de Letras) displays all the bills of exchange that you received during a particular period. You can use the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report in Oracle Receivables to meet these legal requirements:

- The report must list all the bills of exchange received during a particular calendar month.
- For each bill of exchange, the report must show the tax liability owed to the government for the federal bill of exchange tax.

Only receipts that belong to a bill of exchange receipt class are included on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report. For more information, see Define Bill of Exchange Receipt Classes on page 3-33.

The Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report groups the receipts by receipt class and lists the receipt classes in alphabetical order. Within each receipt class, the receipts are listed in ascending order by receipt date and receipt number.

Calculating the Tax Amount for Bills of Exchange

The Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report calculates the tax amount that you owe to the government for each bill of exchange listed. The tax amount is based on the receipt amount, the number of months that the receipt is outstanding, and the bill of exchange tax rate set by the government.

The number of months outstanding is counted from the receipt date to the maturity date. The number of months must be a whole number. A partial month outstanding is counted as a whole month. The tax liability cannot be calculated for a time period longer than one year, so the maximum number of months that can be used for tax calculation is twelve.

The applied tax rate is calculated by multiplying the number of months by the bill of exchange tax rate per month. You enter the bill of exchange tax rate per month when you define a bill of exchange tax code. For more information, see [Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code on page 3-31](#).

Finally, the tax amount is calculated by multiplying the receipt amount by the applied tax rate.

Example for tax calculation for bills of exchange

This table shows some examples of how the number of months outstanding, the number of months for tax calculation, and the applied tax rate are calculated for bills of exchange. Assume that the bill of exchange tax rate is 0.1% per month.

Receipt Date	Maturity Date	Number of Months Outstanding	Number of Months for Tax Calculation	Applied Tax Rate (%)
Feb. 15, 1999	Feb. 28, 1999	1	1	0.1
Feb. 15, 1999	Mar. 15, 1999	1	1	0.1
Feb. 15, 1999	Mar. 16, 1999	2	2	0.2
Feb. 15, 1999	Apr. 15, 1999	2	2	0.2
Feb. 15, 1999	May 15, 1999	3	3	0.3
Feb. 15, 1999	May 30, 1999	4	4	0.4
Feb. 15, 1999	Feb. 15, 2000	12	12	1.2
Feb. 15, 1999	Feb. 16, 2000	13	12	1.2

Note: Since the maximum number of months for tax calculation is twelve, the maximum applied tax rate in this example is 1.2%, as shown by the last transaction.

At the end of the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report, a summary section shows the total receipt amount and total tax amount for each receipt class, as well as the General Ledger accounts to debit and credit for bill of exchange tax amounts. This information helps you create accurate manual journal entries to record your tax expense and liability for bills of exchange at the end of the month.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report. You can choose whether to print company information such as taxpayer ID and legal representative.

You can also select the period that you want to report bills of exchange for. The Chilean government requires you to report the bill of exchange tax information on the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report for each calendar month. For this reason, the periods that you can select for the Period parameter are calendar months, even though your own fiscal periods might not coincide with calendar months.

Note: To meet Chilean legal requirements, you must report all the bills of exchange that you receive in a particular month on one Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report. You should not run the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report until after you enter all the bill of exchange receipts for a month. After you submit the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report to the government, you should not enter any more bill of exchange receipts for that month.

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

Prerequisites

Before you can run the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report, you must:

- Set up a set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos. Companies are legally required to present the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report in Chilean pesos. If the functional currency of your main set of books is not Chilean pesos, you must use the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature in Oracle Applications to set up a reporting set of books with a functional currency of Chilean pesos, and run the Chilean Receivables Bills of Exchange Ledger report in this set of books.

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

- Define the bill of exchange tax code. For more information, see *Define a Bill of Exchange Tax Code* on page 3-31.
- Define bill of exchange receipt classes. For more information, see *Define Bill of Exchange Receipt Classes* on page 3-33.
- Enter all your bill of exchange receipts for the period that you want to report on. For more information, see *Create Bill of Exchange Receipts* on page 3-35.
- Define your additional company information.

See also: *Additional Company Information, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Report Parameters

Period

Enter the period that you want to report on. Oracle Receivables selects only bills of exchange that you received during this period.

Print Company Information

Enter *Yes* if you want to print company information in the headings of the report. Enter *No* if you do not want to print company information. The default for this parameter is *Yes*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Company Name	Your company name
Address	Your company address
Taxpayer ID	Your company taxpayer ID
Legal Representative	The name of your legal representative
Representative Tax ID	The taxpayer ID of your legal representative
Service Type	The service type
Report Date	The date and time that the report was printed
Page	The current and total page numbers
<Report Title>	Chilean Bills of Exchange Ledger Report
Period	The receipt period you selected
Currency	The functional currency of your set of books

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Receipt Class	The receipt class
Date	The date of the receipt
Receipt Number	The receipt number
Customer Name	The customer name
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID
Maturity Date	The receipt maturity date
Receipt Currency	The currency that the receipt was entered in
Receipt Amount	The receipt amount
Month to Maturity	The number of months for tax calculation, based on the number of months that the receipt is outstanding
Applied Tax Rate (%)	The applied tax rate, calculated by multiplying the number of months by the bill of exchange tax rate
Tax Amount	The tax amount, calculated by multiplying the receipt amount by the applied tax rate
Total	The totals for this receipt class

Summary Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Receipt Class	The receipt class
Summary Document Amount	The total receipt amount for this receipt class
Summary Tax Amount	The total tax amount for this receipt class
Tax Name	The tax code
GL Account to Debit	The General Ledger expense account that should be debited for this tax
GL Account to Credit	The General Ledger liability account that should be credited for this tax

4

Oracle Assets

This chapter describes Oracle Assets for Chile, including:

- Inflation adjustment

Inflation Adjustment Overview

In Chile, companies must adjust the cost, accumulated depreciation, and year-to-date depreciation expense amounts of their assets for inflation. The Chilean government only requires companies to report inflation-adjusted amounts for their assets; you do not need to report historical amounts.

If you do not use MRC, you can choose the adjusted-only option in Oracle Assets. With the adjusted-only option, you perform inflation adjustment in your corporate depreciation book. You should only choose this option if you do not expect to implement MRC at any time, because once your corporate book contains inflation adjustment transactions, you cannot use it as the MRC primary book.

If you want to use the Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) feature, however, you should choose the historical/adjusted option in Oracle Assets, even though you are not legally required to report historical amounts. The historical/adjusted option lets you maintain and report both historical amounts and inflation-adjusted amounts by using two separate depreciation books. Keep the historical amounts in a corporate book and the inflation-adjusted amounts in a tax book.

You need to use a historical depreciation book as your primary MRC book to avoid including inflation adjustment amounts when MRC converts your transactions to another currency. You must not use an adjusted depreciation book as your MRC primary book.

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

See also: *Maintaining Both Historical and Inflation-Adjusted Amounts, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

See also: *Maintaining Only Inflation-Adjusted Amounts, Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Inflation Adjustment Setup

This section describes how to set up Oracle Assets for Chile for the inflation adjustment process. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate steps.

- Enable Automatic Revaluation Rate Calculation

See also: Enable Automatic Revaluation Rate Calculation, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Define Price Indexes

See also: Define Price Indexes, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

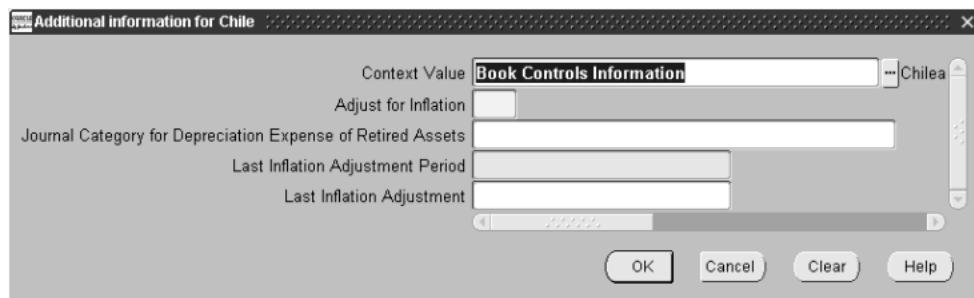
- Set Up Depreciation Books, on page 4-4
- Set Up Asset Categories, on page 4-7
- Define Inflation Start Dates

See also: Define Inflation Start Dates, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

- Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book, on page 4-9

Set Up Depreciation Books

Use the Book Controls window and the globalization flexfield to set up your depreciation books for inflation adjustment. You can enable or disable inflation adjustment at depreciation book level. If you enable inflation adjustment for a depreciation book, you can choose to enable or disable inflation adjustment for individual asset categories and assets when you define them. If you disable inflation adjustment for a depreciation book, none of the assets in that book can be adjusted.



To set up depreciation books:

1. Navigate to the Book Controls window.
2. Enter a depreciation book.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2](#).
4. Enter *Yes* in the *Adjust for Inflation* field to enable inflation adjustment for assets in this depreciation book. Enter *No* to disable inflation adjustment for all assets in this book.
5. In the *Journal Category for Depreciation Expense of Retired Assets* field, enter the journal category that you want to use for the journal entries created by the *Inflation Adjustment of Retired Assets* process.

After you perform inflation adjustment for this book, you can view information about the most recent inflation adjustment in the next two fields. Oracle Assets displays the period name for the most recent inflation adjustment in the *Last Inflation Adjustment Period* field, and the revaluation ID for the most recent inflation adjustment in the *Last Inflation Adjustment* field.

6. Press the OK button.
7. In the Book Controls window, navigate to the Calendar alternate name region.
8. In the GL Set of Books field, select the General Ledger set of books that you want to transfer this depreciation book's journal entries to. Select the General Ledger set of books for your adjusted depreciation book.
9. Complete the Allow GL Posting check box according to your depreciation book's requirements.

For this book...	Follow this step...
Adjusted tax book (historical/adjusted option in Oracle Assets) or adjusted corporate book (adjusted-only option in Oracle Assets)	Check the Allow GL Posting check box
Historical corporate book (historical/adjusted option in Oracle Assets)	Do not check the Allow GL Posting check box

10. Navigate to the Accounting Rules alternate name region.
11. If you want to allow revaluation in this book, check the Allow Revaluation check box.
12. If you want to revalue accumulated depreciation, check the Revalue Accumulated Depreciation check box.
13. If you want to revalue year-to-date depreciation, check the Revalue YTD Depreciation check box.
14. If you want to retire revaluation reserve, check the Retire Revaluation Reserve check box. In Chile, you usually do not retire revaluation reserve.
15. If you want to amortize revaluation reserve, check the Amortize Revaluation Reserve check box. In Chile, you usually do not amortize revaluation reserve.

(continued)

16. If you want to revalue fully reserved assets, check the Revalue Fully Reserved Assets check box. In Chile, you usually do not revalue fully reserved assets.

If you do choose to revalue fully reserved assets, enter a life extension factor in the Life Extension Factor field. To maintain the current asset life without extending it, enter 1. You can also enter the maximum number of times an asset can be revalued as fully reserved in the Maximum Revaluations field and enter a life extension ceiling in the Life Extension Ceiling field.

17. Navigate to the Tax Rules region.
18. If you are defining a tax book and you want to include CIP assets in the tax book, check the Allow CIP Assets check box. You must include CIP assets in your adjusted tax book, if you are using the historical/adjusted option, so that you can adjust the CIP assets for inflation in the adjusted tax book.
19. Save your work.

See also: Defining Depreciation Books, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

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

See also: Construction-in-Process (CIP) Assets, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Set Up Asset Categories

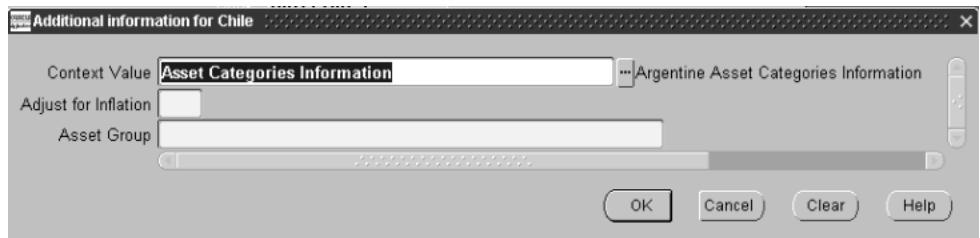
Use the Asset Categories window with the globalization flexfield and the Default Depreciation Rules window to set up your asset categories for inflation adjustment. In the Asset Categories window, you can specify the revaluation reserve account that you want to use to offset the inflation adjustments for assets in a category in a particular depreciation book.

In the globalization flexfield, you can enable or disable inflation adjustment for the asset category in a particular depreciation book. If you enable inflation adjustment for an asset category in a book, you can choose to enable or disable inflation adjustment for individual assets when you define them. If you disable inflation adjustment for an asset category in a book, none of the assets in that category can be adjusted in that book.

In this way, you can choose to adjust an asset category in one depreciation book while preventing the same asset category from being adjusted in another book. You can also choose to adjust some asset categories in a depreciation book for inflation while preventing other categories in the same book from being adjusted.

If inflation adjustment is disabled for an entire depreciation book, however, none of the asset categories in that book can be adjusted.

In the Default Depreciation Rules window, you can assign a price index to the asset category. The price index is used to calculate the inflation rate for all the assets in this asset category.



To set up asset categories:

1. Navigate to the Asset Categories window.
2. Enter an asset category.

(continued)

3. Navigate to the General Ledger Accounts region.
4. Enter a depreciation book in the Book field.
5. In the Revaluation Reserve field, enter the revaluation reserve account used to offset inflation adjustments for assets in this category.
6. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see [Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2](#).
7. Enter *Yes* in the Adjust for Inflation field to enable inflation adjustment for assets in this asset category. Enter *No* to disable inflation adjustment for all assets in this category.

If inflation adjustment is enabled for this depreciation book, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *Yes*. Otherwise, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *No*.

8. Press the OK button.
9. In the Asset Categories window, press the Default Rules button.
The Default Depreciation Rules window appears.
10. In the Price Index field, enter the price index that you want to use to calculate the inflation rate for this asset category.
11. Enter appropriate information in the remaining fields.
12. Save your work.

See also: [Setting Up Asset Categories, Oracle Assets User Guide](#)

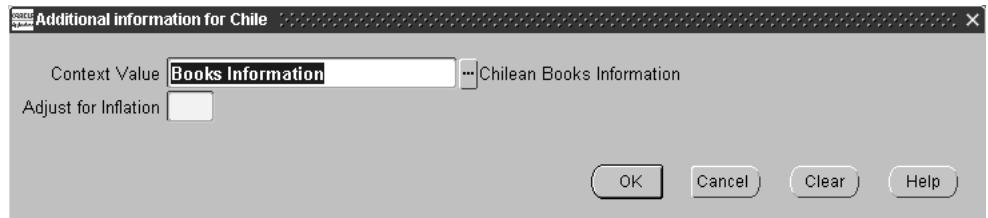
See also: [Asset Management in a Highly Inflationary Economy \(Revaluation\), Oracle Assets User Guide](#)

Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book

Use the globalization flexfield in the Books window to enable or disable inflation adjustment for individual assets. You enable or disable inflation adjustment for an asset in a particular depreciation book.

In this way, you can choose to adjust an asset in one depreciation book while preventing the same asset from being adjusted in another book. You can also choose to adjust some assets in a certain category in a depreciation book for inflation while preventing other assets in the same category and book from being adjusted.

If inflation adjustment is disabled for an entire depreciation book or an entire category in a book, however, none of the assets in that book or category can be adjusted.



To set up assets in a depreciation book:

1. Navigate to the Asset Workbench.
2. Enter or query an asset.
3. Navigate to the Books window.
4. Enter a depreciation book in the Book field.
5. Navigate to the Depreciation region.
6. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page A-2.

(continued)

7. Enter *Yes* in the Adjust for Inflation field to enable inflation adjustment for the asset. Enter *No* to disable inflation adjustment for the asset.

If inflation adjustment is enabled for this depreciation book and for this category in this book, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *Yes*. Otherwise, the Adjust for Inflation field defaults to *No*.

8. Press the OK button.
9. Save your work.

See also: Asset Setup Processes (Additions), *Oracle Assets User Guide*

See also: Set Up Assets in a Depreciation Book, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*

Revaluing Assets

Example for adjusting an asset for inflation

This example shows how inflation rates and adjustment amounts are calculated to adjust a capitalized asset for inflation in Chile. Assume that the price index values for the given periods are:

Period	Price Index Value
January	281.17
February	283.52
March	284.41

The inflation rate in this example is calculated with a precision of ten decimal positions. The inflation rate is based on this formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inflation Rate} &= (\text{Index Value for Previous Period} / \\
 &\quad \text{Index Value for Period Prior to Previous Period}) - 1 \\
 \text{March Inflation Rate} &= (283.52 / 281.17) - 1 \\
 &= 0.0083579329
 \end{aligned}$$

Assume that a company has an asset with these values at the beginning of March:

Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	YTD Depreciation Expense
9,176	1,147	152

Assume also that there are no cost adjustments other than the inflation adjustment in March.

The inflation adjustment amount for cost in the current period is calculated on the current cost of the asset, including any cost adjustments made in the period before inflation adjustment is performed.

Note: If you want to adjust current period cost adjustment amounts for inflation, make the cost adjustments before you perform inflation adjustment for the current period. Otherwise, make the cost adjustments after you perform inflation adjustment for the current period.

The current cost for an asset is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Current Cost} &= \text{Beginning Cost} + \text{Current Period Cost Adjustments} \\ \text{March Current Cost} &= 9,176 + 0 \\ &= 9,176 \end{aligned}$$

The current period cost inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost Inflation Adjustment} &= \text{Current Cost} * \text{Inflation Rate} \\ \text{March Inflation Adjustment} &= 9,176 * 0.0083579329 \\ &= 77 \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted cost at the end of the period is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Cost} &= \text{Current Cost} + \text{Inflation Adjustment} \\ \text{March Adjusted Cost} &= 9,176 + 77 \\ &= 9,253 \end{aligned}$$

The inflation adjustment amounts for accumulated depreciation and YTD depreciation expense in the current period are calculated on the current accumulated depreciation and current YTD depreciation expense of the asset, before the asset is depreciated for the period.

The current period accumulated depreciation inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inflation Adjustment} &= \text{Current Accumulated Depreciation} * \\
 &\quad \text{Inflation Rate} \\
 \text{March Inflation Adjustment} &= 1,147 * 0.0083579329 \\
 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted accumulated depreciation at the end of the period, but before depreciation is run for the period, is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Adjusted Accumulated} &= \text{Current Accumulated Depreciation} + \\
 &\quad \text{Inflation Adjustment} \\
 \text{March Adjusted Accumulated} &= 1,147 + 10 \\
 &\quad \text{Depreciation} \\
 &= 1,157
 \end{aligned}$$

The current period YTD depreciation expense inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inflation Adjustment} &= \text{Current Depreciation Expense} * \\
 &\quad \text{Inflation Rate} \\
 \text{March Inflation Adjustment} &= 152 * 0.0083579329 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted YTD depreciation expense at the end of the period, but before depreciation is run for the period, is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Adjusted Depreciation Expense} &= \text{Current Depreciation Expense} + \\
 &\quad \text{Inflation Adjustment} \\
 \text{March Adjusted Depreciation} &= 152 + 1 \\
 &\quad \text{Expense} \\
 &= 153
 \end{aligned}$$

The journal entry to record the inflation adjustments in March is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cost	77	
Depreciation Expense	1	
Accumulated Depreciation	10	
Revaluation Reserve		68

Example for adjusting a CIP asset for inflation

This example shows how inflation rates and adjustment amounts are calculated to adjust a CIP asset for inflation in Chile.

When you build a CIP asset, you add the cost amounts resulting from invoice lines. The invoice line amounts added in the current period are never adjusted for inflation in the current period. The adjustment amount for the current period is calculated only on the asset's adjusted cost as of the beginning of the period.

Assume that the price index values for the given periods are:

Period	Price Index Value
November	278.75
December	279.76
January	281.17
February	283.52

The inflation rates in this example are calculated with a precision of ten decimal positions. The inflation rates are based on this formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inflation Rate} &= (\text{Index Value for Previous Period} / \text{Index Value for Period Prior to Previous Period}) - 1 \\
 \text{January Inflation Rate} &= (279.76 / 278.75) - 1 \\
 &= 0.0036233183 \\
 \text{February Inflation Rate} &= (281.17 / 279.76) - 1 \\
 &= 0.0050400343
 \end{aligned}$$

Assume that construction began on a CIP asset in December and that the invoice line amounts added each period are:

Period	Invoice Line Amount
December	20,000
January	18,000
February	0

The current period cost inflation adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Inflation Adjustment} = \text{Beginning Cost} * \text{Inflation Rate}$$

The adjusted cost at the end of the period is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Cost} = \text{Beginning Cost} + \text{Inflation Adjustment} + \text{Invoice Line Amounts}$$

$$\text{December Adjusted Cost} = 0 + 0 + 20,000$$

$$= 20,000$$

$$\text{January Inflation Adjustment} = 20,000 * 0.0036233183$$

$$= 72$$

$$\text{January Adjusted Cost} = 20,000 + 72 + 18,000$$

$$= 38,072$$

The journal entry to record the inflation adjustment in January is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cost	72	
Revaluation Reserve		72

$$\begin{aligned}\text{February Inflation Adjustment} &= 38,072 * 0.0050400343 \\ &= 192\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{February Adjusted Cost} &= 38,072 + 192 + 0 \\ &= 38,264\end{aligned}$$

The journal entry to record the inflation adjustment in February is:

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cost	192	
Revaluation Reserve		192

A

Using Globalization Flexfields

This appendix describes how to use globalization flexfields.

Using Globalization Flexfields

Oracle Financials for Chile uses globalization flexfields that let you enter country-specific information in Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables, and Oracle Assets. Your system administrator should complete setup steps to enable globalization flexfields for your country-specific responsibilities.

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

There are globalization flexfields on these windows:

Oracle Payables

- Invoice Gateway
- Invoices
- Suppliers
- Tax Codes

Oracle Receivables

- Customers - Standard
- Receipt Classes
- Tax Codes and Rates
- Transaction Types

Oracle Assets

- Asset Categories
- Asset Details
- Book Controls
- Books
- Mass Additions
- QuickAdditions

The globalization flexfield appears in the window after you complete all setup steps to enable globalization flexfields. The globalization flexfield is enclosed in round brackets. Click in the globalization flexfield to display the pop-up window.

Glossary

Accounting Model

An accounting model is a set of selected individual accounts and account ranges. You can assign a name to an accounting model. Once an accounting model is defined for a particular group of accounts, you can reuse that accounting model whenever you want to work on that group of accounts. Use your accounting models to choose the accounts that you want to adjust when you run the inflation adjustment process.

Although there are no rules for grouping accounts, you may want to define different accounting models for different kinds of accounts. For example, you can define one accounting model for all of your asset accounts and another accounting model for all of your liability accounts.

Boleta

A boleta is a Chilean document similar to an invoice that shows the price and the total invoice amount with tax included. A boleta does not show the net invoice amount separately from the tax amount.

Constant Unit of Money

A constant unit of money represents the real value of money at the end of a period. Financial statements must be prepared using the constant unit of money. The constant unit of money is independent of any methods used to evaluate a company's assets.

End of Period's Unit of Money

The end of period's unit of money is the value that represents money's acquiring power as of period end.

Estimated Index Value

In some countries, if the index value for a period is not known, you can use an estimated index value. The inflation adjustment process operates the same way as when the exact index value is known.

Historical Balances

Historical balances are composed of journal entry line amounts expressed in the units of money that were current when the transactions took place. Historical balances are the opposite of inflation-adjusted balances.

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