Oracle® Financials for Denmark

User Guide

Release 11*i*

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Oracle Financials for Denmark, Release 11*i*

Part No. A81230-02

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

Preface

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

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

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

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 EDI payments in Oracle Payables for Denmark.
- Appendix A describes standard navigation paths in Oracle Financials for Denmark.
- Appendix B describes how to use globalization flexfields.
- Appendix C describes the profile options that you need to set for Oracle Financials for Denmark.
- Appendix D describes how Oracle Payables and Receivables validate banking codes for Oracle Financials for Denmark.
- Appendix E describes Danish EDI setup values.

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 Denmark.

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

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 Denmark.

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 Denmark (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 Denmark. The manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Financials for Denmark 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 Standard*s. 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 Denmark working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle server, and your hardware and software environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

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

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

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications forms, you might change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications forms to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. But, if you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications. Oracle Applications provides the E–business Suite, a fully integrated suite of more than 70 software modules for financial management, Internet procurement, business intelligence, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and sales and service management.

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

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and application products, along with related consulting, education and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Thank You

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

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

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1

Oracle Payables

This chapter overviews EDI payments in Oracle Payables for Denmark.

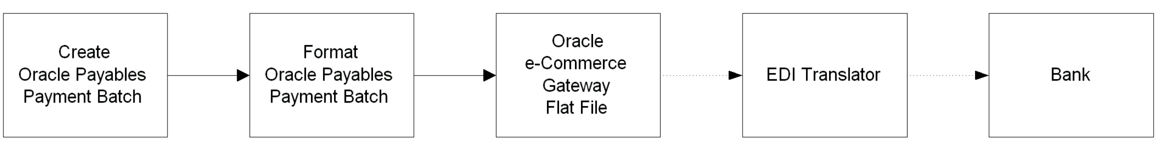
Danish EDI

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is a method for trading partners such as companies and banks to electronically conduct business with each other. For example, you can make payments with EDI by sending an electronic payment file to your bank. The payment file instructs the bank to transfer funds from your account to your supplier's account for payment of one or more invoices.

You can use Oracle Payables and Oracle e-Commerce Gateway for Denmark to create outbound payment files according to Danish EDI requirements. You begin by creating a payment batch using a payment document that is associated with an EDI Outbound Program payment format. When you format the payment batch, Oracle e-Commerce Gateway extracts the payment batch data from Oracle Payables and generates the flat file for the outbound EDI payment.

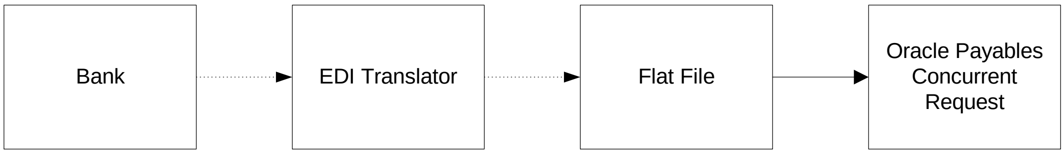
Note: Each payment file generated by Oracle Payables and Oracle e-Commerce Gateway contains information for a single payment batch.

Send the flat file to your EDI translator. The EDI translator reformats the flat file according to the PAYMUL format, which is one of the EDI transaction formats for payments in the EDIFACT standard. The EDI translator sends the formatted file to your bank.



After you send an EDI payment file to your bank, the bank sends you EDI feedback files in return to inform you about the status of the payment file.

The bank sends the EDI feedback files to your EDI translator. The EDI translator reformats the files from the standard EDI transaction format into flat files and sends you the flat files. You can use the Danish Payables View Inbound File program to view these files as concurrent requests in Oracle Payables.



Setting Up Danish EDI

This section describes the steps for setting up Danish EDI. Use this list to help you complete the appropriate steps in the correct order.

> **Note:** For accounting security purposes, when you set up Oracle Payables for Denmark, you should create two separate Payables responsibilities: one to enter invoices, and the other to create payment batches. Separating these functions can help you maintain a clear audit trail.

1. Define the Data File Directories, on page 1-5
2. Set Up Your Bill To Location, on page 1-6
3. Define Special Lookups for EDI Information, on page 1-7
4. Enable the Swift Code Field, on page 1-8
5. Define Payment Categories, on page 1-9
6. Define Additional EDI Payment Formats, on page 1-12
7. Set Up Internal Bank Accounts, on page 1-13
8. Set Up Supplier Bank Accounts, on page 1-16
9. Set Up Supplier Sites, on page 1-19
10. Define EDI Trading Partners, on page 1-20

Define the Data File Directories

Your system administrator must define the inbound data file directory, where you expect to receive inbound EDI files, and the outbound data file directory, where you want to generate outbound EDI files. The data file directories must be defined both in the INIT.ORA file and in the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway profile options.

Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to define the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway profile options.

Profile Option	**Default Value**
ECE: Inbound Directory	/sqlcom/inbound
ECE: Output File Path	/sqlcom/outbound

When you create an outbound EDI payment file, Oracle Payables generates the output file in the outbound directory you specify. The name of the output file is *ECEPYO.xxxx*, where *xxxx* is a sequentially generated number that identifies the individual file.

When you receive an inbound EDI file from your bank, you save the file in your inbound directory and run the Danish Payables View Inbound File program. The Danish Payables View Inbound File program reads the file from this directory to display the information as a concurrent request.

See also: Defining Data File Directories, *Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Implementation Manual*

See also: Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Profile Options, *Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User Guide*

See also: Overview of User Profiles, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Set Up Your Bill To Location

Set up your bill to location in Oracle Payables to provide information about your company for the EDI files. You can select your bill to location in the Bill To Location field in the Supplier - Purchasing alternative region of the Financials Options window.

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

Define Special Lookups for EDI Information

Your system administrator must define the special lookups that you use to enter Danish EDI information when you define payment categories, set up bank accounts, and enter invoices. Use the Lookups window in the Application Developer responsibility to define special lookups.

This table shows the lookup type code for each Danish EDI field that requires special lookups.

Define special lookups for this field...	With this lookup type code...
Payment Means	JEDK_EDI_PAYMENT_MEANS
Payment Channel	JEDK_EDI_PAYMENT_CHANNEL
Bank Code	JEDK_EDI_BANK_CODE
Import Code	JEDK_EDI_IMPORT_CODE
Agreement Type	JEDK_EDI_AGREEMENT_TYPE
Settlement Code	JEDK_EDI_SETTLEMENT_CODE

The Danish banks determine the definitions for EDI values such as payment means and payment channels. For more information about the suggested Danish EDI setup values for Oracle Payables for Denmark, see Danish EDI Setup Values on page E-2.

Enable the Swift Code Field

Enable the Swift Code field on the Banks window. This is a manual post-install step. You use the Swift Code field to enter the SWIFT code for foreign banks when you define supplier bank accounts.

See also: Enabling Swift Code Field on Enter Banks Window, *Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement*

Define Payment Categories

Your system administrator must define the payment categories that you use to indicate how you want to pay invoices through EDI. Use the Payment Categories window to define payment categories.

The definition of a payment category includes the payment means, the payment channel, and whether the payments are foreign or domestic payments. Valid combinations of payment means and payment channels are determined by the Danish banks.

When you define a supplier bank account, you enter a default payment category for the supplier in the globalization flexfield at bank account level. You can override the default by updating the payment category in the globalization flexfield at invoice level. Every invoice that you want to pay through EDI must be associated with a payment category.

Some payment categories require additional EDI information. Oracle Payables lets you enter this information in globalization flexfields at bank account level and invoice level. Different payment categories require different additional information.

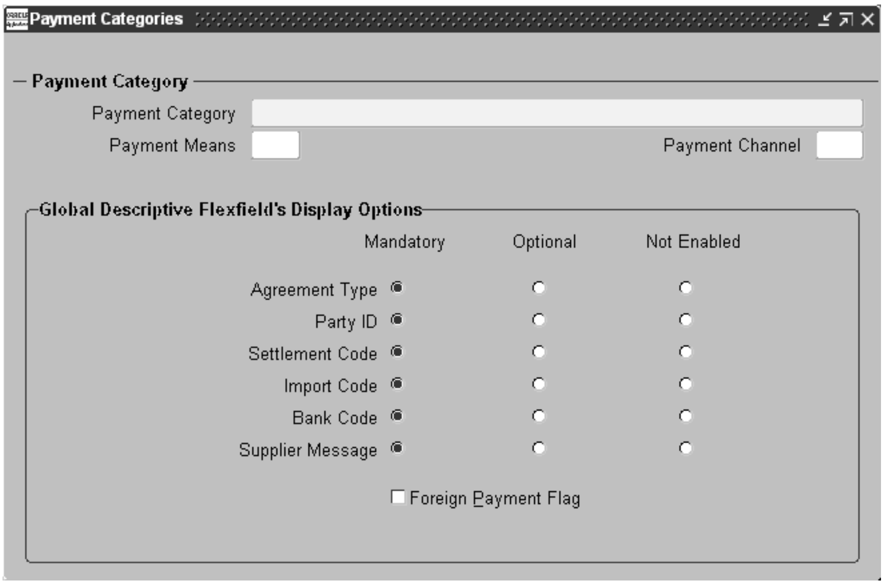
When you define a payment category, you can specify whether certain EDI fields in the globalization flexfields are mandatory, optional, or not enabled for that payment category. The option that you select determines how Oracle Payables validates the information that you enter in the globalization flexfields.

You can select a validation option for these EDI fields:

- **Agreement Type -** The type of agreement that you have with the bank. Usually, the agreement type is used only for foreign payments.
- **Party ID -** The party identification number for the invoice.
- **Settlement Code -** A code to indicate who will pay any charges associated with the payment. Usually, the settlement code is used only for foreign payments.
- **Import Code -** A code to indicate what kind of materials you are paying for. Usually, the import code is used only for foreign payments.
- **Bank Code -** A code to indicate what kind of bank routing code should be used for the payment. Usually, the bank code is used only for foreign payments.
- **Supplier Message -** A text message to the supplier.

After you define a payment category, you can only update or delete the payment category definition if the payment category is not assigned to any supplier's bank account or to any unpaid invoice.

For more information about the suggested setup values for payment categories, see Danish EDI Setup Values on page E-2.



To define a payment category:

1. Navigate to the Payment Categories window.
2. In the Payment Category field, enter the name of the payment category.
3. In the Payment Means field, select the three-digit payment means code from the list of values.
4. In the Payment Channel field, select the three-digit payment channel code from the list of values.

5. In the Global Descriptive Flexfield's Display Options region, select one of these validation options for each EDI field:
   - Mandatory
   - Optional
   - Not Enabled
6. Check the Foreign Payment Flag check box if this payment category is used for foreign payments. Checking the Foreign Payment Flag check box enables the Country Code field in the globalization flexfields at supplier bank account level and invoice level.
7. Save your work.

Define Additional EDI Payment Formats

Oracle Payables provides a standard EDI Outbound Program payment format, which you can use to define payment documents for internal bank accounts in your functional currency with the Multiple Currency Payments option enabled. You may need to define additional EDI payment formats, depending on the setup of your internal bank accounts.

If you have an internal bank account in a currency other than your functional currency, you should define an additional EDI payment format for that currency. If you have an internal bank account in your functional currency with the Multiple Currency Payments option disabled, you should define an additional EDI payment format for your functional currency.

Use the Payment Formats window to define an additional payment format. Choose the EDI Outbound Program as the Format Payments program for an EDI payment format, and enter the currency that you want in the Currency region.

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

Set Up Internal Bank Accounts

Define the internal bank accounts that you want to use to make EDI payments. Use the Banks window and the Bank Accounts window to define your banks and bank accounts.

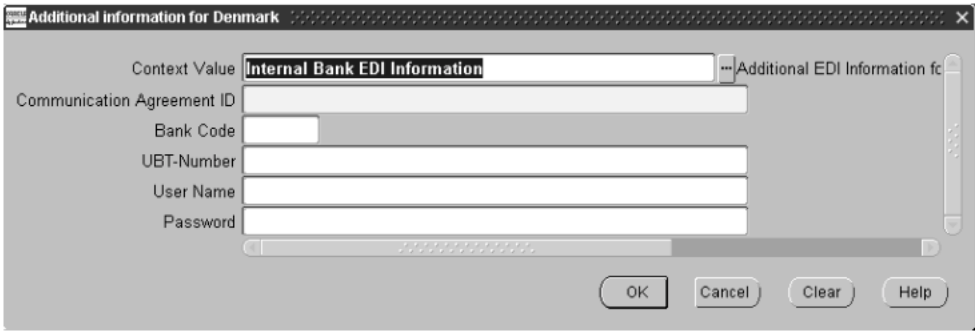
Oracle Payables validates the bank account number for domestic bank accounts to ensure that the number meets Danish requirements. If the country *Denmark* is assigned to a bank account in the Address region of the Banks window, then the bank account number must be 10 digits long. Otherwise, Oracle Payables displays a warning message.

To use a bank account for EDI payments, you must define the bank branch type and the bank's EDI identification number. Use the Type field in the Bank Branch region of the Banks window to enter the bank branch type. Use the EDI ID Number field to enter the EDI identification number.

You must also enter additional Danish EDI information for the internal bank account. Use the globalization flexfield in the Bank Accounts window to enter the additional information.

Finally, you must create an EDI payment document for the bank account. The EDI payment document must use an EDI payment format. Use the Payment Format field in the Payment Documents window to select the payment format for the payment document.

For a bank account in your functional currency with the Multiple Currency Payments option enabled, select the standard *EDI Outbound Program* payment format. For a bank account in a currency other than your functional currency, or for a bank account in your functional currency with the Multiple Currency Payments option disabled, select the EDI payment format that you defined for the appropriate currency.



To set up an internal bank account for EDI:

1. Navigate to the Banks window.
2. Enter or query a bank.
3. Enter the bank branch type in the Type field in the Bank Branch region.
4. Enter the bank's EDI identification number in the EDI ID Number field.
5. Press the Bank Accounts button.

   The Bank Accounts window appears.
6. In the Account Use field, select *Internal*.
7. Enter information to define the bank account.
8. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.

   Oracle Payables displays the EDI information fields for internal bank accounts.
9. In the Communication Agreement ID field, enter the communication agreement ID that your bank gave you.
10. If your bank requires a bank code, enter the bank code in the Bank Code field. Only foreign banks use bank codes.
11. If your bank requires a UBT number, enter the UBT number that the bank gave you in the UBT-Number field.
12. If your bank requires a user name, enter the user name that the bank gave you in the User Name field.

13. If your bank requires a password, enter the password that the bank gave you in the Password field. The password is not encrypted.
14. Press the OK button to save your work and return to the Bank Accounts window.
15. In the Bank Accounts window, press the Payables Documents button.

    The Payment Documents window appears.
16. Enter information to define the payment document.
17. In the Payment Format field, select the payment format for the payment document.
    - For a bank account in your functional currency with the Multiple Currency Payments option enabled, select the standard *EDI Outbound Program* payment format.
    - For a bank account in a currency other than your functional currency, or for a bank account in your functional currency with the Multiple Currency Payments option disabled, select the EDI payment format that you defined for the appropriate currency.
18. Save your work.

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

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

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

Set Up Supplier Bank Accounts

Define supplier bank accounts for the suppliers that you want to pay with EDI payments. Use the Banks window and the Bank Accounts window to define supplier banks and bank accounts.

Oracle Payables validates the bank account number for domestic bank accounts to ensure that the number meets Danish requirements. If the country *Denmark* is assigned to a bank account in the Address region of the Banks window, then the bank account number must be 10 digits long. Otherwise, Oracle Payables displays a warning message.

You must enter additional EDI information for a supplier bank account to create EDI payment files for that supplier. Use the globalization flexfield in the Bank Accounts window to enter the additional information.

The requirements for additional EDI information vary according to the payment category for the supplier. The fields that may be required for certain payment categories are:

- Bank Code
- Import Code
- Agreement Type
- Settlement Code

Enter information only in the fields that are used for the payment category you choose. Oracle Payables validates the fields in the globalization flexfield according to the validation options that you defined for the payment category in the Payment Categories window.

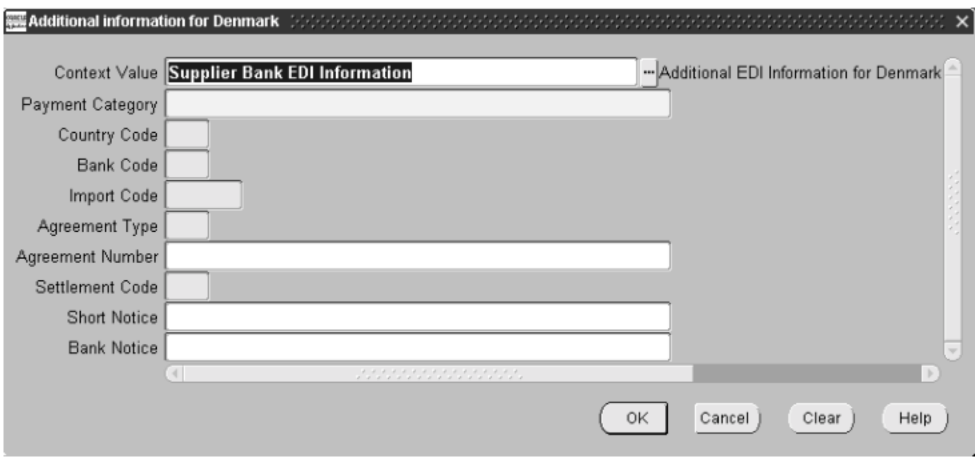
The validation for the fields that do not have lists of values occurs when you save your work and exit the globalization flexfield. An error message warns you if you have left a mandatory field blank.

Some of the additional EDI information for a supplier bank account defaults to the globalization flexfields at invoice level when you enter an invoice for that supplier. The fields that default to invoice level are:

- Payment Category
- Country Code
- Import Code
- Settlement Code

You can override the default information by updating the values at invoice level.

After you enter additional EDI information for a supplier bank account, you can only update the information if there are no unpaid invoices for the supplier. If you need to enter new EDI information for a supplier with unpaid invoices, then you should define an additional bank account for the supplier to hold the new information.



To set up a supplier bank account for EDI:

1. Navigate to the Banks window.
2. Enter or query a bank.
3. For a foreign bank, enter the SWIFT code in the Swift Code field and the address in the Address region.

(continued)

4. Press the Bank Accounts button.

   The Bank Accounts window appears.

5. In the Account Use field, select *Supplier*.

6. Enter information to define the supplier bank account.

7. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.

   Oracle Payables displays the EDI information fields for supplier bank accounts.

8. In the Payment Category field, enter the payment category for the supplier.

9. If the payment category is for foreign payments, select the supplier's country code from the list of values in the Country Code field.

10. If the bank code is used for this payment category, select the bank code from the list of values in the Bank Code field. Bank codes are required for some foreign banks.

11. If the import code is used for this payment category, select the import code from the list of values in the Import Code field. Import codes are only used for foreign payments.

12. If the agreement type is used for this payment category, select the agreement type from the list of values in the Agreement Type field.

13. If you entered an agreement type, enter the agreement number or the reference that identifies your agreement with the bank in the Agreement Number field. Do not enter an agreement number if you did not enter an agreement type.

14. If the settlement code is used for this payment category, select the settlement code from the list of values in the Settlement Code field.

15. Enter the short notice text in the Short Notice field. The short notice appears on the supplier's bank statement. The default value for the short notice is the site name defined in the Site Name profile option.

16. Enter a message to the bank in the Bank Notice field if a message is required for foreign payments.

17. Save your work.

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

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

Set Up Supplier Sites

Enter EDI information for the supplier sites that you want to pay with EDI payments. Use the Electronic Data Interchange alternative region in the Supplier Sites window to enter EDI information. To enable EDI payments for a supplier site, you must define the payment method, the remittance method, and the transaction handling for the supplier site.

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

Define EDI Trading Partners

Define EDI trading partner information for your banks. Use the Trading Partner Groups window and the Define Trading Partner window in the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway responsibility to define EDI trading partner information.

For each internal bank, you must also enter the customer identification number that uniquely identifies you to the bank. Enter the customer identification number in the Reference 2 field in the Define Trading Partner window.

Before you can send outbound EDI payments to a bank defined as a trading partner, you must also enable the outbound payment transaction for the trading partner. Use the Details alternative region in the Define Trading Partner window to enable a transaction. Select *PYO - Payment/Remittance Outbound* in the Document field, and check the EDI check box for this transaction.

See also: Defining Trading Partner Data, *Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User Guide*

Entering Invoices

When you enter invoices that you want to pay with an EDI payment, you must enter additional EDI information for Denmark. Oracle Payables lets you enter the additional Danish EDI information in globalization flexfields, either in the Invoices window or in the Invoice Gateway window.

The requirements for additional EDI information vary according to the payment category of the invoice. The fields that may be required for certain payment categories are:

- Party ID
- Supplier Message
- Import Code
- Settlement Code

Enter information only in the fields that are used for the payment category you choose. Oracle Payables validates these fields according to the validation options that you defined for the payment category in the Payment Categories window.

Some of the additional EDI information for an invoice defaults from the information that you entered for the supplier's bank account in the Bank Accounts window. The fields that default from the supplier bank account are:

- Payment Category
- Country Code
- Import Code
- Settlement Code

You can override the default information by updating the values at invoice level.

If you enter or update certain EDI information for an invoice, the invoice cannot be grouped with other invoices and must be paid alone. Oracle Payables automatically checks the Pay Alone check box for an invoice in these circumstances:

- You override the default payment category, country code, or settlement code for the invoice.

Note: Overriding the default import code does not cause Oracle Payables to automatically check the Pay Alone check box.

- You enter a party ID or a supplier message for the invoice.
- The primary bank for the supplier changes and you associate new payment category information with the supplier.

Note: In Denmark, companies are required to report certain information about trade transactions to the Danish National Bank. For foreign payments, the required information includes the import month. Oracle Payables automatically sets the import month for an invoice to the month in which you pay the invoice. The import month is included in the payment file.

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

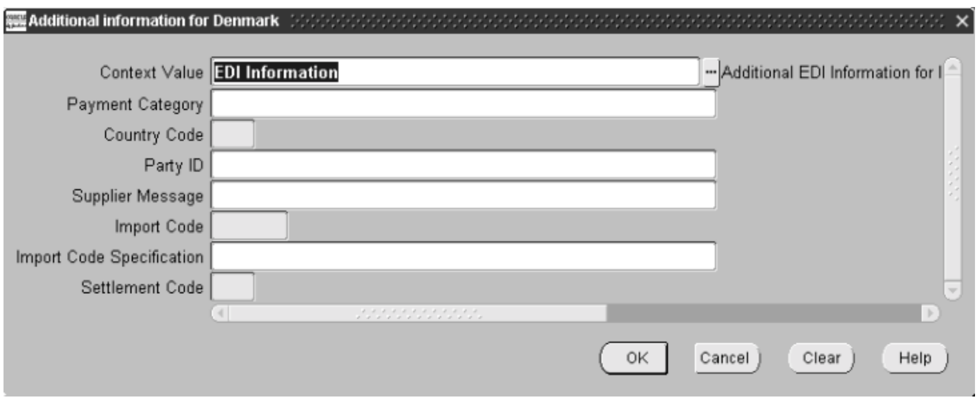
Entering Invoices in the Invoices Window

When you enter invoices in the Invoices window, use the globalization flexfield to enter additional EDI information.

Enter information only in the fields that are used for the payment category you choose. Oracle Payables validates these fields according to the validation options that you defined for the payment category in the Payment Categories window.

The validation for the fields that do not have lists of values occurs when you save your work and exit the globalization flexfield. An error message warns you if you have left a mandatory field blank.

In addition, Oracle Payables validates the party ID with a modulus 10 algorithm and displays a warning message if the party ID value does not comply with the modulus control.



To enter additional EDI information for invoices in the Invoices window:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window.
2. Enter information for the invoice.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
4. In the Payment Category field, accept the default payment category or enter a new payment category for the invoice.

(continued)

5. If the payment category is for foreign payments, accept the default country code or enter a new country code for the invoice in the Country Code field.

6. If the party ID is used for this payment category, enter the party ID in the Party ID field.

   When you save your work, Oracle Payables validates the party ID with a modulus 10 algorithm and displays a warning message if the party ID value does not comply with the modulus control.

7. If the supplier message is used for this payment category, enter the supplier message in the Supplier Message field.

8. If the import code is used for this payment category, accept the default import code or enter a new import code for the invoice in the Import Code field.

   If you need to report more than one import code for an invoice, enter *J* in the Import Code field and specify the import codes in the Import Code Specification field.

9. If you need to report more than one import code for an invoice, use the Import Code Specification field to specify the import codes and the invoice amounts to which the import codes apply. Use the following format to enter the import code specification:

   Import Code X:Invoice Amount X;Import Code Y:Invoice Amount Y;

10. If the settlement code is used for this payment category, accept the default settlement code or enter a new settlement code for the invoice in the Settlement Code field.

11. Press the OK button to save your work.

Invoice Gateway Overview

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

Payables uses information 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 the system does not perform validation and defaulting of invoice values while you are entering invoices, you can enter invoices even more quickly in the Invoice Gateway than you can in the Invoice Workbench (the Invoice Workbench is the Invoices window and its 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 then submit the Payables Open Interface Import Program to validate the values you entered, provide any default values, and then create invoices with distributions and scheduled payments in the regular Payables invoice tables.

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

When you import invoice records successfully, 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 data in the invoice records, you can purge the invoice records from the Open Interface tables.

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

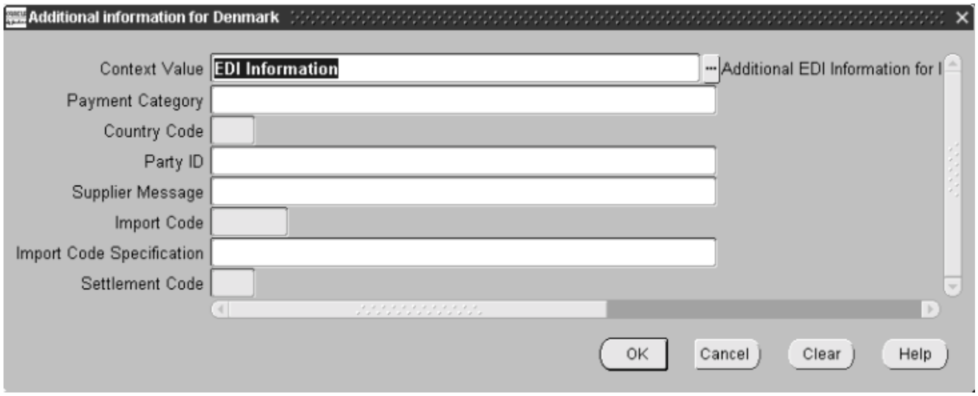
Entering Invoices in the Invoice Gateway Window

Denmark requires additional country-specific information when you record and pay invoices. 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 Denmark.

Enter information only in the fields that are used for the payment category you choose. Oracle Payables validates these fields according to the validation options that you defined for the payment category in the Payment Categories window. The validation for the fields that do not have lists of values occurs when you run the Payables Open Interface Import Program.

In addition, Oracle Payables validates the party ID with a modulus 10 algorithm and displays a warning message if the party ID value does not comply with the modulus control. This validation occurs when you approve the invoice created by the Payables Open Interface Import Program.



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. Choose the Enter button.
4. In the header region of the Invoice Gateway window, enter information to record your invoice.
5. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
6. In the Payment Category field, accept the default payment category or enter a new payment category for the invoice.
7. If the payment category is for foreign payments, accept the default country code or enter a new country code for the invoice in the Country Code field.
8. If the party ID is used for this payment category, enter the party ID in the Party ID field.

   When you approve the invoice, Oracle Payables validates the party ID with a modulus 10 algorithm and displays a warning message if the party ID value does not meet the requirements.

(continued)

9. If the supplier message is used for this payment category, enter the supplier message in the Supplier Message field.

10. If the import code is used for this payment category, accept the default import code or enter a new import code for the invoice in the Import Code field.

    If you need to report more than one import code for an invoice, enter *J* in the Import Code field and specify the import codes in the Import Code Specification field.

11. If you need to report more than one import code for an invoice, use the Import Code Specification field to specify the import codes and the invoice amounts to which the import codes apply. Use the following format to enter the import code specification:

    Import Code X:Invoice Amount X;Import Code Y:Invoice Amount Y;

12. If the settlement code is used for this payment category, accept the default settlement code or enter a new settlement code for the invoice in the Settlement Code field.

13. Choose 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 the invoice records in the Payables Open Interface tables. After the import program builds the invoices, they can be viewed, modified, and approved in the Invoice Workbench.

The invoice data is from 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 interface tables: AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE and AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE. The Payables Open Interface program validates each record you select for import, and if the record contains valid data, then 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 it across three Item lines, during Open Interface Import the system will create three Tax invoice distributions based on the single Tax line in this table.

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

Payables Open Interface Table AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE

The following table lists the columns in the Payables Open Interface table AP_ INVOICES_INTERFACE. The column descriptions that follow indicate which columns are required values for importing invoices into Payables with Danish features.

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

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

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

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

Danish Columns

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

Enter the context value JE.DK.APXIISIM.EDI_INFO to import Danish 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 payment means.

Required:	No
Validation:	None
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2

Enter the payment channel.

Required:	No
Validation:	None
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3

Enter the country code.

Required:	Requirements are user-defined.
Validation:	The value set is JEDK_EDI_COUNTRY_CODE.
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4

Enter the party ID.

Required:	Requirements are user-defined.
Validation:	At invoice approval, Oracle Payables validates the party ID with a modulus 10 algorithm.
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5

Enter the import code.

Required:	Requirements are user-defined.
Validation:	Valid values are user-defined.
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6

Enter the supplier message.

Required:	Requirements are user-defined.
Validation:	None
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7

Enter the import code specification.

Required:	No
Validation:	None
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8

Enter the settlement code.

Required:	Requirements are user-defined.
Validation:	Valid values are user-defined.
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18

Enter the payment category ID.

Required:	No
Validation:	None
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20

Enter the payment category.

Required:	No
Validation:	Valid values are user-defined.
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20

How the Invoice Gateway Window Populates the Open Interface Tables

You may find the following table helpful in understanding the Rejections Report. These tables show the column that is populated by each field in the Invoice Gateway globalization flexfield for Denmark.

Invoice Gateway field name - Header region flexfield	Corresponding column in AP_ INVOICES_INTERFACE
Context Value	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY
Payment Category	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20
Payment Category ID (not displayed)	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18
Payment Means (not displayed)	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1
Payment Channel (not displayed)	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2
Country Code	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3
Party ID	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4
Supplier Message	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6
Import Code	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5
Import Code Specification	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7
Settlement Code	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8

Creating an Outbound EDI Payment File

Use the EDI Outbound Program to create an outbound EDI payment file for invoices in a payment batch. To produce an outbound payment file, create a payment batch using a payment document that is associated with an EDI Outbound Program payment format. When the payment batch is ready, format the payment batch.

The formatting process runs the EDI Outbound Program and creates the outbound payment file in your output file directory. You can send this file to your EDI translator.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway provides a default data file definition for the outbound payment file. Ensure that you notify your EDI translator about any changes you make to the data file definition.

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

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

See also: Creating Electronic Payments with the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

See also: Changing the Interface Data File, *Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User Guide*

Viewing Inbound EDI Feedback Files

After you send an EDI payment file to your bank, the bank sends you EDI feedback files in return to inform you about the status of the payment file. EDI bank feedback files include CONTRL, BANSTA, and DEBMUL files.

When you receive an inbound EDI feedback file from your bank, your EDI translator reformats the file from the standard EDI transaction format into a flat file. You can use the Danish Payables View Inbound File program to view the file as a concurrent request in Oracle Payables.

After you review the information from your bank, you can make manual entries or corrections in Oracle Payables, if necessary.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Danish Payables View Inbound File program.

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

Prerequisites

Before you run the Danish Payables View Inbound File program, you must save the flat file in your inbound data file directory.

Program Parameters

Inbound File Path
Enter the file path for your inbound data file directory. The default value for this parameter is */sqlcom/inbound*.

Inbound Data File Name
Enter the name of the flat file that you want to view.

CONTRL File

When the bank receives your EDI payment file, the bank may send you a CONTRL file. The CONTRL file is a control message to acknowledge that the payment file was received.

If the bank's EDI translator cannot read the payment file, the CONTRL file contains an error message. You can use the error message to determine whether you or your EDI translator must handle the error. If the error relates to the payment file produced by Oracle Payables and Oracle e-Commerce Gateway, then you must cancel the original payment file and create a new payment file.

BANSTA File

After receiving a payment file, the bank validates the payment file and sends you a BANSTA file. The BANSTA file is a bank status notice to inform you about the results of the validation. Usually, the bank only sends a BANSTA file if the payment file did not meet the validation requirements.

The BANSTA file shows the errors for the payments that the bank was not able to process. When any payment has errors, you should void the payment, correct the invoice manually in Oracle Payables, and create a new payment file.

DEBMUL File

After validating the payment file, the bank processes the payment by transferring the funds from your account to your supplier's account. On each day that the bank processes a payment for you, the bank sends you at least one DEBMUL file. The DEBMUL file is a debit advice to confirm that the payment was made and cleared by the bank.

The DEBMUL file can include clearing information about the payment, such as the payment amount, reference information for the payment, the payment date, the exchange rate, and any bank fees or charges. You can use this information to update your records in Oracle Payables.

A

Standard Navigation Paths

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

Standard Navigation Paths

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

Window Name	Navigation Path
Payment Categories	Danish AP: Danish > Payment Categories

B

Using Globalization Flexfields

This appendix describes how to use globalization flexfields.

Using Globalization Flexfields

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

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

There are globalization flexfields on these windows:

Oracle Payables

- Bank Accounts
- Invoice Gateway
- Invoices

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

C

Profile Options

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

Profile Options

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

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

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

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

Profile Options in Oracle e-Commerce Gateway

This section lists the profile options in Oracle e-Commerce Gateway that are referenced in this user's guide.

See also: Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Profile Options, *Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User Guide*

ECE: Inbound Directory

Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to define this e-Commerce Gateway profile option.

Your system administrator must define the inbound data file directory, where you expect to receive inbound EDI files. The data file directory must be defined both in the INIT.ORA file and in the e-Commerce Gateway ECE: Inbound Directory profile option.

ECE: Output File Path

Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to define this e-Commerce Gateway profile option.

Your system administrator must define the outbound data file directory, where you want to generate outbound EDI files. The data file directory must be defined both in the INIT.ORA file and in the e-Commerce Gateway ECE: Output File Path profile option.

Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library

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

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

Site Name

Set the Site Name profile option to identify an installation of Oracle Applications.

D

Bank Validation

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

Bank Information Validation

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

Setting up Your Country

To use bank validation functionality for Denmark, you must first set up Denmark as your "home" country.

To set up Oracle Payables for bank validation:

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

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

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

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

To set up Oracle Receivables for bank validation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Code Validation

Oracle Financials validates this bank information for Denmark:

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

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

Bank Information	Maximum Length	Accepted Data Type	If less than the maximum length, prefix with zeros	Eliminate Spaces
Account Number	10	Numeric only	Yes	Yes

E

Danish EDI Setup Values

This appendix describes the suggested Danish EDI setup values for Oracle Payables for Denmark.

Danish EDI Setup Values

To set up for Danish EDI payments, you must use the Lookups window in the Application Developer responsibility to define the special lookups for Danish EDI values that you need. You use these special lookups when you define your payment categories in the Payment Categories window and when you enter the additional Danish EDI information required by these payment categories in the globalization flexfields at supplier bank account level and invoice level.

This appendix describes the suggested payment categories for Oracle Payables for Denmark. The payment category definitions are based on the definitions created by the Danish banks including Den Danske Bank A/S, Unibank A/S, and BG Bank A/S.

This appendix also lists the suggested setup values for the following kinds of EDI information:

- Payment means
- Payment channels
- Import codes
- Settlement codes
- Bank codes
- Agreement type

Payment Categories

These tables show the suggested setup values for payment categories. Oracle Payables for Denmark provides the additional EDI information fields that these categories require.

Note: Fields that are used for a particular payment category are identified with these codes:

- **M -** Mandatory
- **O -** Optional

Payment Category	Payment Means	Payment Channel	Country Code	Party ID	Supplier Message
Business Transfer	PBS	ESP			
Business Transfer With Notice	PBS	ES1			
Domestic Check	26	NULL			
Domestic Check with notice	261	NULL			
Domestic Transfer Long Immediate Notice	IBB	ULA			
Domestic Transfer Long Notice	IBB	UUA			
Domestic Transfer Short Notice	IBB	UKA			
English Transfer - BACS	ULB				
English Transfer - CHAPS	ULC				
English Transfer - Internal	ULI				
Finnish Inpayment with Party ID	FLK	FKR		M(16)	
Finnish Transfer with Long Notice	FLK	FKM			
Finnish Transfer with Short Notice	FLK	FKS			
Foreign Check - Sent to Payee	23	DFM	M		
Foreign Check - Sent to Payer	23	DFA	M		
Foreign Check Crossed - Sent to Payee	MTC	DFM	M		
Foreign Check Crossed - Sent to Payer	MTC	DFA	M		
Foreign Transfer with Exchange and Green Notice	UBB	ALO	M		

Payment Category	Import Code	Import Code Specification	Settlement Code	Bank Code
Business Transfer				
Business Transfer With Notice				
Domestic Check				
Domestic Check with notice				
Domestic Transfer Long Immediate Notice				
Domestic Transfer Long Notice				
Domestic Transfer Short Notice				
English Transfer - BACS				O
English Transfer - CHAPS				O
English Transfer - Internal				O
Finnish Inpayment with Party ID				
Finnish Transfer with Long Notice				
Finnish Transfer with Short Notice				
Foreign Check - Sent to Payee	M	O	M	O
Foreign Check - Sent to Payer	M	O	M	O
Foreign Check Crossed - Sent to Payee	M	O	M	O
Foreign Check Crossed - Sent to Payer	M	O	M	O
Foreign Transfer with Exchange and Green Notice	M	O	M	O

Payment Category	Agreement Type	Agreement Number	Foreign Flag	Bank Notice
Business Transfer				
Business Transfer With Notice				
Domestic Check				
Domestic Check with notice				
Domestic Transfer Long Immediate Notice				
Domestic Transfer Long Notice				
Domestic Transfer Short Notice				
English Transfer - BACS				
English Transfer - CHAPS				
English Transfer - Internal				
Finnish Inpayment with Party ID				
Finnish Transfer with Long Notice				
Finnish Transfer with Short Notice				
Foreign Check - Sent to Payee	M	M	M	O
Foreign Check - Sent to Payer	M	M	M	O
Foreign Check Crossed - Sent to Payee	M	M	M	O
Foreign Check Crossed - Sent to Payer	M	M	M	O
Foreign Transfer with Exchange and Green Notice	M	M	M	O

Payment Category	Payment Means	Payment Channel	Country Code	Party ID	Supplier Message
German Payments	DEK	DEO			
Giro Inpayment Form Type 01	IBK	A01			
Giro Inpayment Form Type 04	IBK	A04		M(16)	
Giro Inpayment Form Type 08	IBK	A08		M(16)	
Giro Inpayment Form Type 15	IBK	A15		M(16)	
Giro Inpayment Form Type 41	IBK	A41			
Giro Inpayment Form Type 71	IBK	A71		M(15)	
Giro Inpayment Form Type 73	IBK	A73			O
Giro Inpayment Form Type 75	IBK	A75		M(16)	O
Norwegian Cash Payment	NLU	NUU			
Norwegian Inpayment with Party ID	NLK	NKR		M(16)	
Norwegian Transfer with Long Notice	NLK	NKU			
Norwegian Transfer with Short Notice	NLK	NKM			
Swedish Cash Payment	SLU	SUU			
Swedish Inpayment with Long Notice	SLG	SGU			
Swedish Inpayment with Party ID	SLG	SGR		M(16)	
Swedish Inpayment with Short Notice	SLG	SGM			
Swedish Transfer with Long Notice	SLK	SKU			
Swedish Transfer with Short Notice	SLK	SKM			

Payment Category	Import Code	Import Code Specification	Settlement Code	Bank Code
German Payments				O
Giro Inpayment Form Type 01				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 04				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 08				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 15				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 41				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 71				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 73				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 75				
Norwegian Cash Payment				
Norwegian Inpayment with Party ID				
Norwegian Transfer with Long Notice				
Norwegian Transfer with Short Notice				
Swedish Cash Payment				
Swedish Inpayment with Long Notice				
Swedish Inpayment with Party ID				
Swedish Inpayment with Short Notice				
Swedish Transfer with Long Notice				
Swedish Transfer with Short Notice				

Payment Category	Agreement Type	Agreement Number	Foreign Flag	Bank Notice
German Payments				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 01				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 04				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 08				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 15				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 41				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 71				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 73				
Giro Inpayment Form Type 75				
Norwegian Cash Payment				
Norwegian Inpayment with Party ID				
Norwegian Transfer with Long Notice				
Norwegian Transfer with Short Notice				
Swedish Cash Payment				
Swedish Inpayment with Long Notice				
Swedish Inpayment with Party ID				
Swedish Inpayment with Short Notice				
Swedish Transfer with Long Notice				
Swedish Transfer with Short Notice				

Payment Means

This table shows the suggested setup values for payment means.

Value	Description
23	Foreign check
26	Domestic check
261	Domestic check with notice
IBB	Domestic transfer
IBK	Pay in slips
MTC	Crossed check
PBS	Transfer to PBS
UBB	International transfer
DEK	German account transfer
FLK	Finish account transfer
NLK	Norwegian account transfer
NLU	Norwegian cash payment
SLG	Swedish Giro payment
SLK	Swedish account to account transfer
SLU	Swedish cash payment
ULB	English account transfer (BACS)
ULC	English account transfer (CHAPS)
ULI	English internal account transfer

Payment Channels

This table shows the suggested setup values for payment channels.

Value	Description
A01	Card type 01
A04	Card type 04
A08	Card type 08
A15	Card type 15
A41	Card type 41
A71	Card type 71
A73	Card type 73
A75	Card type 75
ALO	Ordinary international transfer
DFA	Direct dispatch of foreign check to sender
DFM	Direct dispatch of foreign check to receiver
ES1	Using PBS number
ESP	Using PBS number with notice
UKA	Account to account transfer with short advice
ULA	Notice by mail
UUA	Account to account transfer with long advice
DEO	German account transfer
FKM	Finnish account transfer with short notice
FKR	Finnish account transfer with OCR reference
FKS	Finnish account transfer with structured notice
NKM	Norwegian transfer with short notice
NKR	Norwegian Giro payment
NKU	Norwegian transfer with long notice
NUU	Norwegian cash payment with long notice

Value	Description
SGM	Swedish Giro payment with notice
SGR	Swedish Giro payment with OCR reference
SGU	Swedish Giro payment with long notice
SKM	Swedish account transfer with notice
SKU	Swedish account transfer with long notice
SUU	Swedish cash payment with long notice

Import Codes

In Oracle Payables for Denmark, you can set up any of the four-digit import codes that are supported by the Danish National Bank. For more information about the available import codes, please contact the Danish National Bank.

In addition, you can use the value *J* to indicate that an invoice has more than one import code. In this case, you can use the Import Code Specification field to specify the import codes and the invoice amounts to which the import codes apply.

Settlement Codes

This table shows the suggested setup values for settlement codes.

Value	Description
13	All charges paid by payee
14	Payer and payee pay own charges
15	All charges paid by payee
16	Charges in Denmark are subtracted from payment amount
17	Charges in Denmark are added to payment amount

Bank Codes

This table shows the suggested setup values for bank codes.

Value	Description
AT	Bankleitzahl (AT)
BL	Bankleitzahl (DE)
CII	Chipcode (USA)
FW	Fedwire Routing Number (USA)
SC	Sortcode (UK)

Agreement Types

This table shows the suggested setup values for agreement types.

Value	Description
1	Agreement
2	Bargain
3	Quotation
FX	Setting Contract

Glossary

EDI

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is a method for trading partners such as companies and banks to conduct business with each other electronically. The business documents that are exchanged through EDI follow standard formats developed by groups such as Working Party 4.

EDIFACT

The Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce, and Trade (EDIFACT) standard is the standard for EDI document formats that was developed by Working Party 4.

Payment Category

The payment category for an invoice indicates how the invoice should be paid through EDI. The definition of a payment category includes the payment means, the payment channel, and whether the payments are foreign or domestic payments. Valid combinations of payment means and payment channels are determined by the Danish banks.

Working Party 4

Working Party 4 (WP4) is a commission of the United Nations that facilitates international trade procedures for the Economic Commission for Europe. Working Party 4 includes experts on data elements, data interchange, and trade procedures.

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