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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Financials for Italy User Guide, Release 11i
Part No. A81255-04

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

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like most?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the document title and part number, and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

- Electronic mail: globedoc_us@oracle.com
- FAX: (801) 659-7164  Attention: Oracle Applications Global Financials Documentation
- Postal service:
  Oracle Corporation
  Oracle Applications Global Financials Documentation
  500 Oracle Parkway
  Redwood Shores, CA  94065
  USA

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.
Welcome to Release 11i of the Oracle Financials for Italy User Guide.

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

- Overview and reference information
- Specific tasks that you can accomplish with Oracle Financials for Italy
- How to use Oracle Financials for Italy windows
- Oracle Financials for Italy programs, reports, and listings
- Oracle Financials for Italy 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 Italy.
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 Purchasing for Italy, including the Italian Purchasing Packing Slip.
- Chapter 2 describes Oracle Payables for Italy, including prerequisites, defining suppliers, entering document categories, deferred expenses, entering invoice distribution information, Invoice Gateway, the Italian Annual Supplier Listing, defining VAT registers, the Italian Purchase VAT Register, the Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex, the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register, the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT), the Italian Payables Summary VAT report, exemptions, Italian payment processes, and the Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter.
- Chapter 3 describes Oracle Inventory for Italy, including the Italian Inventory Packing Slip.
- Chapter 4 describes Oracle Receivables for Italy, including prerequisites, defining customers, defining VAT registers, the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register, the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex, the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register, the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex, the Italian Annual Customer Listing, the Italian Bills Receivable Format, and the Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance.
- Chapter 5 describes Oracle Assets for Italy, including the Fixed Assets Register report (Italy).
- Chapter 6 overviews statutory report headings for Oracle Financials for Italy.
- Chapter 7 includes topical essays that overview specific topics by reviewing their effects throughout Oracle Applications. Topics covered include sequence numbering, customs bills, self invoices, and VAT subledgers.
- Appendix A describes standard navigation paths in Oracle Financials for Italy.
- Appendix B describes how to use globalization flexfields.
- Appendix C describes how to navigate to character mode forms and GUI windows.
Appendix D describes the profile options that you must set for Oracle Financials for Italy.
Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle Corporation is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/.

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

JAWS, a Windows screen reader, may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, JAWS may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.
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 Italy.

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

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

Online Documentation
All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - The new features section in the HTML help describes new features in 11i. This information is updated for each new release of Oracle Financials for Italy. The new features section also includes information about any features that were not yet available when this guide was printed. For example, if your administrator has installed software from a mini-packs an upgrade, this document describes the new features. Online help patches are available on MetaLink.

- **11i Features Matrix** - This document lists new features available by patch and identifies any associated new documentation. The new features matrix document is available on MetaLink.

- **About Document** - Refer to the About document for patches that you have installed to learn about new documentation or documentation patches that you can download. The new About document is available on MetaLink.

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 Italy.

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 Italy (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 Applications Global Accounting Engine User Guide
Use the Global Accounting Engine to replace the transfer to General Ledger and create subledger accounting entries that meet additional statutory standards in some countries. The Accounting Engine provides subledger balances, legal reports, and bi-directional drilldown from General Ledger to the subledger transaction. The Global Accounting Engine is required for Oracle Financials for Italy users in Release 11i.

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 Italy. The manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Financials for Italy 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 11i, 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 8i 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 11i. 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 11i. You cannot upgrade to Release 11i 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 11i. 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.
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.

The Oracle Applications Global Accounting Engine Technical Reference Manual contains database diagrams and a detailed description of Global Accounting Engine 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 Italy 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 Italy and this user guide.

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

Oracle Applications Global Financials Documentation
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
USA

Or send electronic mail to globedoc_us@oracle.com.
This chapter overviews Oracle Purchasing for Italy, including the Italian Purchasing Packing Slip.
Use the Italian Purchasing Packing Slip report when goods are returned to suppliers for:

- Faulty goods
- Incorrect order item delivered
- Incorrect quantity received

Attach the Italian Purchasing Packing Slip report to the items that are returned.

A unique packing slip number is created for all the return to supplier transactions for each supplier.

A new packing slip number is generated for a different set of return to supplier transactions for the same supplier when the report is run again.
If there are a number of return to supplier transactions for a supplier, the transactions are printed with the same packing slip number in the report listing. When the report is run again with a set of transactions, a new packing slip number is generated only for those return to supplier transactions that were not generated earlier.

The Italian Purchasing Packing Slip report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

**Prerequisites**

Before you run the Italian Purchasing Packing Slip report, you must:

- Check that you have set the INV Packslip: Shipper Data Printed profile option if you want to print this report on preprinted stationery. For more information about this profile option, see Profile Options on page D-2.
- Check that you use only one packing slip per shipment.

**Report Parameters**

**Organization Name**
Select the organization that you want to print packing slips for.

**Low Item**
Enter the first item that you want to print packing slips for.

**High Item**
Enter the last item that you want to print packing slips for.

**Low Supplier**
Enter the first supplier that you want to print packing slips for.

**High Supplier**
Enter the last supplier that you want to print packing slips for.

**Low Ship To Location**
Enter the first ship to location that you want to print packing slips for. The ship to location is recorded for each supplier.

**High Ship To Location**
Enter the last ship to location that you want to print packing slips for.
**Low Return Date**
Enter the earliest return date that you want to print packing slips for. The return date is the date that you entered in the Date field in the Enter Returns and Adjustments window.

**High Return Date**
Enter the latest return date that you want to print packing slips for.

**Low Packslip Number**
If you want to reprint previously printed packing slips, select the number of the first packing slip that you want to reprint.

**High Packslip Number**
If you want to reprint previously printed packing slips, select the number of the last packing slip that you want to reprint.

**Carrier**
Select the carrier that you want to print packing slips for.

**Packslip Notes**
Enter any notes that you want to print on each packing slip.

**Set of Books**
Oracle Purchasing displays the set of books ID for your set of books.
### Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Purchasing prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Date</td>
<td>The current date if no packing slip exists. If a packing slip exists, the packing slip document date is printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Number</td>
<td>The next available document number. If a packing slip exists, the packing slip number is printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The current and total pages. Each packing slip resets the page count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship From</td>
<td>The ship from name and address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship To</td>
<td>The ship to and destination name and address, depending on which transaction type is used, trasferimento interno or deposito presso terzi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Shipment</td>
<td>The reason that the shipment is made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Date</td>
<td>The shipment date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Time</td>
<td>The shipment time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Place</td>
<td>The name and address of the shipment destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Aspect of Goods</td>
<td>A description of the goods that are being shipped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Containers</td>
<td>The number of containers in the shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>The carrier’s name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier’s Signature</td>
<td>A space for the carrier’s signature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignee’s Signature</td>
<td>A space for the consignee’s signature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Shipment Packing Notes&gt;</td>
<td>Notes about the packaging of the shipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Purchasing prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Number</td>
<td>The code of the shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Date</td>
<td>The return date of the shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Num</td>
<td>The line number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>A description of the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOM</td>
<td>The unit of measure code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity Shipped</td>
<td>The quantity of the current item that was shipped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter overviews Oracle Payables for Italy, including:

- Prerequisites
- Defining suppliers
- Entering document categories
- Deferred expenses
- Entering invoice distribution information
- Invoice Gateway
- Italian Annual Supplier Listing
- Defining VAT registers
- Italian Purchase VAT Register
- Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex
- Italian Payables Sales VAT Register
- Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT)
- Italian Payables Summary VAT Report
- Exemptions
- Italian payment processes
- Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter
Prerequisites

You must post transactions to General Ledger from the subledgers in detail (not summary) and audit mode where applicable.

Because reports obtain the company address from the location that is assigned to the reporting entity, you should complete these tasks before you use the Italian reports in Oracle Payables:

■ Define a location.
■ Define a reporting entity and assign the location to the entity.
Define Suppliers

Use the globalization flexfield in the Suppliers window to enter additional information for suppliers who are individuals. This information is printed in the Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter.

To enter additional information for suppliers who are individuals:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter or query a supplier.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
4. Enter the supplier’s date of birth in the Date of Birth field.
5. Enter the supplier’s place of birth in the Place of Birth field.
6. Press the OK button.
7. Save your work.
Taxpayer ID Issues

Some Oracle Financials for Italy reports filter and summarize supplier information at the supplier level. Do not define more than one supplier for each third party fiscal entity or group more than one fiscal identity under one supplier header. If you do, VAT registers may provide incorrect fiscal reporting results and the reports may not summarize the supplier information in the way that you or the tax authorities expect.

The Suppliers window issues a warning message if you enter a supplier with a taxpayer ID already assigned to an existing supplier. Query the existing supplier with the same taxpayer ID and proceed according to your situation:

- The existing supplier taxpayer ID is for a completely different, foreign supplier registered in another country. Ignore the warning message and enter the supplier.

- The existing supplier taxpayer ID is for a completely different Italian supplier. Because the Italian taxpayer ID should be unique, investigate whether the taxpayer ID that your supplier has provided is correct.

- The existing supplier taxpayer ID is for the same supplier. Do not enter a new supplier, but decide if you want to use an existing supplier site for your transactions or define a new supplier site for the existing supplier.

**Note:** A warning message does not appear if you enter a VAT registration number that is already assigned to another supplier.
Enter Document Categories

Use the globalization flexfield in the Supplier Sites window to enter document categories for your supplier sites. When you create invoices of any type and choose a supplier and supplier site, the document category that you enter for the supplier site defaults to the invoice. For example, enter document category 1 for supplier site 1. When you create an invoice for supplier site 1, document category 1 defaults to your invoice, regardless of its invoice type (standard, credit memo, and so on).

To override the default document category, change the document category name in the Document Category Name field of the Invoices window.

---

**Note:** If you modify the supplier site after you save the invoice, Oracle Payables does not update the document category on the invoice.

---

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

Before you can enter document categories for your supplier sites, you must:

- Create document categories.
  
  **See also:** Defining Document Categories, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide

- Create document sequences.
  
  **See also:** Defining a Document Sequence, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide

- Assign document sequences to document categories.
  
  **See also:** Assigning a Document Sequence, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide
To enter document categories for your supplier sites:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter or query a supplier.
3. Press the Sites button.
   The Supplier Sites window appears.
5. In the Document Category Name field, choose a document category from the list of values.
6. Press the OK button.
7. Save your work.
Deferred Expenses

When you receive invoices that involve multiple accounting periods, you must account for the deferred expenses. Expenses that you pay before they are incurred are categorized as prepaid until the period that the Global Accounting Engine reclassifies the expenses as actual expenses.

Use the Invoices and Distributions windows, along with the globalization flexfield in the Distributions window, to enter invoices with deferred expenses. For each invoice line, specify the deferred expense amount as well as the prepaid account in the Distributions window. In the globalization flexfield, enter the accounting date and the General Ledger account that the deferred expense will be reclassified to. For more information, see Enter Invoice Distribution Information on page 2-12 and Entering Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window on page 2-15.

**Note:** When a deferred expense line is reversed or an invoice with deferred expenses is canceled, and the original deferred expense date is in a closed period, Oracle Payables uses the invoice line accounting date to reverse the deferred expense.

When you approve the invoice, the Global Accounting Engine creates an event to account for the expense reclassification. This event is not available for posting until you open the relevant accounting period in Oracle Payables. When you open a period, the Deferred Expense Event Update program automatically marks deferred expense events for that period as postable. Use the Submit Posting Manager window to post to General Ledger and generate a journal entry that records the reclassification. Once an invoice line is posted, you cannot modify the posted information in the globalization flexfield.

**Note:** Oracle Payables prevents you from closing an accounting period until you translate all events with an accounting date in that period.
Deferred Expenses

See also: Event Detection and Translation, Oracle Applications Global Accounting Engine User Guide

See also: Posting to General Ledger, Oracle Applications Global Accounting Engine User Guide

The Italian VAT register reports display only original invoices. The full invoice amount is reported according to the original invoice date, and the adjustment journal entries for the deferred expenses are not printed.

Prerequisites

Before you enter invoices with deferred expenses, you must:

■ Create a new document category for invoices with deferred expenses and assign a document sequence to the document category.

See also: Defining Document Categories, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide

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

■ Set up for deferred expenses in the Global Accounting Engine. For more information, see Set Up AX for Deferred Expenses on page 2-10.
Set Up AX for Deferred Expenses

Use the Subledger Setup and Payables Setup Details windows to set up the Global Accounting Engine for deferred expenses in Italy.

To set up the Global Accounting Engine for deferred expenses:

1. Navigate to the Subledger Setup window.
2. Press the Unfreeze button so that you can modify the subledger setup.
3. In the Subledgers region, select the line with Oracle Payables in the Application field and your set of books in the Main Set of Books field.
4. Press the Details button.
   
   The Payables Setup Details window appears.

**Note:** The Payables Setup Details window appears only if you have assigned the Italian rule set to your set of books.
5. Check the Enabled check box to enable deferred expenses.

6. Enter the document category that you created for deferred expenses in the Document Category field.

7. Enter the default deferred expense account in the Default Account field.

8. Press the Freeze button to freeze the subledger setup.

9. Save your work.

See also: Entering Setup Information for the Payables and Receivables Subledgers, Oracle Applications Global Accounting Engine User Guide
Enter Invoice Distribution Information

Use the globalization flexfield in the Distributions window to record the taxable amount for self invoices and customs bills and to enter information for invoice lines with deferred expenses. For more information, see Custom Bills on page 7-14, Self Invoices on page 7-19, and Deferred Expenses on page 2-8.

Prerequisites

Before you enter additional invoice distribution information, you must:

- Set the Sequential Numbering profile option to *Always Used* or *Partially Used* to enable the Document Category Name field on the Invoices window.
- Check the Allow Document Category Override check box in the Invoice tabbed region of the Payables Options window so that you can change the default document category at the invoices level.

To enter additional invoice distribution information:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window.
2. Enter or query an invoice. To enter an invoice with deferred expenses, enter a standard invoice with the document category that you created for deferred expenses. For more information, see Prerequisites on page 2-9.
3. Press the Distributions button.
   The Distributions window appears.
4. Create invoice lines if necessary.
5. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
6. In the Taxable Amount field, enter the taxable amount of the customs bill or self invoice if you use a tax code with Self Invoice or Custom Bill tax type.

The fields for deferred expenses are required only if you checked the Deferred Expense Enabled check box for the current set of books and if the document category for the invoice matches the document category in the Subledger Setup window. For more information, see Set Up AX for Deferred Expenses on page 2-10.

7. Enter Yes in the Deferred Expense field for lines with deferred expenses.

8. Enter the account in the Deferred Expense Account field that the deferred expense will be reclassified to. This field defaults from the default deferred expense account in the Subledger Setup window for the current set of books.

9. Enter the date in the Deferred Expense Date field that the deferred expense reclassification will be accounted. This date must be after the accounting date of the invoice line and in a period that is not closed in Oracle Payables.

10. Press the OK button.

11. Save your work.
Invoice Gateway Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See also: Invoice Gateway, Oracle Payables User Guide
Entering Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window

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

To enter country-specific information in the invoice lines 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.

To enter an invoice with deferred expenses, enter a standard invoice with the document category that you created for deferred expenses. For more information, see Prerequisites on page 2-9.

5. In the invoice lines region, enter line information to record your invoice lines.


7. In the Taxable Amount field, enter the taxable amount of the customs bill or self invoice if you use a tax code with Self Invoice or Custom Bill tax type.

The fields for deferred expenses are required only if you checked the Deferred Expense Enabled check box for the current set of books and if the document category for the invoice matches the document category in the Subledger Setup window. For more information, see Set Up AX for Deferred Expenses on page 2-10.

8. Enter Yes in the Deferred Expense field for lines with deferred expenses.

9. Enter the account in the Deferred Expense Account field that the deferred expense will be reclassified to. This field defaults from the default deferred expense account in the Subledger Setup window for the current set of books.

10. Enter the date in the Deferred Expense Date field that the deferred expense reclassification will be accounted. This date must be after the accounting date of the invoice line and in a period that is not closed in Oracle Payables.

11. Press the OK button.

12. Save your work.

See also: Entering Invoices Overview, Oracle Payables User Guide
Payables Open Interface Tables

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

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

Use the Invoice Gateway window, Oracle e-Commerce Gateway, the Credit Card Invoice Interface Summary, or SQL*Loader to load invoice information into the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE and AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE interface tables. The Payables Open Interface program validates each record that you select for import. If the record contains valid information, the program creates a Payables invoice with distributions and scheduled payments based on the invoice header and line information in the record.

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE9</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE10</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE19</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italian Columns

**GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY**
Enter the context value JE.IT.APXIISIM.DISTRIBUTIONS to import Italian descriptive flexfield information.

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

**GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1**
Enter the taxable amount of the customs bill or self invoice.

Required: No
Validation: Valid values are numeric values
Destination: AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_1

**GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2**
Enter Yes or No for deferred expense.

Required: No
Validation: Valid values are:
- Y
- N
- <Leave blank>
Destination: AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_2
**GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3**
Enter the deferred expense account.

**Required:** Only if you enter Y in GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2

**Validation:** Valid value is a valid account for the set of books that you are importing to

**Destination:** AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3

**GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4**
Enter the deferred expense accounting date.

**Required:** Only if you enter Y in GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2

**Validation:** Valid values are dates that are after the invoice line accounting date and in a period that is not closed in Oracle Payables

**Destination:** AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4
How the Invoice Gateway Window Populates the Open Interface Tables

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Gateway field name - Invoice lines region flexfield</th>
<th>Corresponding column in AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Context Value</td>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Expense</td>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Expense Account</td>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Expense Date</td>
<td>GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Annual Supplier Listing report to print the total value of invoices received from Italian suppliers that have valid VAT registration numbers. The Italian Annual Supplier Listing report includes all invoices posted to General Ledger in the fiscal year that you select. These invoices are printed on two lines with separate totals for invoices entered with dates in the fiscal year reported and invoices with dates in a prior year but posted to General Ledger in the year reported.

The Italian Annual Supplier Listing report does not include self invoices or fuel cards. Custom bills are reported as a separate line on the last page of the report. The report is ordered by VAT registration number.

The Italian Annual Supplier Listing report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Annual Supplier Listing report.

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

Before you can run the Italian Annual Supplier Listing report, you must:

- Check the Federal Reportable check box when you define the supplier and define a site as the tax reporting site.
- Define a VAT registration number for the supplier tax reporting site.
- Post invoices to General Ledger in detail and audit mode.
- Enter Yes in the Office Site field in the Location window to assign a site as the primary legal site for reporting. The Italian Annual Supplier Listing report is printed for the primary legal site only.

Report Parameters

Fiscal Year
Enter the fiscal year that you want to report invoice totals for.

Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>The year ending date of the fiscal year that you selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq Num</td>
<td>A consecutive number for each supplier in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Name/VAT Registration Num</td>
<td>The supplier name and the VAT registration number for the site defined as the tax reporting site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num of Invoices</td>
<td>The total number of invoices posted to General Ledger in the year that you selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Address/Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The supplier address for the site defined as the tax reporting site and the total taxable amount of taxable invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Amount</td>
<td>The total tax amount of taxable invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Amount</td>
<td>The total invoice amounts for all invoices with a tax type of Exempt VAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The total invoice amount of all non-taxable invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total amount of the invoices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Row Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom Bills</td>
<td>The total of all custom bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Page Total</td>
<td>The total of all monetary columns for the page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Page Total</td>
<td>The cumulative page totals and the final total on the last page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Define VAT Registers

Use the VAT Registers window to set up your VAT registers. You can assign one or more document sequence names for each VAT Register. The VAT register is used when you run the VAT register reports.

Prerequisites

Before using the VAT Registers window you must define document sequence names. See VAT Subledgers on page 7-23 for more information.

To define VAT registers:

1. Navigate to the VAT Registers window.
2. Enter the name of the VAT register in the VAT Register field.
   
   Choose a name that easily identifies the document, such as Purchases2000. This name cannot be changed once it is saved.
3. In the Type field, enter the type of register that you are defining:
   
   - **Deferred VAT Register** - Register that contains invoices issued to customers where you can delay VAT payment until invoices are paid.
   
   - **Purchase VAT Register** - Register that contains only invoices and credit memos received from suppliers, debit memos issued to suppliers, custom bills, and all documents that must be entered in this type of register according to Italian legal requirements.
   
   - **Sales Register (Self Invoice, EU VAT)** - Register that contains self invoices issued for foreign suppliers invoices and EU suppliers invoices, according to Italian legal requirements.
   
   - **Sales VAT Register** - Register that contains only invoices, credit memos, and debit memos issued to customers, as well as all similar documents that must be entered in this type of register according to Italian legal requirements.

4. Enter the start and end dates in the Dates fields for transactions that you entered. You cannot update these dates after the register is defined. Enter the date in DD-MON-YYYY format.
   
   A blank space in the date field means that there is no inactive date.

5. Enter the document sequence name in the Document Name field for transactions that are reported in the defined VAT register. You can choose a name from the list of values.

6. Save your work.
Use the Italian Purchase VAT Register report to print all invoices that have General Ledger dates within the period range that is being reported. These invoices are assigned to the document sequence name for the VAT register name that you selected.

Both preliminary and final reports show invoices that were posted to General Ledger. Final reports, however, mark the invoices so that these invoices are not included in subsequent runs of the report. Only invoice lines with an assigned tax code are included in the Italian Purchase VAT Register report. The report displays the recoverable and non-recoverable elements of both the tax and taxable amounts.

The Italian Purchase VAT Register report is run in the functional currency of your set of books. The report is ordered by document sequence number within sequence name. A summary of invoice totals by tax rate and a grand total are printed at the end of the report.

The Italian Purchase VAT Register report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory
Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Purchase VAT Register report.

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

**Prerequisites**

Before you can run the Italian Purchase VAT Register report, you must:

- Define VAT registers.
- Define tax codes with recovery rates or rules.
- Enter invoices and assign them to the relevant purchase VAT register sequence name. For information on how to enter custom bills and self invoices, see Functional Description of custom bills on page 7-16 and Functional Description of self invoices on page 7-21.
- Create accounting entries for your invoices with AX posting.
- Post all resulting journals in detail and audit mode to General Ledger, for reconciliation purposes.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to *Set of Books* at the responsibility level.
Report Parameters

Accounting Date To
Enter the last date for the invoices that you want to include on the report.

If you have never printed a final Italian Purchase VAT Register report for this VAT register, the current report starts with the start date for the VAT register and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter.

If you have previously printed a final Italian Purchase VAT Register report for this VAT register, the current report starts with the date of the earliest accounted invoice that was not previously included on a final report, and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter. In this way, Oracle Payables ensures that all accounted transactions are included on a final Italian Purchase VAT Register report.

VAT Register Name
Enter the VAT register for the invoices that you want to include on the report. Oracle Payables uses the start date, the end date, and the document sequence names for this VAT register to determine which invoices to include on the report.

Report Type
Enter Final to print the final Italian Purchase VAT Register report up to the date that you specified in the Accounting Date To parameter. After you print the final report for a particular date, subsequent reports start with the date of the earliest unreported accounted invoice.

Enter Reprint to reprint a previously printed final report.

Enter Preliminary to print a preliminary report only. The default value for this parameter is Preliminary.

Run Annex
Enter Yes or No to specify whether the Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex should be launched immediately after the Italian Purchase VAT Register is printed. The Italian Purchase VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Purchase VAT Register in Final or Reprinted mode. If you entered Preliminary for the report type, the only allowable value for this parameter is No.
## Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td><em>Italian Purchase VAT Register</em> and the name of the VAT register that you selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month range that is reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that the report was printed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Column Headings**

**Detail Section**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq Name</td>
<td>The sequence name that the invoice is assigned to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL Date</td>
<td>The invoice General Ledger date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>The supplier name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Num</td>
<td>The supplier invoice number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code for the invoice. A line is printed for each tax code if the invoice has more than one tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Recoverable</td>
<td>The recoverable taxable amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The non-recoverable taxable amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable Tax</td>
<td>The recoverable tax amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The non-recoverable tax amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total invoice amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>An * for unposted invoices or ^ for invoices that reduce the available exemption limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Seq</td>
<td>An absolute sequence number that is common to all documents that are entered in the register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq Num</td>
<td>The sequence number that was attributed, automatically or manually, to the document at the time it was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The supplier’s VAT registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Date</td>
<td>The invoice date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>The tax rate. When the tax rate is zero, the tax code description is printed instead of the tax rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The tax code description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Recoverable</td>
<td>The total recoverable taxable amount for each tax rate and description that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The total non-recoverable taxable amount for each tax rate and description that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable Tax</td>
<td>The total recoverable tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The total non-recoverable tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total of the taxable amounts and tax amounts for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row Headings

**Detail Section**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Amount/Curr</td>
<td>The amount and currency for invoices entered in a foreign currency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary Section**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex lists the full names of the suppliers that are printed on the current execution of the Italian Purchase VAT Register. The Italian Purchase VAT Register may contain some truncated supplier names, so the Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex lists the full supplier names for government reporting.

Oracle Payables automatically prints the Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex when you submit the Italian Purchase VAT Register with the Run Annex parameter set to Yes. The Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Purchase VAT Register report in Final or Reprint mode.
Report Headings
This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>The name of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The address of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number of the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer ID</td>
<td>The fiscal code of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>Italian Payables Purchase VAT Register Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month range that is reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings
This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name on VAT Register</td>
<td>The truncated supplier name that appears on the Italian Purchase VAT Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration Number</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Supplier Name</td>
<td>The full supplier name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report to print a sales VAT register for all European Union invoices or all self invoices that have General Ledger dates within the period range being reported and are:

- Issued according to article 17 D.P.R. 633/72
- Posted to General Ledger
- Assigned to the document sequence name for the VAT register name that you selected

Both preliminary and final reports show invoices that were posted to General Ledger. Final reports, however, mark the invoices so that these invoices are not included in subsequent runs of the report. For the invoices, the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report displays the recoverable and non-recoverable elements of both the tax and taxable amounts.
Only invoice lines with an assigned tax code are included in the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report. See Self Invoices on page 7-19 and VAT Subledgers on page 7-23 for more information.

The Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report is run in the functional currency for your set of books. The report is ordered by document sequence number within sequence name. A summary of invoice totals by tax rate and a grand total are printed at the end of the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report.

The Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report.

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

**Prerequisites**

Before you can run the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report, you must:

- Define VAT registers.
- Define tax codes with recovery rates or rules.
- Enter invoices and assign them to the relevant sales register sequence name. For information on how to enter custom bills and self invoices, see Functional Description of custom bills on page 7-16 and Functional Description of self invoices on page 7-21.
- Create accounting entries for your invoices with AX posting.
- Post all resulting journals in detail and audit mode to General Ledger, for reconciliation purposes.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to Set of Books at the responsibility level.
Report Parameters

**Accounting Date To**
Enter the last date for the invoices that you want to include on the report.

If you have never printed a final Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report for this VAT register, the current report starts with the start date for the VAT register and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter.

If you have previously printed a final Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report for this VAT register, the current report starts with the date of the earliest accounted invoice that was not previously included on a final report, and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter. In this way, Oracle Payables ensures that all accounted transactions are included on a final Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report.

**VAT Register Name**
Enter the VAT register for the invoices that you want to include on the report. Oracle Payables uses the start date, the end date, and the document sequence names for this VAT register to determine which invoices to include on the report.

**Report Type**
Enter *Final* to print the final Italian Purchase VAT Register report up to the date that you specified in the Accounting Date To parameter. After you print the final report for a particular date, subsequent reports start with the date of the earliest unreported accounted invoice.

Enter *Reprint* to reprint a previously printed final report.

Enter *Preliminary* to print a preliminary report only. The default value for this parameter is *Preliminary*.

**Run Annex**
Enter *Yes* or *No* to specify whether the Italian Sales VAT Register Annex should be launched immediately after the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register is printed. The Italian Sales VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register in Final or Reprinted mode. If you entered Preliminary for the report type, the only allowable value for this parameter is *No*. 
Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td><em>Italian Sales VAT Register and the name of the VAT register that you selected</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month range that is reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that the report was printed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

### Detail Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq Name</td>
<td>The sequence name that the invoice is assigned to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL Date</td>
<td>The invoice General Ledger date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Name</td>
<td>The supplier name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Num</td>
<td>Invoice number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code for the invoice. If the invoice has more than one tax code, a line is printed for each tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Recoverable</td>
<td>The recoverable taxable amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The non-recoverable taxable amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable Tax</td>
<td>The recoverable tax amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The non-recoverable tax amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total invoice amount for the tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Seq</td>
<td>An absolute sequence number that is common to all documents that are entered in the register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq Num</td>
<td>The sequence number that was attributed, automatically or manually, to the document at the time it was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The customer’s VAT Registration Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Date</td>
<td>The date of the invoice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>The tax rate. When the tax rate is zero, the tax code description is printed instead of the tax rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The tax code description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Recoverable</td>
<td>The total recoverable taxable amount for each tax rate and description that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The total non-recoverable taxable amount for each tax rate and description that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable Tax</td>
<td>The total recoverable tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Non-Recoverable</td>
<td>The total non-recoverable tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total of the taxable amounts and tax amounts for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Row Headings

## Detail Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Amount</td>
<td>The amount and currency for invoices entered in a foreign currency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Summary Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT) lists the full names of the suppliers that are printed on the current execution of the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register. The Italian Payables Sales VAT Register may contain some truncated supplier names, so the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT) lists the full supplier names for government reporting.

Oracle Payables automatically prints the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT) when you submit the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register with the Run Annex parameter set to Yes. The Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT) is only available when you run the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register report in Final or Reprint mode.
Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>The name of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The address of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number of the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer ID</td>
<td>The fiscal code of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Title</td>
<td>Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Annex (Self Invoices, EEC, VAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month range that is reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name on VAT Register</td>
<td>The truncated supplier name that appears on the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration Number</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Supplier Name</td>
<td>The full supplier name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Payables Summary VAT report to print a summary of the taxable amount and VAT amount by tax code for each VAT type and VAT register for the period that you select. You can print the Italian Payables Summary VAT report for transactions in both Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables.

The Italian Payables Summary VAT report is only available if the final VAT registers are printed in the subledgers. The report covers the period range from the first date since the last final summary report was printed up to the date that you selected in the report parameters.

The Italian Payables Summary VAT report prints a grand total of all sales and purchases VAT amounts and adjusts for any deferred VAT which is either payable or not yet payable, together with any manual adjustments and credit balances from the previous report, to give a net amount of VAT to be paid to the authorities.

Deferred VAT invoices can be either included the Italian Sales VAT Register report and maintained in the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report, or reported only in the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report.
If you report deferred VAT invoices in both reports, the Italian Payables Summary VAT report does not display summarized deferred VAT register information. The report takes into account the deferred VAT issued and deferred VAT payable in the sales VAT registers and adjusts accordingly in the Amount to Pay row heading calculation.

If you report deferred VAT invoices in the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report only, the Italian Payables Summary VAT report displays summarized deferred VAT register information. The report takes into account the deferred VAT payable from this register and adjusts accordingly in the Amount to Pay row heading calculation.

The Italian Payables Summary VAT report also prints monthly information on exemption limit consumption, including the consumption per exemption limit group and the available limit at the beginning and end of the month. For more information on exemptions, see Exemptions Overview on page 2-53.

The Italian Payables Summary VAT report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Summary VAT report.

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

Prerequisites

Before you can run the Italian Payables Summary VAT report, you must:

- Post all subledger transactions to General Ledger with AX posting.
- Post all resulting journals in detail and audit mode to General Ledger, for reconciliation purposes.
- Print the final VAT registers for Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables up to the period that you want to print the Italian Payables Summary VAT report for.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to Set of Books at the responsibility level.
Report Parameters

**Accounting Date To**
Enter the last date that you want to print VAT summary balances for. The current report starts with the date after the last date included on the previous final report and ends with the date that you specify here.

**Variation on Sales**
Enter the debit amount that you want to reduce the sales VAT by for net payment purposes. This amount is printed at the end of the report. The default value for this parameter is zero.

**Variation on Purchases**
Enter the credit amount that you want to reduce the purchase VAT by for net payment purposes. This amount is printed at the end of the report. The default value for this parameter is zero.

**Register Type**
Enter *Final* to print the final Italian Purchase VAT Register report up to the date that you specified in the Accounting Date To parameter. After you print the final report for a particular date, subsequent reports start with the date of the earliest unreported accounted invoice.

Enter *Reprint* to reprint a previously printed final report.

Enter *Preliminary* to print a preliminary report only. The default value for this parameter is *Preliminary.*
## Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The report date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>VAT SUMMARY REPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The current and total page numbers of the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Period - To Period</td>
<td>The period range that is covered by the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Name</td>
<td>The tax code that the VAT balances are reported for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The tax code description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The total recoverable taxable amount of the transactions entered for each tax code for each register name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrecoverable Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The total non-recoverable taxable amount of the transactions entered for each tax code for each register name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable VAT Amount</td>
<td>The total recoverable VAT amount of the transactions entered for each tax code for each register name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrecoverable VAT Amount</td>
<td>The total non-recoverable VAT amount of the transactions entered for each tax code for each register name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VAT Type</td>
<td>The VAT type name for the summarized VAT amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Name</td>
<td>The name of the register that VAT balances refer to within each reported VAT type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>The total taxable amount and total VAT amount for each tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VAT on Sales</td>
<td>The total VAT amount for all sales VAT transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If deferred VAT invoices have been assigned to the sales VAT register, this total also includes the total VAT amount for issued deferred VAT transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred VAT Issued</td>
<td>The total VAT amount for all issued deferred VAT transactions that are included in the sales VAT register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred VAT Payable</td>
<td>The total payable VAT amount for all deferred VAT transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VAT On Sales</td>
<td>The total VAT amounts for all sales VAT types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation On Sales</td>
<td>The amount of the possible sales debit VAT variations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value is entered in the report parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VAT On Purchases</td>
<td>The total VAT amounts for all purchase VAT types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation On Purchases</td>
<td>The amount of the possible purchases credit VAT variations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value is entered in the report parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Period VAT Credit</td>
<td>The total credit VAT amount that results from the previous Italian Payables Summary VAT report. This amount is indefinitely carried over until a period when it can be offset against the tax liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount To Pay</td>
<td>The amount to pay or the credit amount (-) that results from the balances printed in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Exemption Limit Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Section Heading&gt;</td>
<td>Exemption Limit Consumption - and the date and year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>The available exemption limit at the beginning of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption per Group</td>
<td>The consumption of the available exemption limit by each exemption limit group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (All Groups)</td>
<td>The total consumption by all exemption limit groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Any adjustments to the yearly exemption limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>The available exemption limit at the end of the month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exemptions Overview

In Italy, export transactions are exempted from VAT, but companies that are classified as regular exporters have more input VAT than output VAT. Italian law lets you claim exemption if you meet these legal requirements:

- You have a regular exporter ratio that is higher than 10%.
- The value of goods and services that you purchased without VAT charges last year is lower than your exemption limit.
- You declare all export activities to your tax authorities.

The exemption limit is the total VAT exemption amount that a regular exporter can claim to its suppliers. For each year, the initial exemption limit is the sum of all reported export invoices of the previous year. You can allocate your yearly exemption limit among different suppliers. To each supplier, you send exemption letters that indicate the exemption amounts and request that they do not charge you tax when they send you the according invoices.

At the end of the year, if your total exempt purchases of goods and services is higher than your exemption limit, you incur administrative sanctions and penalties. Oracle Payables for Italy provides the Italian Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption report to help you keep track of your exemption limit consumption.
Exemption Setup and Process

To set up Oracle Payables for the exemption process:

1. Calculate initial exemption limit:
   Manually calculate the initial exemption limit for the current year by summing all reported export invoices of the previous year.

2. Set up the exemption limit for the year, on page 2-56:
   Use the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager program to enter the initial exemption limit.

3. Assign exemption limits and letters to suppliers, on page 2-57:
   Use the Exemption Letters window to allocate exemption limits to your suppliers and set up for the exemption letters to send to your suppliers.

4. Create exemption limit groups, on page 2-60:
   Create tax types for each of your exemption limit groups and define tax codes with these tax types.

5. Adjust your setup (optional):
   Use the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager program to adjust the yearly exemption limit. You can also assign new exemption letters and limits to your suppliers.
To process and report exemptions:

1. Enter invoices, on page 2-63:
   Enter invoices involved with exemptions using a tax code that you created with a tax type for your exemption limit groups.

2. Send exemption letters, on page 2-64:
   Use the Italian Payables Exemption Letter Process to print exemption letters to send to suppliers or the customs authority (for imported goods). These letters request that the supplier or customs authority invoices goods and services as VAT-exempt.

   Use the Italian Payables Exemption Letter Register to keep track of the letters that you send.

3. Monitor monthly exemption limit consumption, on page 2-72:
   Use the Italian Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption report to keep track of the exemption limit consumption per supplier.

   You can still use the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager to adjust the yearly exemption limit or the exemption limit assignments to your suppliers.

4. Prepare VAT declarations for exemption limit consumption, on page 2-75:
   Use the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Declaration report to print information on the exemption limit consumption for the entire year. Use this report along with the Italian Payables VAT Summary report for reporting VAT to your tax authorities.
Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager

Use the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager to set up a new exemption limit year and to adjust the exemption limit. This program creates a 12 month calendar from January to December for the year that you enter. After you set up the exemption limit amount for the year, you can adjust the amount for any given month. The exemption reports use the latest adjustment that you enter for each month to recalculate all the reported amounts.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager program.

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

Program Parameters

Exemption Type
Enter Create New Year to set up a new year for the exemption limit process. You cannot run the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Manager program more than once within a year with this parameter set to Create New Year.

Enter Adjust Limit if you are adjusting an exemption limit.

Year
Enter the year that you want to set up or adjust the exemption limit for.

Month
Leave this parameter blank if you are setting up a new exemption limit year. If you are adjusting the exemption limit, enter the month that you want to adjust for.

Limit Amount/Adjustment
Enter the initial exemption limit amount if you are setting up a new exemption limit year. If you are adjusting the exemption limit, enter the amount that you want to adjust. Add a negative sign to your amount if you want to reduce the exemption limit. For example, to reduce the limit by 1,000,000, enter -1,000,000. Amounts without the negative sign are added to the exemption limit.
Assign Exemption Letters and Limits

Use the Exemption Letters window to assign both exemption letters and limits to your suppliers. Each letter may apply to all or part of a calendar year. The effective date range for a letter to a given supplier must not overlap the dates of any other exemption letter for that supplier. Once an exemption letter is created, the letter cannot be canceled, and identification numbers that are mistakenly allocated to exemption letters cannot be recovered.

For suppliers that you want to allocate exemption amounts to, specify the exemption limit amount and letter type for each exemption letter. The total exemption limit amount for a supplier is the sum of the exemption limit amounts for each letter.

---

**Note:** You can also assign exemption letters and amounts to customs.

---

Prerequisites

Before using the Exemption Letters window to assign exemption letters and limits to your suppliers, you should define your suppliers and supplier sites and set the income tax reporting site to Yes at site level.
To assign exemption letters and limits to your suppliers:

1. Navigate to the Exemption Letters window.

2. Select a supplier from the list of values.
   Once a supplier’s name is entered, the supplier’s number, taxpayer ID, VAT registration number, and any existing exemption letters automatically appear.

3. In the Effective Dates From and To fields, enter effective dates to activate the letters that you want to use. The dates must be within the same calendar year.

4. If you want to assign exemption limits to the supplier, enter a letter type in the Letter Type field:
   - **Exempted Amount** - Exemption letter with an exemption limit
   - **Exempted Period** - Exemption letter with a date range
   - **Specific Operation** - Exemption letter for a single transaction
   The default is Exempted Amount, which is the only type that prints an exemption limit amount on the letter.

5. Enter the exemption limit in the Exemption Limit Amount field for each exemption letter.
6. Enter the article of DPR 633/72 that applies to each exemption letter in the Clause field:
   - art. 8
   - art. 8 bis
   - art. 8 lett.C
   - art. 9

7. Check the Print check box to enable the exemption letter for printing.

8. Check the Issue check box if you want to produce a listing of all letters that are printed to be issued to the Italian Post Office.

9. Check the Custom check box if you are addressing the letter to your supplier's customs official.

10. Save your changes to generate a unique exemption letter ID.
Create Exemption Limit Groups

Use the Oracle Payables Lookups window to create exemption limit groups by setting up tax types. You must create at least two tax types for the two exemption limit groups, intra-EU purchases (including domestic purchases) and non-EU purchases. If necessary, you can create more than two exemption limit groups. For example, you can create these tax types: Domestic Purchases, Non-Italy EU Purchases, and Non-EU Purchases.

After you create tax types for exemption limit groups, use the Tax Codes window to create tax codes with these tax types. These tax codes are used to associate invoice lines with exemption limit groups. For more information, see Enter Invoices with Exemption Limit on page 2-63.

Prerequisites

In the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility, enter a value under Site for the JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag profile option. For more information about this profile option, see Profile Options on page D-2.
To create tax types and tax codes for exemption limit groups:

1. Navigate to the Oracle Payables Lookups window.

2. Query TAX TYPE in the Type field.
   Check that Access Level is set to Extensible.

3. Select New from the File menu to create a new lookup code.

4. Enter the value that you set up for the JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag profile option in the Tag field of the Oracle Payables Lookups window to designate the tax type as an exemption limit group. You must also enter the exemption group name, such as Domestic Purchases, in the Meaning field.

   For example, you chose ITEXLI as the tag to designate tax types as exemption limit groups and entered ITEXLI for the JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag profile option. These tables show what you would do for the fields and check box in the Oracle Payables Lookups window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>You would...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Enter ITEXDOM1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Enter Exempted Domestic Purchases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Enter Exempted Domestic Purchases Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Enter ITEXLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Dates - From</td>
<td>Enter 01-JAN-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Dates - To</td>
<td>Leave the field blank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this check box...</th>
<th>You would...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Check the check box</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Save your work.

   See also: Lookups, Oracle Payables User Guide

6. Navigate to the Tax Codes window.
7. Define as many tax codes as you need with the tax types that you created.
   This table provides an example of what you would enter in the fields of the Tax Codes and Rates window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>You would...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>Enter EXDOM1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Type</td>
<td>Enter Exempted Domestic Purchases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Enter 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective - From</td>
<td>Enter 01-JAN-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective - To</td>
<td>Leave the field blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Enter Art.8 Exempted Domestic Purchases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Note:** You must enter 0 in the Rate field of the Tax Codes window.

8. Save your work.

   **See also:** Tax Codes, Oracle Payables User Guide
Enter Invoices with Exemption Limit

Use the Invoices and Distributions window to enter invoices that an exemption limit applies to. At the distributions level, you must associate appropriate invoice lines with an exemption limit group. In the Tax Code field, enter a tax code with a tax type that you created with the value from the JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag profile option. For more information, see Create Exemption Limit Groups on page 2-60.

See also: Entering Invoices Overview, *Oracle Payables User Guide*
Use the Italian Payables Exemption Letter process to generate and print an exemption letter for each record. Send exemption letters to instruct suppliers not to include VAT on invoices that are sent to you. The transmission of this letter is recorded in Oracle Payables, along with details of the period that the letter applies to and the type of company that the letter is sent to. Each letter is given a unique sequential number within a calendar year.

**Note:** The Print check box in the Exemption Letters window must be checked for the letter to print.

The Italian Payables Exemption Letter process also produces a listing of all letters that were printed in order to be issued for the Italian Post Office. The Issue check box in the Exemption Letters window must also be checked.
The Italian Payables Exemption Letter process prints the type of letter that you designate in the Letter Type field of the Exemption Letters window.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Exemption Letter process.

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

**Prerequisites**

Before submitting the Italian Payables Exemption Letter process, you must:

- Enter *Yes* in the Office Site field in the Location window to assign a site as the primary legal site for reporting. The Italian Payables Exemption Letter process is printed for the primary legal site only.

- Set up exemption letters, and limits if necessary, in the Exemption Letters window. For more information, see Assign Exemption Letters and Limits on page 2-57.

- Enter the province of the VAT office that you are under the authority of in the Province profile option so that the Italian Payables Exemption Letter Process can print this information. For more information about this profile option, see Profile Options on page D-2.

**Report Headings**

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Letter Heading&gt;</td>
<td>STATEMENT OF INTENTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>The sequence number for the exemption letter, which is a unique and sequential number for the year that the letter is effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>The year that the exemption letter is effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Declaration&gt;</td>
<td>from the declarer to buy or import goods and services without Value Added Tax &lt;VAT law clause&gt;, law clause &lt;law clause&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Declarer Section Heading&gt;</td>
<td>DECLARER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## In this heading... | Oracle Payables prints...
---|---
VAT Registration Number | The VAT code for your company, based on your set of books ID, and assigned by the VAT Office of <Province>.

**<Individual Person Section Heading>** | **INDIVIDUAL PERSON**
---|---
Last Name | The last name of the individual, if the letter is from an individual.
First Name | The first name of the individual.
Date of Birth | The birth date of the individual.
Sex | The sex of the individual.
City (or Foreign Country) of Birth | The city or foreign country where the individual was born.

**<Company Section Heading>** | **SUBJECT IF DIFFERENT FROM INDIVIDUAL PERSON**
---|---
Company Name | The name of your company, based on your set of books ID.

**<Fiscal Address Heading>** | **FISCAL ADDRESS**
---|---
Street and Number | The street from your company address, based on your set of books ID.
Postal Code | The postal code from your company address, based on your set of books ID.
City | The city from your company address, based on your set of books ID.

**<Letter Text and Clause>**
The undersigned, willing to avail itself with the right granted to those who perform export sales or assimilated operations, in order to purchase or import goods and services without application of VAT according to <law clause> of DPR 633/72, asks on its own responsibility to purchase or import goods and services without the application of the levy.

The clause types are:
- **art. 8** - Export sales
- **art. 8 bis** - Absorbed operations
- **art. 9** - International services
For domestic purchases of goods and services, this statement concerns:

Depending on the letter type:

- **Exempted Period** - The operations performed in the year `<fiscal year>` from `<effective date from>` to `<effective date to>`
- **Specific Operation** - A specific operation
- **Exempted Amount** - The operations performed in the year `<fiscal year>` until the consumption of `<exemption limit amount>`

**ADDRESSEE OF THE STATEMENT**

- **Custom of** The name of the customs office related to this exemption letter.

**DIFFERENT THIRD PARTY**

- **Company Name or, if an Individual Person, the Last and First Name** The supplier name, either company name or individual’s first and last name.

**FISCAL ADDRESS**

- **Street and Number** The street of the supplier address.
- **Postal Code** The postal code of the supplier address.
- **City** The city of the supplier address.
- **Date** The date that the exemption letter was first issued.
- **Signature** The signature and *The Management*.
- **Supplier Information** The supplier name and address.
Exemption Letter Listing

List of Registered Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Individual or Company Name</th>
<th>Street and Number</th>
<th>Postal Code</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IT_Percipiente</td>
<td>Via Firenze 34</td>
<td>20100</td>
<td>Milan IT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date of the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Section Heading&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Set of Books&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of Registered Letters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>A program-generated line number for each letter, starting with 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual or Company Name</td>
<td>The name of the supplier that the exemption letter applies to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street and Number</td>
<td>The street of the supplier address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Code</td>
<td>The code of the supplier address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>The city of the supplier address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Payables Exemption Letter Register to list all exemption letters issued within a given month, such as letters that have gone through the Italian Payables Exemption Letter process.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Exemption Letter Register.

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

The Italian Payables Exemption Letter Register is printed for the primary legal site only. Enter Yes in the Office Site field in the Location window to assign a site as the primary legal site for reporting.

Report Parameters

Month
Enter the calendar month that you want to run the report for.

Year
Enter the year that you want to run the report for.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Company Name and Address&gt;</td>
<td>Your company name and address, based on your set of books ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>Italian Payables Exemption Letter Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month that you entered in the Month parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Column Headings**

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter Number</td>
<td>The sequence number for the exemption letter, which is a unique number for the year that the letter is effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>The issue date for the exemption letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Date</td>
<td>The registration date for the exemption letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>The supplier’s name that the exemption letter applies to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The street of the supplier’s address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>The city of the supplier’s address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration Number</td>
<td>The supplier’s VAT registration number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption report to monitor the monthly consumption of the exemption limit. The report provides details about suppliers and their monthly consumption of the exemption limits that you assigned to them.

The report selects all approved invoices with an invoice header General Ledger date that corresponds to the month and year that you select in the Month/Year parameter.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption report.

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

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

Month
Enter the month and year that you want to report on.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>Italian Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Month and Year&gt;</td>
<td>Assigned Exemption Limit Amounts: Monthly Consumption per Supplier and the month and year that you entered in the Month parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that the report is run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The current page of the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Name</td>
<td>The supplier name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax ID Number</td>
<td>The supplier tax registration number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assigned Exemption Limit</td>
<td>The sum of exemption limit lines assigned to the supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Limit/ Evolution in the Period - Start</td>
<td>The assigned exemption limit minus the sum of invoiced amounts at the beginning of the period that you entered in the Month parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Limit/ Evolution in the Period - Purchase</td>
<td>The sum of invoice amounts that is approved during the period that you entered in the Month parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Limit/ Evolution in the Period - End</td>
<td>The difference between the previous two columns (Start - Purchase)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Assigned Exemption Limit</td>
<td>The value of each column total as a percentage of the total assigned exemption limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available Exemption Limit</td>
<td>The available exemption limit for the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Available Exemption Limit</td>
<td>The value of each column total as a percentage of the total available exemption limit for the year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Declaration report to print the information that you need to report your VAT exemption limit declarations to your tax authorities. The report provides information on the monthly consumption of the exemption limit by each exemption limit group in a calendar year.

The Italian Payables Exemption Limit Declaration report includes only invoices that were submitted in the Final report mode by the Italian Purchase VAT Register report.

The information for each month is also printed on the Italian Payables Summary VAT report. For more information, see Italian Payables Summary VAT Report on page 2-47.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Declaration report.

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

Before you submit the Italian Payables Exemption Limit Declaration report, you must run the Italian Purchase VAT Register report in the Final report mode. For more information, see Italian Purchase VAT Register on page 2-29.

Report Parameters

**Year**
Enter the year that you want to report on.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>Italian Payables Exemption Limit Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Year&gt;</td>
<td>Available Exemption Limit Amount: Monthly Consumption per Group and the year that you entered in the Year parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that you submit the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The report page number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation on &lt;Report Date&gt;</td>
<td>Situation on and the date that you submit the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Month and Year&gt;</td>
<td>The amounts by each calendar month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available Exemption Limit</td>
<td>The available exemption limit for the year as estimated at the beginning of each month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>The available exemption limit at the beginning of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption per Group</td>
<td>The consumption of the available exemption limit by each exemption limit group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (All Groups)</td>
<td>The total consumption by all exemption limit groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Any adjustments to the yearly exemption limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>The available exemption limit at the end of the month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Italy, two common established payment processes are:

- Wire payments with a banking transfer order notification letter
- Electronic File Transfer (EFT) by magnetic media

Wire payments are the most common payment method used by multinationals. In both formats, you pay invoices by notifying your bank to debit your account and credit your supplier’s account with the appropriate funds. You might need to print a separate remittance advice for either format.

The following sections describe the requirements for the banking transfer order notification letter format and the EFT magnetic media format.

**See also:** Electronic Payments, *Oracle Payables User Guide*
Italian Banking Transfer Order

Use the Italian Banking Transfer Order payment format to pay your suppliers with the Italian wire process. This format produces payment output in letter format for your company that is sent to your bank. Each letter contains a request to credit an amount in favor of a supplier as payment for the invoices your company received from the supplier.
Prerequisites

Before you use the Italian Banking Transfer Order as a payment format, you must:

■ Enter Yes in the Office Site field in the Location window to assign a site as the primary legal site for reporting. The Italian Banking Transfer Order is printed for the primary legal site only.

■ Assign a default payment method of Wire to the supplier site for each supplier.

■ Set up a bank account with the appropriate Italian transfer order payment format defined as a payment document. The currency must be set to euro.

■ Set the AP Payment: Company Details Printed profile option to Yes if you want to print company information details on the Italian Banking Transfer Order. For more information about this profile option, see Profile Options on page D-2.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Set of Books&gt;</td>
<td>Your set of books name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Company Information&gt;</td>
<td>Your company name, legal address, VAT registration number, and taxpayer ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Bank Account Information&gt;</td>
<td>Your bank account name, address, and account number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Date of Issue&gt;</td>
<td>The town and date of issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Number</td>
<td>The payment’s voucher number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Text of the Letter&gt;</td>
<td>The text of your letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Beneficiary’s Details&gt;</td>
<td>Information about the beneficiary such as the business name, address of the site, and the bank account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Payment Amount&gt;</td>
<td>The amount to be paid to the supplier for the invoices that are listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Invoices&gt;</td>
<td>References to the invoice number and the invoice date that indicate the value date of the operation (expiration date of the invoice calculated by Oracle Financials according to the invoice date and to the payment terms applied by the supplier) and the currency of the amount to credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italian EFT Payment Format

This section discusses electronic funds transfers (EFT) and payments that use the Italian EFT payment format in Oracle Payables. EFT payment formats conform to the SETIF standard.

**Note:** The Italian EFT payment format does not support Quick payments.

This procedure lets you create a flat file that is:
- Copied to electronic media
- Sent to the bank to initiate the payment

Each file must have seven sections of data (record types) as well as a file header and footer. This table lists and describes the seven record types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Payment Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Debtor Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Creditor Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Creditor Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Payment Description 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Payment Description 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Additional Information for the Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 5 type 60 records are allowed if the payment amount description is more than 90 characters. This gives a total of 450 characters to display the invoice numbers and amounts. The remaining description is truncated and not displayed if the description is more than 450 characters long.

The file is created according to the SETIF standard. Records have a fixed length of 120 characters.
Prerequisites

Before you use Italian EFT as a payment method, you must:

- Enter Yes in the Office Site field in the Location window to assign a site as the primary legal site for reporting. The Italian EFT payment format is printed for the primary legal site only.

- Assign a default payment method to the supplier site for each supplier.

- Set up a bank account with the appropriate Italian EFT payment format defined as a payment document.

Suggestion: Contact Oracle Consulting Services if you want to modify Italian EFT to meet any specific needs.
Use the Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter to print a letter that confirms tax amounts that are withheld on invoices that are partially or fully paid within a calendar year. You must send a letter to every supplier that you withheld tax from within a calendar year, as well as a separate letter to each supplier site.

The Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter displays the amount of withholding tax for each withholding tax rate applied to the invoices, along with the net amount that was paid for these invoices. The letter shows both the withheld amounts paid to the IRPEF (Imposta sui Redditi delle Persone Fisiche) withholding tax authority and the amounts paid to the INPS (Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale) social security.
security fees tax authority. The Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter prints all amounts in the set of book’s functional currency regardless of the invoice currency.

The Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter does not focus on VAT. The letter does include VAT amounts in the gross and net payment amounts but not in the exempt, taxable, withheld, or withheld social security fee amounts.

The text of the letter varies if the supplier is an individual or a company. If you do not enter additional information for a supplier who is an individual, the Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter prints the company text for that supplier. For more information, see Define Suppliers on page 2-3.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter.

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

**Prerequisites**

Before you use the Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter, you must enter additional information for suppliers who are individuals. For more information, see Define Suppliers on page 2-3.

**Report Parameters**

**Year**

Enter the year that you want to report on. The Italian Payables Withholding Tax Letter prints invoices with a payment date between January 1 and December 31 of this year. You can report on a year even if the December period is still open.

**Supplier Name From**

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

**Supplier Name To**

Enter the last supplier name that you want to report to.
Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The current and total page numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Supplier Information&gt;</td>
<td>Dear (if to an individual) or To (if to a company) and the supplier name and address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Withholding Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>The year that you entered in the Year parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that the letter is printed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Number</td>
<td>The invoice number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Payment</td>
<td>The original, gross payment amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Amount</td>
<td>The amount exempt from tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The taxable amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>The withholding rate for the withholding tax but not for the social security fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Withheld</td>
<td>The amount withheld, which is the taxable amount multiplied by the rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Amount Paid</td>
<td>The net amount paid after deducting the withheld amount and the withheld social security fees from the gross payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Withheld</td>
<td>The withheld social security fees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <Letter Text>  | ■ For suppliers who are individuals - In accordance with article 7 bis of D.P.R. 600/1973 and subsequent amendments, we certify having paid <supplier name>, born in <place of birth> on <birth date> and living in <city> at <address lines> - taxpayer ID <taxpayer ID> and VAT number <tax registration number>, these amounts:  
■ For suppliers that are companies - In accordance with article 7 bis of D.P.R. 600/1973 and subsequent amendments, we certify having paid <Supplier Name> - VAT number <Tax Registration Number>, these amounts: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Total</th>
<th>The page totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>The totals for the letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>The withholding tax information, including the tax code description, the tax code total amount, and the set of books functional currency. The withheld social security fees are not included.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <Closing Text>| The overall withheld tax amount of <total withholding tax amount> <currency> was paid to the proper tax authority according to current law.  
Kind regards, |
This chapter overviews Oracle Inventory for Italy, including the Italian Inventory Packing Slip.
Use the Italian Inventory Packing Slip report when you transfer inventory between organizations.

The report verifies that the carrier is not the owner of the goods that are being shipped. This packing slip (or waybill) must be issued to transport goods that are not related to a sale. This includes the transfer of goods between warehouses that have an Inventory transaction type of trasferimento interno or deposito presso terzi, or transfers that have a user-defined transaction type.

The transaction type indicates the reason for the transfer of goods. If the reason is a user-defined transaction type, then the report does not print a Ship To address.

The packing slip is manually generated by running the Italian Inventory Packing Slip report after you initiate a transaction.

The Italian Inventory Packing Slip report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.
Prerequisites

Before you run the Italian Inventory Packing Slip report, you must:

■ Check that you have set the INV Packslip: Shipper Data Printed profile option if you want to print this report on preprinted stationery. For more information about this profile option, see Profile Options on page D-2.

■ Check that you use only one packing slip per shipment.

Report Parameters

Issuing Warehouse
Enter the warehouse that the goods are issued from.

Start of Shipment Number Range
Enter the first shipment number for the range of shipment transactions that you want to print packing slips for.

End of Shipment Number Range
Enter the last shipment number for the range of shipment transactions that you want to print packing slips for.

From Receiving Warehouse
Select the first warehouse that you have set up in Oracle Inventory to receive the shipment.

To Receiving Warehouse
Select the last warehouse that you have set up in Oracle Inventory to receive the shipment.

Start of Freight Carrier Range
Enter the first carrier name that you want to print packing slips for.

End of Freight Carrier Range
Enter the last carrier name that you want to print packing slips for.

Start of Packing Slip Range
If you want to reprint previously printed packing slips, select the number of the first packing slip that you want to reprint.

End of Packing Slip Range
If you want to reprint previously printed packing slips, select the number of the last packing slip that you want to reprint.
**Start of Reason Range**
Enter the first transaction type that you want to print packing slips for.

**End of Reason Range**
Enter the last transaction type that you want to print packing slips for.

**Print Shipper Details**
Enter Yes if you want to print details about the shipper on the packing slips. Otherwise, enter No.

**Report Headings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Inventory prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Date</td>
<td>The packing slip issue date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Number</td>
<td>The packing slip number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The current and total page numbers of the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship From</td>
<td>The organization name and address for the warehouse that issues the packing slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship To</td>
<td>The organization name and address for the receiving warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Shipment</td>
<td>The transaction type, indicating the reason for the transfer of goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Date</td>
<td>A space for you to write the shipment date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Time</td>
<td>A space for you to write the shipment time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Place</td>
<td>A space for you to write the shipment place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Aspect of Goods</td>
<td>A space for you to write the external aspect of the goods that are shipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Containers</td>
<td>The number of containers in the shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>The name of the freight carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier’s Signature</td>
<td>A space for the carrier’s signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignee’s Signature</td>
<td>A space for the consignee’s signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Shipment Packing Notes&gt;</td>
<td>Any comments entered against the shipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Inventory prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Number</td>
<td>The shipment number that the transfer relates to. Each shipment can contain one or more lines. Each line refers to an item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment Date</td>
<td>The date of the shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Num</td>
<td>The shipment line number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>A description of the item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOM</td>
<td>The unit of measure for each shipment line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity Shipped</td>
<td>The quantity of items shipped for the line in numeric code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter overviews Oracle Receivables for Italy, including:

- Defining customers
- Defining VAT registers
- Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register
- Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex
- Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register
- Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex
- Italian Annual Customer Listing
- Italian Receipt Format
- Italian Remittance EFT Format
- Italian Bills Receivable Format
- Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance
Prerequisites

You must post transactions to General Ledger from the subledgers in detail (not summary) and audit mode where applicable.

Because reports obtain the company address from the location that is assigned to the reporting entity, you should complete these tasks before you use the Italian reports in Oracle Receivables:

- Define a location.
- Define a reporting entity and assign the location to the entity.
Define Customers

Some Oracle Financials for Italy reports filter and summarize customer information at the customer level. Do not define more than one customer for each third party fiscal entity or group more than one fiscal identity under one customer header. If you do, VAT registers may provide incorrect fiscal reporting results and the reports may not summarize the customer information in the way that you or the tax authorities expect.

The Customers window issues a warning message if you enter a customer with a taxpayer ID already assigned to an existing customer. Query the existing customer with the same taxpayer ID and proceed according to your situation:

- The existing customer taxpayer ID is for a completely different, foreign customer registered in another country. Ignore the warning message and enter the customer.
- The existing customer taxpayer ID is for a completely different Italian customer. Because the Italian taxpayer ID should be unique, investigate whether the taxpayer ID that your customer has provided is correct.
- The existing customer taxpayer ID is for the same customer. Do not enter a new customer, but decide if you want to use an existing customer site for your transactions or define a new customer site for the existing customer.

**Note:** A warning message does not appear if you enter a VAT registration number that is already assigned to another customer.
Define VAT Registers

Use the VAT Registers window to set up your VAT registers. You can assign one or more document sequence names for each VAT register. The VAT register is used when you run the VAT register reports.

See Define VAT Registers on page 2-27 for more information.
Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register

Use the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report to print all invoices that are posted to General Ledger that:

- Have General Ledger dates within the date range that is reported
- Are assigned to the document sequence name for the VAT register name that you selected

Preliminary reports show both unposted and posted invoices. Final reports, however, only show invoices that were posted to General Ledger. Final reports also mark the invoices so that these invoices are not included in subsequent runs of the report. Only invoice lines with an assigned tax code are included in Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report. The report is run in the functional currency of your set of books.

The report is ordered by document sequence number within sequence name. A summary of invoice totals by tax rate and a grand total are printed at the end of the report.

The Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report.
Prerequisites

Before you can run the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report, you must:

- Define VAT registers.
- Enter invoices and assign the invoices to the relevant sales VAT register sequence name.
- Create accounting entries for your invoices with AX posting for Final reporting purposes.
- Post all resulting journals in detail and audit mode to General Ledger, for reconciliation purposes.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to *Set of Books* at the responsibility level.

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

**Sales VAT Register**
Enter the VAT register for the invoices that you want to include on the report. Oracle Receivables uses the start date, the end date, and the document sequence names for this VAT register to determine which invoices to include on the report.

**Accounting Date To**
Enter the last date for the invoices that you want to include on the report.

If you have not printed a final Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report for this VAT register, the report starts from the start date for the VAT register and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter.

If you have already printed a final Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report for this VAT register, the report starts from the date of the earliest accounted invoice that was not previously included on a final report, and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter. This way, Oracle Receivables ensures that all accounted transactions are included on a final Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register report.

**Report Type**
Enter *Final* to print the final Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register up to the date that you specified in the Accounting Date To parameter. After you print the final report for a particular date, subsequent reports start with the date of the earliest unreported accounted invoice.

Enter *Reprint* to reprint a previously printed final report.

Enter *Preliminary* to print a preliminary report only. The default value for this parameter is *Preliminary*.

**Run Annex**
Enter *Yes* or *No* to specify whether the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex should be launched immediately after the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register is printed. The Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register in Final or Reprinted mode. If you entered Preliminary for the report type, the only allowable value for this parameter is *No*. 
Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td><em>Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register</em> and the name of the VAT register that you selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>The date from and date to that you selected for the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that you submit the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Column Headings

Detail Section
This table shows the detail column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq Name</td>
<td>The sequence name that the invoice is assigned to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL Date</td>
<td>The invoice General Ledger date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Name</td>
<td>The customer name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Num</td>
<td>The invoice number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code of the invoice. If the invoice has more than one tax code, a line is printed for each tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The taxable amount for the tax code shown in the Tax Code column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Amount</td>
<td>The tax amount for the tax code shown in the Taxable Amount column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total invoice amount for the tax code shown in the Tax Amount column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>An asterisk (*) if the invoice is not posted to General Ledger. Oracle Receivables also leaves a space for you to write a note about the invoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Seq</td>
<td>An absolute sequence number that is common to all documents that are entered in the register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq Num</td>
<td>The sequence number that was attributed, automatically or manually, to the document when the document was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of the customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Date</td>
<td>The invoice date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary Section
This table shows the summary column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>The tax rate. When the tax rate is zero, the tax code description is printed instead of the tax rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The tax code description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The total taxable amount for each tax rate and description that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Amount</td>
<td>The total tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total of the taxable amount and tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Row Headings

#### Summary Section
This table shows the summary row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex

The Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex lists the full names of the customers that are printed on the current execution of the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register. The Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register may contain some truncated customer names, so the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex lists the full customer names for government reporting.

Oracle Receivables automatically prints the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex when you submit the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register with the Run Annex parameter set to Yes. The Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register in Final or Reprint mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name on VAT Registration</th>
<th>VAT Register Number</th>
<th>Full Customer Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENPAM</td>
<td>IT0983489</td>
<td>ENPAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONETA FABRIZIO Snc</td>
<td>IT0093878</td>
<td>MONETA FABRIZIO Snc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJF 100 It Customers C</td>
<td>IT0070000</td>
<td>NJF 100 It Customers Corporation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>The name of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The address of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number of the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer ID</td>
<td>The fiscal code of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td><em>Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register Annex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month range that is reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name on VAT Register</td>
<td>The truncated customer name that appears on the Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration Number</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of the customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Customer Name</td>
<td>The full customer name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report to print all invoices that reference a deferred type tax code, are posted to General Ledger, and:

- Have General Ledger dates within the date range being reported
- Are assigned to the document sequence name for the VAT Register Name that you selected

Preliminary reports show both unposted and posted invoices. Final reports, however, only show invoices that were posted to General Ledger. Final reports also mark the invoices so that these invoices are not included in subsequent runs of the report. Only invoice lines with an assigned tax code are included in the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report. The report is run in the functional currency of your set of books.

The Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report is ordered by document sequence number within sequence name. The report lists all invoices with deferred VAT and all cash receipt applications and adjustments that caused the VAT to be reclassified from deferred to due. At the end of the report are two summary sections: one for VAT issued and deferred, and one for VAT that is due. Deferred VAT invoices, but not receipts and adjustments, are required to be reported on the Sales VAT Register as well, at the time of invoice issue. The summaries display totals by tax rate and print a grand total.
The Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

**Note:** In Italy, deferred VAT is applicable only when trading with the public sector. Only public or private organizations trading with the public sector are allowed to defer VAT on invoices issued against public sector customers.
Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report.

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

**Prerequisites**

Before you can run the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report, you must:

- Define VAT registers.
- Define deferred type tax codes.
- Enter Receivables invoices that have deferred tax codes and assign these invoices to the relevant deferred VAT sequence name.
- Post all resulting journals in detail and audit mode to General Ledger, for reconciliation purposes.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to Set of Books at the responsibility level.
Report Parameters

Deferred VAT Register
Enter the VAT register for the invoices that you want to include on the report. Oracle Receivables uses the start date, the end date, and the document sequence names for this VAT register to determine which invoices to include on the report.

Accounting Date To
Enter the last date for the invoices that you want to include on the report.
If you have not printed a final Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report for this VAT register, the report starts from the start date for the VAT register and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter.
If you have already printed a final Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report for this VAT register, the report starts from the date of the earliest accounted invoice that was not previously included on a final report, and ends with the date that you specify in the Accounting Date To parameter. This way, Oracle Receivables ensures that all accounted transactions are included on a final Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register report.

Report Type
Enter Final to print the final Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register up to the date that you specified in the Accounting Date To parameter. After you print the final report for a particular date, subsequent reports start with the date of the earliest unreported accounted invoice.
Enter Reprint to reprint a previously printed final report.
Enter Preliminary to print a preliminary report only. The default value for this parameter is Preliminary.

Run Annex
Enter Yes or No to specify whether the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex should be launched immediately after the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register is printed. The Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register in Final or Reprinted mode. If you entered Preliminary for the report type, the only allowable value for this parameter is No.
Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td><em>Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register</em> and the name of the VAT register that you selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>The date from and date to that you selected for the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date that you submit the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

**Detail Section**

This table shows the detail column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq Name</td>
<td>The sequence name that the invoice is assigned to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL Date</td>
<td>The invoice General Ledger date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Name</td>
<td>The customer name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Num</td>
<td>Invoice number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code of the invoice. If the invoice has more than one tax code, a line is printed for each tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The taxable amount for the tax code shown in the Tax Code column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Amount</td>
<td>The tax amount for the tax code shown in the Taxable Amount column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total invoice amount for the tax code shown in the Tax Amount column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>An asterisk (*) if the invoice is not posted to the General Ledger. Oracle Receivables also leaves a space for you to write a note about the invoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Seq</td>
<td>An absolute sequence number that is common to all documents that are entered in the register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq Num</td>
<td>The sequence number that was attributed, automatically or manually, to the document when the document was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The customer VAT registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Date</td>
<td>The date of the invoice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Section

This table shows the summary column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>The tax rate. When the tax rate is zero, the tax code description is printed instead of the tax rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Code</td>
<td>The tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The tax code description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The taxable amount for each tax rate and description that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Amount</td>
<td>The total tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total of the taxable amount and tax amount for each tax rate that applies to invoices included in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Row Headings

Summary Section

This table shows the summary row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex

The Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex lists the full names of the customers that are printed on the current execution of the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register. The Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register may contain some truncated customer names, so the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex lists the full customer names for government reporting.

Oracle Receivables automatically prints the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex when you submit the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register with the Run Annex parameter set to Yes. The Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex is only available when you run the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register in Final or Reprint mode.
### Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>The name of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The address of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The page number of the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer ID</td>
<td>The fiscal code of your company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The month range that is reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name on VAT Register</td>
<td>The truncated customer name that appears on the Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration Number</td>
<td>The VAT registration number of the customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Customer Name</td>
<td>The full customer name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Italian Annual Customer Listing report to print the total value of invoices received from Italian customers that have valid VAT registration numbers. The Italian Annual Customer Listing report includes all invoices posted to General Ledger in the fiscal year that you select. These invoices are printed on two lines with separate totals for invoices entered with dates in the fiscal year reported and invoices with dates in a prior year but posted to General Ledger in the year reported. This report is ordered by VAT registration number.

The Italian Annual Customer Listing report is printed on preprinted stationery. You can generate these printed report headings by running the Italian Statutory Headings report. For more information, see Italian Statutory Headings Report on page 6-2.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Annual Customer Listing report.

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

Before you can run the Italian Annual Customer Listing report, you must:

- Define the customer, with an address defined both as the legal site and the primary legal site.
- Enter Yes in the Office Site field in the Location window to assign a site as the primary legal site for reporting. This report is printed for the primary legal site only.
- Define a VAT registration number for the customer.
- Post invoices to General Ledger in detail and audit mode.

Report Parameters

**Fiscal year**

Enter the fiscal year that you want to report invoice totals for.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>The fiscal year that you selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq Num</td>
<td>A consecutive number for each customer in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Name</td>
<td>The customer name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration Num</td>
<td>The VAT registration number for the customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num of Invoices</td>
<td>The total number of invoices posted to General Ledger in the year selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Address</td>
<td>The address of the customer from the site defined as the legal site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The total taxable amount of taxable invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Amount</td>
<td>The total tax amount of taxable invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Amount</td>
<td>The total invoice amounts of all invoices with a tax type of Exempt VAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Taxable Amount</td>
<td>The total invoice amount of all non-taxable invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The total amount of the invoices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page Total</td>
<td>The total of all monetary columns for the page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Total</td>
<td>The cumulative page totals and the final total on the last page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italian Bills of Exchange and Bills Receivable

This chapter describes both the Italian Bills of Exchange and Bills Receivable features in Oracle Receivables for Italy.

When you install Italian Receivables, the Italian Bills of Exchange feature is active by default. If you want to use the Bills Receivable feature in Italian Receivables, you must enable the Bills Receivable workbench. The Bills Receivable workbench provides comparable features that replace the Italian Bills of Exchange functionality.

Your system administrator or other authorized user must carry out the implementation steps necessary to enable the Bills Receivable feature.

---

**Note:** Once you enable the Bills Receivable workbench, you cannot revert to the Italian Bills of Exchange functionality. However, you can still use the Italian Receipt Format to print receipts and the Italian Remittance EFT Format to generate files for automatic remittances.

---

**See also:** Enabling the Bills Receivable Workbench, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*
Use the Italian Receipt Format to review the format either of a receipt or of a bill of exchange for Italy. This format is specified in the Automatic Print Program field in the Payment Method region of the Receipt Classes window. If you require a different format for your receipt print program, you must copy the format that is provided, and then modify the format accordingly. These receipts are sent to the customer either as notification or for confirmation.

The layout of this report consists of three sections. The first section shows the receipt date, receipt number, and company name. The second section shows a list of the invoices that the receipt is applied to and shows the invoice number, invoice date, and invoice amount. The third section is the last page, which shows the customer and customer bank details, receipt date and number, company name and address, and the total amount to be paid in numbers and words.

You can generate the Italian Receipt Format by checking the Format check box in the Actions region of the Create Automatic Receipts Batch, Approve Automatic Receipts Batch, or Format Automatic Receipts Batch window.

---

### Italian Receipt Format

**Receipt Format for Bills of Exchange**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Invoice Date</th>
<th>Invoice Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10197</td>
<td>06-JUN-00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Amount:** 100.00

Penguin Products PLC  
London Street  
PG1 1UN A.N.Iceberg  
ITA Operation  
Warfield Road Bracknell RG12 1BW GB  

GBP 100.00 (cento)  
02-AUG-2000  

Lloyds Bank  
Lewes  
451245 10001000  
10010
Note: The report output is an execution report which is automatically generated when you submit a batch of receipts for formatting.
Italian Remittance EFT Format

Use the Italian Remittance EFT Format to produce a file that contains an automatic remittance for bills of exchange Italy. This format is specified in the Remittance Transmission and Factoring Transmission fields in the Formatting Programs tabbed region of the Remittance Banks window. If you need a different format for your remittance transmission program, you must copy the program that is provided, and then modify the format accordingly. This remittance format is sent to the bank to initiate the transfer of funds.

This EFT format is made up of a header record, detail records that describe the receipts, and an end record.

This table is a summary of the detail records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Receipt Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Supplier Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Customer Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Customer Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Invoice Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Supplier Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Additional information for the bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can generate the Italian Remittance EFT Format by checking the Format check box in the Actions region of the Create Remittance Batch window. You can also press the Format button in the Maintain Remittance Receipts Batch window, or in the Remittances or Remittances Summary window after the remittances are created.
Use the Italian Bills Receivable Format to print bills receivable for customer notification or acceptance. If you require a different format for your receipt print program, you can copy this format and modify the content.

The report layout has three sections. The first section shows the bills receivable included in the report, with bill number and maturity date. The second section lists transactions assigned to each bill receivable. The third section, which appears on the last page of the report output, shows, for each bill, the customer and bank details, bill number and maturity date, company name and address, and the total amount in numbers and words.
You can submit the Italian Bills Receivable Format in four ways:

- **Individually** - Print an individual bill receivable from the Bills Receivable window by setting the Print Option to Print or from the Bills Receivable Portfolio Management window by checking the Print Bills check box in the Action region.

- **Bills Receivable Batch** - Print bills receivable when you create a bills receivable batch by checking the Print Bill check box in the Bills Receivable Automatic Batch window.

- **Bill Receivable Remittance Batch** - Print bills receivable (other than promissory notes) that do not require drawee acceptance or were not previously printed when you run a bills receivable remittance batch, by checking the Format check box in the Actions region.

- **Bills Receivable Format Report Program** - Use the Bills Receivable Format Report Program to print a bills receivable batch or bills receivable remittance batch.

For bills receivable that are individually formatted or in a bills receivable batch, enter the Italian Bills Receivable Format as the format program name when you define bills receivable transaction types. For bills receivable remittances, enter the Italian Bills Receivable Format in the Remittance Print field in the Formatting Programs region of the Remittance Banks window or in the Print Program field in the Remittances window.

See also: Bills Receivables Creation, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

See also: Bills Receivable Reports, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*
Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Date&gt;</td>
<td>The bill receivable maturity date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Number&gt;</td>
<td>The bill receivable number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Set of Books&gt;</td>
<td>The reporting set of books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Number</td>
<td>The invoice number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Date</td>
<td>The invoice date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Amount</td>
<td>The invoice amount applied to the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>The total amount applied to the bill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Receivables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Date&gt;</td>
<td>The bill receivable maturity date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Number&gt;</td>
<td>The bill receivable number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Customer Drawee&gt;</td>
<td>The customer drawee name and address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Customer Drawee Bank&gt;</td>
<td>The customer drawee bank, branch codes, account code, and control digits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Amount&gt;</td>
<td>The bill receivable amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Date&gt;</td>
<td>The bill receivable maturity date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Supplier Bank&gt;</td>
<td>The name, address, and account number of your bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance

Use the Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance to transmit bills receivable for bank remittance. The Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance creates a magnetic file in a format that meets Italian legal standards.

The Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance consists of a header record, seven detail records of equal fixed length, and an end record.

This table is a summary of the detail records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bill receivable information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Your company information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Customer drawee name and taxpayer ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Customer drawee address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Invoices included in the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Additional bill information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Additional bank information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you define bills receivable remittance receipt classes and payment methods, enter the Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance in the Remittance Transmission field in the Formatting Programs region of the Remittance Banks window.

You can also enter the Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance in the Transmission Program field in the Remittances window when you create a bills receivable remittance batch. You can submit the Italian Bills Receivable Bank Remittance for either automatic or manual creation of bills receivable remittances by checking the Format check box in the Actions region.

See also: Bills Receivable Remittance, Oracle Receivables User Guide
This chapter overviews Oracle Assets for Italy, including the Fixed Assets Register report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Date</th>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Code</th>
<th>Transaction Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/01/2001</td>
<td>23557</td>
<td>ADDITION</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/2001</td>
<td>23568</td>
<td>ADDITION</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/02/2001</td>
<td>23994</td>
<td>PARTIAL RETIREMENT</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asset Details Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parent Asset Number</th>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Supplier Names</th>
<th>Original Cost</th>
<th>Total Revaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>REG ADJ</td>
<td>REG NET2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>REG TAX1</td>
<td>REG NET2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>REG TAX2</td>
<td>REG NET2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Date</th>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Code</th>
<th>Transaction Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/01/2001</td>
<td>23557</td>
<td>ADDITION</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/2001</td>
<td>23568</td>
<td>ADDITION</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/02/2001</td>
<td>23994</td>
<td>PARTIAL RETIREMENT</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Depreciable Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depreciable Cost</th>
<th>Initial Depr Reserve</th>
<th>Deprec Rate</th>
<th>Depreciation</th>
<th>Final Depr Reserve</th>
<th>Final Net Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,834,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>123,851.72</td>
<td>2,651,654.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>624.99</td>
<td>1,188,397.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,834,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>624.99</td>
<td>2,651,654.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Year</th>
<th>Depreciable Cost</th>
<th>Initial Depr Reserve</th>
<th>Deprec Rate</th>
<th>Depreciation</th>
<th>Final Depr Reserve</th>
<th>Final Net Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60000</td>
<td>2,834,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>123,851.72</td>
<td>2,651,654.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,834,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>624.99</td>
<td>2,651,654.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oracle Financials for Italy User Guide

5-2
Use the Fixed Assets Register report with the Italian attribute sets to provide the asset details that Italian fiscal law requires and to reconcile Fixed Asset books with year-to-date General Ledger account balances. Run this report at the end of every fiscal year.

To run the Fixed Assets Register report for Italy, enter *Italy* in the Asset Details Section Format and Retirement Section Format parameters.

**See also:** Fixed Assets Register Report, *Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide*
Column Headings

Asset Details Section
This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor Category</td>
<td>The value and description of the minor category segment for assets listed on the current page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Depr Year</td>
<td>The fiscal year that the assets listed on the current page were first depreciated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Number</td>
<td>The asset number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The asset description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Asset Num</td>
<td>The parent asset number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice Num</td>
<td>The invoice numbers associated with the original purchase of the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Names</td>
<td>The supplier names associated with the original purchase of the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Cost</td>
<td>The original cost of the asset, including any cost adjustments or additional invoices applied before the first depreciation process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revaluation</td>
<td>The total revaluation amount from the beginning of the asset life to the end of the period that you entered in the To Period parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciable Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the asset at the end of the period that you selected in the To Period parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Depr Reserve</td>
<td>The life-to-date ordinary depreciation, excluding any bonus depreciation, at the beginning of the period that you entered in the From Period parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depr Rate</td>
<td>The ordinary depreciation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>The ordinary depreciation from the beginning of the period that you entered in the From Period parameter to the end of the period that you entered in the To period parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Depr Reserve</td>
<td>The life-to-date ordinary depreciation, excluding any bonus depreciation, at the end of the period that you entered in the To Period parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### In this column... | Oracle Assets prints...
--- | ---
Final Net Book Value | The final net book value at the end of the period that you entered in the To Period parameter, calculated as:  
\[ \text{Final Net Book Value} = \text{Depreciable Cost} - \text{Final Depr Reserve} - \text{Final Bonus Reserve} \]
Initial Bonus Reserve | The life-to-date bonus depreciation at the beginning of the period that you entered in the From Period parameter
Bonus Rate | The bonus depreciation rate
Bonus Depreciation | The bonus depreciation from the beginning of the period that you entered in the From Period parameter to the end of the period that you entered in the To period parameter
Final Bonus Reserve | The life-to-date bonus depreciation at the end of the period that you entered in the To Period parameter
Transaction Date | The transaction date depending on the type of asset transaction:  
- **Addition** - Date placed in service  
- **Adjustment** - Transaction date, effective the last day of the accounting period  
- **Reinstatement** - Reinstatement date  
- **Retirement** - Retirement date  
- **Revaluation** - Revaluation date
Transaction Number | The transaction reference number for all four types of asset transactions
Transaction Code | The transaction code depending on the type of asset transaction:  
- **Addition** - Transaction code for additions  
- **Adjustment** - Transaction code for adjustments  
- **Reinstatement** - Transaction code for reinstatements  
- **Retirement** - Transaction code for partial or full retirements  
- **Revaluation** - Transaction code for revaluations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Amount</td>
<td>The transaction amount depending on the type of asset transaction:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ <strong>Addition</strong> - Transaction amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ <strong>Adjustment</strong> - Transaction amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ <strong>Reinstatement</strong> - Reinstatement amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ <strong>Retirement</strong> - Retired cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ <strong>Revaluation</strong> - Revaluation amount</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Retirement Section**

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor Category</td>
<td>The value and description of the minor category segment for assets listed on the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Number</td>
<td>The asset number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The description of the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Asset Num</td>
<td>The parent asset number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Date</td>
<td>The retirement date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Invoice</td>
<td>The sales invoice number associated with the retirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Amount</td>
<td>The proceeds of sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the asset when at the time of retirement. If the asset was partially retired, the proportional retired cost is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depr Reserve</td>
<td>The proportional amount of ordinary accumulated depreciation that was retired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus Reserve</td>
<td>The proportional amount of bonus depreciation reserve that was retired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Book Value</td>
<td>The net book value that was retired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain/Loss</td>
<td>The amount of realized gain or loss, including any reductions for removal cost. The gain/loss does not always equal the proceeds of sale minus retired net book value because removal cost is not shown in this report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row Headings

Asset Details Section
This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Year</td>
<td>The totals for all financial information for the starting depreciation year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Minor Category</td>
<td>The totals for all financial information for each minor category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Total</td>
<td>The totals for all financial information for each major category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retirement Section
This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Minor Category</td>
<td>The totals for each minor category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Total</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter overviews statutory report headings for Oracle Financials for Italy.
Use the Italian Statutory Headings report to print the official heading that appears on all statutory reports in Italy.

The heading contains company information entered in the Location window. The header also displays the company’s name and taxpayer ID that you entered in the globalization flexfield of the Location window as well as the VAT registration number that you entered in the System Options window in Oracle Receivables or the Financials Options window in Oracle Payables. After the tax authority approves the header information for your company, this header must appear on all your statutory official company reports.

You can prepare a set of documents for each statutory report that you require for the calendar year. The Italian Statutory Headings report prints a sequential page number on each sheet. If necessary, you can print additional sheets beginning from the next page number in the sequence.

Use the Italian Statutory Headings report for:

■ Italian Purchasing Packing Slip
■ Italian Annual Supplier Listing
■ Italian Purchase VAT Register
■ Italian Payables Sales VAT Register
■ Italian Payables Summary VAT Report
■ Italian Inventory Packing Slip
■ Italian Receivables Sales VAT Register
■ Italian Receivables Deferred VAT Register
■ Italian Annual Customer Listing
Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Italian Statutory Headings report from General Ledger, Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables, or Oracle Assets.

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

**Prerequisites**

Before running the Italian Statutory Headings report, you must:

- Enter the address of the location that you want in the statutory heading and assign the location to the operating unit that you run the Italian Statutory Headings report for.

- Enter statutory company information in the globalization flexfield of the Location window. For more information, see Entering Statutory Company Information on page 6-4.

- Enter the VAT registration number in the System Options window in Oracle Receivables or the Financials Options window in Oracle Payables.
Entering Statutory Company Information

Use the globalization flexfield in the Location window to enter statutory company information, including the company name and the fiscal code. The Italian Statutory Headings report prints this information in the Company Name and Fiscal Code report headings.

To enter statutory company information for your company:

1. Navigate to the Location window.
2. Query or enter the location that you want.
3. Navigate to the globalization flexfield. For instructions, see Using Globalization Flexfields on page B-2.
4. Enter your company name in the Company Name field.
5. Enter your company’s taxpayer ID in the Fiscal Code field.
6. Press the OK button and save your work.
Report Parameters

**Operating Unit**
Enter your company’s operating unit to indicate the location that the heading information is taken from.

**First Page Number**
Enter the starting page number for the report.

**Number of Pages**
Enter the number of pages that you want to print.

**Report Title**
Enter the statutory report that the heading is used for.

**System**
Enter the application you want to use for header information:
- Oracle Payables
- Oracle Receivables

**Year**
Enter the current year.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading…</th>
<th>Oracle Applications prints…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>The company name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The company address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>The current page number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>The year of the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registration</td>
<td>The company VAT registration number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Code</td>
<td>The company taxpayer ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Report Title&gt;</td>
<td>The report title</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These topical essays overview specific topics by reviewing their effects throughout Oracle Applications. Topics covered include:

- Sequence numbering
- Customs bills
- Self invoices
- VAT subledgers
Sequence Numbering

Oracle Financials lets you:

■ Define an unlimited number of sequences, fixing the initial value for each sequence and the Applications that may use them.

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

■ Choose if the sequence numbers must be automatically generated by Oracle Financials or manually assigned by you.

■ Define a time period during which these sequences can generate or have numbers assigned.

■ Define an unlimited number of document categories. There are, however, a number of default categories that come with the installation.

■ Combine one or more documents categories with a definite sequence.

■ Define a time period during which this combination is valid.

**See also:** Defining Document Categories, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide

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

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

These features can be used to manage the definition (automatic or manual) of VAT voucher numbers and other bookkeeping transactions.

To use the voucher correctly, you must enter only one company (balancing segment) for each set of books.
To define the vouchers structure to represent the particular characteristics of your company, you must follow this analysis and construction process for each area:

1. Define the documents managed by the company in the area of interest (for example, invoices A and invoices B).

2. Single out the document groups that (for organization, control, or fiscal reasons) can or must share the same voucher or, on the contrary, can or must have a different voucher.

3. Determine the voucher definition formalities (manual or automatic).

4. Define documents using standard functionality.

   **See also:** Defining Document Categories, *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide*

5. Define sequences using standard functionality.

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

6. Combine documents and sequences using standard functionality.

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

The following example illustrates how General Ledger, Oracle Payables, and Oracle Receivables define documents and sequences.
Voucher Definition in General Ledger

The company wants to use General Ledger, Oracle Payables, and Oracle Receivables for the accounting period 2000. In addition, the company wants to assign a single sequence of voucher numbers to all manual entries and to entries automatically generated using Recurring Journal Entries. The company has two offices carrying out journal entries. In order to immediately identify which office has carried out each entry, the company decides to have a double sequence of documents, identical but characteristic of each office.

The company decides to implement these new documents:

- General Ledger manual entries - office A
- General Ledger manual entries - office B
- Purchase Invoices - office A
- Purchase Invoices - office B
- Payments - office A
- Payments - office B
- Sales invoices - office A
- Sales invoices - office B
- Encashments - office A
- Encashments - office B
- Rectifications - office A
- Rectifications - office B

The company decides to define these sequences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CGM_00</td>
<td>For all documents manually entered in General Ledger (Documents 1 and 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOCGM_00</td>
<td>For all documents relative to summary entries coming from Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables (Documents 3 to 12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voucher Definition and General Ledger Hints

Always choose a sequence name that easily identifies the entry type (taking into account the maximum printable size, which is 14 characters). In addition, choose a name that is easy to update every year.

Before you start to define the structure, you must set the Sequence Numbering profile option to *Always Used* using Oracle Financials Administrator responsibility.

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

You can carry out the next transactions using the System Administrator responsibility or using a similar group of functions available in the General Ledger responsibility.

Document definition occurs through the standard functionality in the Journal Categories window in General Ledger, according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GL manual entries office A</td>
<td>GL manual entries office A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL manual entries office B</td>
<td>GL manual entries office B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectifications office A</td>
<td>Rectifications office B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the standard functionality in the Document Sequences window to define sequences according to the scheme shown in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Initial Value</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CGM_00</td>
<td>General Ledger</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>Gapless</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOCGM_00</td>
<td>General Ledger</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>Gapless</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the standard functionality in the Sequence Assignments window to assign documents to sequences according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Flexfield</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application = General Ledger</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>CGM_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category = GL manual entries - office A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set of Books = Reference Set of Books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method = Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Flexfield</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application = General Ledger</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>NOCGM_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category = Rectifications - office B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set of Books = Reference Set of Books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method = Manual (or Automatic if Recurring Journal Entries are used)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also:** Assigning a Document Sequence, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide
Voucher Definition in Oracle Payables

The company wants to use General Ledger, Oracle Payables, and Oracle Receivables for the accounting period 2000, assigning to all purchase invoices, credit memos, and custom bills manually entered in Oracle Financials a single sequence of voucher numbers. In order to benefit from the functionality which reduces the number of transactions necessary to enter EU Invoices and Payables Self Invoices, the company decides to assign two further different sequences to these documents. The company has two offices entering invoices. To easily identify which office has carried out each entry, the company decides to have a double sequence of documents, identical but characteristic of each office.

The company decides to define these new documents:

- Purchase Invoices - office A
- Purchase Invoices - office B
- EU invoices - office A
- EU invoices - office B
- Self invoices - office A
- Self invoices - office B
- Non-VAT purchase documents - office A
- Non-VAT purchase documents - office B
- Payments - office A
- Payments - office B
The company decides to define these vouchers:

**FATPAS_00**: For all purchase invoices, credit memos, and custom bills manually entered (Documents 1 and 2)

**CEEFAT_00**: For all EU VAT purchase invoices and credit memos manually entered (Documents 3 and 4)

**AUTFAT_00**: For all suppliers self invoices (Documents 5 and 6)

**NONIVA_00**: For all non-VAT purchase documents (bills of costs, fuel cards, extra-EU invoices) (Documents 7 and 8)

**PAGAM_00**: For all payments (Documents 9 and 10)

**Voucher Definition and Oracle Payables Hints**
Always choose a sequence name that easily identifies the entry type (taking into account the maximum printable size, which is 14 characters for vouchers). In addition, choose a name that is easy to update every year.

Before you start to define the structure, you must set the Sequence Numbering profile option to *Always Used* using the System Administrator responsibility.

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

The next transactions must be carried out using the same responsibility.

Use the standard functionality in the Document Categories window to define documents according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Table Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Payables</td>
<td>Purchase Invoices = A</td>
<td>Purchase Invoices A</td>
<td>Purchase Invoices entry A</td>
<td>AP_INVOICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payment B with check</td>
<td>Payments with check</td>
<td>Customers bank check payments entries - office B</td>
<td>AP_CHECKS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the standard functionality in the Document Sequences window to define sequences according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Initial Value</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FATPAS_00</td>
<td>Oracle Payables</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>Gapless</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGAM_00</td>
<td>Oracle Payables</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>Gapless</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the standard functionality in the Sequence Assignments window to assign documents to sequences according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Flexfield</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Sequence Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application = Oracle Payables Category = Purchase Invoices - A Set of Books = Reference Set of Books Method = Manual</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>CGM_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application = Oracle Payables Category = Purchase Invoices - B Set of Books = Reference Set of Books Method = Manual</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>NOCGM_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application = Oracle Payables Category = Payments B with check Set of Books = Reference Set of Books Method = Manual</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>NOCGM_00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Assigning a Document Sequence, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide
The company wants to use General Ledger, Oracle Payables, and Oracle Receivables for the accounting period 2000, assigning to all manually entered sales invoices, credit memos, encashments and customer balances rectifications entries (for example, allowances, losses) separate voucher number sequences. The company has two offices entering invoices. To easily identify which office has carried out each entry, the company decides to have a double sequence of documents, identical but characteristic of each office.

The company decides to define these new documents:

- Sales invoices - office A
- Sales invoices - office B
- Credit memos - office A
- Credit memos - office B
- Adjustments - office A
- Adjustments - office B
- Encashments - office A
- Encashments - office B

The company decides to define these vouchers:

- **FATATT_00**  For all sales invoices (Documents 1 and 2)
- **NOTECR_00**  For all credit memos (Documents 3 and 4)
- **AGGIUS_00**  For all adjustments (Documents 5 and 6)
- **INCASS_00**  For all encashments (Documents 7 and 8)
Voucher Definition and Oracle Receivables Hints

Always choose a name that easily identifies the entry type (taking into account the maximum printable size, which is 14 characters). In addition, choose a name that is easy to update every year.

Before you start to define the structure, you must set the Sequence Numbering profile option to *Always Used* using the System Administrator responsibility.

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

The next transactions must be implemented with the same responsibility.

Use the standard functionality in the Document Categories window to define documents according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Table Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
<td>Sales invoices - office A</td>
<td>Sales invoice - A</td>
<td>Sales invoices entry - A</td>
<td>RA_CUSTOMER_TRX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
<td>Encashments - office B</td>
<td>Encashments with check</td>
<td>Customers encashments entries - check - Office B</td>
<td>AR_CASH_RECEIPTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the standard functionality in the Document Sequences window to define sequences according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Initial Value</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FATATT_00</td>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>Gapless</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCASS_00</td>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>Gapless</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the standard functionality in the Sequence Assignments window to assign documents to sequences according to the scheme in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Flexfield</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Sequence Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application = Oracle Receivables&lt;br&gt;Category = Sales invoice - A&lt;br&gt;Set of Books = Reference Set of Books&lt;br&gt;Method = Manual</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>FATATT_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application = Oracle Receivables&lt;br&gt;Category = Encashments B with check&lt;br&gt;Set of Books = Reference Set of Books&lt;br&gt;Method = Manual</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>INCASS_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application = Oracle Receivables&lt;br&gt;Category = Payments B with check&lt;br&gt;Set of Books = Reference Set of Books&lt;br&gt;Method = Manual</td>
<td>01-JAN-00</td>
<td>31-DEC-00</td>
<td>PAGAM_00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

You must define in Oracle Receivables the same documents defined at the System Administrator level:

Use the Transaction Types window in Oracle Receivables to define:

- Sales invoices - office A
- Sales invoices - office B
- Credit memos - office A
- Credit memos - office B

**See also:** Transaction Types, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*
Use the Receivable Activities window in Oracle Receivables to define:

- Adjustments - office A
- Adjustments - office B

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

Use the Payment Methods window to define:

- Encashments - office A
- Encashments - office B

**See also:** Payment Methods, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Ensure that the name you enter coincides exactly with the value defined in the Form Code field in the Document Categories window under the System Administrator responsibility.

**See also:** Defining Document Categories, *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide*
Customs Bills

Oracle Payables lets you:

■ Define specific tax codes relative to custom bills entries
■ Enter customs bills in a rapid and reliable way
Administrative Requisites

Customs bill entries involve these bookkeeping and managing transactions:

- Customs bill entry in the Purchase VAT Register, using as the invoice taxable amount the import value determined by the customs authority and the possible import duties, and using the VAT rate indicated on the document
- VAT General Ledger entry in the Purchases VAT account and on the Sales VAT account
Functional Description

You can perform these transactions using the standard functions or an ad hoc developed function to reduce the number of transactions needed to correctly enter the document.

The use of the standard function involves:

- The definition of a transitory account named, for instance, *Customs bills transitory*
- The definition of a *fictitious* bank account using for its payments the above mentioned account
- The definition of a *Customs* supplier

In this example, you want to enter this customs bill:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs value</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>119</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount 39 is paid by the shipper, Delta.

Perform these transactions:

**1.** To enter the customs bill for the amount 119 with these counterparts:

- Customs bills transitory (item) 80
- Duties (item) 20
- Purchases VAT (tax) 19

**2.** To enter the shipper’s invoice for the amount 39 with this counterpart:

- Customs bills transitory (item) 39
3. To pay the customs bill using the fictitious bank account and the supplier account Customs with this counterpart:

The entry, with the standard functions, involves:

- Definition of one or more specific tax codes (one for every rate) to be used exclusively for customs bills VAT. These tax codes must be assigned the tax type Customs Bill. The use of a tax code based on such tax type allows the Purchase VAT Register definition program to assume that the taxable amount consists of the following:
  - The amounts of the invoice qualified as taxable elements (for example, duties)
  - Definition of a customs supplier

To enter a customs bill, you can enter a normal invoice referring to the customs supplier previously selected. In the first zone, indicate the amount resulting from the total amount of the received bill (VAT + duties) to gain access to the invoice distribution. In the Tax line, indicate the VAT amount. For the same line, navigate to the globalization flexfield in the Distributions window and enter the customs taxable amount. For more information, see Enter Invoice Distribution Information on page 2-12. The duty must be represented on other line of the cost distribution.

If your tax amount is partially recoverable, enter two tax distribution lines, one for the recoverable amount and one for the non-recoverable amount. Manually calculate and enter the recoverable and non-recoverable amounts. Check the Recoverable check box at the invoice distribution level for the recoverable tax distribution line, but not for the non-recoverable tax distribution line.

Make sure in the accounting flexfield that the tax account is entered for the recoverable tax line and the appropriate expense account is entered for the non-recoverable tax line. Enter the taxable amount against each tax distribution line in the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Enter Invoice Distribution Information on page 2-12.
If your tax amount is fully recoverable or non-recoverable, enter one tax distribution line. Accordingly check or leave unchecked the Recoverable check box.

---

**Note:** Oracle Payables does not automatically create partially recoverable tax distributions for tax-only invoices.

---

The entered invoices during the approval are placed on two holds. To release them, use the standard function of invoice approval.

This transaction should be carried out periodically to allow payment to be made.
Self Invoices

Oracle Payables lets you:

■ Define specific tax codes relative to self invoices entries
■ Enter self invoices in a rapid and reliable way
■ Print Purchases VAT Self Invoices and Sales VAT Self Invoices Registers and to carry out with a single transaction entry, entries on VAT accounts, Purchases VAT account, and Sales VAT account
The entry of a self invoice involves these General Ledger transactions:

- Self invoice entry on Purchases VAT Register and Sales VAT Register
- General Ledger entry of the VAT on the Purchases VAT account and on the Sales VAT account
Functional Description

To allow a correct self invoices entry on VAT Registers, you must:

- Define a dummy self invoice supplier
- Define one or more tax codes with tax type Self Invoice, on which the Purchase VAT account amounts are entered
- Define one or more tax codes with tax type Offset on which the Sales VAT account amounts are entered

The use of a tax code based on the tax type Self Invoice allows Oracle Financials to correctly enter the transactions on the VAT Registers (determining the taxable value on the basis of the amount that you entered in the globalization flexfield at the invoice distribution level).

To enter a self invoice, you can enter a normal invoice against the self invoices supplier. The amount to enter in the first zone of the Invoice Amount field is 0.

In this way, you have access to the invoice distribution. In the Tax distribution, enter the VAT amount. On the same line, navigate to the globalization flexfield in the Distributions window and enter the taxable amount of the self invoice. For more information, see Enter Invoice Distribution Information on page 2-12.

If your tax amount is partially recoverable, enter two tax distribution lines, one for the recoverable amount and one for the non-recoverable amount. Manually calculate and enter the recoverable and non-recoverable amounts. Check the Recoverable check box at the invoice distribution level for the recoverable tax distribution line, but not for the non-recoverable tax distribution line.

Make sure in the accounting flexfield that the tax account is entered for the recoverable tax line and the appropriate expense account is entered for the non-recoverable tax line. Enter the taxable amount against each tax distribution line in the globalization flexfield. For more information, see Enter Invoice Distribution Information on page 2-12.

If your tax amount is fully recoverable or non-recoverable, enter one tax distribution line. Accordingly check or leave unchecked the Recoverable check box.

---

Note: Oracle Payables does not automatically create partially recoverable tax distributions for tax-only invoices.
Another VAT line must be included having negative amount and relative to the transactions of sales VAT account (entering the tax code previously defined as taxable type offset).

For the same invoice, enter a document category of Self Invoice in the Invoice Voucher zone. This allows the entry of the self invoices of this document on the VAT Subledgers (Purchases Self Invoices and Sales Self Invoices).

The entered invoices, during the approval, are placed on two holds. You can release the holds through the standard function of invoice approval.

Periodically repeat this procedure to clear the self invoices.
This chapter contains the information necessary to manage specific VAT Subledgers, using the Voucher and the Document Categories definition in Oracle Receivables and Oracle Payables.

A possible structure of VAT registers, Purchase VAT Register, and Sales VAT Register is:

- EU Purchase VAT Register
- EU Sales VAT Register
- Deferred VAT Sales Register
- Purchase Self Invoices Register
- Sales Self Invoices Register
EU Purchase VAT Register

This register lists all invoices relative to EU purchases entered and posted in the date range of the report. The report submission, the report parameters, the register and column headings are similar to those of the Italian Purchase VAT Register.

See Italian Purchase VAT Register Report on page 2-29 for more information.

To obtain this register in Oracle Payables, it is necessary to carry out the following setup procedures:

■ Define the sequences related to each type of document entered, such as sequences for:
  – EU invoices
  – EU debit memos
  – EU credit memos

■ Define the document categories relative to the different types of entered transactions, such as:
  – EU invoices
  – EU credit memos
  – EU debit memos

■ Assign each sequence to the corresponding document category

When you enter the EU invoice, you must enter the document category of the invoice and assign the voucher number. You can request the printing of the EU Purchase VAT Register after the Oracle Payables posting of the transactions.
**EU Sales VAT Register**

This register lists all invoices relative to EU purchases entered and posted in the date range of the report, which, as specified by the EU law, must also be entered in the Sales VAT Register. The report submission, the report parameters, the register and column headings are similar to those of the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register. See Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Report on page 2-38 for more information.

It is not necessary to carry out further setup procedures from those for the EU Purchase VAT Register.

During the entry of the EU invoice, you must add, for each VAT line reported in the invoice, another VAT line with a negative amount and tax code to which the tax type Offset was assigned.

After the transactions posting, you can request the EU Sales VAT Register report in Oracle Payables.
Purchase Self Invoice Register

The report of the self invoices register on the Purchase VAT Register can be managed in Oracle Payables by a report in which all self invoices entered and posted on the date of drawing are listed. The report submission, the report parameters and the register and column headings are similar to those of the Italian Purchase VAT Register.

See Italian Purchase VAT Register Report on page 2-29 for more information.

In order to obtain this register, you must carry out the following setup procedures in Oracle Payables:

- Define the self invoices sequence
- Define the self invoices document category
- Assign the sequence to the corresponding document category

When you enter the EU invoice, you must add, for each VAT line reported in the invoice, another VAT line with negative amount and tax code to which the tax type Offset was assigned.
Sales Self Invoices Register

The report of the self invoices register on the Sales VAT Register can be managed, in Oracle Payables, from a report in which all self invoices entered and posted in the date range of the report are listed. The report submission, the report parameters, the register and column headings are similar to those of the Italian Payables Sales VAT Register.

See Italian Payables Sales VAT Register Report on page 2-38 for more information.

In order to obtain this register, it is necessary to carry out, in Oracle Payables, the setup procedures described in the previous section. You must enter the self invoices as described.
This appendix describes how to navigate to each window in Oracle Financials for Italy.
Standard Navigation Paths

Although your system administrator may have customized your navigator, this table shows typical navigation paths for the windows in Oracle Financials for Italy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window Name</th>
<th>Navigation Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exemption Letters</td>
<td>Italian AP Localizations: Exemption Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Registers</td>
<td>Italian AP Localizations: VAT Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italian AR Localizations: VAT Register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have upgraded from a Character Mode version of Oracle Applications, see Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths on page C-2 for a cross reference between character mode menu paths and Release 11i navigation paths.
This appendix describes how to use globalization flexfields.
Using Globalization Flexfields

Oracle Financials for Italy uses globalization flexfields that let you enter country-specific information in Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables. 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**
- Distributions
- Location
- Supplier Sites
- Suppliers

**Oracle Receivables**
- Location

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.
This appendix describes how to navigate to character mode forms and GUI windows.
Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character Mode Form and Menu Path</th>
<th>GUI Window or Process, and Navigation Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian Local Payables</td>
<td>Italian AP Localizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign Exemption Letters to Vendors window</td>
<td>Exemption Letters window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\ Navigate Vendors Exemption</td>
<td>Navigator: Exemption Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Local Payables</td>
<td>Italian AP Localizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining VAT Registers window</td>
<td>VAT Registers window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\ Navigate Setup Invoices VAT Register</td>
<td>Navigator: VAT Register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This appendix lists the profile options that affect the operation of Oracle Financials for Italy. 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 Italy controls access to and processes data.

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

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

**See also:** Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide*
Profile Options Summary

This table indicates whether you can view or update profile options and at which levels your system administrator can update these profile options: the user, responsibility, application, or site levels.

A Required profile option requires you to provide a value. An Optional profile option already provides a default value which you can change.

The key for this table is:

- **Update** - You can update the profile option
- **View Only** - You can view the profile option but cannot change it
- **No Access** - You cannot view or change the profile option value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>User Access</th>
<th>System Administrator Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP Payment: Company Details Printed</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>View Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV Packslip: Shipper Data Printed</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>No Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>No Access</td>
<td>No Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>No Access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country-Specific Profile Options

This section lists the profile options in Oracle Financials for Italy that are referenced in this user guide.

AP Payment: Company Details Printed

Set the AP Payment: Company Details Printed profile option to Yes if you want to print company information details on the Italian Wire Order report.

INV Packslip: Shipper Data Printed

Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to set the INV Packslip: Shipper Data Printed profile option to Yes if you want to print the Italian Purchasing Packing Slip report and the Italian Inventory Packing Slip report on preprinted stationery.

JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag

Enter a value in the JEIT: Exemption Limit Tax Tag profile option to designate tax types as exemption limit groups. Only tax types with this profile option value entered in the Tag field of the Oracle Payables Lookups window are included, along with all the related tax codes, in the exemption process.

Province

Enter the province of the VAT office that you are under the authority of in the Province profile option before you submit the Italian Payables Exemption Letter process. The report prints information on the VAT office that assigns your VAT registration number.

Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library

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

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

Sequential Numbering

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

Use the System Profile Values window in the System Administrator responsibility to define this profile option.
Profile Options in Oracle General Ledger

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

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

Journals: Mix Statistical and Monetary

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