

**Oracle® Financials for Belgium**

User Guide

Release 11*i*

**Part No. A81219-04**

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Oracle Financials for Belgium User Guide, Release 11i

Part No. A81219-04

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# Send Us Your Comments

## **Oracle Financials for Belgium User Guide, Release 11i**

### **Part No. A81219-04**

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

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
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If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.



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# Preface

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

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

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

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

## About this Country-Specific User Guide

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

- Chapter 1 provides a general overview of Oracle Financials for Belgium and the business needs that Oracle Financials for Belgium meets.
- Chapter 2 describes how to implement Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 3 describes how to set up Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 4 describes VAT reporting in Oracle General Ledger.
- Chapter 5 describes Accounts Payable Electronic Funds Transfer, Invoice Gateway, and the Belgian VAT Purchases Journal for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 6 describes the Belgian VAT Sales Journal for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Chapter 7 describes VAT processing in Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix A describes standard navigation paths in Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix B describes how to use globalization flexfields.
- Appendix C describes the profile options that you must set for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix D describes how Oracle Payables and Receivables validate banking codes for Oracle Financials for Belgium.
- Appendix E describes how to navigate to character mode forms and GUI windows.
- Appendix F provides content details for the EFT format for both the Belgian EFT Belgian Payments and Belgian EFT Foreign Payments programs, as well as the file structure for the VAT Reporter.

### 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. Accessibility standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle 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 more information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at <http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/>.

### **Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation**

Screen readers 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, some screen readers may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.)

### **Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation**

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle does not own or control. Oracle neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

## Audience for this Guide

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

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

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

- The Oracle Applications graphical user interface.

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

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

## Other Information Sources

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

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

### Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML and PDF).

- **PDF Documentation**- See the Online Documentation CD for current PDF documentation for your product with each release. This Documentation CD is also available on *OracleMetaLink* and is updated frequently.
- **Online Help** - You can refer to Oracle Applications Help for current HTML online help for your product. Oracle provides patchable online help, which you can apply to your system for updated implementation and end user documentation. No system downtime is required to apply online help.
- **Release Content Document** - See the Release Content Document for descriptions of new features available by release. The Release Content Document is available on *OracleMetaLink*.
- **About document** - Refer to the About document for information about your release, including feature updates, installation information, and new documentation or documentation patches that you can download. The About document is available on *OracleMetaLink*.

### Related User Guides

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

You can read the guides online by choosing Library from the expandable menu on your HTML help window, by reading from the Oracle Applications Document Library CD included in your media pack, or by using a Web browser with a URL that your system administrator provides.

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

## Guides Related to All Products

### **Oracle Applications User Guide**

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

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

## User Guides Related to This Product

### **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 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 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.

# Installation and System Administration

## **Oracle Applications Concepts**

This guide provides an introduction to the concepts, features, technology stack, architecture, and terminology for Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. It provides a useful first book to read before an installation of Oracle Applications. This guide also introduces the concepts behind Applications-wide features such as Business Intelligence (BIS), languages and character sets, and Self-Service Web Applications.

## **Installing Oracle Applications**

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

## **Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement**

Use this manual to learn about general country information, such as responsibilities and report security groups, as well as any post-install steps required by some countries or the Global Accounting Engine.

## **Upgrading Oracle Applications**

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

## **Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide**

This guide provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and online help, and manage processing.

## **Oracle Alert User Guide**

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

## **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.

## **Maintaining Oracle Applications**

Use this guide to help you run the various AD utilities, such as AutoUpgrade, AutoPatch, AD Administration, AD Controller, AD Relink, License Manager, and others. It contains how-to steps, screenshots, and other information that you need to run the AD utilities. This guide also provides information on maintaining the Oracle applications file system and database.

## **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.

## Other Implementation Documentation

### **Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide**

This guide explains how to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes, as well as how to monitor the progress of runtime workflow processes.

### **Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide**

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

### **Oracle Workflow User's Guide**

This guide describes how Oracle Applications users can view and respond to workflow notifications and monitor the progress of their workflow processes.

### **Oracle Workflow API Reference**

This guide describes the APIs provided for developers and administrators to access Oracle Workflow.

### **Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications**

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

### **Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications**

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

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

## **Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide**

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for your implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

## **Oracle eTechnical Reference Manuals**

Each eTechnical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for a specific Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. Oracle eTRM is available on Oracle *Metalink*

## **Training and Support**

Oracle offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Financials for Belgium and reach full productivity quickly. These courses are organized into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle University at any one of our many Education Centers, you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility, or you can use Oracle Learning Network (OLN), Oracle University's online education utility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

### **Support**

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Financials for Belgium working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle server, and your hardware and software environment.

## Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

*Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL\*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.*

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 develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support, and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications, an integrated suite of more than 160 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and customer relationship management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers and personal digital assistants, allowing 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 applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

## Thank You

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

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Redwood Shores, CA 94065  
USA

Or send electronic mail to [appsdoc\\_us@oracle.com](mailto:appsdoc_us@oracle.com).



# 1

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## Introduction

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

## Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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### **Oracle Financials for Belgium and Multi-Org**

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

# 2

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## Implementation

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

## Overview

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

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

## Prerequisites

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

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

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

- Ensure that all required patches are installed.

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

- Verify that Oracle Financials for Belgium is installed.

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

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

## Assign Users to the Belgian Localization Responsibility

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

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

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

# 3

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## Setup

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

## Overview

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

### Prerequisites

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

## Setup Checklist

<b>Step</b>	<b>Task</b>
1	Set Profile Options on page 3-4
2	Define VAT Calendars on page 3-5
3	Maintain VAT Report Headers on page 3-7
4	Define VAT Boxes on page 3-9
5	Define VAT Transaction Types on page 3-10
6	Create Tax Recovery Rules on page 3-11
7	Define Tax Types on page 3-12
8	Define Payables and Receivables Tax Codes on page 3-13
9	Define VAT Reporting Rules on page 3-15
10	Define EFT Location on page 3-23
11	Define Oracle Payables Financials Options on page 3-24
12	Define Payment Formats on page 3-25
13	Define Bank Accounts on page 3-26
14	Define Supplier Bank Accounts on page 3-28
15	Define Pay Groups on page 3-29
16	Define EFT Lookups on page 3-30
17	Set Up Sequential Numbering on page 3-33
18	Define Suppliers on page 3-35
19	Set Up Additional EFT Information on page 3-37

## 1. Set Profile Options

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

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

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

## 2. Define VAT Calendars

The VAT calendar is used for VAT reporting as well as for the VAT closing process. Set up the VAT reporting calendar in the Accounting Calendar window. Name the VAT reporting calendar JEBE\_MONTH\_VAT. Each period in the VAT calendar should have the first date of a natural calendar month as its start date, and the end date of the month as its end date.

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

Use the Accounting Calendar window to view the VAT calendar that was created during the post-install process. Each period in the VAT calendar should have the first date of a natural calendar month as its start date, and the end date of the month as its end date.

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**Warning:** Do not modify the JEBE\_MONTH\_VAT calendar in the Accounting Calendar window.

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## 2. Define VAT Calendars

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This table shows an example of a VAT calendar that the script creates, as displayed in the Accounting Calendar window:

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Num</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Adjusting</b>
JAN	Month	2001	1	1	01-JAN-2001	31-JAN-2001	JAN-2001	<Unchecked>
FEB	Month	2001	1	2	01-FEB-2001	28-FEB-2001	FEB-2001	<Unchecked>
MAR	Month	2001	1	3	01-MAR-2001	31-MAR-2001	MAR-2001	<Unchecked>
APR	Month	2001	2	4	01-APR-2001	30-APR-2001	APR-2001	<Unchecked>
MAY	Month	2001	2	5	01-MAY-2001	31-MAY-2001	MAY-2001	<Unchecked>
JUN	Month	2001	2	6	01-JUN-2001	30-JUN-2001	JUN-2001	<Unchecked>
JUL	Month	2001	3	7	01-JUL-2001	31-JUL-2001	JUL-2001	<Unchecked>
AUG	Month	2001	3	8	01-AUG-2001	31-AUG-2001	AUG-2001	<Unchecked>
SEP	Month	2001	3	9	01-SEP-2001	30-SEP-2001	SEP-2001	<Unchecked>
OCT	Month	2001	4	10	01-OCT-2001	31-OCT-2001	OCT-2001	<Unchecked>
NOV	Month	2001	4	11	01-NOV-2001	30-NOV-2001	NOV-2001	<Unchecked>
DEC	Month	2001	4	12	01-DEC-2001	31-DEC-2001	DEC-2001	<Unchecked>

### 3. Maintain VAT Reporter Headers

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

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

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

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

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

The screenshot shows a window titled "Reporters (Belgium SOB)" with the following fields and values:

Set of Books	Belgium SOB
Reporter	Belgian Global Enterprises
Address	101 Northeast Circle
Postal Code	10231
City	Brugge
Country	Belgium
VAT Number	BE892365455
Contact	Helen Maxwell
Telephone Number	31 201 16 84

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

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

### 3. Maintain VAT Reporter Headers

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4. In the Address field, enter your company's address, up to 80 characters.

This length restriction is enforced by BNB standards for VAT report headings.

5. In the Postal Code field, enter your company's postal code.

6. In the City field, enter your company's city.

7. In the Country field, enter your company's country.

8. In the VAT Number field, enter your company's VAT number.

Oracle Financials for Belgium validates the number that you enter. See VAT Number Validation on page 6-7 for more information.

9. In the Contact field, enter the name of the person who authorities can contact at your company.

10. In the Telephone Number field, enter the telephone number of the contact person.

11. Save your work.

## 4. Define VAT Boxes

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

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

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For example, on the VAT Declaration document:

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

This table provides examples of VAT boxes that you should define:

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

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

## 5. Define VAT Transaction Types

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

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

This table provides examples of VAT transaction types that you could define:

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

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

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

## 6. Create Tax Recovery Rules

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

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

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

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

## 7. Define Tax Types

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

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

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

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

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

## 8. Define Payables and Receivables Tax Codes

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

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

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

This table provides examples of tax codes:

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

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

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

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

### Partially Recoverable VAT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 9. Define VAT Reporting Rules

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

This table provides examples of reporting rules:

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

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

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

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

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## 9. Define VAT Reporting Rules

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This table provides examples of how rules affect VAT allocation:

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

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

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

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

## General Ledger VAT Rules

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

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

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This table provides examples of General Ledger VAT rules:

Rule	Source	VAT Transaction Type	Financial Transaction Type	Tax Code	Line Type	VAT Box	Sign
1	GL	Not applicable	Not applicable	Standard	Tax	59	+
2	GL	Not applicable	Not applicable	Standard	Taxable	82	+

### Journal Entries Subject to VAT

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

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

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

1. Navigate to the Journals window.
2. Enter a journal line for the net invoice amount of 100 euros in the Journals window.
3. Navigate to the Enter Journals: Value Added Tax descriptive flexfield at the end of the journal line.

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

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

### Using Oracle Cash Management to Enter Bank Charges

You can enter bank charges subject to VAT in three ways:

- Create a journal entry with a descriptive flexfield (as described above)
- Enter bank charges as a standard invoice in Payables
- Use Oracle Cash Management to enter bank charges

In each case, the transactions appear on the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report.

To enter bank charges subject to VAT in Oracle Cash Management and have them appear on the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report, you must perform these steps:

- Define Receivables activities for bank charges
- Define a rule for each Receivables activity that you define
- Define the default VAT codes for each Receivables activity that you define
- Define VAT reporting rules with the source *CR* (Oracle Cash Management)

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

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

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

**See also:** Creating Miscellaneous Transactions, *Oracle Cash Management User Guide*



5. In the Tax Code field, enter the tax code. Tax codes are displayed based upon what you entered in Step 7. Define Tax Types on page 3-12. For more information, see Step 8. Define Payables and Receivables Tax Codes on page 3-13.
6. In the Line Type field, select either *Tax* or *Taxable* from the pull-down list.
7. In the Box field, from the list of values, select the VAT box that you want to allocate VAT to, based on the values that you entered in the Source, VAT Transaction Type, Financial Transaction Type, Tax Code, and Line Type fields.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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This table provides examples of what sign to enter for different rules.

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

**For Rule 1**

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

**For Rule 2**

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

10. Check the Enabled check box.

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

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

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

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

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

13. Save your work.

## 10. Define EFT Location

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

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

### Prerequisites

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

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

## 11. Define Oracle Payables Financials Options

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

### Assigning Your EFT Location

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

### Defining Your VAT Registration

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

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

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

## 12. Define Payment Formats

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

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

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

## 13. Define Bank Accounts

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

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

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

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

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

Before you use the Belgian EFT as a payment method, you must:

- Setup payment bank accounts with the appropriate Belgian payment formats.
- Define supplier banks and bank accounts, and assign the banks and bank accounts to the appropriate supplier sites.

For domestic suppliers, you may define a general bank and assign all bank accounts for your domestic suppliers to the general bank. You do not need to send bank information for domestic transfer requests other than the bank account number.

### To define a bank account for Belgian EFT payments:

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

**To define a bank account for foreign EFT payments:**

1. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window.
2. Query a bank account that is set up for multiple currencies.  
A bank account is a multi-currency bank account if the Multiple Currency Payments check box in the Payables Options tabbed region is checked.
3. Press the Payables Documents button to navigate to the Payment Documents window.
4. In the Payment Documents window, create a payment document that uses the Belgian EFT payment format for foreign payments that you created in *Step 12, Define Payment Formats*, such as *Belgian Format 2*.

## 14. Define Supplier Bank Accounts

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

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

## 15. Define Pay Groups

Define pay groups by defining lookup codes in the Oracle Purchasing Lookups window and the Application Object Library Lookups window. With pay groups, you can group invoices into supplier categories for payment. You can distinguish invoices that are electronically paid using the Belgian EFT format from invoices that are paid using the foreign EFT format.

### Oracle Purchasing Lookups

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

You should set up at least two pay groups. This table illustrates some pay groups that you should set up. You can use pay group names that differ from this example.

Pay Group Name	Description
EFT B1	Belgian EFT
EFT B2	Foreign EFT

**See also:** Defining Lookup Codes, *Oracle Purchasing User Guide*

### Application Object Library Lookups

Define these pay group lookup codes also in the Application Object Library. For the Belgian EFT format, use the Application Object Library Lookups window in the Application Developer responsibility to define codes for the *JEBE\_EFT\_FORMAT\_1* lookup type.

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

## 16. Define EFT Lookups

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

- EFT cost codes
- IBLC/BLIW codes

## Defining EFT Cost Codes

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

If EFT codes do not exist, you must define codes exactly as shown in this table:

<b>EFT Cost Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
BEN	All costs for the beneficiary (supplier)
NOR	Normal costs (costs shared by the beneficiary and authorizer)
OUR	All costs for the authorizer (customer)

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

## Defining IBLC/BLIW Codes

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

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

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

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

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

This table provides examples of official operations codes:

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

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

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

## 17. Set Up Sequential Numbering

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 17. Set Up Sequential Numbering

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

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

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

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

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

### Prerequisites

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

## 18. Define Suppliers

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

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

### To enter EFT information for the Belgian EFT format:

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

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

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11. Save your work.

**To enter EFT information for the foreign EFT format:**

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

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

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

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10. Save your work.

## 19. Set Up Additional EFT Information

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

## Entering Supplier Site EFT Information

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

**To enter supplier site EFT information:**

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

The Supplier Sites window opens for that site.

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



The screenshot shows a window titled "Supplier Site EFT Information (Belgian Org) - 'HLS-SUP1', [New]". It features a "Country Code" field with the value "BE" and a large, empty descriptive flexfield below it.

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



The screenshot shows a window titled "Supplier Site EFT Details". It contains a "Context Value" field with "BE" and a dropdown menu showing "Belgium Vendor Site EFT Information". Below this are fields for "IBLC" and "Cost Code", followed by a large, empty descriptive flexfield. At the bottom, there are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", "Clear", and "Help".

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

## Entering Invoice EFT Information

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

**To enter invoice EFT information:**

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



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



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

# 4

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## Oracle General Ledger

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

## Belgian Journals Register

Belgium SOB		Journals Register				Report date : 10-JAN-2002 11:45		
		Functional Currency : EUR						
Reporter	:	Belgian Global Enterprises						
Address	:	101 Northeast Circle						
Postal Code	:	10231						
City	:	Brugge						
Contact	:	Helen Maxwell						
Telephone	:	31 201 16 84						
VAT	:	BE892365455						
Company	:	01	Company 01					
Period	:	DEC-01						
Sequence Name :		BE-GL-ACCRU						
Doc Nr	Trans date	Source	Category	Batch Name	Journal Name	Debits	Credits	Units
	Line	Account		Reference	Description			
10000	10-DEC-01	Manual	Accrual	isa-GL1 21-NOV-2001	isa-GL1	320,000	320,000	
	1					300,000		
	2						300,000	
	3					20,000		
	4						20,000	
Total Sequence Name : BE-GL-ACCRU						320,000	320,000	
Account Recapitulation						=====	=====	=====
Functional Currency : EUR								
Account	Description		Debits	Credits	Units			
01	Company 01		320,000	320,000				
Grand total :			320,000	320,000				
			=====	=====	=====			

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

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

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

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

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

### **Completing the Centralization Journal**

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

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

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

## **Program Parameters**

### **Period Name**

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

### **Document Sequence Name From**

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

### **Document Sequence Name To**

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

### **Document Number From**

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

### **Document Number To**

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

### **GL Source**

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

### **Category**

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

**Company**

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

**Account for Journal Entries**

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

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

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

**Account for Recapitulation**

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

**Posted**

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

**Report Format**

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

**Report Headings**

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>General Ledger prints...</b>
Reporter	Name
Address	Address
Postal Code	Postal Code
City	City
Contact	Contact name
Telephone	Telephone number
VAT	VAT Registration Number

## Column Headings (Journal Entry Part)

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

## Column Headings (Recapitulation Part)

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

# 5

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## Oracle Payables

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

## Belgian EFT Process

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

With Oracle Financials, you can make EFT payments:

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

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

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## Belgian EFT Belgian Payments

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

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

The generated EFT file is in ASCII format and suitable for transfer on disk or by modem.

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

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

### Prerequisites

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

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

## File Structure

This table shows the structure of the EFT payment file:

<b>Record</b>	<b>Description</b>
Header Record	Information about the authorizer
Payment Order 1	Detail record number 1
Payment Order 1	Detail record number 2
Payment Order 2	Detail record number 1
Payment Order 2	Detail record number 2
Payment Order	Detail record number 1
Payment Order	Detail record number 2
Footer Record	Summary information

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

## Belgian EFT Foreign Payments

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

Foreign suppliers should enter the BIC code (Bank Identification Code), formerly known as the SWIFT code, in the Banks window and the IBAN (International Bank Account Number) in the Bank Accounts window. The BIC and IBAN are the minimum information required to obtain lower bank charges.

If you enter the IBAN in the Bank Accounts window, the IBAN is used instead of the bank account number in the file that is sent to the bank.

BIC information, if defined, replaces the bank branch number in the payment file. Please contact your bank to get detailed information about foreign bank transfers.

For more information about IBAN, please see the home page for the European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS). For more information about BIC, please see the home page for the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT)

### BIC Upgrade Script

An optional upgrade script is available and will copy the BIC (SWIFT code) from the Bank Branch field to the BIC field. The script will not remove the BIC from the Bank Branch field.

### Foreign Payments

Foreign Payments are defined as payments:

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

The generated EFT file is in ASCII format and suitable for transfer on disk or by modem.

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

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

## Prerequisites

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

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

## File Structure

This table shows the structure of the EFT payment file (subdivisions are not always mandatory):

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

For more information about the records contained in the EFT payment file, see 8 on page F-8.

# Belgian EFT Missing/Invalid EFT Information Report

Belgium SOB 04:23		Missing/Invalid EFT Information				Report Date: 26-JUN-2002		
						Page: 1 of 1		
Reporter	: Belgian Global Enterprises							
Address	: 101 Northeast Circle							
Postal Code	: 10231							
	: Brugge							
Contact	: Helen Maxwell							
Telephone	: 31 201 16 84							
VAT Number	: BE892365455							
Missing/Invalid Information on Level : Your Company								
-----								
Location Level :								
	Location Name	VAT Number	Error					
	-----	-----	Num					
	BELGIUM	BE422108415	60152					
Bank Branch Level :								
	Bank Name	Bank Branch Name	Financial Institution Code	Country	Error Num			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			
Bank Account Level :								
	Bank Name	Bank Branch Name	Bank Account Name	Bank Account Number	Error Num			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			
	BE Bank	Brussels	temp	02056439653	60161			
Missing/Invalid Information on Level : Supplier and Supplier Site Level								
-----								
Supplier Level :								
	Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Pay Group	Curr	Bank Account Number	Error Num		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Supplier Site Level :								
	Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Supplier Site	Pay Group	Curr	Cost Code	Bank Account Number	Error Num
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	10298	BE Belgian EFT supplier	EFT BELGIUM	EFT B1	BEF		402-9189091-84	60171
	10298	BE Belgian EFT supplier	EFT FOREIGN	EFT B2	NOR		210-0981879-97	60170
	30042	BE Foreign EFT Supplier	FOREIGN SIT	EFT B2	BEN		806-8843	60170, 60161
	30042	BE Foreign EFT Supplier	FOREIGN SIT	EFT B2	BEN		642141783	60170, 60161
	30322	BE Office Supplies plc	SITE1		EUR		402-9189091-84	60171
Error Num	Description							
-----	-----							
JE-60152	The VAT number is invalid. Please check the format and the digit formula. The VAT number format is BE9999999							
JE-60161	Please enter a valid bank account number using the format 999-9999999-99.							
JE-60162	Bank account failed modulus 97 control.							
JE-60167	Your bank account has an invalid payment method. For foreign payments, please enter a payment method code (f							
JE-60168	Please enter the Financial Institution Code for your Belgian bank.							
JE-60169	The Foreign Cost Center Code for your Belgian bank is either missing or invalid.							
JE-60170	Please enter the Bank Identification for this bank account.							
JE-60171	For Belgian Pay Group, enter a payment currency of EUR.							
***** End of Report *****								

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

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

Several validation checks exist in Oracle Payables that prevent you from entering invalid or incomplete information; however, existing information in General

Ledger, Receivables, and Payables may have been entered before you installed Oracle Applications.

This report shows:

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

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

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

## Prerequisites

Before you submit the Belgian EFT Missing/Invalid EFT Information report, you must define pay group lookups in the Application Object Library. For more information, see 15. Define Pay Groups on page 3-29.

## Report Parameters

### **Supplier Name From**

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

### **Supplier Name To**

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

## Report Headings

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Reporter	Name
Address	Address
Postal Code	Postal Code
City	City
Contact	Contact name
Telephone	Telephone number
VAT Number	VAT Registration Number

## Column Headings

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

---

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

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## Invoice Gateway Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Entering Country-Specific Information in the Invoice Gateway Window

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

The Invoice Gateway window has one globalization flexfield in the header region. You can customize your Invoice Gateway folder forms to show or hide the globalization flexfield for Belgium.

### Header Region

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

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

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Additional information for Belgium". It contains two input fields: "Context Value" with the text "EFT Payments" and "IBLC Code" which is currently empty. To the right of the "Context Value" field, there is a small icon and the text "Belgium EFT Payments". At the bottom of the dialog box, there are four buttons: "OK", "Cancel", "Clear", and "Help".

6. Enter the IBLC/*BLIW* trade code in the IBLC Code field.
7. Press the OK button to save your work and return to the Invoice Gateway window.

## Payables Open Interface Tables

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

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

## Understanding the Payables Open Interface Tables

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

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

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

## Payables Open Interface Table AP\_INVOICES\_INTERFACE

This table lists the columns in the AP\_INVOICES\_INTERFACE Payables Open Interface table. The column descriptions indicate which columns are required values for importing invoices into Oracle Payables with Belgian features.

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

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

Column Name	Type
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE9	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE10	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16	VARCHAR2(150)
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17	VARCHAR2(150)

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

## Belgian Columns

### GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE\_CATEGORY

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

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

### GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE1

Enter the IBLC/BLIW trade code.

Subject	Value
Required:	No
Validation:	The seeded valid value is <i>090</i> ; other valid values are user defined.
Destination:	AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1

## How the Invoice Gateway Window Populates the Open Interface Tables

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

<b>Invoice Gateway field name - Header region flexfield</b>	<b>Corresponding column in AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE</b>
Context Value	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY
IBLC Code	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1

## Belgian VAT Purchases Journal

Belgium		VAT Purchases Journal		Report Date : 23-APR-2002								
		Base Currency: EUR		Page : 1 Of 1								
Reporter	: Belgian Global Enterprises											
Address	: 101 Northeast Circle											
Postal Code	: 10231											
City	: Brugge											
Contact Name	: Helen Maxwell											
Telephone Number	: 31 201 16 84											
VAT Number	: BE892365455											
Period Name:	JAN-2001	Document Seq Name : * NO DOC. SEQ APPLIED *										
Doc Sequence Number	Line	Document Num	Date	Supplier Name	Invoice Number	Total Invoice Amount with VAT	VAT Code	VAT Trans Type	VAT Box	Invoice Amount without VAT	Total Recoverable VAT Amount	Non-Recoverable VAT Amount
01	JAN-2001	10298		BE Belgian EFT s A001		5,000,000	BE0-101			5,000,000	0	0
1			01.000.60110	Foreign Sales - EU Countries				101	45	5,000,000		
2			01.000.19000	Input VAT Control Account				101	54			0
Period Total:	JAN-2001	* NO DOC. SEQ APPLIED *				5,000,000				5,000,000	0	0
								Total box	45			
								box	54	5,000,000		0

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

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

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

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

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

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

The report has three summaries:

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

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

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

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

## Report Parameters

### **Period Name From**

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

### **Period Name To**

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

### **Document Sequence Name From**

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

**Document Sequence Name To**

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

**Supplier Name From**

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

**Supplier Name To**

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

**Report Format**

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

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

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

This table provides an example of entering the Document Sequence Name parameter:

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

## Report Headings

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

## Column Headings

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

This table provides an example for the above note:

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

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Document Seq Name	Transaction's document sequence name
Doc Sequence Number	Transaction's document sequence number, or voucher number

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

### Account Columns

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Payables prints...</b>
Accounting flexfield	Transaction line's general ledger account
Accounting flexfield description	Account description contained in account segment value

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## Oracle Receivables

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

# Belgian VAT Sales Journal

Belgium SOB		VAT Sales Journal				Report Date : 20-JUN-2002				
		Base Currency : EUR		Page : 1 of 1						
Reporter	: Belgian Global Enterprises									
Address	: 101 Northeast Circle									
Postal Code	: 10231									
City	: Brugge									
Contact Name	: Helen Maxwell									
Telephone Number	: 31 201 16 84									
VAT Number	: BE892365455									
Period Name:	OCT-2001	Document Sequence Name :		*No DOC. SEQ APPLIED*						
Doc Sequence Line Number	Invoice Date	Customer Number	Customer Name	Invoice Number	Total Invoice Amount with VAT	VAT Code	VAT Trans Type	VAT Box	Invoice Amount without VAT	VAT Amount
1	10-OCT-01	4208BE	BE test1	10000	13,440				12,000	1,440
1	01.000.19000			Input VAT Control Account		BE12-202	202	54		
1	01.000.72000			Cost of Sales		BE12-202	202	45	12,000	1,440
1	21-OCT-01	4208BE	BE test1	10040	1,600,000				1,600,000	0
1	01.000.19000			Input VAT Control Account		BE0	102	54		
1	01.000.62000			Proceeds from sale of assets		BE0	102	45	1,600,000	0
Period Total:	OCT-2001	*No DOC. SEQ APPLIED*			1,613,440				1,612,000	1,440
					*****		Total box 45		*****	
							box 54		*****	
									1,440	
***** End of Report *****										

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

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

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

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

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

There are three summaries for the report:

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

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

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

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

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

## Report Parameters

### **Period Name From**

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

### **Period Name To**

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

### **Document Seq Name From**

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

### **Document Seq Name To**

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

### **Customer Name From**

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

**Customer Name To**

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

**Report Format**

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

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

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

This table provides an example of entering the Document Sequence Name parameter:

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

## Report Headings

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

## Column Headings

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

This table provides an example for the above note:

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

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Document Sequence Name	Transaction's document sequence name
Document Sequence Number	Transaction's document sequence number

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Line Num	Transaction's line number
Invoice Date	Date invoice line was posted
Customer Number	Customer number of transaction
Customer Name	Customer name of transaction
Invoice Number	Transaction's invoice number
Total Invoice Amount with VAT	Transaction's total invoice amount
VAT Code	Transaction line's VAT Code
VAT Trans Type	Transaction's VAT Transaction Type  A VAT transaction type on the transaction line is not displayed. If the VAT transaction type on the transaction is empty, then the VAT transaction type on the transaction line is displayed.
VAT Box	VAT Box where you should report the transaction
Invoice Amount without VAT	Transaction's taxable amount
VAT Amount	Transaction's tax amount
Period Total	Transaction total for the period
Grand Total	Grand total for all selected transactions

### **Account Columns**

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Accounting flexfield	Transaction line's general ledger account
Accounting flexfield description	Account segment value with the account description

## VAT Number Validation

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

The valid VAT number formats are:

- BE + 0000000 + 97
- BE0 + 0000000 + 97
- BE1 + 0000000 + 97
- 0 + 0000000 + 97
- 1 + 0000000 + 97

where 0000000 is a seven-character number and 97 is a two-character check digit.

The check digit should be equal to 97 minus the remainder obtained from dividing the seven-character number by 97. If the remainder is 0, the check digit is 97.

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

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### VAT Number Validation of Belgian VAT Numbers

Valid VAT numbers include BE123456749, BE1123456749, BE0123456749, 0123456749, and 1123456749.

The validation process is as follows:

1. The length of the VAT number is 10, 11, or 12 characters.
2. The prefix is BE, BE1, BE0, 0, or 1.
3. The two-character check digit is 97 minus the remainder obtained from dividing the seven-character number in front of 97 by 97.

This table shows how VAT numbers fail validation.

This VAT number...	Fails validation due to level...
BE123	1

<b>This VAT number...</b>	<b>Fails validation due to level...</b>
2123456789	2
BE12aa33597	3

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

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

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

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

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

### **VAT Number Validation of Non-Belgian VAT Numbers**

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

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

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## VAT Reporting

This chapter discusses VAT processing in Oracle Financials for Belgium.

## Monthly VAT Return Preparation

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

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

## 1. Make VAT Allocations

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Declare a VAT Reporting Period

Use the Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number process at month end to declare a VAT reporting period. See Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process on page 7-20 for more information about closing a VAT period.

## 3. Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations

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

## **4. Produce Monthly VAT Return Report**

Use the Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation report to produce a monthly VAT return report that shows box summaries of declared tax and taxable amounts which must be reported. Use the Monthly VAT Preparation report to complete the official VAT report that you submit to Belgian authorities. See Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report on page 7-21 for more information.

## Annual VAT Declaration Process

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

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

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

<b>Step</b>	<b>Task</b>
1	Submit the Annual VAT Declaration Process on page 7-6
2	Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Return on page 7-6
3	Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report on page 7-6

## **1. Submit the Annual VAT Declaration Process**

The Annual VAT Declaration process selects all transactions of Belgian customers within the tax year from Oracle Receivables. A customer is included in the Annual Return only if the total taxable amount of his transactions exceeds or equals a predefined value (currently 250,00 euros). See Belgian VAT Annual Declaration on page 7-26 for more information.

## **2. Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Return**

The Belgian VAT Annual Return process selects the information produced by the Declaration process and creates an ASCII file that you send to the Belgian VAT Authorities. See Belgian VAT Annual Return on page 7-29 for more information.

## **3. Produce the Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report**

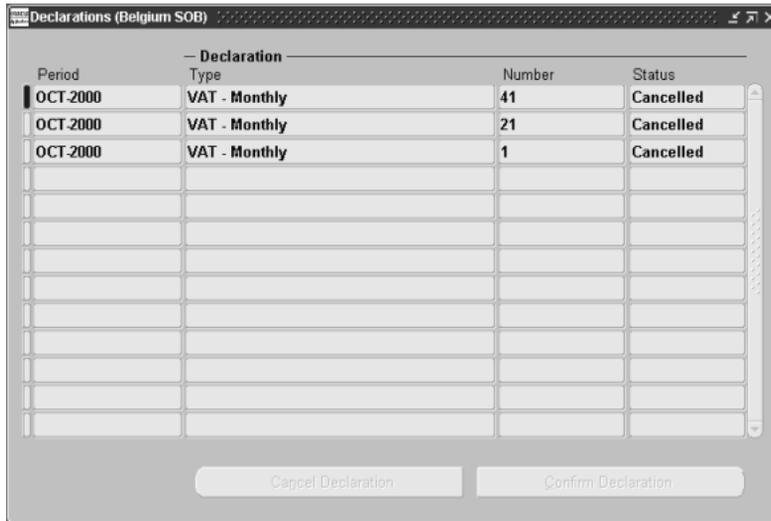
The Belgian VAT Annual Audit report shows the information stored in the VAT Annual Return ASCII file.

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

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

See Belgian VAT Annual Audit Report on page 7-30 for more information.

## Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations



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

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

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

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

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**Note:** Confirmed declarations cannot be changed.

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

**Period**

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

**Type**

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

**Number**

This display-only field shows the declaration number.

**Status**

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

**To confirm or cancel a VAT declaration:**

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

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

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

## Belgian VAT Reporting Rules Listing

Belgium SOB		VAT Reporting Rules Listing			Report Date: 28-MAY-2001 08:21			
					Page: 1 of 1			
Reporter	:	Belgian Global Enterprises						
Address	:	101 Northeast Circle						
Post Code	:	10231						
City	:	Brugge						
Contact	:	Helen Maxwell						
Telephone	:	31 201 16 84						
Vat Number	:	BE892365455						
VAT Trans. Type	:	102	reduce purchases					
Source : AP								
Fin Trans. Type	Tax Code	Line Type	VAT Box	Recover.	Sign	Start Date	End Date	Enabled
STANDARD	BE0-102	TAX	81 Merchandises, raw materials and	Yes	+	01-JAN-1999		Yes
	BE0-102	TAXABLE	46 Goods supplied & assimilated tra	No				
			03 Liable to 20.5% tax	N/A	+	01-JAN-1999		Yes
	BE12-102	TAX	54 Amount of taxes payable on trans	Yes	+	06-FEB-1999		Yes
			88 Amount of other trans the inform	No				
	BE12-102	TAXABLE	02 Liable to 12% tax	N/A	+	06-FEB-2000		Yes
	BE12-102-01	TAX	55 Tax due on intra-community goods	Yes	+	01-JAN-1999		Yes
			00 Liable to 0% tax	No				
	BE12-102-01	TAXABLE	46 Goods supplied & assimilated tra	N/A	+	01-JAN-1999		Yes
***** End of Report *****								

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

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

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

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

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

### Report Parameters

#### Source

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

#### VAT Trans Type

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

**Fin Trans Type**

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

**Tax Code**

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

**Line Type**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document Line Type</b>	<b>VAT Rule Line Type</b>
AP	FREIGHT	TAXABLE
AP	ITEM	TAXABLE
AP	MISCELLANEOUS	TAXABLE
AP	TAX	TAX
AR	CB	TAXABLE
AR	CHARGES	TAXABLE
AR	FREIGHT	TAXABLE
AR	REVDM	TAXABLE
AR	TAX	TAX

**VAT Report Box**

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

## Report Headings

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables...</b>
Reporter	Name
Address	Address
Post Code	Postal code
City	City
Contact	Contact Name
Telephone	Telephone Number
VAT Number	VAT Registration Number

## Column Headings

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

## Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT Report

Use the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT report to populate the JE\_BE\_VAT\_ALLOCATIONS table with monthly VAT figures before running these reports:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VAT Allocation Errors Report

Belgian VAT Allocation Errors Report													Report Date: 21-AUG-2001 07:39:36	
													Page: 1 / 3	
Source	Document	Batch	Supplier	Invoice	Transaction	Type	Line	Tax	Code	Amount	GL	Posted	Error	
Period	Name	Number	/Customer	Number	Financial	VAT	Type	Code		Date			Code	
JAN-2001	AP		BE Supplier - Domest	E1	2	EXPENSE RE	BG	TAXABLE	21D	1,000	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60150	
			BE Supplier - Domest	E1	4	EXPENSE RE	BG	TAX	21D	210	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60150	
			BE Supplier - Domest	I2	3	STANDARD	DBE	AGB		(999)	01-JAN-2001	No	60157	
			BE Supplier - Domest	I6	3	STANDARD	DBE	AGB		(2,500)	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60157	
AR			BE Local Client	23	5	CM	-1	TAXABLE	T10	(1,000)	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60146	
			BE Local Client	23	7	CM	VEX	TAX	T10	(180)	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60150	
			BE Local Client	22	4	INV	-1	TAXABLE	T10	800	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60146	
			BE Local Client	25	13	INV	VBE	TAX	T20	10,000	01-JAN-2001	Yes	60150	

Error Description List	
Error Code	Error Code Description
60146	Please enter a VAT transaction type.
60150	Please define a VAT rule to use.
60157	Cannot create an allocation.

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

The Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT report produces the VAT Allocation Errors report if errors are recorded during the allocation process. The report also displays any errors from previous submissions of the Allocate/Reallocate process that have not yet been resolved.

Although the Belgian VAT Allocate/Reallocate Monthly VAT report selects only the posted transactions for allocation, all posted and unposted transactions from the current set of books that were not previously allocated are checked for errors.

If a VAT transaction type is not recorded against an eligible transaction, whether posted or unposted, this is reported as an exception. The error message is 60150, *Please enter a VAT transaction type*. The VAT transaction type is derived from the tax code entered at line level.

If a valid VAT reporting rule cannot be applied to an eligible transaction, whether posted or unposted, this is reported as an exception. The error message is 60150, *Please define a VAT rule to use*.

If a transaction cannot be allocated for any other reason, such as an invalid tax code, the program sweeps through the source ledgers for any posted/unposted transactions for the period and also reports these transactions as an exception. The error message is 60157, *Cannot create an allocation*.

## Report Parameters

### Period Name

Enter the undeclared reporting period that you would like to make allocations for. The program selects transaction lines that have a GL Date on or before the last day of this period.

### Reallocate

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

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

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

### Source

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

## Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Period	The transaction's period name
Source	The transaction's source
Document Name	The transaction's document sequence name
Document Number	The transaction's document sequence number
Batch Name	The transaction's batch name
Supplier/Customer Name	The transaction's supplier or customer name
Invoice Number	The transaction's invoice number
Invoice Line	The transaction's invoice line number
Transaction Type - Financial	The Oracle Financials transaction type
Transaction Type - VAT	The transaction's VAT transaction type
Line Type	The line type for the transaction line
Tax Code	The transaction line's tax code

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Amount	The transaction line's amount
GL Date	The transaction's GL date
Posted	<i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> to indicate if the transaction is posted or not
Error Code	The code of the error that occurred

## Belgian VAT Allocations Listing

Belgium SOB		Belgian VAT Allocations Listing							Report Date: 20-JUL-2001 06:18		
		Oracle Financials							Page: 2 of 2		
		Transaction Type			VAT Transaction Type				Declaration Num		
Source	Doc Seq	Doc Seq	Invoice	Line	Line	Line	Tax Code	Amount	GL Date	VAT	
Name	Number	Number	Number	Num	Type	Type				Box	
AR	AR_2000	000356	10000	1	INV	202	TAXABLE	BE12-202	12,000	10-AUG-2000	45
	AR_2000	000356	10000	1	INV	202	TAX	BE12-202	1,440	10-AUG-2000	54
	AR_2000	000890	10040	1	INV	102	TAXABLE	BE0	1,600,000	21-AUG-2000	45
	AR_2000	000890	10040	1	INV	102	TAX	BE0	0	21-AUG-2000	54
AP	AP_2000	002390	AP501	3	STANDARD	102	TAXABLE	BE50-12-102	6,000	01-AUG-2000	02
	AP_2000	002390	AP501	4	STANDARD	102	TAX	BE50-12-102	360	01-AUG-2000	88
	AP_2000	002390	AP501	5	STANDARD	102	TAX	BE50-12-102	360	01-AUG-2000	54

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

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

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

---

**Note:** The declaration number information is displayed if the VAT Attribute Declaration Number process was run (and not canceled). See Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process on page 7-20 for more information.

---

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

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

## Program Parameters

### Period Name

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

### VAT Box

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

### VAT Transaction Type

Enter the VAT transaction type.

### Source

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

### Document Sequence Name

Enter the specific document sequence name.

---

---

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

---

---

### Doc Seq Number From

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

---

---

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

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### Doc Seq Number To

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

---

---

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

---

---

## Report Headings

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
<Set of Books>	The set of books
<Report Title>	<i>Belgian VAT Allocations Listing</i>
Report Date	The date and time that the report is run
Page	The current and total pages of the report

## Column Headings

<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Source	The transaction's source
Doc Seq Name	The document sequence name
Doc Seq Number	The document sequence number
Invoice Number	The invoice number
Line Num	The invoice line number
Oracle Financials Transaction Type	The Oracle Financials transaction type
VAT Transaction Type	The transaction line's VAT transaction type
Line Type	The line type of the transaction line
Tax Code	The transaction line's tax code
Amount	The transaction line's amount
GL Date	The transaction line's GL date
VAT Box	The VAT box
Declaration Num	The declaration number when the transaction line is declared or confirmed

## Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process

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

You can see the declaration number for each transaction on the Belgian VAT Allocations Listing. See Belgian VAT Allocations Listing on page 7-17 for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

### Program Parameters

#### **Period Name**

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

# Belgian VAT Monthly VAT Preparation Report

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

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

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

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

Report summaries are ordered this way:

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

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

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

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

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

## Report Prerequisites

Complete these prerequisites before you can run this report:

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

## Report Parameters

### Period Name

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

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

This table provides an example:

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

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

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

See Belgian VAT Attribute Declaration Number Process on page 7-20 and Confirm/Cancel VAT Declarations on page 7-7 for more information.

### Date From

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

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

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

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**Date To**

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

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

---

---

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

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---

**VAT Box**

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

**VAT Transaction Type From**

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

**VAT Transaction Type To**

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

**Report Format**

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

**Source**

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

**Document Sequence Name**

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

**Document Sequence Number**

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

**Report Headings**

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

<b>In this heading...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Contact	Contact Name
Telephone	Telephone number
VAT Number	VAT registration number

## Column Headings

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

## Belgian VAT Annual Declaration Process Report

Belgium	Belgian Annual VAT Declaration Process Report	Report Date: 22-OCT-2002 02:53:54 Page: 1
Name: Belgian Global Enterprises		
Address: 101 Northeast Circle		
VAT Number: BE892365455		
Year: 2000		
Customer Records: 1		
Amount: 1,612,000		
Tax: 1,440		

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

- Invoices
- Credit memos
- Debit memos

Customer transactions are only included if the total amount exclusive of tax exceeds or equals a predefined value (currently this value is set at 250,00 euros).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Report Parameters

### **Start Date**

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

### **End Date**

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

### **Min Transaction Value**

Enter the minimum value that the total amount of customer transactions, exclusive of tax, must reach before transactions are included in the declaration. The minimum transaction value defaults to 250,00 euros.

**Row Headings**

<b>In this row...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Name	The customer name
Address	The customer address
VAT Number	The customer's VAT number
Year	The year that is reported on
Customer Records	The total number of summarized customer records in the declaration
Amount	The total amount (exclusive of tax) of all summarized customer records in the declaration
Tax	The tax amount of all summarized customer records in the declaration

## Belgian VAT Annual Return

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

See Belgian VAT Annual Declaration on page 7-26 for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

## Belgium VAT Annual Audit Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Report Parameters

### **Start Date**

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

### **End Date**

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

### **Min Declared Amount**

Enter the minimum declared amount for the declaration. The minimum declared amount defaults to 250,00 euros.

### **Customer Name From**

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

### **Customer Name To**

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

### **VAT Number From**

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

### **VAT Number To**

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

### **Report Format**

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

## Report Headings

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

## Column Headings

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

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<b>In this column...</b>	<b>Oracle Receivables prints...</b>
Taxable Amount	All transaction's taxable amount for the customer
Tax Amount	All transaction's tax amount for the customer

## Belgian VAT Closing Process

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

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

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

## Weekly Processing

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

Perform these steps to close your weekly VAT processing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Monthly Processing

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

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

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

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## Yearly Processing

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

1. Update the VAT calendar.
2. Create accounting periods for the new year.
3. Update sequential numbering.
4. Create new numbering series for the new year.
5. Run the Belgian VAT Annual Declaration process. See Belgian VAT Annual Declaration on page 7-26 for more information.

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

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

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



# A

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## Standard Navigation Paths

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

## Standard Navigation Paths

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

<b>Window Name</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Declarations	Belgian AP Localizations: VAT > Declarations
Reporters	Belgian AP Localizations: VAT > Reporters
VAT Reporting Rules	Belgian AP Localizations: VAT > Reporting Rules

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

# B

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## Using Globalization Flexfields

This appendix describes how to use globalization flexfields.

## Using Globalization Flexfields

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

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

There are globalization flexfields on these windows:

### **Oracle Payables**

- Invoice Gateway
- Invoices

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

# C

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## Profile Options

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

## Profile Options

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

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

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

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

### Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library

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

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

### Sequential Numbering

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

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

## Profile Options in Oracle General Ledger

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

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

### **Journals: Mix Statistical and Monetary**

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



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## Bank Validation

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

## **Bank Information Validation**

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

## Setting up Your Country

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

### To set up Oracle Payables for bank validation:

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

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

If these countries do not match, Oracle Payables performs the default minimum validation shown in this table:

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

**To set up Oracle Receivables for bank validation:**

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

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

If these countries do not match, Oracle Receivables performs the default minimum validation shown in this table:

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

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

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

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

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

## Code Validation

Oracle Financials validates this bank information for Belgium:

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

If you leave these fields blank, Oracle Financials prompts you to enter a number. This table shows the additional rules that Oracle Financials uses to validate bank information:

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

### \*Additional Account Number Validation

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

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

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

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

## Check Digit Algorithm

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

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

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### Calculate Check Digit 1

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

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

Check Digit 1 = 1234567890

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

$1234567890 / 97 = 12727504$

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

Using the previous example,

$1234567890 - (12727504 * 97) = 2$

4. The account number is valid if:
  - The remainder equals 0 and the check digit section from the account number that you entered equals 97 (the remainder cannot be 00).
  - The remainder equals the check digit section from the account number that you entered

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

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

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



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# Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths

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

## Character Mode to GUI Navigation Paths

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

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

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## **Electronic File Content**

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

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

## Belgian EFT Belgian Payments File Content

### Header Record - Information About the Authorizer

This table shows the electronic file content of the header record.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The record identification, <i>0</i> .	
2	1	Numeric	<i>0</i> .	
3	1	Character	The reserved zone. Blank space if not available.	
4-5	2	Numeric	The payment subject, <i>07</i> .	
6-11	6	Numeric	The creation date of the floppy, or system date.	
12-14	3	Numeric	The financial institution code. Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number	AP_BANK_ACCOUNTS/ BANK_NUMBER
15-16	2	Numeric	The application code, <i>01</i>	
17-22	6	Numeric	The execution date, or payment date of the Autoselect screen. Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Payment Date	AP_INVOICE_ SELECTION_CRITERIA/ CHECK_DATE
23	1	Character	The duplicate code. Blank space if not available.	
24-26	3	Numeric	<i>000</i> .	
27-38	12	Numeric	The number of the account to debit, related to the bank account specified in Autoselect.  The two hyphens in the account number are not included in the file.  Window: Bank Accounts Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number	AP_BANK_ACCOUNTS/ BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
39-64	26	Character	The name of the authorizer, code referring to bill-to location specified as Financial Option.  Window: Location Region: Location Field: Name	HR_LOCATIONS/ LOCATION_CODE
65-90	26	Character	The address of the authorizer, referring to bill-to location specified as Financial Option.  Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Address Line 1	HR_LOCATIONS/ ADDRESS_LINE_1
91-94	4	Character	The postal code of the authorizer, referring to bill-to location specified as Financial Option.  Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Postal Code	HR_LOCATIONS/ POSTAL_CODE
95-116	22	Character	The town or city of the authorizer, referring to bill-to location specified as Financial Option.  Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Town or City	HR_LOCATIONS/ TOWN_OR_CITY
117	1	Numeric	The language code of the authorizer, <i>0</i>	
118-127	10	Character	The immatriculation number of the floppy, or the first ten characters of the payment batch name.  Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Batch Name	AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_ CRITERIA/ CHECKRUN_NAME
128	1	Character	The version code, <i>5</i> for EUR payments	

## Detail Record

### Type 1

This table shows the electronic file content of the detail record, type 1.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The record identification, 1.	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting with 0001 and incrementing per payment order.	
6-13	8	Character	The reference number of the authorizer (not transmitted to the beneficiary). Blank spaces if not available.	
14-23	10	Character	Blank spaces.	
24-35	12	Numeric	The account number of the beneficiary and account number of the supplier site. If not available, prints blank spaces. The two hyphens in the account number are not included in the file.	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM
36-47	12	Numeric	The amount to pay to the beneficiary. Integer amount truncated (without decimals).	
48-73	26	Character	The name of the beneficiary, supplier name.	AP_INVOICES/ VENDOR_NAME
74	1	Numeric	The language code of beneficiary, 0.	
75-86	12	Character	The main part of the communication, which mentions the numbers of the invoices selected for this payment order. The numbers are separated by a comma, without blanks. If the communication is too large, it is right truncated and continued in the following field. <b>Note:</b> The total length of the communication string is 106 characters.	AP_INVOICES/ INVOICE_NUM

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
87-127	41	Character	The second part of the communication, a continuation of the previous field.  If the communication is too large, it is right truncated and continued in the next detail record, position 59-111.	AP_INVOICES/ INVOICE_NUM
128	1	Numeric	The nature code, 3.	

## Type 2

This table shows the electronic file content of the detail record, type 2.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The record identification, 2.	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting with 0001 and incrementing per payment order.	
6	1	Numeric	The civility code of beneficiary, 0.	
7-32	26	Character	The address of the beneficiary, or supplier site address.	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ ADDRESS_LINE1
33-36	4	Character	The postal code of the beneficiary, or supplier site postal code.	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ ZIP
37-58	22	Character	The town or city of the beneficiary, or supplier site city.	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ CITY
59-111	53	Character	The third part of the communication. <b>Note:</b> See previous detail record, position 75-127.  If the communication is too large, it is right truncated.	AP_INVOICES/ INVOICE_NUM
112	1	Numeric	The cost code, 0.	
113-128	16	Character	Blank spaces.	

## Footer Record - End of File and Summary Information

This table shows the electronic file content of the footer record.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The record identification, 9.	
2-5	4	Numeric	The number of records of type 1 and 2 in the file.  If there are more than 9999 records, the program stops with an error message.	
6-9	4	Numeric	The number of payments orders, or records of type 1.	
10-21	12	Numeric	The total of the amounts.  Right aligned and truncated at the left, if required.	
22-36	15	Numeric	The total of the beneficiary account numbers.  Right aligned and truncated at the left, if required.	
37-47	11	Numeric	The identification number of the remitter of the support.  For the companies that are VAT liable, VAT number (00-9N). Otherwise, national immatriculation number (11N) or zeroes.  The VAT registration number indicated in the Financial Options window must start with <i>BE</i> .  Window: Financials Options Region: Tax Field: VAT Registration Number	FINANCIALS_SYSTEM_PARAMETERS/ VAT_REGISTRATION_NUM
48-59	12	Character	The reference of the payment file, or first ten characters of the payment batch name.  Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Batch Name	AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_CRITERIA/ CHECKRUN_NAME

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<b>Position</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Table/Column Name</b>
60-62	3	Character	<i>DDD, VEV</i> , or reserved zone for the BCH.  Blank spaces if not available.	
63-108	46	Character	Blank	
109-128	20	C	Reserved zone for BCH.  Only for direct relations between BCH and his clients.  Blank	

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## Belgian EFT Foreign Payments File Content

### Start Record - Identification Information

This table shows the electronic file content of the start record.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The record identification, <i>0</i> .	
2-7	6	Numeric	The creation date of the floppy, or system date.	
8-19	12	Character	Blank spaces.	
20-22	3	Numeric	The financial institution code. Window: Banks Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number	AP_BANK_ACCOUNTS/ BANK_NUMBER
23-24	2	Numeric	The application code, <i>51</i> .	
25-34	10	Character	The immatriculation number of the support, or first ten characters of the payment batch name. Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Batch Name	AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_ CRITERIA/ CHECKRUN_NAME
59-70	12	Character	The zone reserved for bilateral relations.  Blank spaces if not available.	
71	1	Numeric	The localization code.  <i>0</i> if not available.	
72-128	57	Character	Blank spaces.	

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
35-45	11	Numeric	<p>The identification number of the remitter of the support.</p> <p>For the companies that are VAT liable, VAT number (00-9N). Otherwise, national immatriculation number (11N) or zeroes. 11 zeroes if the VAT number is not available.</p> <p>The VAT number must be preceded by two zeroes.</p> <p>Window: Financial Options Region: Tax Field: VAT Registration Number</p>	FINANCIALS_SYSTEM_ PARAMETERS/ VAT_REGISTRATION_NUM
46-56	11	Numeric	<p>The identification number of the authorizer (remitter): VAT number, or zeroes for companies that are not VAT-liable.</p> <p>See previous field, position 35-45.</p>	FINANCIALS_SYSTEM_ PARAMETERS/ VAT_REGISTRATION_NUM
57	1	Character	<p>The duplicate code.</p> <p>Blank space if not available.</p>	
58	1	Character	The version code, 5 for EUR payments	

## Type 1 Record

### Subdivision 01

This table shows electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 01.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The record identification, 1.	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting with 0001 and incrementing per payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision identification of the record, 01.	
8-13	6	Character	The execution date, payment date of the AutoSelect screen. Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Payment Date	AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_CRITERIA./CHECK_DATE
14-29	16	Character	The reference of the authorizer. Blank spaces if not available.	
30-33	4	Character	The currency code of the payment, the currency of the credit. Window: Payment Batches Region: Payment Batches Field: Payment Currency	AP_INVOICE_SELECTION_CRITERIA./CURRENCY_CODE
34	1	Character	The code relative to the amount to pay, C.	
35-49	15	Character	The amount to pay to the beneficiary The first 13 positions are for units and the last two positions for decimals. No decimal point or comma separates units from decimals. If there are no decimals, the last two positions are zeroes. If there are three decimals, the third decimal is truncated. The amount cannot be zero. Zero payments are not included in the file.	

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
50-59	10	Character	<p>The internal codes related to the account to debit or blank.</p> <p>The format is BDDDALLBBB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>B</b> - Blank</li> <li>■ <b>DDD</b> - ISO currency code of the bank account of the authorizer</li> </ul> <p>Window: Bank Accounts Region: Bank Accounts Field: Currency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A</b> - Type of authorizer, 9.</li> <li>■ <b>LL</b> - <i>BE</i> (ISO country code of the authorizer)</li> </ul>	
60-71	12	Numeric	<p>The number of the account to debit, related to the account number specified in AutoSelect.</p> <p>The two hyphens in the account number are not included in the file.</p> <p>Window: Bank Accounts Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number</p>	AP_BANK_ACCOUNTS/ BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM
72-128	57	Character	Blank spaces.	

## Subdivision 02

This table shows the electronic file content of the type 1 record, subdivision 02.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>02</i> .	
8-112	105	Character	<p>The address of the authorizer, part one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First 35 positions - Name Window: Location Region: Location Field: Name</li> <li>■ Second 35 positions - Address line 1 Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Address Line 1</li> <li>■ Third 35 positions - Address line 2 Window: Location Address Region: Location Address Field: Address Line 2</li> </ul> <p>Code referring to bill-to location specified as Financial Option. Part 2 is in subdivision 03 record. Blank spaces if not available.</p>	<p>HR_LOCATIONS/ LOCATION_CODE</p> <p>HR_LOCATIONS/ ADDRESS_LINE_1</p> <p>HR_LOCATIONS/ ADDRESS_LINE_2</p>
113-128	16	Character	Blank spaces.	

### Subdivision 03

This table shows the electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 03.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>03</i> .	
8-52	45	Character	The address of the authorizer, part two.  The city and country, separated by a comma. The last ten characters remain blank.  Part one is in subdivision 02.  Blank spaces if not available.	HR_LOCATIONS/ TOWN_OR_CITY  HR_LOCATIONS/ COUNTRY
53-122	70	Character	The identification of the financial institution that is responsible for the execution, part one.  Part two is in subdivision 04.  Blank spaces if not available.	
123-128	6	Character	Blank spaces.	

### Subdivision 04

This table shows the electronic file content of the type 1 record, subdivision 04.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, 1.	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at 0001 and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, 04.	
8-87	80	Character	The identification of the financial institution responsible for the execution, part two. Part one is in subdivision 03. Blank spaces if not available.	
88-122	35	Character	The identification of the financial institution of the beneficiary, part one. The bank branch number of the supplier site. Can be SWIFT or complete address, or BIC code. Window: Suppliers Region: Bank Accounts Field: Branch Number Part two is in subdivision 05. Blank spaces if not available or if the Bank Account Number field contains a payment mode code such as CHC.	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ BANK_NUM
123-128	6	Character	Blank spaces.	

### Subdivision 05

This table shows the electronic file content of the type 1 record, subdivision 05.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>05</i> .	
8-122	115	Character	The complete address of the financial institution of the beneficiary, part two. Part one is in subdivision 04. Blank spaces if not available.	
123-128	6	Character	Blank spaces.	

**Subdivision 06**

This table shows the electronic file content of the type 1 record, subdivision 06.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Table/Column Name</b>
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>06</i> .	
8-41	34	Character	The account number of the beneficiary. This field can also contain the IBAN code.  Window: Suppliers Region: Bank Accounts Field: Number  Blank spaces if not available or if this field contains a payment mode code such as CHC.	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM
42-111	70	Character	The complete address of the beneficiary, part one: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First 35 positions - Name Window: Invoices Region: Invoices Field: Supplier</li> <li>■ Second 35 positions - Address line 1 Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites Field: Address</li> </ul> Part two is in subdivision 07.	AP_INVOICES/ VENDOR_NAME  PO_VENDOR_SITES/ ADDRESS_LINE1
112-128	17	Character	Blank spaces.	

### Subdivision 07

This table shows the electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 07.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, 1.	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at 0001 and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, 07.	
8-87	80	Character	<p>The address of the beneficiary, part two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First 35 positions - Address line 2 Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites Field: Address</li> <li>■ Second 35 positions - City and country Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites Field: City/Country</li> </ul> <p>The last ten positions are blank. Part one is in subdivision 06.</p>	<p>PO_VENDOR_SITES/ ADDRESS_LINE2</p> <p>PO_VENDOR_SITES/CITY</p> <p>PO_VENDOR_SITES/ COUNTRY</p>
88-122	35	Character	<p>The communication of the authorizer to the beneficiary, invoice numbers related to the payment, one after the other and separated by a comma.</p> <p>If the amount is too large, it is right truncated and continued in subdivision 08.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The total length of the communication string is 140 characters.</p>	<p>AP_INVOICES/ INVOICE_NUM</p>
123-128	6	Character	Blank spaces.	

**Subdivision 08**

This table shows the electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 08.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>08</i> .	
8-112	105	Character	The communication of the authorizer to the beneficiary, continued from subdivision 07.  If necessary, specify the rest of the invoice numbers related to the payment.	AP_INVOICES/ INVOICE_NUM
113-128	16	Character	Blank spaces.	

**Subdivision 09**

This table shows the electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 09.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>09</i> .	
8-77	70	Character	The communication of the authorizer to the financial institution of the beneficiary.  Blank spaces if not available.	
78-112	35	Character	The communication of the authorizer to the financial institution of the authorizer, part one.  Part two is in subdivision 10.  Blank spaces if not available.	
113-128	16	Character	Blank spaces.	

**Subdivision 10**

This table shows the electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 10.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Table/Column Name</b>
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>10</i> .	
8-42	35	Character	The communication of the authorizer to the financial institution of the authorizer, part two. Part one is in subdivision 09. Blank spaces if not available.	
43-45	3	Character	The payment mode code. Window: Suppliers Region: Bank Account Field: Number  This field is printed only if it contains a three-character payment mode code such as <i>CHC</i> .	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM
46-48	3	Character	The costs code. Window: Supplier Site EFT Details Field: Cost Code	JG_ZZ_VEND_SITE_INFO/ JGZZ_SITE_INFO10
49-58	10	Character	The internal code related to the account of the authorizer to be debited for costs, or zeroes.  Blank if not available.	
59-70	12	Numeric	The account number of the authorizer to be debited for costs, or zeroes if the payment account of the authorizer is used.	
71	1	Character	Blank spaces.	

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
72-73	2	Character	The ISO country code of the beneficiary. Window: Supplier Sites Region: Sites Field: Country	PO_VENDOR_SITES/ COUNTRY
74-128	55	Character	Blank spaces.	

### Subdivision 11

This table shows the electronic file content for the type 1 record, subdivision 11.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, <i>1</i> .	
2-5	4	Numeric	The sequence number, starting at <i>0001</i> and incrementing by 1 for each payment order.	
6-7	2	Numeric	The subdivision of the identification of the record, <i>11</i> .	
8-10	3	Numeric	The IBLC/BLIW trade code of the invoice or zeroes if not available. Window: Invoice EFT Details Region: Field: IBLC/BLIW Trade	JG_ZZ_INVOICE_INFO/ JGZZ_INVOICE_INFO1
11-25	15	Numeric	The invoice amount to be paid.	
26-31	6	Character	Blank spaces.	
32-80	49	Character	The justification, or description of the IBLC code in positions 8-10, available from a lookup code.	FND_LOOKUPS/ DESCRIPTION
81-90	10	Character	The bilateral agreement client bank. Blank spaces if not available.	
91-128	38	Character	Blank spaces.	

### Subdivision 12 to 34

These optional subdivisions are identical to subdivision 11.

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

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

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

### End Record - End of File and Summary Information

This table shows the electronic file content of the end record.

Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	1	Numeric	The identification of the record, 9.	
2-7	6	Numeric	The number of records of type 1 in the file. For example, if payment 1 has 24 subdivisions and payment 2 has 11 subdivisions, the number in this field is 35.  If there are more than 999999 records, the program stops with an error message.	
8-13	6	Numeric	The number of payment orders, or the number of records of type 1, subdivision 01 in the file.  For example, if payment 1 has 24 subdivisions and payment 2 has 11 subdivisions, the number in this field is 2.	
14-28	15	Numeric	The total of the amounts, positions 24 to 48 of the records of type 1, subdivision 01, with suppression of the digits that overflow on the left.  Right aligned and truncated at the left.	
29-128	100	Character	Blank spaces.	

## VAT Reporter File Content

### Header Record - Details of the VAT Reporter

This table shows the electronic file content of the header record.

Field Number	Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	001 - 006	6	Numeric	000000	
2	007 - 038	32	Character	The name of the reporter	JE_BE_REPORTERS/NAME
3	039 - 062	24	Character	The street and number	JE_BE_REPORTERS/ ADDRESS
4	063 - 066	4	Character	The postal code	JE_BE_REPORTERS/ POSTAL_CODE
5	067 - 089	23	Character	The town	JE_BE_REPORTERS/CITY
6	090 - 100	11	Character	The VAT number. The file displays these VAT number formats in the format BE123456749: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BE0123456749</li> <li>▪ BE1123456749</li> <li>▪ BE123456749</li> <li>▪ 0123456749</li> <li>▪ 1123456749</li> </ul>	JE_BE_REPORTERS/ VAT_NUMBER
7	101 - 120	20	Character	Blank spaces	
8	121	1	Character	The currency code	
9	122-125	4	Character	The year	
10	126-128	3	Character	000	

## Detail Records - Details for Customers that VAT was Collected From

This table shows the electronic file content of the detail records.

Field Number	Position	Length	Type	Description	Table/Column Name
1	001 - 006	6	Character	The customer count	
2	007 - 038	32	Character	The name of the customer	RA_CUSTOMERS/ CUSTOMER_NAME
3	039 - 062	24	Character	The street and number	RA_ADDRESSES/ ADDRESS1
4	063 - 066	4	Numeric	The postal code	RA_ADDRESSES/ POSTAL_CODE
5	067 - 089	23	Character	The town	RA_ADDRESSES/CITY
6	090 - 100	11	Character	The VAT number	RA_SITE_USES/ TAX_REFERENCE
7	101 - 110	10	Numeric	The line amount, not including VAT	RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LINES/ EXTENDED_AMOUNT
8	111 - 120	10	Numeric	The VAT amount	RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LINES/ EXTENDED_AMOUNT
9	121 - 128	8	Character	Blank spaces	

**Footer Record - End of File and Summary Information**

This table shows the electronic file content of the footer record.

<b>Field Number</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Table/Column Name</b>
1	001 - 006	6	Numeric	999999	
2	007 - 022	16	Numeric	The total line amounts not including VAT	RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LINES/ EXTENDED_AMOUNT
3	023 - 038	16	Numeric	The total tax amounts	RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LINES/ EXTENDED_AMOUNT
4	039 - 089	51	Character	Blank spaces	
5	090 - 100	11	Character	The VAT number	JE_BE_REPORTERS/ VAT_NUMBER
6	101 - 128	28	Character	Blank spaces	

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