

Oracle® Financials for Asia/Pacific

User Guide

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Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide, Release 12

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Send Us Your Comments

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Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, then please tell us your name, the name of the company who has licensed our products, the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available).

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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12 of the *Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide*.

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

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology

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

See Related Information Sources on page x for more Oracle Applications product information.

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Structure

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Related Information Sources

This document is included on the Oracle Applications Document Library, which is supplied in the Release 12 DVD Pack. You can download soft-copy documentation as PDF files from the Oracle Technology Network at <http://otn.oracle.com/documentation>, or you can purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store at <http://oraclestore.oracle.com>. The Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library Release 12 contains the latest information, including any documents that have changed significantly between releases. If substantial changes to this book are necessary, a revised version will be made available on the online documentation CD on Oracle *MetaLink*.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 12 versions of those guides.

For a full list of documentation resources for Oracle Applications Release 12, see Oracle Applications Documentation Resources, Release 12, Oracle *MetaLink* Document 394692.1.

Online Documentation

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

- **PDF** - PDF documentation is available for download from the Oracle Technology Network at <http://otn.oracle.com/documentation>.
- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on *OracleMetaLink*.
- **Oracle MetaLink Knowledge Browser** - The *OracleMetaLink* Knowledge Browser lets you browse the knowledge base, from a single product page, to find all documents for that product area. Use the Knowledge Browser to search for release-specific information, such as FAQs, recent patches, alerts, white papers, troubleshooting tips, and other archived documents.
- **Oracle eBusiness Suite Electronic Technical Reference Manuals** - Each Electronic Technical 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 and integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. Oracle eTRM is available on *OracleMetaLink*.

Related Guides

You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install

This book is intended for use by anyone who is responsible for installing or upgrading Oracle Applications. It provides instructions for running Rapid Install either to carry out a fresh installation of Oracle Applications Release 12, or as part of an upgrade from Release 11i to Release 12. The book also describes the steps needed to install the technology stack components only, for the special situations where this is applicable.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12

This guide provides information for DBAs and Applications Specialists who are responsible for upgrading a Release 11i Oracle Applications system (techstack and products) to Release 12. In addition to information about applying the upgrade driver, it outlines pre-upgrade steps and post-upgrade steps, and provides descriptions of product-specific functional changes and suggestions for verifying the upgrade and reducing downtime.

Oracle Applications Concepts

This book is intended for all those planning to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, or contemplating significant changes to a configuration. After describing the Oracle Applications architecture and technology stack, it focuses on strategic topics, giving a broad outline of the actions needed to achieve a particular goal, plus the installation and configuration choices that may be available.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for the Oracle Applications 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 Application Framework Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff to produce applications built with Oracle Application Framework. This guide is available in PDF format on *OracleMetaLink* and as online documentation in JDeveloper 10g with Oracle Application Extension.

Oracle Application Framework Personalization Guide

This guide covers the design-time and run-time aspects of personalizing applications built with Oracle Application Framework.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide Documentation Set

This documentation set provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration* contains information on system configuration steps, including defining concurrent programs and managers, enabling Oracle Applications Manager features, and setting up printers and online help. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance* provides information for frequent tasks such as monitoring your system with Oracle Applications Manager, managing concurrent managers and reports, using diagnostic utilities, managing profile options, and using alerts. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security* describes User Management, data security, function security, auditing, and security configurations.

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to navigate, enter data, query, and run reports using the user interface (UI) of Oracle Applications. This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing concurrent requests.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products

This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. 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.

Oracle iSetup User Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle iSetup to migrate data between different

instances of the Oracle E-Business Suite and generate reports. It also includes configuration information, instance mapping, and seeded templates used for data migration.

Oracle Applications Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide

This guide describes the multiple organizations concepts in Oracle Applications. It describes in detail on setting up and working effectively with multiple organizations in Oracle Applications.

Oracle Assets User Guide

This guide provides you with information on how to implement and use Oracle Assets. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including defining depreciation books, depreciation method, and asset categories. It also contains information on setting up assets in the system, maintaining assets, retiring and reinstating assets, depreciation, group depreciation, accounting and tax accounting, budgeting, online inquiries, impairment processing, and Oracle Assets reporting. The guide explains using Oracle Assets with Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC). This guide also includes a comprehensive list of profile options that you can set to customize application behavior.

Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture User Guide

This guide provides you information on using Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture. Consult this guide to create and customize billing templates, assign a template to a rule and submit print requests. This guide also provides detailed information on page references, seeded content items and template assignment attributes.

Oracle Cash Management User Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle Cash Management to clear your receipts, as well as reconcile bank statements with your outstanding balances and transactions. This manual also explains how to effectively manage and control your cash cycle. It provides comprehensive bank reconciliation and flexible cash forecasting.

Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide

This guide describes the entire process of setting up and maintaining tax configuration data, as well as applying tax data to the transaction line. It describes the entire regime-to-rate setup flow of tax regimes, taxes, statuses, rates, recovery rates, tax jurisdictions, and tax rules. It also describes setting up and maintaining tax reporting codes, fiscal classifications, tax profiles, tax registrations, configuration options, and third party service provider subscriptions. You also use this manual to maintain migrated tax data for use with E-Business Tax.

Oracle E-Business Tax Implementation Guide

This guide provides a conceptual overview of the E-Business Tax tax engine, and describes the prerequisite implementation steps to complete in other applications in order to set up and use E-Business Tax. The guide also includes extensive examples of setting up country-specific tax requirements.

Oracle E-Business Tax Reporting Guide

This guide explains how to run all tax reports that make use of the E-Business Tax data extract. This includes the Tax Reporting Ledger and other core tax reports, country-specific VAT reports, and Latin Tax Engine reports.

Oracle E-Business Tax: Vertex Q-Series and Taxware Sales/Use Tax System Implementation Guide

This guide explains how to setup and use the services of third party tax service providers for US Sales and Use tax. The tax service providers are Vertex Q-Series and Taxware Sales/Use Tax System. When implemented, the Oracle E-Business Tax service subscription calls one of these tax service providers to return a tax rate or amount whenever US Sales and Use tax is calculated by the Oracle E-Business Tax tax engine. This guide provides setup steps, information about day-to-day business processes, and a technical reference section.

Oracle Financial Services Reference Guide

This guide provides reference material for Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, such as Oracle Transfer Pricing, and includes technical details about application use as well as general concepts, equations, and calculations.

Oracle Financial Services Implementation Guide

This guide describes how to set up Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12.

Oracle Financial Services Reporting Administration Guide

This guide describes the reporting architecture of Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, and provides information on how to view these reports.

Oracle Financials and Oracle Procurement Functional Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12

This guides provides detailed information about the functional impacts of upgrading Oracle Financials and Oracle Procurement products from Release 11i to Release 12. This guide supplements the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12.

Oracle Financials Concepts Guide

This guide describes the fundamental concepts of Oracle Financials. The guide is intended to introduce readers to the concepts used in the applications, and help them compare their real world business, organization, and processes to those used in the applications.

Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement

This guide provides general country information, such as responsibilities and report security groups, as well as any post-install steps required by some countries.

Oracle Financials for the Americas User Guide

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the Americas region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

Oracle Financials for Europe User Guide

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the European region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

Oracle Financials for India User Guide

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle Financials for India. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain setup related to India taxes, defaulting and calculation of taxes on transactions. This guide also includes information about accounting and reporting of taxes related to India.

Oracle Financials for India Implementation Guide

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle Financials for India. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up taxes, tax defaulting hierarchies, set up different tax regimes, organization and transactions.

Oracle Financials Implementation Guide

This guide provides information on how to implement the Oracle Financials E-Business Suite. It guides you through setting up your organizations, including legal entities, and their accounting, using the Accounting Setup Manager. It covers intercompany accounting and sequencing of accounting entries, and it provides examples.

Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide

This guide describes how to use the RXi reports administration tool to design the content and layout of RXi reports. RXi reports let you order, edit, and present report information to better meet your company's reporting needs.

Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up Accounting Flexfields, Accounts, and Calendars.

Oracle General Ledger Reference Guide

This guide provides detailed information about setting up General Ledger Profile Options and Applications Desktop Integrator (ADI) Profile Options.

Oracle General Ledger User's Guide

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain ledgers, ledger currencies, budgets, and journal entries. This guide also includes information about running financial reports.

Oracle Internet Expenses Implementation and Administration Guide

This book explains in detail how to configure Oracle Internet Expenses and describes its integration with other applications in the E-Business Suite, such as Oracle Payables and Oracle Projects. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up policy and rate schedules, credit card policies,

audit automation, and the expenses spreadsheet. This guide also includes detailed information about the client extensions that you can use to extend Oracle Internet Expenses functionality.

Oracle Inventory User's Guide

This guide describes how to define items and item information, perform receiving and inventory transactions, maintain cost control, plan items, perform cycle counting and physical inventories, and set up Oracle Inventory.

Oracle iAssets User Guide

This guide provides information on how to implement and use Oracle iAssets. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including setting up Oracle iAssets rules and related product setup steps. It explains how to define approval rules to facilitate the approval process. It also includes information on using the Oracle iAssets user interface to search for assets, create self-service transfer requests and view notifications.

Oracle iProcurement Implementation and Administration Guide

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle iProcurement. Oracle iProcurement enables employees to requisition items through a self-service, Web interface.

Oracle iReceivables Implementation Guide

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle iReceivables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up and configure iReceivables, and how to set up the Credit Memo Request workflow. There is also a chapter that provides an overview of major features available in iReceivables.

Oracle iSupplier Portal User Guide

This guide contains information on how to use Oracle iSupplier Portal to enable secure transactions between buyers and suppliers using the Internet. Using Oracle iSupplier Portal, suppliers can monitor and respond to events in the procure-to-pay cycle.

Oracle iSupplier Portal Implementation Guide

This guide contains information on how to implement Oracle iSupplier Portal and enable secure transactions between buyers and suppliers using the Internet.

Oracle Payables User Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle Payables to create invoices and make payments. In addition, it describes how to enter and manage suppliers, import invoices using the Payables open interface, manage purchase order and receipt matching, apply holds to invoices, and validate invoices. It contains information on managing expense reporting, procurement cards, and credit cards. This guide also explains the accounting for Payables transactions.

Oracle Payables Implementation Guide

This guide provides you with information on how to implement Oracle Payables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for how to set up suppliers, payments, accounting, and tax.

Oracle Payables Reference Guide

This guide provides you with detailed information about the Oracle Payables open interfaces, such as the Invoice open interface, which lets you import invoices. It also includes reference information on purchase order matching and purging purchasing information.

Oracle Payments Implementation Guide

This guide describes how Oracle Payments, as the central payment engine for the Oracle E-Business Suite, processes transactions, such as invoice payments from Oracle Payables, bank account transfers from Oracle Cash Management, and settlements against credit cards and bank accounts from Oracle Receivables. This guide also describes how Oracle Payments is integrated with financial institutions and payment systems for receipt and payment processing, known as funds capture and funds disbursement, respectively. Additionally, the guide explains to the implementer how to plan the implementation of Oracle Payments, how to configure it, set it up, test transactions, and how use it with external payment systems.

Oracle Payments User Guide

This guide describes how Oracle Payments, as the central payment engine for the Oracle E-Business Suite, processes transactions, such as invoice payments from Oracle Payables, bank account transfers from Oracle Cash Management, and settlements against credit cards and bank accounts from Oracle Receivables. This guide also describes to the Payment Administrator how to monitor the funds capture and funds disbursement processes, as well as how to remedy any errors that may arise.

Oracle Purchasing User's Guide

This guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules, and approved supplier lists. In addition, this guide explains how you can automatically create purchasing documents based on business rules through integration with Oracle Workflow technology, which automates many of the key procurement processes.

Oracle Receivables User Guide

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Receivables. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain transactions and bills receivable, enter and apply receipts, enter customer information, and manage revenue. This guide also includes information about accounting in Receivables. Use the Standard Navigation Paths appendix to find out how to access each Receivables window.

Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide

This guide provides you with information on how to implement Oracle Receivables.

Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up customers, transactions, receipts, accounting, tax, and collections. This guide also includes a comprehensive list of profile options that you can set to customize application behavior.

Oracle Receivables Reference Guide

This guide provides you with detailed information about all public application programming interfaces (APIs) that you can use to extend Oracle Receivables functionality. This guide also describes the Oracle Receivables open interfaces, such as AutoLockbox which lets you create and apply receipts and AutoInvoice which you can use to import and validate transactions from other systems. Archiving and purging Receivables data is also discussed in this guide.

Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide

This guide provides setup information for Oracle Subledger Accounting features, including the Accounting Methods Builder. You can use the Accounting Methods Builder to create and modify the setup for subledger journal lines and application accounting definitions for Oracle subledger applications. This guide also discusses the reports available in Oracle Subledger Accounting and describes how to inquire on subledger journal entries.

Oracle Trading Community Architecture User Guide

This guide describes the Oracle Trading Community Architecture (TCA) and how to use features from the Trading Community Manager responsibility to create, update, enrich, and cleanse the data in the TCA Registry. It also describes how to use Resource Manager to define and manage resources.

Oracle Trading Community Architecture Administration Guide

This guide describes how to administer and implement Oracle Trading Community Architecture (TCA). You set up, control, and manage functionality that affects data in the TCA Registry. It also describes how to set up and use Resource Manager to manage resources.

Oracle Trading Community Architecture Reference Guide

This guide contains seeded relationship types, seeded Data Quality Management data, D and B data elements, Bulk Import interface table fields and validations, and a comprehensive glossary. This guide supplements the documentation for Oracle Trading Community Architecture and all products in the Oracle Customer Data Management family.

Oracle Trading Community Architecture Technical Implementation Guide

This guide explains how to use the public Oracle Trading Community Architecture application programming interfaces (APIs) and develop callouts based on Oracle Workflow Business Events System (BES). For each API, this guide provides a description of the API, the PL/SQL procedure, and the Java method, as well as a table of the parameter descriptions and validations. For each BES callout, this guide provides the name of the logical entity, its description, and the ID parameter name. Also

included are setup instructions and sample code

Integration Repository

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your 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, you may 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 to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. 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.

Regional Overview

Overview

The Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide provides region-specific and country-specific information about using the Oracle E-Business Suite. Because many features of E-Business Suite run from core applications, you should use this guide in conjunction with your product-specific documentation.

This guide provides information about using:

- Oracle Financials for Australia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.
- Features that meet country-specific requirements.
- Country-specific reports.
- Features in Oracle E-Business Suite for the countries in the Asia Pacific region.

Feature Changes between Release 11*i* and Release 12

In Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, the core applications manage many features that were previously managed at the regional and country level. Please refer to your product-specific documentation for information about these features in Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific:

- **Company information**

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up legal entities and legal establishments to represent your company and its divisions and offices, and to set up and maintain related company information, including locations, classifications, and legal registrations.

- **Company tax information**

Use E-Business Tax to set up and maintain first party tax profiles and tax

registrations for the legal establishments in your company.

- **Tax setup**

Use E-Business Tax to set up and maintain the tax configuration for Payables and Receivables transaction taxes, including tax regimes, taxes, statuses, rates, jurisdictions, product and party classifications, and tax rules.

- **Customer and supplier tax information**

Use E-Business Tax to set up and maintain third party tax profiles for your customers and suppliers.

- **Payables Open Interface Tables**

Refer to Oracle Payables for information about the Payables Open Interface Tables and Payables Open Interface Import.

Refer to the Integration Repository for descriptions of the global attribute usage of the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE and AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE tables.

- **Creating Accounting Entries**

If necessary, run the Create Accounting Program to process eligible accounting events to create subledger journal entries.

- **Receivables AutoInvoice Programs**

Run the AutoInvoice Import or Master program to transfer transactions from other systems into Receivables.

Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Party Tax Profiles in Oracle E-Business Tax, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up a Tax Registration, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up Tax Regimes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up a Third Party Tax Profile, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Payables Open Interface Import, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Create Accounting Program, *Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide*

Running AutoInvoice, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Oracle Inventory

Associate Subinventories and Locations

Use the Australian Subinventory and Location Associations window to associate subinventories with specific deliver-to locations. This association is used in Enter Replenishment Counts to default the deliver-to location for a subinventory.

The relationship between deliver-to locations and subinventories is one to one, and unique. That is, a deliver-to location can be associated with one subinventory, and a subinventory may be associated with only one deliver-to location. Only the subinventories of the inventory organization to which the deliver-to location is attached (in the Define Locations window) are eligible for association.

Australian Inventory Internal Charges Report

The Australian Inventory Internal Charges report lists all stock accounting transactions incurred during a selected period, enabling:

- Customers to report on their stock expenditure
- Management to review expenditure for selected customers, periods and items
- Reconciliation between stock issues and returns against the General Ledger

These internal charges include stock transactions processed directly using the Inventory Account Transaction window as well as those processed by means of the Oracle Inventory Order Cycle against internal sales orders.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Inventory Internal Charges report.

Report Parameters

Start Date

Enter the earliest date that you want to report on.

End Date

Enter the latest date that you want to report on.

Account Low

Enter the first account that you want to report on.

Account High

Enter the last account that you want to report on.

Item Low

Enter the first item that you want to report on.

Item High

Enter the last item that you want to report on.

Category Set

Enter the category set that you want to report on.

Category Low

Enter the first category that you want to report on.

Category High

Enter the last category that you want to report on.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Inventory prints...
Accounting Flexfield	The accounting flexfield. Oracle Inventory sorts the Internal Charge report in account order and prints the accounting flexfield at the start of each block of transactions charged to that account. The cost center name is also displayed next to this.
Transaction Date	The date of the accounting transaction.
Pick Slip	The pick slip number under which the issue transaction took place. This applies to internal sales order issues only.
Item Description	The description of the item in the transaction.
Item	The item number of the item in the transaction.
UOM	The primary unit of measure of the item in the transaction.
Qty Rec'd	The quantity received in the primary unit of measure.
Unit Cost	The unit cost of the item in the primary unit of measure.
Total Cost	The total transaction cost charged against the nominated account.
Break Total	A sub-total of all transactions charged against the nominated account, as well as a grand total of all transaction charges against the selected account range.

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Oracle Purchasing

Import Requisitions

Import Requisitions creates two requisition types:

- Purchase Requisitions
- Internal Requisitions

Internal requisitions are produced in unit of issue and purchase requisitions are produced in unit of purchase.

Prerequisites

Before you can define requisition types, you must:

- Set the profile option JA: Australian Materials Management at the responsibility level.

Purchase Requisitions

If the requisition type is *Purchase*, Oracle Purchasing checks for a valid AutoSource rule. The number one ranked supplier and the lowest sequence numbered document for that supplier are used as the quotation.

The unit of measure on the quotation line becomes the unit of measure on the supplier-sourced requisition line. The quantity is converted to this unit of measure and rounded to the nearest integer.

Pricing Rules

1. If a single valid shipment line exists for the quotation line, the price will be taken from the shipment line.
2. If there are multiple valid shipment lines for the quotation line, the price will be taken from the shipment line that has a quantity closest to the order quantity.
3. If there are no valid shipment lines the price will be taken from the quotation line.
4. If there is no price on the quotation line, the price will be 0.

A valid shipment line must have:

- The same unit of measure as the quotation line
- Today's date fall between its effective start date and its effective end date

If there is no valid AutoSource rule, the unit of measure on the requisition line is the primary unit of measure and the price is the list price for the item.

Example

The four pricing rules are demonstrated in this example. Follow each of the four products through the pricing process.

- Rule 1 is demonstrated using product S1000
- Rule 2 is demonstrated using product S2000
- Rule 3 is demonstrated using product S3000
- Rule 4 is demonstrated using product S4000

This table shows the requisition line for each product:

Item	Unit of Measure	Quantity	System Date
S1000	Each	100	1.JAN.00
S2000	Each	200	1.JAN.00
S3000	Each	300	1.JAN.00
S4000	Each	400	1.JAN.00

This table shows the quotation for product S1000:

Item	Unit of Purchase	Price
S1000	Box 10	00

This table shows the shipment lines for product S1000:

Quantity	Unit of Purchase	Price	Effective
10	Box 10	80	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00
1	Box 100	75	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00

This table shows the quotation for product S2000:

Item	Unit of Purchase	Price
S2000	Box 10	00

This table shows the shipment lines for product S2000:

Quantity	Unit of Purchase	Price	Effective
5	Box 10	80	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00
10	Box 10	50	1.AUG.00 - 1.DEC.00
20	Box 10	40	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00

This table shows the quotation for product S3000:

Item	Unit of Purchase	Price
S3000	Box 10	100

This table shows the shipment lines for product S3000:

Quantity	Unit of Purchase	Price	Effective
1	Box 100	50	1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00
2	Box 100	30	1.AUG.00 - 1.DEC.00

This table shows the quotation for product S4000:

Item	Unit of Purchase	Price
S4000	Box 10	

This table shows the final requisition line for each product:

Item	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price
S1000	Box 10	10	80
S2000	Box 10	20	40
S3000	Box 10	30	100
S4000	Box 10	10	0

Internal Requisitions

If the requisition type is *Internal*, Oracle Applications retrieves the unit of issue for the item in the source organization on the requisition line. If no unit of issue exists, the primary unit of measure is used. The quantity ordered and unit price are converted to the new unit of measure.

Internal Requisition Accounting

Imported requisitions use AutoAccounting to determine the account combinations for internal requisitions with a delivery type of *Inventory*. Each segment of the account is derived from the subinventory replenishment account, the item replenishment account, or a constant.

For example, if your accounting structure is:

- Company — Cost Center — Account

you may decide that your AutoAccounting definition is:

Accounting Structure	Definition
Company	01
Cost Center	MTL_SECONDARY_INVENTORIES
Account	MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS

This definition says that the replenishment account is generated using *01* for the Company value, the Cost Center value is taken from the destination subinventory, and the Account value is taken from the item.

Suppose you have an item X1000, with a replenishment expense account of 01-000-3100. If you order item X1000 to be delivered to WARD-1 with a replenishment expense

account of 01-200-5000, then AutoAccounting will generate an account combination of 01-200-3100 on the requisition line. If AutoAccounting cannot generate an account, then the default is the AP accrual account defined in Oracle Inventory.

Note: To achieve consistent accounting between internal requisitions that are imported and internal requisitions that are entered via Enter Requisitions, the FlexBuilder rules for Enter Requisitions must be set up to reflect the AutoAccounting rules that you have set up.

Related Topics

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

Define Automatic Accounting

Use the Australian Automatic Accounting window to define how Import Requisitions generate your account numbers for internal requisitions with a delivery type of *Inventory*.

Prerequisites

Before you can define automatic accounting, you must:

- Set the JA: Australian Auto Accounting profile option at the responsibility level.
- Set the GL: Ledger Name profile option at the responsibility level to create an Australian automatic accounting rule for this GL ledger.

To define Automatic Accounting:

1. Navigate to the Australian Automatic Accounting window.
2. Enter the name of the ledger for which you wish to create your automatic account numbers in the Ledger field.
3. Enter *Replenishment Expense* as the account type in the Type field.
4. In the Segments region, Oracle Subinventory Replenishment automatically defaults each segment name in the Segment field. Select the name of the table that you want to use to automatically default the segment value in the Table Name field. If you want to use a constant value for this particular segment, leave the Table field blank. You can choose:
 - MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS to make AutoAccounting use the item replenishment expense account
 - MTL_SECONDARY_INVENTORIES to make AutoAccounting use the

subinventory replenishment expense account

5. If you have entered a table name in the previous field, leave the Constant field blank. If you want to always use the same value for this segment, regardless of the user or item, enter the value in the Constant field.

Related Topics

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

Oracle Assets

Assets Revaluation

Set up default revaluation rules for each asset book to control revaluation in Australian Assets. When you save a revaluation, Oracle Assets assigns a mass transaction number to the revaluation. You can report on the transaction numbers for the specific revaluations that you want to control the processing of revaluation and to review the results of previous revaluations.

Defining Revaluation Rules

To comply with revaluation requirements, it is recommended that you set up asset books and revaluation rules in Australian Assets and follow this setup in the Accounting Rules tabbed region of the Book Controls window:

- Check the Allow Revaluations check box.
- Do not check the Revalue Accumulated Depreciation check box.
- Do not check the Amortize Revaluation Reserve check box.
- Do not check the Retire Revaluation Reserve check box.

You also need to set rules for revaluing fully depreciated, or reserved, assets at this level. You can override these rules for each revaluation and for each individual asset in the revaluation.

Revaluing Assets

You can override the rules for revaluing fully depreciated assets when you set up a particular revaluation in the Mass Revaluation window.

When you set the revaluation movement percentage for an asset category or individual asset, the percentage should be based on the asset cost and the adjustment needed to move the asset cost to the new revalued amount.

Reporting Revaluation

The standard Oracle Assets reporting is based on each revaluation, not life-to-date revaluation movements for an asset or asset category. The standard revaluation reports are the Mass Revaluation Preview report and the Mass Revaluation Review report.

Use the Australian Assets Revaluation report and the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report for Australian revaluation requirements. For more information, see Australian Assets Revaluation Report, page 2-12 and Australian Revalued Asset Sales Report, page 2-10.

Related Topics

Entering Accounting Rules for a Book, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Revaluing Assets, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

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

Mass Revaluation Preview and Review Reports, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Australian Revalued Asset Sales Report

Use the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report to identify the net revaluation life-to-date movement for an asset category and the net position for the asset's point of sale. You can then record adjustments to the revaluation reserve for that asset and its net category movement via journal entries. This report helps you create manual journals in General Ledger to reflect the movement in the revaluation reserve due to the sale of assets.

The Australian Revalued Assets Sales report displays sales of revalued assets over a period of time, as well as the revaluation balance for an asset category or all asset categories. The report also provides a net revaluation position for the asset category at the start and end date of the period.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report.

Report Parameters

Asset Book

Enter the asset book name.

Category

Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

Start Date

Enter the start date for the asset sales. The start date should be at least the day after the last revaluation for the category. It can be any date since, but should be consecutive over multiple reports to ensure that all sales are reported.

Finish Date

Enter the end date for the asset sales.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Category	The asset category
Asset Number	The asset number
Description	The asset description
Sale Date	The date that the asset was sold
Asset Value	The asset's value on the sale date
Total Previous Revaluation	The total of the net revaluation movements for the asset on the sale date, reflecting the total revaluation movement at the previous revaluation

Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
Revaluation Position at start date	The total net revaluation movement for all assets in the category at the start date of the report

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Sales	The asset sales revaluation reserve total of all assets in the category sold during the date range
Adjusted Revaluation Position	The adjusted revaluation position: <i>Adjusted Revaluation Position = Revaluation Position at Start Date - Asset Sales</i>
Revaluations during the period	Any revaluations during the period for the asset category
Revaluation Position at end date	The total of the revaluation reserve for all assets in the category at the end date: <i>Revaluation Position at End Date = Adjusted Revaluation Position + Revaluations During the Period</i>
Totals for Sub Category	The above row headings for the specified subcategory

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Australian Assets Revaluation Report

Use the Australian Assets Revaluation report to help you post net revaluation movements within each asset category to either the Asset Revaluation Reserve or the Profit and Loss Statement accounts in General Ledger, depending on the previous net movements and postings for that asset category.

The Oracle Assets revaluation process posts the net movement to one account. The Australian Assets Revaluation report provides you with the split of the revaluation movement between the reserve account and the profit and loss account, based on previous movements.

The Australian Assets Revaluation report is a cumulative listing of all revaluations of the assets in the specified book or asset category up to the current revaluation. The current revaluation is reported separately. Only previous revaluations that were completed are included in the report. The separation of previous and current is required to determine the accounting treatment for the current revaluation.

The report is sorted by asset category and lists all assets in the category that were

previously revalued or are being revalued in the current revaluation. Disposed assets are not included.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Revaluation report.

Report Parameters

Transaction Number

Enter the unique reference number of the revaluation.

Asset Book

Enter the asset book name.

Category

Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Category	The asset category.
Asset Number	The asset number.
Desc	The asset description.
Original Cost + Adjusted Cost	The original cost of the asset plus any cost adjustments, excluding revaluations.
Previous Revaluations	The asset's revaluation reserve before revaluation.
Previous Depreciation Write Back	The asset's depreciation reserve before revaluation.
Total Previous Value	The asset's cost value before revaluation: <i>Total Previous Value = Original Cost + Adjusted Cost + Previous Revaluations - Previous Depreciation Write Back.</i>

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Cost Revaluation	The asset's revaluation amount for the current revaluation.
Revaluation Percent	The asset's revaluation rate expressed as a percentage.
New Depreciation Write Back	The asset's depreciation reserve after the revaluation.
Revaluation Amount	<p>The revaluation amount charged to the revaluation reserve for this revaluation:</p> <p><i>Revaluation Amount = Cost Revaluation + New Depreciation Write Back.</i></p> <p>The total for each asset category is split between the profit and reserve values. The calculation of the split is based on previous movements of the revaluation reserve.</p>
New Book Value	The asset value after the revaluation.
New Revaluation Value	<p>The new revaluation reserve:</p> <p><i>New Revaluation Reserve = Previous Revaluation + Revaluation Amount.</i></p>

Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
<Page Total>	The page totals
Profit	The amount that you should post to the profit and loss count
Reserve	The amount that you should post to the reserve account
Totals	The report totals

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Overview

The Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard, referred to as solution in this chapter, allows you to export data from Oracle E-Business Suite to conform and meet the requirements of China National Auditing Office Standard. The solution enhances the capabilities of Oracle E-Business Suite, for China, by generating files with the requested formats. The data exported from Oracle E-Business Suite is based on legal entity and not ledgers. You can define the reports by using the existing Financial Statement Generator and XML Publisher. You can also generate the reports in different outputs by modifying the XML Publisher templates. The solution provides the cash flow statement function, which covers cash related flows of general ledger and subledgers.

This section introduces you to financial data export and cash flow statement.

Financial Data Export

Financial data export includes data export and financial report export. You can use Financial Statement Generator in E-Business Suite to define and design reports and statements, and export financial data.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement is a report reflecting changes about the enterprise financial status based on cash flow, it reflects such influences on cash or the corresponding equivalents caused by operating activities, investing activities and financing activities during the accounting period, also reflects the ability of gaining cash or its corresponding equivalents for the enterprises. Its major objective is to provide the related information about the cash flowing in and out during certain accounting period for the enterprises. It contains two parts: main statement and supplementary statement respectively.

The solution allows you to define and export Cash Flow Statement from Oracle E-Business Suite. It covers the related cash flow businesses, including general ledger and subledgers enhancing the system capabilities for Oracle E-Business Suite.

Implementation

Setting up the Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard

This section provides detailed instructions that you must perform to set up the solution. You can define the categories and output formats for the financial data and cash flow items to suit your enterprise's needs.

Related Product Setup Steps

The following setup steps must be completed before setting up the solution. Refer to the corresponding product user or implementation guide for detailed instructions.

General Ledger Setup Steps

Define the following in General Ledger:

- Chart of accounts
- Currencies
- Calendar period type
- Calendar period
- Calendar
- Legal entity
- Ledger
- Assign ledgers to a responsibility
- Daily conversion rate type

Human Resource Management Setup Steps

Define organizations (single organization or multiple organizations) in Oracle HRMS.

Subledger Accounting Setup Steps

See: Accounting Methods Builder (AMB), *Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide*.

Related Topics

Defining Your Chart of Accounts, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*

Defining Currencies, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*

Defining Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*

Adding Periods to a Calendar, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*

Defining Ledgers, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*

Define Organization, *Oracle Human Resources Management Systems Enterprise and Workforce Management Guide*

Setup Check List

The following table lists the setup steps to implement the Solution for China Accounting Software Data Interface Standard. Each required setup step must be completed before you implement the solution.

Step Number	Step
Step 1	Define and Setup Flexfield, page 3-4
Step 2	Define Cash Flow Items, page 3-6
Step 3	Define Legal Entity, page 3-6
Step 4	Define Responsibility and Setup Profile, page 3-7
Step 5	Setup System Options, page 3-7
Step 6	Setup Subsidiary Account Sources, page 3-8
Step 7	Setup Cash Related Options, page 3-9
Step 8	Define Descriptive Flexfield Assignments, page 3-10
Step 9	Define Cash Flow Item Mapping, page 3-11
Step 10	Define Financial Statement Generator and Cash Flow Statement Assignments, page 3-14
Step 11	Define Other Setup, page 3-15

Step Number	Step
Step 12	Define Lookups, page 3-15

Setup Steps

If indicated, repeat the step for each ledger, legal entity or operating unit.

Step 1 Define and Setup Flexfield (Required)

You must define and set up the key flexfield and descriptive flexfield. You must define the flexfield structure for the key flexfield, which is set up once. You must define the additional context and context structure for the descriptive flexfield.

Repeat this step for each installation.

Key Flexfield

Use the Key Flexfield window to define the structure of natural accounts in general ledger based on the predefined key flexfield structure. Define the segments of the accounting structure depending on your organization's requirements.

To define the key flexfield, search for Asia/Pacific Localizations and Account Structure in Application and Flexfield Title fields respectively in the Key Flexfield window.

Note: You must enable at least one segment for the accounting structure key flexfield.

See: Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Additional Terms and Concepts for Key Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Key Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

Descriptive Flexfield

Define the descriptive flexfield to enter information that cannot be entered in the standard forms. A descriptive flexfield may have context-sensitive segment. For China, you must define the descriptive flexfields listed in the following table.

To define the descriptive flexfield, search for Application Object Library and Flexfield Segment Values in the Application and Title fields respectively in the Descriptive Flexfield window.

Application	Name	Segment	Value Set
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Project	YES_NO
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Third Party	JA_CN_THIRDPARTY_TYPE
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Department	YES_NO
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Personnel	YES_NO
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Account level	2 Digits
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Currency	GL_SRS_CURRENCIES
Application Object Library	Flexfield segment value	Balance Side	JA_CN_DEBIT_CREDIT
General Ledger	Journal Categories	Cash Related	YES_NO
General Ledger	Enter Journals: Lines	Cash Flow Item	JA_CN_CASHFLOW_ITEMS
Financials Common Modules	Intercompany: Transaction Distributions	Cash Flow Item	JA_CN_CASHFLOW_ITEMS

Important: If you do not use the seeded cash flow value set, then set the value defined for Enter Journals: Lines and Intercompany Transactions Distributions.

Use the Descriptive Flexfield Value Definition window to define descriptive flexfield values and mark the cash related journal categories, else the application would regard the categories as non-cash related.

Note: You must complete the natural accounts before defining the descriptive flexfields.

See: Descriptive Flexfields, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Planning Your Descriptive Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Segments Window, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Defining Segment Values, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Defining Journal Categories, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

Step 2 Define Cash Flow Items (Required)

Cash flow item is the smallest unit to calculate cash flow activities. You must define cash flow items to divide each cash flow transaction into different category, map the cash flow item to the payables invoice category, receivables transaction type, Receivables activity, the sources that you want the cash flow to track and also assign the cash flow item to the corresponding cash flow statement lines. When you enter general ledger journals and intercompany transactions related to cash, enter the cash flow item in the predefined descriptive flexfield.

To define a cash flow item, navigate to the Flexfield Value Definition window, search for Create Value Set and enter the cash flow item number and name.

Note: Do not define the cash flow item hierarchy as the application only supports detailed cash flow items. You can define the subtotal and detailed relationship between different lines when defining the cash flow statement template. You can also use the seeded value set: JA_CN_CASHFLOW_ITEMS.

Repeat this step for each installation.

See: Defining Segment Values, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

Step 3 Define Legal Entity (Required)

You must define at least one legal entity (organization) before using the Solution and assign it to the appropriate responsibility using the profile option: JA: CN Legal Entity. Organizations describe each entity of your company, such as the warehouses in different locations or the operating units. You can define a new legal entity or configure an organization as a legal entity.

Note: Before defining a legal entity, you must define the ledger and the location.

Repeat this step for each legal entity.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

Step 4 Define Responsibility and Setup Profile (Required)

You must create a specific responsibility for each user to export the financial data, and set up the profiles for each responsibility. You can either use the predefined responsibility or create a new responsibility.

Repeat this step for each installation.

Define Responsibility

When defining a responsibility, assign the following elements to the responsibility:

- Data group
- Request group
- Menu
- Function and menu exclusion

See: *Defining a Responsibility, Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security.*

Define Profile

Profile is a set of options through which you can modify the application. As a system administrator, you can control the working of Oracle Applications by creating profiles with different values. You define profiles at the following levels: site, application, responsibility, user, server and organization.

You must define the following elements in the profile:

- JG: Application
- JG: Product
- JG: Territory
- JA: CN Legal Entity

See: *Overview of Setting Up Profiles, Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance.*

Step 5 Set Up System Options (Required)

You must define the basic information for your legal entity using the System Options window. Before you set up the system options, you must define the following:

- Legal entity
- Responsibility
- Profile
- Cash flow items

Use the System Options window to enter information about the accounting book, enterprise quality and the rounding rule.

Note: A corresponding legal entity related to the current responsibility is displayed in the Legal Entity field. The accounting book information corresponding to the current legal entity is displayed in the Accounting Book Information block.

Use the Miscellaneous Options block to define the rounding rule. The programs Cash Flow Statement - Data Collection, Cash Flow Statement - Generation and Flow Statement for Small Enterprises - Generation programs use the specified rule to process the calculations.

Repeat this step for each legal entity.

See: Defining Ledgers, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Designing Your Accounting Flexfield, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

See: Define Cash Flow Items, page 3-6

Step 6 Setup Subsidiary Account Sources (Required)

You must define the accounting structure and project source based on your chart of accounts using the Subsidiary Account Sources window.

The following list describes selected options in the Subsidiary Account Sources window:

- **Structure:** Enter numbers only.

Note: Define the key flexfield according to the account structure.

- **Project Not Considered:** Select this option if you do not want to itemize the journal lines by project.
- **Project Module:** Select this option and then choose Supporting Reference and Detail Code to itemize the journal lines by project values.
- **Chart of Accounts:** Select this option and then choose Segment Name to itemize journal lines by project segment values.

Note: If you change the project source from Chart of Accounts to Project Module, the output includes values for both when you run the Chart of Accounts program and Account Balance Export program.

Repeat this step for each installation

Step 7 Set Up Cash Related Options (Required)

Use the Cash Related Options window to define common cash related setup, which includes accounting classes, cash accounts and cash flow item value set for one chart of accounts responsibility. Before you set up the cash related accounts, you must define the following:

- Chart of accounts
- Legal entity
- Responsibility
- Profile
- Cash flow item value set

Repeat this step for each legal entity.

See: Designing Your Accounting Flexfield, *Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

See: Defining a Responsibility, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

See: Overview of Setting Up Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

See: Define Cash Flow Items, page 3-6.

Accounting Classes

The Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection collects the cash related amount and messages from general ledger journals and subledger journal entries.

To maintain the mapping relationship between cash flow items and subledger journal entries, you must define the accounting classes. If the accounting class of subledger journal is not in the range, the Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection program miscalculates journal data.

To define the accounting classes:

1. Navigate to Accounting Classes tab and choose Accounting Classes from list. For example, you can define cash account as cash clearing account for some special case

and add Cash Clearing in this window.

Note: There is a seeded accounting class named Cash.

Cash Accounts

Define cash accounts to maintain the mapping relationship between cash flow items and cash related transactions.

After defining the cash related accounts, the Cash Flow Statement - GL Journal Validation and Cash Flow Statement - Intercompany Transaction Validation programs validate the mapping relation to ensure the cash related journal lines correspond to the relevant cash flow items.

Note: The Cash Flow Statement - GL Journal Validation program checks cash related account from all source journals created in general ledger except receivables and payables. This program also calculates the amount on finding the related cash account.

To define the cash accounts:

1. Navigate to the Cash Related Accounts window and choose cash related account from the account value list.

Cash Flow Item Value Set

Assign the cash flow item value set as default the cash flow values source. You can define as many cash flow item value sets for any kind of business. However, there must be only one default Cash flow item value set for one chart of account. The description flexfield in journal lines and the intercompany transaction lines store the default cash flow items by as defined in this window, which is also used by the Cash Flow Item Mapping window.

To assign the cash flow item value set:

1. Navigate to the Cash Flow Item Value Set window and choose from the Cash Flow Item Value Set list of values.

Note: You cannot change the cash flow item value set once you save it.

Step 8 Define Descriptive Flexfields Assignments (Required)

Descriptive flexfields are necessary to enter additional information. You must define the prescribed descriptive flexfields and the descriptive flexfield assignments to specify the descriptive flexfield context and its segment values. The application obtains and processes information from the specified location by referencing the descriptive flexfields assignments.

Use the Descriptive Flexfield Assignments window to assign the context and define the

column for the descriptive flexfield.

Note: You must define the descriptive flexfield for the segment value, journal category and transaction line before defining the descriptive flexfields assignments.

Repeat this step for each installation

See: Descriptive Flexfield Concepts, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

See: Descriptive Flexfield Segments Window, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*.

Step 9 Define Cash Flow Item Mapping (Required)

Important: Skip this step if you are not using Oracle subledgers.

Use the Cash Flow Items Mapping window to map any supporting reference values to cash flow items for the cash flow statement. Using the mapping information, the Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection categorizes the different types of cash flow by detailed cash flow items in subledger.

Before you map the cash flow items, you must define the following:

- Subledger accounting methods (optional)
- Supporting reference (required)
- Cash flow item value set (required)
- Value set invoice category for descriptive flexfield on invoice header or distributions (optional)
- Item category: cash flow category for inventory items to mark cash flow messages for ERS invoices (optional)

Note: ERS denotes Payment on Receipt. It is an invoice that is created in purchases and after completion transferred to payables to create invoices.

Important: The invoice category and cash flow category are used for payable custom source. See: Subledger Transactions, page 3-38.

To help users quickly implement and export the cash flow statement report, there is a seeded subledger accounting method: JA_CN_STANDARD_ACCRUAL, which supports the following supporting references that are seeded in the Cash Related Journal Lines for subledger accounting:

- **Check ID** - Seeded in every cash related journal line.
- **Cash Related SR** - Supports major cash flow amount occurred lines.

The following table details the seeded cash related supporting references.

Application	Event Class	Journal line type	Supporting Reference Code
Payables	Credit Memos	Liability, Basic	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Credit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Credit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Debit Memos	Liability, Basic	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Debit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Debit Memos	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Invoices	Liability, Basic	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Invoices	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Invoices	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE
Payables	Prepayments	Liability, Basic	PAYABLES_CUSTO M_SOURCE

Application	Event Class	Journal line type	Supporting Reference Code
Payables	Prepayments	Liability with Automatic Offsets Balancing Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTOM_SOURCE
Payables	Prepayments	Liability with Automatic Offsets Account Segment	PAYABLES_CUSTOM_SOURCE
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Bank Charges	DISTRIBUTION_SOURCE_TYPE
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Unidentified Cash	DISTRIBUTION_SOURCE_TYPE
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt On Account Application	DISTRIBUTION_SOURCE_TYPE
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Unapplied Cash	RECEIPT_APPLICATION_STATUS
Receivables	Receipt	Unapplied Cash	RECEIPT_APPLICATION_STATUS
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Default Application	TRANSACTION_TYPE
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Refund Application	RECEIVABLE_ACTIVITY
Receivables	Receipt	Receipt Write-Off Application	RECEIVABLE_ACTIVITY
Receivables	Miscellaneous Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipt Miscellaneous Cash	MISCELLANEOUS_CASH_ACTIVITY

Note: You must assign all the supporting reference values listed in the table, else the cash flow statement miscalculates the amount.

You can create new supporting references if the seeded supporting references journal lines does not support your cash flow business. To do this, you must create a new

subledger accounting method, complete the related setup and replace the seeded supporting references. When you assign a supporting reference, the following rules apply:

1. The supporting reference is only assigned to journal lines that are cash offset lines.
2. Assign journal lines to the Check ID and Cash Related Supporting Reference supporting references except for the liability lines (invoices), which supports Cash Related Supporting Reference.

Repeat this step for each Subledger Accounting Method.

Example 1 - Define Cash Flow Rules for a Transaction Type

To define cash flow rules for a receivables transaction type, do the following:

1. Select the Application as Receivables.
2. Select the Event Class as Receipt.
3. Select the Supporting Reference as Transaction Type.
4. Enter the Start Date as 01-Jan-00.
5. Assign an operating unit if needed.
6. Enter or select the transaction type name in the Source Name field.
7. Select the cash flow item number in the Cash Flow Item field.

Example 2 - Define Cash Flow Rules for Unidentified Cash Receipt

To define cash flow rules for a receivables unidentified cash receipt, do the following:

1. Select the Application as Receivables.
2. Select the Event Class as Receipt.
3. Select the Supporting Reference as Distribution Source Type.
4. Enter the Start Date as 01-Jan-00.
5. Assign an operating unit if needed.
6. Enter UNID in the Source Name field.
7. Select the cash flow item number in the Cash Flow Item field.

Step 10 Define Financial Statement Generator and Cash Flow Statement Assignments (Required)

Repeat this step for each chart of accounts.

Financial Statement Generator

You must define the exported financial statements by using financial statement generator. For cash flow statement, you must assign the cash flow items for the corresponding lines in the Cash Flow Statement Assignments window to define the statement templates, accounting assignments and calculate the formulae in the financial statement generator.

Overview of the Financial Statement Generator, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*

Cash Flow Statement Assignments

Before setting up the cash flow statement assignments, you must define the following:

- Financial statement generator
- Cash flow item

Use the Cash Flow Statement Assignments window to define the cash flow item assignments for the financial statement. Define the cash flow statement by the cash flow statement generator and specify the cash flow items for the cash flow activities from different modules in the cash flow statement assignments to generate the correct data from Cash Flow Statement – Generation program.

Note: When defining the account assignment (or calculation formula) and cash flow statement assignment at the same time for one of the lines set in the cash flow statement, the priority of account assignment (or calculation formula) takes priority than the cash flow statement assignment. When the account assignment (or calculation formula) is not defined, the application processes the cash flow item based on the Cash flow statement assignment.

Step 11 Other Setups (Optional)

You must set up the following, if you use Oracle Receivables and Payables.

Repeat this step for each operating unit.

A. Setup Customer Profile and Credit Class (Optional)

If you are using Oracle Receivables, you must create customers and assign a specific credit class (credit rating) for each of them at the header level.

See: Customers Overview, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*.

B. Set Up Supplier Class

If you are using Oracle Payables, you must create suppliers.

See: Suppliers, *Oracle Payables User's Guide*.

Step 12 Setup Lookups (Optional)

Before exporting the data file, modify the lookup code Account Type based on the enterprise quality to meet the Chinese requirements. If you are using Java supported character sets, then you must add the code for these character sets.

Repeat this step for each installation.

Exporting Financial Data

This section explains the programs used to export financial data in the appropriate format and file naming conventions as specified by the Chinese standards. The files are exported based on the legal entities.

Before you run the programs, you must:

- Complete daily transactions entry in current month.
- Run Account and Journal Itemization Program.
- Close accounting period of subledgers and General Ledger.

There are two types of data exports: Enterprise and Public Sector, which are as follows:

- File Format and Attribute Export, page 3-17
- Electronic Accounting Book Export, page 3-17
- Chart of Account Export, page 3-17
- Journal Entry Export, page 3-18
- Account Balance Export, page 3-18
- Financial Statement Export, page 3-18
- Cash Flow Statement - Generation Program

Note: This data export is available for enterprise data export only.

To run the export programs:

1. Use the Submit Request window to submit the export programs and download the exported files from the server.

Note: There are many requests running in the View Request window. The first request is the parent request; the rest generate the data files in the required formats and file naming conventions according to Chinese standards. Select View Output to view the files created in the directory: \$APPLCSF/\$APPLOUT/LegalEntityID on the file server.

Download the files in ASCII mode instead of binary mode, else you cannot use the files.

For each data export, ensure values are entered in the fields for the Accounting Book Information in the System Options window.

File Format and Attribute Export

This program exports the file name and field attributes for each exported program. There are different export programs for enterprises and public sectors.

Electronic Accounting Book Export

This program exports enterprises' electronic accounting book information.

Chart of Accounts Export

The chart of accounts export program includes the following export programs:

- **Chart of Accounts Export I - Natural Account:** Exports all natural accounts, including disabled accounts by obtaining values from the Natural Account segment in the account flexfield.

Note: The program does not export the natural accounts of account level value that are greater than 15 or not digital.

If account structure defined in Natural Account is different from the account in the Subsidiary Account Sources, a new request is automatically submitted that exports error accounts

- **Chart of Accounts Export II - Subsidiary Account 'Project':** Exports project information by obtaining the values from the Project segment of the account flexfield or supporting references when defining the Subsidiary Account Sources.

Note: If you define the values in the Account Flexfield and later in Projects, the program exports the historical values from the account flexfield and the new values from Projects.

To export project information defined prior to implementing China localizations, you must define Chart of Accounts in Project Information Source and run the Account an Journal itemization for the selected, past period. To export the current project information, define Project module in Project Information Source in the Subsidiary Account Sources window, and select the current period

- **Chart of Accounts Export III - Subsidiary Account 'Third Party':** Exports all third party information: the supplier information recorded in the Payables and the

customer information recorded in the Receivables.

- **Chart of Accounts Export IV - Subsidiary Account 'Cost Center':** Exports all cost center information defined in the Cost Center segment in the chart of accounts.
- **Chart of Accounts Export V - Subsidiary Account 'Personnel':** Exports employee information associated with the employee payment group supplier in Payables, based on the legal entity.

Note: This program only exports employees having a valid date earlier than or equal to the date in Oracle HRMS.

Journal Entry Export

This program exports journal entry information. The subsidiary account is listed when the natural account enables the subsidiary account, else the exported file does not include the subsidiary account group, though it exists in the new journal line table.

Account Balance and Period Amount Export

This program exports natural account balance grouped by subsidiary account from the journal itemization table. The subsidiary account is visible only if the Descriptive Flexfield of the corresponding Natural Account is enabled else, the program displays null in the subsidiary account, although the subsidiary account exists in the new account balance table.

Note: The value is 0, if the field value is null.

The program exports the existing account balance to the new account balance table based on the current legal entity. The profit and loss account balance is exported with the functional currency balance.

Financial Statement Export

This section lists all the financial statements for China and describes the common parameters and detailed rows-columns settings for each statement. This section covers the detailed steps for submitting requests, request sets and the introduction for some statements.

The Financial Statement Export program exports the standard financial statements for enterprises and public sectors. Use the Financial Statement Generator to define the Financial Statement Generator parameters, and then run the Statement Data Export program to export the standard text file that is recorded in the specific directory on the file server. Use the Submit Request window to submit the request.

The export program converts the defined statements generated by Financial Statement

Generator to the National Standard text file that is saved in the specific directory on the file server. The Financial Statement Export Program runs five requests simultaneously. The first request, which is the parent request generates the XML format statements, and invokes the sub program. The second request generates the text files with the predefined XML Publisher templates.

Before running the financial statement export, you must:

- Define Row Set and Column Set for the statement.
- Define statement.

Note: Define a row name according to the line number required by Chinese standards for each statement. Leave the row name blank if there is no line number.

To export the financial statement:

1. Navigate to Data Export window and enter Financial Statement Export in the Submit Request window.

Note: Select XML as the Output Option in the Other Options block

The following table describes selected parameters in the Financial Statement Export request.

Parameter	Description
Statement	Select the financial statement to export.
Rounding Option	Rounded off to the nearest value.
Segment Override	Select segment users want to override.
Template Region	Select language code for template.
Destination File Name	Select the name for the statement.

The following table describes the financial statement for enterprises:

Financial Statements for Enterprises

Statement Name	Template	Template Region	Destination File Name
Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet Export	En-US	Q_ZCFZB.TXT
Profit Statement	Profit Statement Export	En-US	Q_LRB.TXT
Statement of Value Added Tax Payables	Statement of Value Added Tax Payables Export	En-US	Q_YJZZSMXB.TXT
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	Statement of changes in stockholders' equity Export	En-US	Q_GDQYZJBDB.TXT
Statement of Property Depreciation Provision	Statement of Property Depreciation Provision Export	En-US	Q_ZCJZZBMXB.TXT
Profit Appropriation Statement	Profit appropriation statement Export	En-US	Q_LRFPB.TXT

Note: You must define the predefined templates for the Statement Names for the enterprises and public sector financial statements.

The following table describes the financial statement for public sector:

Financial Statements for Public Sector

Statement Name	Template	Template Region	Destination File Name
Balance Sheet	Balance sheet for public sectors Export	En-US	S_ZCFZ.TXT
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures	Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for public sectors Export	En-US	S_SRZC.TXT

Statement Name	Template	Template Region	Destination File Name
Statement of Public Expenditure	Statement of Public Expenditure for Public Sectors Export	En-US	S_SYZCMX.TXT
Statement of Operating Expenditure	Statement of Operating Expenditure for Public Sectors Export	En-US	S_JYZCMX.TXT

Note: When generating "Statement of Public Expenditure" by the Financial Statement Generator, exchange the positions for row and column. For instance, the row item in the financial statement should be regarded as Column, and the column item in the financial statement should be regarded as Row Set.

The XML Publisher templates for all the reports are predefined in the system. However, you can fine tune the template to suit your financial statement formats. The following sections describe the predefined templates of Statement of Value Added Tax Payables, page 3-21, Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, page 3-25, and Statement of Property Depreciation Provision, page 3-32 due to their complexity.

To implement the Financial Statement Generator report for all the statements, you must define row set, column set and reports separately.

Statement of Value Added Tax Payables Predefined Template

This section explains the Statement of Value Added Tax Payables predefined template. This statement contains two columns: the first column displays the Period to Date (PTD) related tax amount, and the second column displays related tax amount from the beginning of the year to current period.

Note: You can define financial statements in other languages in Financial Statement Generator, but you must define XML Publisher templates in Chinese to export the statement in Chinese.

When using the Financial Statement Generator, you must define the columns and specify the column sequence for the financial statement generator column set definition. The following table lists the columns and the column sequence for the Statement of Value Added Tax Payables.

Column Name	Column Sequence
PTD-Actual	10
40-30	20
BAL-Actual (FY Start)	30
YTD-Actual	40

The column 40-30 denotes the calculation for the second column definition, the remaining columns denote the amount type for column definition or the calculation for the column set definition. The second column Line Number indicates the row number in the statement. Set the row number according to the value in this column. Set it to null if there is no data.

The following tables describe the Statement of Value Added Tax Payables predefined template and is split depending on the Column Definition column. The following table describes the values for the column definition: VAT Payable.

Column Definition (VAT Payable)	Line Number	PTD-Actual	40-30	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual
Amount not yet deducted at the beginning of the year (Represented by a "-" sign)	1			X, *	
VAT on sales	2	X	*		
VAT refund for exported goods	3	X	*		
Amount transferred out from VAT on purchase	4	X	*		

Column Definition (VAT Payable)	Line Number	PTD-Actual	40-30	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual
Transfer out overpaid VAT	5, 6, 7	X	*		
VAT on purchase	8	X	*		
VAT paid	9	X	*		
Tax reduced and exempted	10	X	*		
VAT payable on domestic sales offset against VAT on export sales	11	X	*		
Transfer out unpaid VAT	12, 13, 14	X	*		
Amount not yet deducted at end of period (Represented by a "-" sign)	15				X, *

The following table describes the values for the column definition: VAT Unpaid.

Column Definition (VAT Unpaid)	Row Name	PTD-Actual	40-30	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual
Amount unpaid at beginning of year (Amount overpaid represented by a "-" sign)	16			X,*	
Amount transferred in during the current period (Amount overpaid represented by a "-" sign)	17	X	*		
Amount paid at current period	18	X	*		
Amount unpaid at end of period (Amount overpaid represented by a "-" sign)	20				X,*

Legend:

- X denotes for current month.
- * denotes for current year.
- There may be more than one number in the Line Number column. This indicates that the row numbers in the Line Number column corresponds to as many rows for the column definition in the statement. For example, the values 5, 6, and 7 in the Line Number for column definition Transfer out overpaid VAT indicate that rows five, six, and seven correspond to Transfer out overpaid VAT in the statement.

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity Predefined Template

This section describes the Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity predefined template. The following table lists the columns and the column sequence for the Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

Column Name	Column Sequence
BAL-Actual (FY Start)	10
YTD-Actual	20
20-10	30
BAL-Actual (FY Start)	40
YTD-Actual	50
50-40	60

The columns 20-10 and 50-40 denote the calculation for the second column definition, the remaining columns denote the amount type for column definition or the calculation for the column set definition. The second column Line Number indicates the row number in the statement. Set the row number according to the value in this column. Set it to null if there is no data.

If there are 12 months in your fiscal year, please enter -12 in Offset field.

The definition of the Profit Appropriation Statement is the same as the Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

The following tables describes the Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity predefined template and is split depending on the Column Definition column. The following table describes the values for the column definition: Capital.

Column Definition (Capital)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Balance at the beginning of the year	1	X			*		

Column Definition (Capital)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Increased amount in this year	2			X			*
Including: capital accumulation fund transferred in	3			X			*
Balanced accumulation fund transferred in	4			X			*
Profit Appropriation transferred in	5			X			*
Increased capital	6			X			*
Amount Reduced in this year	10			X			*
Balance at the end of the year	15		X			*	

The following table describes the values for the column definition: Capital Accumulation Fund.

Column Definition (Capital Accumulation Fund)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Balance at the beginning of the year	16	X			*		
Amount Increased in this year	17			X			*
Including: the price in excess of the capital	18			X			*
Non-cash donation	19			X			*
Cash donation	20			X			*
Stock investment provision	21			X			*
Government grants received	22			X			*
Foreign currency capital conversion difference	23			X			*
Other capital accumulation fund	30			X			*

Column Definition (Capital Accumulation Fund)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Amount Reduced in this year	40			X			*
Including: reinvestment capital	41			X			*
Balance at the end of the year	45		X			*	

The following table describes the values for the column definition: Legal and Discretionary Surplus Reserve.

Column Definition (Legal and Discretionary Surplus Reserve)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Balance at the beginning of the year	46	X			*		
Amount increased in this year	47			X			*
Including: amount Drawing from net profit	48			X			*

Column Definition (Legal and Discretionary Surplus Reserve)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Including: Statutory surplus reserve	49			X			*
Discretionary surplus reserve	50			X			*
Reserved fund	51			X			*
Enterprise development fund	52			X			*
Amount transferred in from statutory public welfare reserved fund	53			X			*
Amount reduced in this year	54			X			*
Including: compensation of loss	55			X			*
Reinvestment Capital fund	56			X			*

Column Definition (Legal and Discretionary Surplus Reserve)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Distribution of cash dividend or profit	57			X			*
Distribution of stock dividend	58			X			*
Balance at the end of year	62		X			*	
Including: Legal surplus reserve	63		X			*	
Reserved fund	64		X			*	
Enterprise development fund	65		X			*	

The following table describes the values for the column definition: Statutory Welfare Reserve.

Column Definition (Statutory Welfare Reserve)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Balance at the beginning of year	66	X			*		

Column Definition (Statutory Welfare Reserve)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Amount increased in this year	67			X			*
Including: amount Drawing from the net profit	68			X			*
Amount reduced in this year	70			X			*
Including: Expenditure for collective welfare	71			X			*
Balance at the end of year	75		X			*	

The following table describes the values for the column definition: Undistributed Profits.

Column Definition (Undistributed Profits)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual	50-40
Undistributed profits at the beginning of year	76	X			*	*	

Column Definition (Undistributed Profits)	Line Number	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual 20-10	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	YTD-Actual 50-40
The net profit of the Current year (net loss represented by a "-" sign)	77		X		*
The profit distribution in the current year	78		X		*
Undistributed profits at the end of year (not compensated loss represented by a "-" sign)	80		X		*

Legend:

- X denotes for current month.
- * denotes for current year.

Statement of Property Depreciation Provision Predefined Template

This section describes the Statement of Property Depreciation Provision predefined template. The following table lists the columns and the column sequence for the Statement of Property Depreciation Provision.

Column Name	Column Sequence
BAL-Actual (FY Start)	10

Column Name	Column Sequence
BAL-Actual (FY Start) (DR)	20
BAL-Actual (FY Start) (CR)	30
YTD-Actual (DR)	40
YTD-Actual (CR)	50
50-30	60
40-20	70
50-40	80

The columns 50-30, 40-20, and 50-40 denote the calculation for the second column definition, the remaining columns denote the amount type for column definition or the calculation for the column set definition.

The following tables describes the Statement of Property Depreciation Provision predefined template.

Column Definition	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (DR)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (CR)	YTD-Actual (DR)	YTD-Actual (CR)	50-30	40-20	50-40
Total provision for bad debts	+					^	#	@
Including: Accounts Receivables	+					^	#	@
Other Receivables	+					^	#	@

Column Definition	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (DR)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (CR)	YTD-Actual (DR)	YTD-Actual (CR)	50-30	40-20	50-40
Total provision for loss of Short-term investments	+					^	#	@
Including: stock investments	+					^	#	@
Bonds investments	+					^	#	@
Total provision for reduction of inventory	+					^	#	@
Including: Inventories	+					^	#	@
Raw materials	+					^	#	@
Total provision for loss of long-term investments	+					^	#	@

Column Definition	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (DR)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (CR)	YTD-Actual (DR)	YTD-Actual (CR)	50-30	40-20	50-40
Including: Long-term stock investments	+					^	#	@
Long-term bond investments	+					^	#	@
Total provision for the loss of fixed assets	+					^	#	@
Including: buildings	+					^	#	@
Machinery	+					^	#	@
Total provision for the loss of intangible assets	+					^	#	@
Including: patents	+					^	#	@
Trademarks	+					^	#	@

Column Definition	BAL-Actual (FY Start)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (DR)	BAL-Actual (FY Start) (CR)	YTD-Actual (DR)	YTD-Actual (CR)	50-30	40-20	50-40
Provision for the loss of Construction in progress	+					^	#	@
Provision for the loss of Consigned loan	+					^	#	@

Legend:

- + denotes the balance at the beginning of the year.
- @ denotes the balance at the end of the year.
- ^ denotes the amount increased in the year.
- # denotes the amount recovered in the year.

Generating the Cash Flow Statement

Overview

This section describes the cash flow statement, the daily transaction process and the steps to generate the Cash Flow Statement.

The cash flow statement is the important financial report required by the Ministry of Finance, China. The cash flow statement describes the cash inflow and outflow of an enterprise.

The cash flow statement provides the following information for a specific period:

- Financial status of the enterprise
- Influence of operating activities, investing activities and financing activities on cash and cash equivalents
- Increase in cash and cash equivalents

The cash flow statement includes two parts: the main statement and the supplemental statement. The main statement includes information about the cash inflow and outflow generated by the operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. In the supplementary statement, you define the account assignments for the corresponding lines and the formulas to calculate the values in the rows and columns.

There is a seeded XML Publisher template for the cash flow statement, which you can customize according to your requirements.

Note: Ensure you define the XML Publisher templates in Chinese to export the statement. However, you can define cash flow statements in any language.

Setting Up the Cash Flow Statement

You must define the following to set up the cash flow statement:

- Cash flow item. You must classify the cash flow items as follows:
 - Operating activity cash flow items
 - Financing activity cash flow items
 - Investing activity cash flow items
- Cash flow item mapping
- Cash flow statement items with the financial statement generator which includes the following:
 - Cash flow statement column set.
 - Cash flow statement row set.
- Cash flow statement assignments to map relations between the cash flow statement main part lines and the cash flow statement items.

Related Topics

Setup Steps, page 3-4

Daily Transactions

You must complete the daily transactions before generating the cash flow statement

4.3.1 General Ledger Daily Transactions

When entering journals in general ledger, choose the cash flow item in the journal line descriptive flexfields if the journal line account is cash related. On defining the cash related account, run the Cash Flow Statement program - GL Journal validation program before posting the journal to validate the journal lines accounts are cash related and correspond to the relevant cash flow items, and to prevent you from choosing cash flow items for non-cash related journal lines.

4.3.2 Advanced Global Intercompany System (AGIS) Daily Transactions

You can transfer intercompany transactions to general ledger or create invoices in subledgers. When entering transactions in AGIS, select the cash flow item in the descriptive flexfields of the distribution line, if the distribution line account is cash related. Do not enter the cash flow items in the descriptive flexfields if transactions must be associated with invoices. The Cash Flow Statement- Collection Program collects the cash related transactions from subledgers. On defining the cash related account, run the Cash Flow Statement program - Intercompany Transaction validation program to validate the transaction lines accounts are cash related and correspond to the relevant cash flow items, and to prevent you from choosing cash flow items for non-cash related journal lines.

Note: Run the Cash Flow Statement program - Intercompany Transaction Validation program before transferring the transactions to general ledger. You can enter the cash flow items in the journal lines after transferring the transactions general ledger. You cannot import transactions to general ledger in summary.

4.3.3 Subledger Transactions

The solution collects subledger cash related activities, that depend on the supporting reference values from subledger journal entries tables. There is a seeded subledger accounting methods that the solution supports when creating the subsequent supporting reference on related journal entries. Hence, there is no requirement to add cash flow items manually on the subledger transactions form as the mapping relations between supporting reference values and the cash flow items are defined. However, you must know how to create cash related transactions of subledger journal entries and ensure all the supporting reference are added to subledger journal lines and mapped to related cash flow items, else the Cash Flow Statement - Collection program miscalculates the cash flow amount.

Note: When creating subledger journal entries, you cannot add or modify the supporting references. Hence, ensure the supporting references are created and assigned to the subledger journal line type.

Receivables Transactions

The following table lists the mapping relation between cash flow items, subledger journal entries and supporting reference values for receivables.

Cash Related Items	Subledger Journal Entries	Supporting Reference Value
Bank Charge	Dr: Bank Charge	BANK_CHARGES
Unidentified Receipt	Dr: Cash	
	Cr: Unidentified Receipt	UNID
Unapplied Receipt	Dr: Cash	
	Cr: Unapplied Receipt	UNAPP
Apply to On Account	Dr: Unapplied Receipt	UNAPP
	Cr: On Account	ACC
Apply to Transactions	Dr: Unapplied Receipt	UNAPP
	Cr: Receivables	Transaction Type Name
Apply to Refund	Dr: Unapplied Receipt	UNAPP
	Cr: Refund	Receivable Activity Name
Apply to Write-Off	Dr: Unapplied Receipt	UNAPP
	Cr: Refund	Receivable Activity Name
Miscellaneous Receipt	Dr: Cash	
	Cr: Miscellaneous	UNID

Example

Assume the following:

- Customer pays for an invoice for which the receipt amount is 1000 and the invoice amount is 800.
- The Receivables transaction type is Sales.

- In the Cash Flow Item Mapping form, the transaction type maps to the Cash Flow Item 10101 and the Supporting Reference value UNAPP maps to Cash Flow Item 10102.

The journal entry would be as follows:

Account	Amount	Supporting Reference Value
Dr: Cash	1000	
Cr: Unapply Receipt	1000	UNAPP
Dr: Unapply Receipt	800	UNAPP
Cr: Unapply Receipt	800	Sales

The Cash Flow Statement Program- Collection gets the following messages after checking the mapping rules in the Cash Related Options form.

Account	Cash Flow Item	Amount
UNAPP	10102	1000
UNAPP	10102	-800
Sales	10101	800

Payables Transactions

The solution supports invoices that are imported and manually entered. The imported invoice source are as follows:

- Expenses report
- iExpenses
- ERS invoice

There is a seeded Subledger Accounting Method Supporting Reference: Payables Customer Source for payables. This generates different supporting value by invoice source.

Cash Related Activities	Subledger Journal Entries	Supporting Reference Value
Invoices	Dr: Distributions	
	Cr: Liability	Manual: Values of Description Flexfield in invoice header or lines ERS: Item Category iExpenses or Expenses Report: Expenses Item
Payments	Dr: Liability	Manual: Values of Description Flexfield in invoice header or lines ERS: Item Category iExpenses or Expenses Report: Expenses Item
	Cr: Cash	

The supporting reference value for the payment liability line is not seeded as it is same as the invoices liability line. You must define the following before using the Payable Custom Source:

1. Define a value set Invoice Category that is used for the description flexfield on invoice header or distribution line.
2. Define a special Item Category Set in Inventory named Cash Flow Category for ERS invoice.

Example 1 - Manual Invoice

Assume the following:

- You pay for a manual vendor Invoice for which the payment amount is 980 and the invoice amount is 980.
- The Invoice Category is Pay for Goods which is also the Supporting Reference.
- In the Cash Flow Item Mapping form, the Invoice Category maps to the Cash Flow Item 10201.

The journal entry would be as follows:

Account	Amount	Supporting Reference Value
Dr: Liability	980	Pay for Goods
Cr: Cash	980	

The Cash Flow Statement Program- Data Collection gets the following messages after checking the mapping rules in the Cash Related Options form.

Account	Cash Flow Item	Amount
Pay for Goods	10201	980

Example 2 - Import Invoice

Assume the following:

- Refund for an invoice that is imported from ERS into Payables. The payment amount is -180 and the invoice amount is -180.
- The item on the ERS invoice is AS54888 and the Cash Flow Category is Materials.
- In the Cash Flow Item Mapping form, the Materials maps to the Cash Flow Item 10101.

The journal entry would be as follows:

Account	Amount	Supporting Reference Value
Dr: Cash	180	
Cr: Liability	180	Materials

The Cash Flow Statement Program- Data Collection gets the following messages after checking the mapping rules in the Cash Related Options form.

Account	Cash Flow Item	Amount
Materials	10101	180

Generating the Cash Flow Statement

Before you generate the cash flow statement, you must define the following:

- Cash flow items
- Cash related options
- Cash flow item mappings
- Cash flow statement report
- Cash flow statement assignments
- Complete the daily transactions

You can generate cash flow statements using the following concurrent programs:

- **Cash Flow Statement Program - GL Journal Validation:** This program validates cash related journals. Run this program before posting a journal.
- **Cash Flow Statement Program - Intercompany Transaction Validation:** This program validates the intercompany transactions to ensure all the cash related journals are marked as cash flow item and display the exception in the output file.
- **Cash Flow Statement Program - Data Collection:** This program gathers the cash related transactions from general ledger, AGIS and subledgers. After running the program, the application stores cash related transactions and original transaction information by cash flow items and the cash flow statement program - Generate Statement program generates the report based on the data table.
- **Cash Flow Statement Program - Generation:** This program generates the main and supplementary statement of the cash flow statement and exports the data to a text file, and saves the file in the specified directory on the server.

Due to the complex calculations in the supplementary statement, you must define three columns when using the predefined XML publisher template. The amount in the second column is YTD-Actual and offset is -1, in the third column is YTD-Actual. The amount in the first column is obtained by subtracting the amount in the third column and the second column. The item of amount increased in the supplementary statement will get the values from the first column; for the beginning balance, getting values from the second column; for the period end balance, getting values from the third column.

The values in the supplementary statement are derived as follows:

- Increase in amount from the first column
- Balance at the beginning of the year from the second column

- Balance at the end of the year from the third column

Cash Flow Statement for Small Enterprises

The cash flow statement for small enterprises is the same as the standard enterprise cash flow statement except for the additional column, which is Amount in the Last Year. The other difference is that the request parameter is not the same as that of the standard cash flow statement.

Cash Flow Statement Example

This section explains the cash flow statement with an example. The column sequence of the column names for this cash flow statement is as follows:

Column Name	Column Sequence
30-20	10
YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	20
YTD-Actual	30

The following table displays an example of a cash flow statement.

Column definition	Line number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
Supplemental information				
1. Adjust net profit to operating activity cash flows				
Net Profit	57	A		
Add: Provision for property depreciation	58	A		

Column definition	Line number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
Depreciation of fixed assets	59	A		
Amortization of intangible assets	60	A		
Amortization of other long-term deferred expense	61	A		
Decrease of deferred expense (deduct: increase)	64	A		
Increase of accrued expense (deduct: decrease)	65	A		
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	66	A		
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets	67	A		
Financial expense	68	A		
Losses from investments (or deduct: gains)	69	A		
Deferred tax credit (or deduct: debit)	70	A		

Column definition	Line number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
Decrease in inventories (or deduct: Increase)	71	A		
Decrease in operating Receivables (or deduct: increase)	72	A		
Increase in operating payables (or deduct: decrease)	73	A		
Other	74	A		
Net cash flows from operating activities	75	A		
2. 1. Investing and Financing Activities that do not Involve in Cash receipt and payment				
Capitals converted from debts	76	A		
Current maturity of Convertible Bonds	77			
Leasing fixed assets	78			
3. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents				

Column definition	Line number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
Cash balance at the end of the period	79			A
Deduct: Cash balance at the beginning of the period	80		A	
Add: cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	81			A
Deduct: cash equivalents balance at the beginning of the period	82		A	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	83			

Legend: A stands for Amount.

Attention: Define cash flow statement items in Chinese.

Attention: If you use the predefined cash flow statement XML Publisher templates, enter the line number of the statement in the row name field of row set definition window, which should be the same as the line number shown in the table.

Cash Flow Statement for Small Enterprises Example

The complex definition of cash flow statement for small enterprises, makes it difficult to define the standard financial statement generator function. Therefore, you must predefine the XML Publisher templates.

The column sequence for the column names is as follows:

Column Name	Column Sequence
30-20	10
BAL - FY Start (Offset -13)	20
YTD - FY End (Offset -13)	30
60-50	40
BAL - Actual (FY Start)	50
YTD - Actual	60

The following table is an example of predefined XML publisher template that you can use to define the column set and the corresponding XML template based on your requirements.

Note: The columns Amount and Amount in last year indicate the data sources in the predefined XML Publisher template.

If the fiscal-year month is set as 12, please then set the offset value to 12.

Column definition	Line Number	30-20	BAL - FY Start (Offset -13)	YTD - FY End (Offset -13)	60-50	BAL - Actual (FY Start)	YTD - Actual
Supplemental information		A			B		
1. Adjust Net Profit to Cash Flows of Operating activities:							
Net Profit	57	A			C		

Column definition	Line Number	30-20	BAL - FY Start (Offset -13)	YTD - FY End (Offset -13)	60-50	BAL - Actual (FY Start)	YTD - Actual
Add: Provision for property depreciation	58	A			C		
Depreciation of fixed assets	59	A			C		
Amortization of intangible assets	60	A			C		
Amortization of other long-term deferred expense	61	A			C		
Decrease of deferred expense (deduct: increase)	64	A			C		
Increase of accrued expense (deduct: decrease)	65	A			C		
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (or deduct: gains)	66	A			C		

Column definition	Line Number	30-20	BAL - FY Start (Offset -13)	YTD - FY End (Offset -13)	60-50	BAL - Actual (FY Start)	YTD - Actual
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets	67	A			C		
Financial expenses	68	A			C		
Losses on investments (or deduct: gain)	69	A			C		
Deferred tax credit (or deduct: debit)	70	A			C		
Decrease in inventories (or deduct: Increase)	71	A			C		
Decrease in operating receivables (or deduct: increase)	72	A			C		
Increase in operating payables (or deduct: decrease)	73	A			C		
Others	74	A			C		
Net cash flows from operating activities	75	A			C		

Column definition	Line Number	30-20	BAL - FY Start (Offset -13)	YTD - FY End (Offset -13)	60-50	BAL - Actual (FY Start)	YTD - Actual
2. Investing and Financing Activities that do not involve in cash receipt and payment							
Capitals converted from debits	76	A			C		
Current maturity of Convertible Bonds	77						
Leasing fixed assets	78						
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents							
Cash balance at the end of the period	79			A			C
Deduct: cash balance at the beginning of the period	80		A			C	

Column definition	Line Number	30-20	BAL - FY Start (Offset -13)	YTD - FY End (Offset -13)	60-50	BAL - Actual (FY Start)	YTD - Actual
Add: cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	81			A			C
Deduct: cash equivalents balance at the beginning of the period	82		A			C	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	83						

Table legend:

- A stands for Amount in Last Year
- B stands for Amount in This Year
- C stands for Amount

Reports and Concurrent Requests

Overview

This section describes the standard reports available for China, and explains selected parameters and the rows-columns settings in the reports.

Account and Journal Itemization Program

Use the Account and Journal Itemization Program to export all standard financial journals to classify the subsidiary account segment and description as per the Chinese requirements.

Note: If the period is null, the range is from start of operations till current date. If the calculation volume is huge, then run this program when you are not processing the daily transactions.

Characterset Conversion Program

For China, you must export the files in Unicode characters. The program helps you in converting the source character set to Unicode character set.

Renaming Program

Use the Renaming Program to rename the files to the default naming rules as per the requirements. The following table describes filenames for the exported files.

Program	File Name
Electronic Accounting Book Export Program	DZZB.TXT
File Format and Attribute Export for Enterprise	GSSM.TXT
Chart of Account Export IV - Subsidiary Account 'Cost Center'	BMXX.TXT
Chart of Account Export I - Natural Account	KJKM.TXT
Account Balance Export Program	KMYE.TXT
Chart of Account Export V - Subsidiary Account 'Personnel'	RYXX.TXT
Chart of Account Export III - Subsidiary Account - Third Party	WLDW.TXT
Chart of Account Export II - Subsidiary Account 'Project'	XMXX.TXT
Journal Entry Export Program	JZPZ.TXT
Balance Sheet Export Program	Q_ZCFZB.TXT
Profit Statement Export Program	Q_LRB.TXT

Program	File Name
Cash Flow Statement Export - Small Enterprise	Q_XJLLB.TXT
Profit Appropriation Statement Export	Q_LRFPB.TXT
Statement of Value Added Tax Payables Export	Q_YJZZSMXB.TXT

Bank Transfer

It is common in Japan for customers to pay suppliers by transferring funds from the customer's bank to the supplier's bank. The customer's bank charges a fee to complete the transfer, and the customer and supplier negotiate who will bear the fee.

If the customer bears the bank charge, the full invoice amount is requested for transfer. For example, for a 100 dollar invoice and a 5 dollar bank transfer fee, the customer transfers 100 dollars to the supplier's bank, and pays 5 dollars to the customer's bank for the bank transfer fee. The total cost to the customer is 105 dollars.

If the supplier bears the bank charge, the invoice amount less the bank charge is requested for transfer. For example, for a 100 dollar invoice and a 5 dollar bank transfer fee, the customer transfers 95 dollars to the supplier's bank and pays 5 dollars to the customer's bank for the bank transfer fee. The total cost to the customer is 100 dollars.

The bank charge is based on several factors, such as:

- Originating bank/branch, supplier bank/branch
- Transfer priority
- Bank charge type (standard or negotiated)
- Currency used
- Amount of payment

This form of electronic fund transfer is accomplished with a Zengin file, an electronic or paper file submitted by the customer that instructs the customer's bank to transfer funds to the supplier's bank.

Determining Who Pays Bank Charges

The Bank Transfer feature lets you record if the customer or supplier bears the bank charge along with the bank charge rate type. There are three bank charge values:

- **Internal** - Customer bears the bank charges
- **Supplier/Standard** - Supplier bears the bank charges at standard rate
- **Supplier/Negotiated** - Supplier bears the bank charges at a negotiated rate

How Bank Charges are Calculated

The Oracle Payables Bank Transfer feature lets you handle bank charges borne by the supplier when the customer requests to transfer the full invoice amount less the bank charge.

Bank charges for transfer to suppliers flagged as *supplier/standard* or *supplier/negotiated* are automatically calculated during the build payments program with bank charges stored in the Bank Charges window. Bank charges, standard or negotiated, are deducted from the check amount.

Charges are automatically calculated during the Build Payment based on:

- Bank Charge Bearer
- Transfer Priority
- Payment amount
- Currency
- Remit-to Account (supplier's bank/branch)
- Remit-from Account (customer's bank/branch)

Accounting Entries

The Bank Transfer feature lets you make additional accounting entries that you need for bank charges. Two reports were created to support these accounting entries.

If the customer agrees to bear the bank charge, the customer requests to transfer the full invoice amount plus the negotiated bank charge. This is an Internal rate type.

For example, for a 100 dollar invoice, 5 dollar standard bank charge, and 3 dollar negotiated bank charge, the customer transfers 100 dollars, the full invoice amount. The supplier receives 100 dollars as payment and the customer pays a 3 dollar negotiated bank charge.

If the customer requests to transfer the invoice amount less the standard bank charge, but bears the negotiated bank charge instead, the customer receives the discount merit. This is a Supplier/Standard rate type.

For example, for a 100 dollar invoice, 5 dollar standard bank charge, and 3 dollar negotiated bank charge, the supplier expects to receive 95 dollars. The bank, however, gives the customer a negotiated rate instead; the customer pays 95 dollars for the invoice, 3 dollars for the bank transfer fee, and receives a 2 dollar discount merit.

Because the supplier does not know the bank's negotiated transfer rate, the business custom in Japan is to transfer the invoice less the standard bank charge and account the difference between the standard and negotiated bank charge as miscellaneous income.

If the supplier agrees to bear the bank charge and the customer requests to transfer the full invoice amount less a negotiated bank charge, the result is that the supplier receives a discount merit, the difference between the negotiated bank charge and the standard bank charge. This is a Supplier/Negotiated rate type.

For example, for a 100 dollar invoice, 5 dollar standard bank charge, and 3 dollar negotiated bank charge, the customer transfers the invoice amount less the negotiated bank charge, which is 97 dollars. The supplier bears the negotiated bank charge of 3 dollars, but had expected to bear the standard charge of 5 dollars; the supplier received 97 dollars instead of 95 dollars. The supplier receives a 2 dollar discount merit.

Reports

The Bank Transfer feature provides two reports that support additional accounting entries needed for bank charges, including miscellaneous income accounting and consumption tax on the bank charge.

- The Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report shows the additional accounting required when payments are accounted. Users can create manual journal entries based on the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report. See Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment Report, page 4-8 for more information.
- The Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification report shows the additional accounting required when bank charge notification receipts are accounted at period end. See Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification Report, page 4-11 for more information.

Setting up Bank Transfer

This section overviews the steps required to set up the Bank Transfer feature, including:

1. Setting up Disbursement System Options, page 4-4
2. Setting up Discount Distribution Options, page 4-4
3. Defining the Payment Format, page 4-5

4. Setting up Your Bank Account, page 4-5
5. Setting up Your Supplier's Bank Account, page 4-6
6. Setting up Supplier/Supplier Site, page 4-7

Setting Up Disbursement System Options

To set up Disbursement System Options:

1. Navigate to the Disbursement System Options page.
2. Choose the Payment Processing Options region.
3. Define your payment processing options.
4. Check the *Allow Payee Bank Account Override on Proposed Payments* check box to override the remit-to bank account.
5. Select the bank charge bearer. The value you select defaults to the Bank Charge Bearer field in the Suppliers and Supplier Sites pages:
 - **Internal** - Customer bears bank charges. Customer pays the supplier invoice amount as well as negotiated bank charges.
 - **Supplier/Standard** - Supplier bears bank charges. Customer pays the invoice amount less standard bank charges as well as the negotiated bank charge.
 - **Supplier/Negotiated** - Supplier bears bank charges. Customer pays the invoice amount less negotiated bank charges as well as the negotiated bank charge.
6. Navigate to the Reports tabbed region and check the Sort By Alternate Field check box if you want to sort supplier or supplier site names using alternate names in the Invoice Transaction Check report.

Setting up Discount Distribution Options

To set up the discount method - system:

1. Navigate to the Financials Options window.
2. Choose the Accounting tabbed region.
3. Enter the Discount Taken GL Account for:
 - Bank Charge Accrual account (accrual basis)or

- Bank Charge Holding account (cash basis)

Defining the Payment Format

Set up a payment format using the Japanese Zengin Format XML Publisher template.

See: Step 4. Setting Up Formats, *Oracle Payments Implementation Guide* for more information.

Setting Up Your Bank Account

To set up your bank account (Remit-from Account)

1. Navigate to the Banks window.
2. Define your Bank/Bank Branch that will be used to transfer funds to the supplier's bank account:
 - Define Bank/Bank Branch Alternate Name with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Kana Name.
 - Define Bank/Bank Branch Number with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Number. You must set up four numbers for banks and three numbers for branches.
3. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window.
4. Define the Bank Account that you will use to transfer funds to the supplier's bank account:
 - Enter the account number. You must use seven numbers with right alignment and 0 filling.
 - Enter the account type. You can enter either 1 (ordinary) or 2 (check). The exact value you set up in the Account Type field is printed in the Zengin file output as paper media. If the Zengin file output is electronic media, the format program picks up the first digit of the setup value.
 - In the Account Use field, enter *Internal* from the pull-down list.
5. Choose the Account Holder tabbed region.
6. Define your Account Holder information for your bank account:
 - Enter the Alternate Account Holder.
 - Enter the EFT Requester ID. You must enter 10 numbers with right alignment and 0 filling.

Setting up Your Supplier's Bank Account

To set up the supplier's bank account (Remit-to Account):

1. Navigate to the Banks window.
2. Define the supplier's Bank/Bank Branch that you will transfer funds to:
 - Define Bank/Bank Branch Alternate Name with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Kana Name.
 - Define Bank/Bank Branch Number with the Zengin Standard Bank/Branch Number. You must set up four numbers for banks and three numbers for branches.
3. Navigate to the Bank Accounts window
4. Define the bank account that you will transfer funds to the supplier's bank account:
 - Enter the account number. You must use seven numbers with right alignment and 0 filling.
 - Enter the account type. You can enter either 1 (ordinary) or 2 (check). The exact value that you set up in the Account Type field is printed in the Zengin file output as paper media. If the Zengin file output is electronic media, the format program picks up the first digit of the setup value.
 - In the Account Use field, enter Supplier from the pull-down list.
5. Choose the Account Holder tabbed region.
6. Define the Account Holder information for supplier's bank account by entering the Alternate Account Holder.
7. Choose the Supplier Assignment tabbed region.
8. Choose the Supplier and/or Supplier Sites that you would like to associate with the bank account. Designate one primary supplier bank account per currency and per supplier site.

Note: If you haven't yet defined your supplier/supplier sites that you want to associate with this bank account, skip steps 7 and 8 and go to the next section to define your supplier/supplier sites first. You can then assign bank accounts for supplier/supplier sites in the Suppliers window.

Setting up Supplier/Supplier Site

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Navigate to the Payment tabbed region.
3. Enter the bank charge bearer from the pull-down list. The bank charge bearer defaults from the Disbursement System Options. There are three choices:
 - Internal
 - Supplier/Standard
 - Supplier/Negotiated
4. Navigate to the Bank Accounts tabbed region.
5. Enter the supplier's Bank/Branch that you will transfer funds to:
 - Select the supplier bank account that you will transfer funds to.
 - Enter Bank/Branch Number. Use Zengin Standard Bank Branch code.

Note: If you have defined your supplier's bank branch and/or bank account before you define your supplier/supplier sites, you can assign bank accounts for suppliers and supplier sites in the Supplier window without navigating to the Bank/Account window. In the Bank Accounts tabbed region in the Supplier/Site window, select the bank accounts that you would like to associate from the list of values.

If you have not defined your supplier's bank branch and/or bank account, click on the box to the left of the Name field in the Suppliers window. The Banks window appears. Define your supplier's bank account and return to the Suppliers window.

Creating Settlement Batches

Use the Create Settlement Batches concurrent program to settle batches and submit them to the appropriate payment systems.

See: *Creating Settlement Batches, Oracle Payments User Guide* for more information.

Related Topics

Understanding Credit Card Transactions, Oracle Payments Implementation Guide

Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment Report

Use the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report to see bank charges as well as additional accounting entries that should be manually entered in General Ledger to account for bank charges. The report calculates bank charges for:

- Manual payments with an Internal or Supplier bank charge type
- Batch payments with an Internal bank charge type under accrual basis accounting

The report displays the bank charge and tax amount differently for internal and supplier bank charges. If the bank charge type is *Internal*, the report shows the bank charge and the tax amount in separate columns.

The Bank Charge Accounting Upon Payment report shows the deducted bank charge and paid bank charge in separate columns. The difference between both columns is displayed as miscellaneous income.

Report Parameters

Start Payment Date

Enter the start date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with a start date on or after the payment start date.

End Payment Date

Enter the end date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with an end date that is on or before the payment end date.

Bank Charge Bearer

Enter one of these bank charge types to report on:

- **Internal** - if your company bears the bank charge
- **Supplier** - if the supplier bears the bank charge

Accounting Method

Enter one of these accounting methods to report on:

- **Accrual** - for the accrual basis method
- **Cash** - for the cash basis method

Payment Type

Enter one of these payment types to report on:

- **Manual/Quick** - for single payments
- **Batch** - for batch payments
- **All** - for all types of payments

Note: If you entered a bank charge type of *Supplier*, you can only enter a payment method of Manual/Quick. If you entered a bank charge type of *Internal*, you can enter a Batch payment method only if you selected accrual basis accounting for the Accounting Method parameter.

Currency Code

Enter the currency code for the payments you want to report on. The default is the currency code of your Payables ledger; however, you can enter any valid currency code defined in your system.

Bank Charge Tax Name

Enter the tax used to calculate the tax amount on a bank charge. Your system default tax name is the default. Enter *None* if you do not want the report to display the tax amounts separately from the bank charge amounts.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Payment Date Range>	The payment date range
Bank Charge Bearer	The bank charge type
Accounting Method	The accounting method
Payment Type	The payment type
Currency Code	The currency of the payment
Tax	The tax you entered for calculating the tax on bank charges

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Name	The bank name that payments are made from.
Bank Branch	The bank branch name.
Account Number	The bank account number.
Payment Method	The payment method used with the bank account.
Payment Document	The payment document type.
Batch Name	The settlement batch name.
Payment Date	The payment date.
Supplier Name	The supplier name.
Supplier Site	The supplier site where the payment is sent.
Standard/Negotiated	<i>S</i> for supplier/standard and <i>N</i> for supplier/negotiated.
Payment Amount	The amount paid to the supplier.
Transfer Priority	Express or Normal depending on the priority of the payment made to the supplier.
Bank Charge	The bank charge amount for only internal bank charge types.
Tax	The tax amount for the bank charge for only internal bank charge types.
Bank Charge Deducted	The deducted bank charge amount including tax.
Bank Charge Paid	The computed value of the paid bank charge based on a negotiated rate.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Miscellaneous	The difference between the deducted bank charge and the paid bank charge. This amount represents a realized miscellaneous income on the payment bank charges.
Total	The subtotal of the payment amount and bank charge amounts for each settlement batch.
Grand Total	The grand total for each amount column in the report.

Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification Report

Use the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification report to see the additional accounting required when bank charge notification receipts are accounted at period end. Use the information in the Bank Charge Accounting Upon Notification report to enter the appropriate account entries in General Ledger after you have entered a notified bank charge in the Receivables Miscellaneous Receipt window.

The report calculates:

- Bank charges for bank charge types of *Internal*
- Payment deduction amounts for Supplier/Standard and Supplier/Negotiated bank charges by summing the discounts taken on the payment invoices
- Miscellaneous income and offset amounts based on the bank charge amounts on the notification receipts

Report Parameters

Start Payment Date

Enter the start date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with a start date that is on or after the payment start date.

End Payment Date

Enter the end date for the payments you want to report on. The report includes all payments with an end date that is on or before the payment end date.

Bank Account Name

Enter the name of the bank account to report on. The report shows all payments from this bank account.

Currency Code

Enter the currency code of the payments to report on. The default is the currency code for your Payables ledger; however, you can enter any valid currency code defined in your system.

Bank Charge Amount

Enter the bank charge amount on the notification receipt from your bank. This amount is used to compute the miscellaneous income and offset amounts.

Bank Charge Tax Name

Enter the tax used to calculate the tax amount on the bank charges. Your system default tax name is the default. Enter *None* if you do not want the report to display the total tax amount separately from the bank charge amounts.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Payment Date Range>	The payment date range
Currency Code	The currency of all amounts in the report
Bank Charge Amount upon Notification	The bank charge amount on the bank notification receipt
Tax	The tax you entered for calculating the tax on bank charges

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Name	The name of the bank that payments are made from.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Branch	The bank branch name.
Account Number	The bank account number.
Account Name	The bank account name.
Transfer Date	The date when the payments were transferred to the supplier.
Payment Amount	The total amount of payments transferred on the transfer date.
Deduction	The total amount of bank charges for the Supplier/Standard or Supplier/Negotiated bank charge type for all payments made on the transfer date.
Internal Bank Charges	The total amount of internal bank charges for all payments made on the transfer date.
Total Bank Charges	The sum of the deduction and internal bank charges of all payments made on the transfer date.
Total	A total for each Payment Amount, Deduction, Internal Bank Charges, and Total Bank Charges column. The total is for all transfer dates.
Total Internal Bank Charges (Excluding tax)	The total amount of internal bank charges excluding tax. This total is only displayed if you specify a tax other than None for the report parameters.
Total Tax	The total tax amount on the internal bank charges. This total is only displayed if you specify a tax other than None for the report parameters.
Miscellaneous Income	The difference between the notification amount and the total bank charges.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Holding Offset	The difference between the miscellaneous income and the internal bank charges. The field is called Holding Offset if the ledger has a cash basis account.

Bank Charges

Bank Charges Overview

Use the Bank Charges window to specify the fee charged by the customer's bank to transfer money to the supplier's bank. Use the Bank Charges region to specify the transferring from and receiving to banks and branches. Use the Bank Charges Lines region to specify the charge amounts. You can define charges from:

- A single bank to a single bank.
- A single bank to all banks. For example, all banks *including* the transferring bank.
- A single bank to all other banks. For example, all banks *except* the transferring bank.
- All banks to a single bank.
- All banks to all banks.

Note: When you specify a single bank, you can select a particular branch of that bank or all branches. For an overview of the Bank Transfer feature, see Bank Transfer, page 4-1.

Prerequisites

Refer to these sections in your Payables manual for prerequisite information:

- Define remittance banks. See Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide*.
- Define customer banks. See Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide* and Automatic Receipts and Remittances, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*.
- Define bank accounts. See Defining Bank Accounts, *Oracle Payables User Guide*.

Setting up Bank Charges

Bank Charges uses an established hierarchy to search for a match in the bank charges table. This hierarchy is illustrated in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy, page 4-15 table. When you create a bank transfer, Payables first searches for an exact match on bank and branch for both the transferring and the receiving bank. If no match is found, the system moves down to the next row in the table, and so on until a match is found.

Payables also takes transfer priority (express, normal, any) into account when it searches. At each level in the hierarchy, the system searches in this order:

- Express bank charges
- Normal
- Any

If no match is found, the system goes on to the next level and repeats the process.

Bank Charges Hierarchy

Understanding the search process will help you set up bank charges in the most efficient way possible. For example, although all combinations in this table are valid, Japanese users only set up bank charges with lines 1, 7, 9, and 12.

If you take advantage of the search hierarchy, you can avoid creating a bank charge record for every bank and branch combination. This table shows the bank charges search hierarchy.

Bank Charges Search Hierarchy

Search Order	Transferring	Transferring	Receiving	Receiving
1	Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch
2	Bank	Branch	Bank	Other Branches
3	Bank	Branch	Bank	All Branches
4	Bank	Branch	Other Banks	All Branches
5	Bank	Branch	All Banks	All Branches
6	Bank	All Branches	Bank	Branch

Search Order	Transferring	Transferring	Receiving	Receiving
7	Bank	All Branches	Bank	All Branches
8	Bank	All Branches	Other Banks	All Branches
9	Bank	All Branches	All Banks	All Branches
10	All Banks	All Branches	Bank	Branch
11	All Banks	All Branches	Bank	All Branches
12	All Banks	All Branches	All Banks	All Branches

For example, you need to set up bank charges for the following situations:

1. A transfer within the same bank and branch: from Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch to Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch.
2. A transfer within the same bank, but between different branches: from Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch to Tokyo Bank, Shinjuku branch.
3. A transfer between different banks: from Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch to Kyoto Bank, Roppongi branch.
4. Another transfer between different banks: from Osaka Bank, Yokohama branch to Tokyo Bank, Ginza branch.

The most efficient way to set up these charges is to create records in the Bank Charges window as illustrated in this table. Note that the last row in this table creates a default setting that is used any time the system cannot find a match (it corresponds to line 12, or the last row, in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy table).

Bank Charge Setup Example

Search Order	Transferring	Transferring	Receiving	Receiving	For Situation
1	Bank	Branch	Bank	Branch	1. Tokyo/Ginza to Tokyo/Ginza

Search Order	Transferring	Transferring	Receiving	Receiving	For Situation
2	Bank	All Branches	Bank	All Branches	2. Tokyo/Ginza to Tokyo/Shinjuku
3	Bank	All Branches	All banks	All Branches	3. Tokyo/Ginza to Kyoto/Roppongi
4	All Banks	All Branches	All banks	All Branches	4. Osaka/Yokohama to Tokyo/Ginza

The four rows in this table correspond to rows 1, 7, 9, and 12 in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy table.

When trying to match each of these situations, the system first looks for an exact match on transferring and receiving bank and branch. In the case of situation 1, it finds such a match and quits searching. In the case of situations 2, 3, and 4, the system cannot find an exact match on transferring and receiving bank and branch, so it continues searching in the order illustrated in the Bank Charges Search Hierarchy table until it finds a match.

Defining Bank Charges

To define bank charges:

1. Navigate to the Bank Charges window.
2. Select the transferring bank, as described in this table:

To specify...	Do this....
A single bank	Select <i>Bank</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the bank number or name.

To specify...	Do this....
A particular bank branch	Select <i>Branch</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the branch number or name.
Charges that apply to all branches of the bank	Select <i>All Branches</i> .
Charges that apply to all banks	Select <i>All Banks</i> .

3. Select the receiving bank, as described in this table:

To specify...	Do this....
Charges to a single bank	Select <i>Bank</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the bank number or name.
Charges specific to a particular bank branch	Select <i>Branch</i> from the pull-down list. Enter the branch number or name.
Charges that apply to all branches <i>except</i> the transferring branch	Select <i>Other Branches</i> .
Charges that apply to all branches of the banks	Select <i>All Branches</i> .
Charges that apply to all banks	Select <i>All Banks</i> .
Charges that apply to all banks <i>except</i> the transferring bank	Select <i>Other Banks</i> . This option is not available when the transferring bank is All Banks.

4. Select a transfer priority. There are three choices:

- Express
- Normal
- Any

Note: To define default bank charges used when charges are not defined, select *All Banks* for both the transferring and receiving bank. See *Setting up Bank Charges*, page 4-15 for additional information about how Bank Charges searches for matches in the bank charges table.

5. Enter the currency in the Currency field.

6. Enter transfer amount ranges and charges that apply to each range.

Note: The way that the Bank Charge Bearer is defined determines whether your company or the supplier pays the charges and if the standard or negotiated rate is used. See *Setting up Bank Transfer*, page 4-3 for more information.

7. Enter *from* and *to* amounts to indicate the transaction amount range. Note that:

- The first range must start from zero; enter 0 in the first transaction amount from field.
- The last range must be open ended; do not enter information in the last transaction amount to field.
- The *to* amount from one range is the *from* amount for the next range. The system defaults this value for you automatically. Each range goes up to, but does not include, the *to* amount. For example, if the first range is 0 to 500, and the second range is 500 to 1,000, the charge for the first range is applied to amounts up to 499.99. The charge for the second range will be applied to amounts from 500 to 999.99.

8. Enter the standard bank charge for the range.

9. Enter the negotiated bank charge for the range (optional).

10. Enter a *from* date in the Effective Dates - From field to indicate the first day this charge is applied. Leave the Effective Dates - To field blank to indicate that the charge is in effect indefinitely. Enter a *to* date when a charge is in effect for a specific period of time or when you want to inactivate a charge.

Bank Charges Report

Use the Bank Charges report to list all bank charges entered in the Bank Charges window.

Report Parameters

Currency

Enter the currency that you want to report on.

Transferring Bank Name

Select a name from the List of Values.

Transfer Priority

In Payables, enter one of these values:

- Express
- Normal
- Any

Note: The *Transfer Priority* parameter does not exist in Receivables.

Order By

Enter one of the following values:

- **Bank Name** - Orders the report by the bank's name. In Japan, the bank is ordered by the bank's phonetic name.
- **Bank Number** - Orders the report by the bank's number.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Report Date	The date and time the report is run
Page	The report's page number
Currency	The currency that you selected in the Currency parameter
Transferring Bank Name	The transferring bank's name

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Order by	The bank charges ordered by the value in the Order By parameter
Transfer Priority	The transfer priority parameter value

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payable prints...
Transferring Bank - Num	The transferring bank number
Transferring Bank - Bank Name	The transferring bank name
Transferring Bank - Num	The transferring bank branch number
Transferring Bank - Branch	The transferring bank branch name
Receiving Bank - Num	The receiving bank number
Receiving Bank - Bank Name	The receiving bank name
Receiving Bank - Num	The receiving bank branch number
Receiving Bank - Branch	The receiving bank branch name
Transaction Amount - From	The beginning range of the transaction amount
Transaction Amount - To	The ending range of the transaction amount
Bank Charge - Standard	The standard bank charge
Bank Charge - Negotiated	The negotiated bank charge
Transfer Priority	The transfer priority for the Payables report
Effective Date - From	The beginning range of the effective date

In this column...	Oracle Payable prints...
Effective Date - To	The ending range of the effective date

Lockbox

Using AutoLockbox

If you are importing bank data in Zengin format, receipts must be manually confirmed before you can post them by submitting Post QuickCash. Therefore, when you import Zengin receipts, AutoLockbox can be either a three or four step process:

1. Import data into the AutoLockbox Tables.
2. Match customers with receipts or confirm automatic matching.
3. Submit the validation program.
4. Submit Post QuickCash to update your customer's balances (you *can* submit the validation and Post QuickCash steps simultaneously).

See *Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox*, page 4-27 for more information.

Related Topics

Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

How AutoLockbox Identifies Customers for a Receipt, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Alternate Name (Zengin Receipts)

AutoLockbox accommodates bank transfers that use the Zengin file format, the standard format for bank transfers in Japan. Usually, Receivables uses the customer number or invoice number to identify the customer who remitted the payment. However, the Zengin bank file format does not include this information. Therefore, AutoLockbox identifies customers by their alternate names, which is usually the customer's phonetic name spelled with Kana characters (or a shortened form of the full Kana name). You can enter an alternate customer name in the Alternate Name field of the Customers window.

Receivables stores the relationship between a customer and their alternate name in the Alternate Names table (AR_CUSTOMER_ALT_NAMES) so Zengin receipt data can be matched with the correct customer data. Specifically, the Alternate Names table contains the alternate name, the customer ID, the customer's site use ID (bill to location),

and payment terms. Before receipts can be validated and posted as identified receipts, they must be matched with a customer from the Alternate Names table or from the Customers table (RA_CUSTOMERS).

Note: To use the Alternate Names table, the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search must be set to *Yes*. If it is set to *No*, Receivables does not display the Alternate Name Search field in the Lockbox Processing window.

During the import process, you can choose to use the Alternate Names table to automatically match receipts with customers or you can import the data and then match the receipts manually in the Maintain Transmission Data window. When submitting the import step of AutoLockbox, enter one of the following options in the Alternate Name Search field:

- **Manual Matching** - When the import process is complete, AutoLockbox assigns each receipt a status of Manual and you must use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to match them with customers. When you match a receipt with a customer, Receivables changes the receipt status to Confirmed.
- **Automatic Matching** - If you choose the *Automatic Matching* option and a single, exact match is found in the Alternate Names table, AutoLockbox assigns this receipt a status of *Verify*. If no match is found, the receipt status is *None*. If multiple matches are found, AutoLockbox assigns a receipt status of *Multiple* (see *Note* below). Use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to manually match records with a status of *None* and *Multiple* and to confirm records with a status of *Verify*.
- **None** - Choosing the *None* option is the same as setting the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search to *No* (in this case, Receivables does not search the Alternate Names table for customers or receipts).

Note: An alternate name occurs more than once in the Alternate Name table if, for example, the same alternate name is used by more than one customer.

See Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

Related Topics

Overview of Receivables User Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*

How AutoLockbox Identifies Customers for a Receipt, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

AutoLockbox Validation

Receivables validates the data you receive from the bank to ensure that the entire file

was received, that there are no duplicate receipts within a batch, and that customers and invoices are valid.

- **Transmission Level Validation** - validates your lockbox transmission to ensure that transmission information corresponds to your transmission format. Validation of the origination number does not apply to Zengin file format.
- **Lockbox Level Validation** - AutoLockbox validates your lockbox records to ensure that lockbox information corresponds to your transmission format. Validation of the origination number does not apply to Zengin file format.

Related Topics

AutoLockbox Validation, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lockbox Tables and Column Descriptions

When you submit the Import, Validation, and Post Batch steps of AutoLockbox, Receivables stores receipt information in temporary application tables until it is approved for the next step. For example, the Validation step checks data in the AutoLockbox tables for compatibility with Receivables before passing the information into the Receipt and QuickCash tables.

When you run the Import step of AutoLockbox, Receivables stores receipt data from your bank file in the Lockbox Interface table AR_PAYMENTS_INTERFACE. Each column in AR_PAYMENTS_INTERFACE has important, detailed information which you need to successfully run Lockbox.

This table shows the values stored in the STATUS and DEPOSIT_DATE columns of the AR_PAYMENTS_INTERFACE table.

Column Name	Value
STATUS	<p>There are five possible status values for data converted from the Zengin file format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_MANUAL - The user selected manual processing. • AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_NONE - Lockbox could not find a match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. • AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_MULTIPLE - Lockbox found more than one match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. • AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_VERIFY - Lockbox found a single, exact match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. • AR_PLB_ALT_MATCH_CONFIRMED - The receipt was either matched manually in the Lockbox Transmission Data window or it was matched automatically and then confirmed in the Lockbox Transmission Data window.
DEPOSIT_DATE	<p>Enter the date on which this transmission was actually deposited into your bank account. The Japanese file conversion program automatically converts Heisei imperial era dates to Oracle date format.</p>

Assigning Values to Lockbox Header or Trailer Records

If your record type is either a Lockbox Header or a Lockbox Trailer, enter this column with the value described in this table.

Column Name	Value
ORIGINATION	Enter the sending bank's transit routing number. The restriction that the origination value must be the same as that included in a Transmission Header or Trailer does not apply to Zengin file format.

Assigning Values to Receipt Records

If your record type is a Payment, you can enter these columns with the values described in this table.

Column Name	Value
LOCKBOX_NUMBER	For the Zengin file format, the lockbox number is system-generated.
ITEM_NUMBER	For the Zengin file format, the item number is system-generated.
CHECK_NUMBER	For the Zengin file format, the check number is system-generated.
CUSTOMER_NUMBER	For Zengin file formats, the system looks up the customer number in the Alternate Names table.
CUSTOMER_NAME_ALT	The customer's alternate name from the Zengin bank file.

Column Name	Value
STATUS	<p>Oracle Receivables assigns one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual - The user selected manual processing. • None - Lockbox could not find a match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. • Multiple - Lockbox found more than one match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. • Verify - Lockbox found a single, exact match in the Alternate Names table.

Running AutoLockbox

You can import, validate, and run AutoLockbox all in one step, or perform the steps separately using the same window, except when importing Zengin data. If you are using AutoLockbox to import bank files in the Zengin format, you must perform the steps separately.

Related Topics

Running AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox

Use the Submit Lockbox Processing window to import bank files that are in Zengin format. Unlike some file formats, you cannot select, import, validate, and post bank files in Zengin format in a single step. You must import the data, match and confirm receipts with customers, then return to the Submit Lockbox Processing window to validate and post the records.

Although you must submit the import step separately from the validate and post steps when transferring Zengin format files, you can submit the validate and post steps either separately or at the same time.

For more information about matching receipts with customers when importing Zengin format bank files, see Alternate Name (Zengin Receipts), page 4-22.

The Lockbox Processing window only displays the Alternate Name Search field and lets

you import Zengin bank files if the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search is set to *Yes* and the profile option AR: Zengin Character Set is defined.

Prerequisites

Before importing Zengin format data using AutoLockbox, you must:

- Define AutoCash rule sets
- Define lockboxes
- Define transmission formats
- Define receipt classes
- Define receipt sources
- Define system options
- Define banks
- Define profile options
- Define payment methods
- Define sequential numbering (optional)

To import Zengin format data using AutoLockbox:

1. Navigate to the Submit Lockbox Processing window.
2. If you are importing a new bank file, check the New Transmission check box, then enter a Transmission Name. If you are resubmitting an existing lockbox transmission, you can select the name from the list of values.
3. To import a new bank file into Receivables, check the Submit Import check box, then enter your bank file's Data File, Control File, and Transmission Format information. If you are re-importing data, the default is the transmission format you specified in the initial import step; you can either accept the default value or override it. When you run the import step, Receivables generates the import section of the Lockbox Execution report.
4. Choose the matching method to use in the Alternate Name Search field. Choose one of these options:
 - **Automatic** - AutoLockbox imports the data and attempts to match customers with receipts. If AutoLockbox cannot match some receipts, you must match them manually. If you choose the *Automatic* method, your lockbox must have the Require Billing Location option set to *No*.

- **Manual** - AutoLockbox only imports the data; you must manually match receipts with customers.
- **None** - Choosing the *None* option is the same as setting the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search to *No* (Receivables does not search the Alternate Names table to match customers with receipts).

To match receipts in this transmission with customers and change each receipt's status to Confirmed, see Maintaining Zengin Lockbox Transmission Data, page 4-29.

To see which customers and receipts were successfully imported, see Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report, page 4-33.

Related Topics

Overview of Receivables User Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Defining Banks, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

Lockboxes, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*

Maintaining Zengin Lockbox Transmission Data

Use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to match your Zengin receipts with their respective customers and update the status of these receipts to Confirmed. Receipts must have a status of Confirmed to be included in a Post QuickCash submission.

The Lockbox Transmission Data window only displays the fields you need to identify customers for your Zengin receipts if the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search is set to *Yes*.

Receipt Status

When you import Zengin data into Receivables, AutoLockbox assigns a status to each receipt. This status indicates whether AutoLockbox was able to match the receipt with a customer. These are valid receipt statuses:

- **Verify** - AutoLockbox found a single, exact match in the Alternate names table. Verify that the customer name is correct, then update the status to Confirmed.
- **Manual** - You selected a matching method of Manual when submitting the import step of AutoLockbox. Identify the customer for each receipt, then update the status to confirmed.
- **Multiple** - AutoLockbox found more than one match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. More than one match could be found, for example, if there are multiple customers that use the same alternate name. Identify the correct customer for this receipt, then update the status to Confirmed.

- **None** - AutoLockbox could not find a match for this receipt in the Alternate Names table. Identify the customer for this receipt, then update the status to Confirmed.
- **Confirmed** - This receipt was either manually matched with a customer and then confirmed in the Lockbox Transmission Data window or it was matched during AutoLockbox and then confirmed in the Lockbox Transmission Data window. Receipts with a status of *Confirmed* can be included in a Post QuickCash submission.

Prerequisites

Import Zengin format data into Receivables tables using AutoLockbox. See Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

To maintain lockbox transmission data in Zengin format:

1. Navigate to the Lockbox Transmission Data window.
2. If you entered a matching method of Automatic, confirm the matching for receipts whose status is Verify. Select the receipts to be confirmed, then choose Confirm Match(es) from the Tools menu. AutoLockbox changes the status of the selected receipts to Confirmed.
3. If you entered a matching method of Manual (or if you need to match receipts that AutoLockbox was unable to match automatically), identify the customer for each receipt. Unmatched receipts have no customer name or bill to location and a status of Manual, None, or Multiple.

To match the receipt from the Alternate Names table, select a customer using the list of values. Receivables enters the customer's bill to location (if one is defined).

If the customer is not in the Alternate Names table, select All Customers from the Tools menu to display information from the Customers table (RA_CUSTOMERS). Locate the customer name and select it from the list.

To define a bill to location for this customer, choose Receipt, then define the bill to location in the Lockbox Receipt window.

When you select the customer from either the Alternate Names or the Customers table, Receivables changes the status of the receipt to Confirmed. Receivables updates the Alternate Names table with any new data you selected from the Customers table so it can match receipts for those customers the next time you run AutoLockbox.

4. To validate and post receipts in this transmission, navigate to the Submit Lockbox Processing window, then perform steps 4-6 in Running AutoLockbox in *Oracle Receivables User Guide*.

See Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report, page 4-33 and Deleting Records from the Alternate Names Table, page 4-31 for more information.

Related Topics

Overview of Receivables User Profile Options, *Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide*

Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lockbox Execution Report, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Maintaining Lockbox Transmission Data, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

AutoLockbox Field Reference, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Monitoring Requests, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Deleting Records from the Alternate Names Table

When you match Zengin receipts with customer information in the Lockbox Transmission Data window, Receivables updates the Alternate Names table so it can automatically match receipts for these customers the next time you run AutoLockbox. The Alternate Name Receipt Matches window lets you remove this information from the Alternate Names table if, for example, this information is no longer valid.

Deleting information in the Alternate Name Matches window only removes the record from the Alternate Names table; it does not delete the customer's name, number, or any other information from Receivables.

Note: The records in the Alternate Names table are not the same as the Alternate Name you can assign to a customer using the Customers window. The records in the Alternate Names table originate from the bank file you imported using AutoLockbox, and are simply alternative customer names often used by Japanese businesses.

Prerequisites

- Import Zengin format data into Receivables tables using AutoLockbox. See *Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox*, page 4-27 for more information.
- Maintain Zengin lockbox transmission data. See *Maintaining Zengin Lockbox Transmission Data*, page 4-29 for more information.

To delete records from the Alternate Names table:

1. Navigate to the Alternate Name Receipt Matches window.
2. Enter selection criteria. For example, enter the Alternate Name, Customer Name, Customer Number, Bill To Location, or Payment Term associated with the Alternate Name to view. Leave a field blank if you do not want to limit your query to information matching that criteria.

3. Choose Find.
4. Select the record to delete, then choose Delete.
5. Choose OK to delete the record from the Alternate Names table.

Note: If the profile option AR: Alternate Name Search is set to *Yes*, Receivables deletes this record from the Alternate Names table if you perform any of the following operations:

- Modify or delete a customer address that includes a bill to business purpose
- Inactivate a customer or their billing location
- Merge two different customers (Receivables deletes the *From* customer from the Alternate Names table if a bill to location was defined; otherwise, the record is not affected.)
- Records in the Alternate Names table that do *not* have a bill to location are not affected by these operations.

Note: If you assign a new payment term to a customer or modify the customer's name or alternate name, Receivables automatically updates this information in the Alternate Names table (it does *not* delete the record).

See Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report, page 4-33 for more information.

Related Topics

Using AutoLockbox, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lockbox Execution Report, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

AutoLockbox Field Reference, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Maintaining Lockbox Transmission Data

Use the Lockbox Transmission Data window to delete and edit lockbox transmission data imported into Receivables from your bank.

If you are maintaining data from a Zengin format bank file, see Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

Related Topics

Maintaining Lockbox Transmission Data, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching Report

Run the Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching report to see which alternate customer names and receipts were successfully imported into the AR Payment Interface table when running AutoLockbox to import Zengin bank files.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Alternate Customer Name Receipt Matching report.

Prerequisites

Import Zengin format data into Receivables tables using AutoLockbox. See Importing Zengin Format Data Using AutoLockbox, page 4-27 for more information.

Report Parameters

Transmission Name

Enter the name of the lockbox transmission to include in the report. Leave the Transmission Name field blank to include all lockbox transmissions.

Status

To include only receipts with a certain status, enter a Status. Choose Confirmed, Manual, Multiple, None, or Verify. Leave the Status field blank to include all receipts.

Order By

Specify how you want Receivables to display the data in the report. Choose Alternate Name, Customer Name, or Date Created.

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Oracle Payables Reports

Invoice Transaction Check Report

Use the Invoice Transaction Check report to check data entry for invoice transactions. Invoices are sorted by the last update date.

Note: If you check the Sort By Alternate Field check box in the Reports tabbed region of the Disbursement System Options page, then this report uses alternate names when sorting by supplier or supplier site.

Report Parameters

Start Update Date

Enter the beginning updated date for the report.

End Update Date

Enter the ending updated date for the report.

Invoice Type

Enter an invoice type.

Supplier

Enter a supplier name.

Updated by

Enter the name of the user who last updated invoices.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
From <Start Date> To <End Date>	The date range for the report
Updated Date	The latest updated date for the invoice
Supplier	The supplier code and name
Site	The name of the supplier site
Invoice Number	The invoice number
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Tax Calculation	The tax calculation method

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Currency	The invoice currency
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount
Exchange Rate	The invoice exchange rate
Liability	The liability accounting code and description
Updated By	The user's name who last updated the invoice
Sequence Name	The document sequence name for each transaction associated with the document sequence
Invoice Type	The invoice type
Voucher Number	The voucher number for each transaction associated with the document sequence

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Line	The distribution line number for the invoice distribution
Line Type	The line type
Amount	The invoice distribution amount
Line Description	The invoice distribution description
Due Date	The payment due date for the payment schedule
Payment Method	The payment method for the payment schedule

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Scheduled Amount	The scheduled amount for the payment schedule

Actual Payment Report

Use the Actual Payment report to review payment activity by bank account and payment date. The Actual Payment report also prints all invoices in a payment batch so that you can review which invoices and suppliers were paid.

The Actual Payment report is an RXi report. The default attribute set displays bank information and payment details. You can copy this attribute set and customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Actual Payment report.

Report Parameters

Start Payment Date

Enter the beginning payment date that you want to report from.

End Payment Date

Enter the ending payment date that you want to report to.

Currency Code

Enter the payment currency for the report.

Bank Account Name

Enter the bank account for the report.

Payment Method

Enter the payment method for the report.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Payment Currency	The payment currency

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank	The bank name
Bank Branch	The bank branch name
Bank Account	The bank account name
Account Currency	The bank account currency

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Payment Date	The payment date
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Supplier Site	The name of the supplier site
Document Number	The payment document number
Payment Method	The payment method
Future Date	The date of the future dated payment and manual future dated payment
Seq Name	The document sequence name for each payment associated with the document sequence
Voucher Number	The voucher number for each payment associated with the document sequence
Invoice Number	The invoice number paid by this payment
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Bank Charge	The bank charge amount paid on this invoice
Payment Amount	The total payment amount
Exc Rate	The payment exchange rate
Functional Amount	The payment amount in the ledger currency
Description	The invoice description

Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Payment Schedule Report

Use the Payment Schedule report to print payment schedules by payment method, due date, and supplier. The Payment Schedule report helps to forecast cash needs for invoice payments.

Report Parameters

Payment Currency

Enter the payment currency for the report.

End Due Date

Enter the end due date for the report.

Payment Method

Enter the payment method to use for the report.

Pay Group

Enter the pay group to use for the report.

Priority Range Low

Enter the lowest invoice payment priority to use for the report.

Priority Range High

Enter the highest invoice payment priority to use for the report.

Supplier Name

Enter the supplier name to use for the report.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Payment Currency	The payment currency
End Due Date	The payments with a due date before or equal to the requested due date
Payment Method	The payment method
Pay Group	The pay group
Payment Priority From	The lowest invoice payment priority in the report
To	The highest invoice payment priority in the report

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Due Date	The payment schedule due date
Supplier	The supplier name
Site	The name of the supplier site
Invoice Number	The invoice number

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount
Scheduled Amount	The scheduled amount for the payment schedule

Invoice Register by Detail

Use the Invoice Register by Detail report to view detailed information about invoices. Previously, Japanese commercial codes required that this report either be printed, filed and kept for five years. You may now keep this report on disk, as specified in the Electronic Account Book law.

The Invoice Register by Detail report is an RXi report. The default attribute displays invoices grouped by the supplier name. You can copy this attribute set and customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

Report Parameters

Output Format

Enter the output format that you want for the report:

- CSV
- HTML
- Tab Delimited
- Text

Line or Invoice

Choose Line or Invoice for the report. Choosing Line retrieves only the distribution lines which match the Distribution Account Range and Distribution Amount Range. Choosing invoice retrieves the entire invoice.

Accounting Date Range

Enter the range of dates for the report.

Batch Name

Enter the name of the batch for the report.

Invoice Type

Enter the invoice type for the report.

Entered by

Enter the user who created the invoice for the report.

Document Sequence Name, Value Range

Enter the document sequencing value range for the report.

Supplier Name Range

Enter the supplier range for the report.

Liability Account Range

Enter the range of natural account segments for the liability account flexfield for the report.

Distribution Account Range

Enter the range of natural account segments of the distribution account flexfield for the report.

Currency Code

Enter the currency code for the report.

Distribution Amount Range

Enter the distribution amount range for the report.

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Site	The supplier site name

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Invoice Number	The invoice number
Sequence Name	The document sequence name
Sequence Value	The document sequence value
Invoice Date	Transaction date of the invoice
Invoice Amount	Total amount of the invoice
Description	Description of the invoice
Invoice Type	Type of invoice
Payment Method	Payment method for the invoice
Line Type	Invoice distribution line type
Line	Line number of the distribution
Amount	Line amount of the distribution
Description	Line description of the distribution
Accounting date	Accounting date of the distribution
Income Tax Type	Income tax type of the distribution
Tax	Tax code of the distribution
Post	Posting status of GL
Account	Distribution account flexfield
Distribution	Distribution account flexfield description

Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration*

Oracle Assets

Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports

Use the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax reports to print summary and detail asset information that you submit once a year to your tax authorities. Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports is a program that controls these reports:

- Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report
- Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition/All Assets) Report 132 Characters
- Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition/All Assets) Report 180 Characters
- Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) Report

The Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary report summarizes asset information by location as of January 1 for the selected calendar year. The report also calculates the evaluated and theoretical net book value for each asset type, as well as the decision cost, which is the larger of the two net book values.

The Japanese Detail by Asset Type (All Assets) report prints detail information for all assets by location as of January 1 of the selected calendar year. This report prints the residual rate, which the tax authorities require, based on the asset's useful life. The Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition Assets) report includes asset increases between January 2 of the prior year and January 1 of the selected calendar year. You can print these two reports in the 132 or 180 characters wide format.

The Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) report displays asset decreases between January 2 of the prior year and January 1 of the selected calendar year.

All four reports print asset information based on the transaction or effective date, no matter what the book's open period is. After January 1 of a given year, if you enter a transaction with a transaction date prior to January 1, you need to reprint the reports for this year because the results may differ from what was printed before you entered the new transaction.

The Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports displays Japanese era names and years. The Japanese era names are:

- 1 - Meiji (1868 - 1911)
- 2 - Taisho (1912 -1925)
- 3 - Showa (1926 - 1988)
- 4 - Heisei (1989 -)

When you submit the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Reports program, the reports that you select automatically run. Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax program and reports.

Prerequisites

Before you submit the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax reports, you must:

- Set up your category flexfield with segment values in this table. Set up this segment to use independent value set.

Value	Description
1	Building
2	Machine and Equipment
3	Ship
4	Airplane
5	Car and Truck
6	Tool, Apparatus, and Fixture

- Set the FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment profile option to the category segment number used for Tax Asset Type definition.
 - Note:** The category segment number is the order in which the segments appear in the flexfield window.
- Define a lookup code for the Retirement lookup type to describe retirements due to sales. Use this lookup code for all retirements due to sales and select this lookup code from the Sale Code parameter's list of values for retirements due to sales.
- Set up the State segment of the location flexfield with the independent validation type. The State segment should include the locations of each tax authority that you need to report.
- Create a separate tax book for assets that use the seeded JP-DB <year>YR depreciation method if you use other depreciation methods in the corporate book. The value <year> can be from 2 to 100 and represents the useful life of the method. For example, JP-DB 2YR has a useful life of 2 years.

Mass copy the assets from the corporate book to this tax book. The Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax reports prints only the seeded JP-DB <year>YR depreciation method.

Report Parameters

Book

Enter the corporate or tax book that you want to report on.

Year

Enter the calendar year that you want to report on.

Start State

Enter the first location that you want to report on.

End State

Enter the last location that you want to report on.

Start Tax Asset Type

Enter the first category flexfield segment value that you want to report from. This must be the value of the segment selected in the FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment profile option.

End Tax Asset Type

Enter the last category flexfield segment value that you want to report to.

Sale Code

Enter the sale code that you want to report on. In the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) report, sold retired assets are separated from other retired assets. If an asset's retirement type in the Retirements window matches the sale code that you enter in this parameter, the asset is reported as a sold retirement.

Summary Report

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary report or *No* if you do not. The default is *Yes*.

All Assets Report

Enter the format of the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (All Assets) report that you want, 132 or 180 characters. Enter *No* if you do not want to print this report. The default is the

132 characters format report.

Addition Assets Report

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition Assets) report or *No* if you do not. The default is *No*.

Decrease Assets Report

Enter *Yes* if you want to print the Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) report or *No* if you do not. The default is *No*.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Assets prints...
Book	The corporate or tax book that you entered in the Book parameter
State	The location that you entered in the State parameter
<Japanese Era Name and Year>	The calendar year that you entered in the Year parameter converted into Japanese era name and year
<Report Title>	The name of the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report</i>• <i>Japanese Detail by Asset Type (All Assets) Report</i>• <i>Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition Assets) Report</i>• <i>Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) Report</i>
Report Date	The date and time that you submit the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report

Column Headings

Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Type	The category flexfield value
Cost - Addition Before Prior Year (X)	The addition amount before the year prior to the fiscal year that you entered
Cost - Decrease in Prior Year (Y)	The decrease amount in the year prior to the fiscal year that you entered
Cost - Addition in Prior Year (Z)	The addition amount in the year prior to the fiscal year that you entered
Cost - Total ((X) - (Y) + (Z))	The total amount of the three previous columns, calculated (X) - (Y) + (Z)
<Japanese Era Name and Year>: January 1 Theoretical NBV	The theoretical net book value as of January 1 of the calendar year that you entered
Evaluated NBV	The evaluated net book value
Decision Cost	Either the theoretical or evaluated net book value, whichever is larger
Taxable Standard Cost	The decision cost rounded down by the thousandth, by default
Num of Assets	The number of assets in each minor category

Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Addition/All Assets) Report

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Num	The line number for the page; each page has 20 lines
Asset Number	The asset number

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Asset Type	The category flexfield value
Asset Name	The asset name or description
Units	The units of each asset
Addition - Era Name	The Japanese era name of the date in service
Addition - Year	The Japanese era year of the date in service
Addition - Month	The month of the date in service
Cost	The acquisition cost of the asset
Life	The useful life of the asset
Residual Rate	The residual rate, based on the addition date and useful life
NBV (132 characters)	The evaluated net book value, calculated as the cost multiplied by the residual rate
Net Book Value (180 characters)	
Exception of Taxable Standard - Code	The exception code if a tax exception applies to the asset
Exception of Taxable Standard - Rate	The exception rate if a tax exception applies to the asset
Taxable Standard Cost	The taxable standard cost, by default equal to the evaluated net book value
Addition Reason	The reason for the asset addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - New • 2 - Used • 3 - Transfer • 4 - Other

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Description	The transfer period if the asset was transferred from another location

Japanese Detail by Asset Type (Decrease Assets) Report

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Num	The line number for the page; each page has 20 lines
Asset Number	The asset number
Asset Type	The category flexfield value
Asset Name	The asset name or description
Units	The units of each asset
Era Name	The Japanese era name of the date in service
Year	The Japanese era year of the date in service
Month	The month of the date in service
Cost	The acquisition cost of the asset
Life	The useful life of the asset
Decrease - Reason	The reason for the asset decrease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - Sale • 2 - Retirement • 3 - Transfer • 4 - Other

In this column...	Oracle Assets prints...
Decrease - Type	The type of asset decrease, whether the asset is retired or transferred in whole or part:
Description	<p>Additional information about the asset depending on the decrease reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - All • 2 - Partial • 1 - <i>Sold to</i> <customer> • 2 - The retirement type • 3 - The comments that you entered in the Assignments window when you changed the state or location that the asset is transferred to • 4 - A blank space

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Assets prints...
Total	The page totals

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Category Flexfield, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Entering QuickCodes, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Location Flexfield, *Oracle Assets User Guide*

Oracle Payables

Withholding Tax in Korea

In Korea, companies are required to withhold tax on certain types of income payments to their suppliers. Korean companies pay the supplier invoice net the withheld amount, issue a withholding certificate for the withheld amount to the supplier, and remit the withheld tax to the proper tax authority.

There are two types of withholding under Korean tax law: Income withholding and Resident withholding. Income withholding is comprised of Business withholding and General withholding.

- Business withholding is withholding on payments for professional services to suppliers such as lawyers, accountants, and doctors.
- General withholding is withholding on all other types of income payments to suppliers, such as interest, dividends, and real estate income payments.
- Resident withholding is a surcharge on the General and Business withholding tax. For more information about Resident withholding, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.

Normal operating expenses, such as purchase transactions between companies, are not subject to withholding tax.

See Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax, page 5-2 for a list of the prerequisite setup steps that you must complete before you can withhold tax using Oracle Financials for Korea. You must use Korean Won as the ledger currency.

Legal reporting for withholding tax

Oracle Financials for Korea provides you with the Korean Withholding Tax report

which you can use to review your company's withholding tax history. This report provides complete details of the withholdings that were applied to your company's income payments to suppliers. For more information, see *Korean Withholding Tax report*, page 5-11.

Setting Up Oracle Payables for Withholding Tax

This section describes the steps for setting up Oracle Payables to calculate withholding tax in Korea. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate setup tasks in the correct order.

Step	Setup task
1	Define Locations, page 5-2
2	Enable Withholding Tax, page 5-2
3	Define Income Category Codes, page 5-3
4	Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6
5	Define Withholding Tax Groups, page 5-8

Related Topics

Setting Up Withholding Tax, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

1. Define Locations

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up and maintain the first party legal entities and establishments for each company site that is responsible for reporting withholding taxes to the tax authority. You can modify the Release 11*i* migrated location and organization information, and you can enter new definitions according to your requirements

Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Setting Up Locations, *Oracle HRMS Enterprise and Workforce Management Guide*

2. Enable Withholding Tax

Use the Payables Options window to set control options and defaults to enable automatic withholding tax for your supplier invoices.

To define Payables Options for tax withholdings:

1. Navigate to the Payables Options window.
2. Navigate to the Withholding Tax tabbed region.
3. Check the Use Withholding Tax check box.
4. In the Apply Withholding Tax region, you should select *At Payment Time*.

If you choose *At Approval Time*, withholding calculations may be inaccurately reported if invoices are canceled prior to payments.

Note: After you select an option, you should not switch from one method of withholding to another method.

5. Navigate to the Withholding Amount Basis region.
6. In the Create Withholding Invoice region, select the time at which you would like Payables to automatically create withholding tax invoices to remit withheld taxes to tax authorities. You should choose *At Payment Time*.

If you select *At Payment Time*, Payables creates unapproved withholding tax invoices during the Confirm program of payment batch processing, or during processing of a Quick payment. Payables does not automatically withhold taxes if you pay with a manual payment.

If you select *At Approval Time*, Payables creates unapproved withholding tax invoices when you approve supplier invoices.

Related Topics

Payables Options, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

3. Define Income Category Codes

Use the Lookups window to define lookup codes for income category codes. You can select lookup codes from the lists of values after you define them. Income category codes are listed on the Korean Withholding Tax report.

In the Lookups window, enter *Asia Pacific Localizations* in the Application field and a description of the lookup codes in the Description field, if not already displayed. In the Code and Meaning fields, enter a code and description for each income category that your company requires.

Note: The code that you enter in the Code field should match the numeric code for each income category as defined by the Korean tax authority.

Define lookup codes for:

- Domestic income categories, using the JAKR_AP_AWT_INC_CAT_DOMESTIC lookup type.

This table shows examples of domestic income category codes:

Lookup Code	Meaning
10	Interest Income (A)
11	Interest Income (B)
21	Dividend
22	Deemed Dividend
60	Other Income

You use the domestic income category lookup codes when you assign income categories to withholding tax codes. For more information, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.

- Foreign income categories, using the JAKR_AP_AWT_INC_CAT_FOREIGN lookup type.

This table shows examples of foreign income category codes:

Lookup Code	Meaning
10	Interest
20	Dividend
30	Real Estate
40	Business Income
42	Individual Service
61	Royalty
62	Others

Lookup Code	Meaning
80	Sales Gain
90	Forest

You use the foreign income category lookup codes when you assign income categories to withholding tax codes. For more information, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.

- Business income subcategories, using the JAKR_AP_AWT_BIZ_INC_SUB_CAT lookup type.

This table shows examples of business income subcategory codes:

Lookup Code	Meaning
41	Lawyer
42	CPA
43	Doctor
44	Architect
45	Writer
46	Entertainer
47	Sportsman
48	Insurance Sales Representative
49	Others

You assign the business income subcategory lookup codes in the global descriptive flexfield on the Supplier Sites window. See Defining Suppliers, page 5-9 for more information.

Related Topics

Lookups, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

4. Define Withholding Tax Codes

Use the Tax Codes window to define withholding tax codes for each income category that you set up in Step 4. Define Income Category Codes, page 5-3. For each company location this is responsible for withholding taxes, you should define separate withholding tax codes for each tax rate and income category that you need.

Use the global descriptive flexfield in the Tax Codes window to associate one of two withholding tax types with each tax code that you define:

- Income withholding
- Resident withholding

After you define a tax code, use the Withholding Tax Details window to define and maintain withholding information for tax rates related to tax codes. If you check the Create Tax Group check box in the Withholding Tax Details window, Oracle Payables automatically creates a withholding tax group that includes the single tax code. See Step 6. Define Withholding Tax Groups, page 5-8 for more information about withholding tax groups.

Resident Withholding in Korea

Resident withholding is an additional 10% withholding surcharge on the amount withheld from General or Business income payments to a supplier. Resident withholding is applied only if the recipient is an individual; corporations are not subject to Resident withholding. In addition, if the recipient is a foreign individual, Resident withholding is applied only if this surcharge is included in the tax treaty that Korea has with that foreign country.

Resident withholding is paid to the Province Office, not to the Tax Authority.

Prerequisites

Before you can define withholding tax codes, you must:

- define income category codes
- define a location as a legal entity

To define a withholding tax code and rate:

1. Navigate to the Tax Codes window.
2. Navigate to the Rates tabbed region.
3. In the Tax Code field, enter a unique name to describe the withholding tax code (maximum of 15 characters).
4. In the Tax Type field, select *Withholding Tax* from the list of values.

5. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.
6. In the Location field, enter your company's location.
The location that you enter must have a tax registration number assigned to it.
7. In the Withholding Tax Type field, select *Income Withholding Tax Type* or *Resident Withholding Tax Type* from the list of values.
8. In the Withholding Certificate Type field, select *Business Withholding Certificate Type* or *General Withholding Certificate Type* from the list of values.
9. In the Domestic Income Category field, select an income category code for this tax code.
10. In the Foreign Income Category field, select an income category code for this tax code.

Note: You may enter either a domestic or a foreign income category, but not both at the same time.

11. If a Recognized Expense is associated with this type of income payment, enter the expense rate in the Recognized Expense field.

Recognized Expenses are automatically deducted from an income payment amount before any withholding tax is applied. Payables applies the withholding tax rate, defined by Korean law, *after* the Recognized Expense is deducted. In such cases, the taxable base is different from the supplier invoice amount; the nominal tax rate and effective tax rate differ as well.

For example, for an invoice amount of 10,000 KRW, the Recognized Expense is 50% and the tax rate is 20%.

- First, apply the Recognized Expense to the income payment of 10,000 KRW:

$$10,000 * (1 - 50\%) = 5,000$$

This is the new taxable base amount.

- Next, apply the tax rate to the new taxable base of 5,000 KRW to determine the withholding tax amount:

$$5,000 * 20\% = 1,000$$

- The final withholding amount that is sent to the Tax Authority is 1,000 KRW.

Calculate the effective tax rate by dividing the final withholding tax amount by the original income payment amount:

$$1,000/10,000 = 10\%$$

Although the nominal tax rate is 20%, the effective tax rate is 10%.

Note: You can associate a Recognized Expense with the Other Income income category code only. This income category is a General withholding income category. You do not associate Recognized Expenses with the Business withholding income category.

12. If you entered a Recognized Expense rate, enter the nominal tax rate in the Nominal Tax Rate field.

Only enter a nominal tax rate if you entered a Recognized Expense rate in the previous field.

13. In the Minimum Withheld Amount field, enter the minimum amount that you want Payables to create a withholding tax invoice for.

If a calculated withholding amount is less than the value that you enter here, no withholding occurs.

14. Press the OK button.

15. Navigate to the Withholding Tax Details window by pressing the Withholding Tax Details button.

16. Navigate to the Tax Rates region.

17. In the Effective Dates From and To fields, enter the start and end dates for this tax rate.

18. In the Rate field, enter the tax rate that you want to associate with this withholding tax code.

If you entered a Recognized Expense and nominal tax rate in the global descriptive flexfield, enter the effective tax rate for the withholding tax code here.

Using the example from step 11, you would enter 10% in this field.

Related Topics

Tax Codes, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

5. Define Withholding Tax Groups

Use the Withholding Tax Groups window to define withholding tax groups that include more than one tax code. A withholding tax group lets you apply multiple withholding taxes to one invoice or distribution line. A tax group tells Payables which taxes to apply and in which sequential order to apply them. Define withholding tax

groups when you want to include the Resident withholding surcharge.

Typically, you rank the tax codes within a withholding tax group in the Withholding Tax Groups window. When you assign a withholding tax group to an invoice or distribution, Payables correctly calculates the taxes in the order that you specified. Lower ranked taxes are applied to the invoice or distribution amount less the previous withholding tax amounts.

In Korea, however, Resident withholding is a tax on the Business or General withholding amount, *not* on the invoice amount less the previous withholding tax amounts. Therefore, you must determine the effective Resident withholding tax by multiplying the Resident withholding tax by the Business or General Income withholding tax. You must also assign each tax code within a withholding tax group with a rank of 1 in order to correctly calculate Resident withholding.

For example, for an income payment of 1,000,000 KRW, the Business withholding is 30% and the Resident withholding is 10%.

- First, determine the effective Resident withholding:
 $10\% * 30\% = 3\%$
- Next, set up a withholding tax group that includes the tax codes shown in this table:

Tax Code	Tax Rate	Rank
Business Income Tax	30%	1
Resident Withholding	3%	1

- When you assign this withholding tax group to this invoice, the 30% Business withholding tax is applied to the supplier income payment for a total tax amount of 300,000 KRW. The 10% Resident withholding tax is applied to the 30% Business withholding tax for a total tax amount of 30,000 KRW.

Related Topics

Withholding Tax Groups, *Oracle Payables Implementation Guide*

Defining Suppliers

Use the Suppliers window to enter withholding and VAT information for your suppliers.

Use the global descriptive flexfield in the Supplier Sites window to assign withholding tax and VAT information to your supplier sites.

To define withholding information for suppliers:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Query a supplier.
3. If applicable, enter the supplier's taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID field.
4. If applicable, enter the supplier's tax registration number in the Tax Registration Number field.
5. Navigate to the Tax Reporting tabbed region.
6. In the Organization Type field, select the supplier's organization type from the list of values.
Select either *Corporation* or *Individual*.
7. Navigate to the Supplier Sites window.
8. Query or enter the supplier site that you want.
9. In the Country field, specify the supplier's country location.
If you enter Korea in this field, Payables identifies this supplier as a domestic supplier. If you enter anything other than Korea, Payables identifies this supplier as a foreign supplier.
10. Navigate to the Withholding Tax tabbed region.
11. Check the Allow Withholding Tax check box.
12. In the Withholding Tax Group field, from the list of values, select the withholding tax group that you want to assign to this supplier.
13. If this supplier site is an independent legal entity with its own tax registration number, navigate to the Tax Reporting tabbed region.
14. In the Tax Registration Number field, enter the tax registration number for this supplier site.
15. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.
16. In the Business Income Subcategory field, from the list of values, select a Business income subcategory code.
This field is required if:
 - you checked the Allow Withholding Tax check box, and
 - you selected *Business Withholding Certificate Type* as the withholding certificate

type for the withholding tax code that you assigned to this supplier site.

To define VAT information for suppliers:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Query a supplier.
3. If applicable, enter the supplier's taxpayer ID in the Taxpayer ID field.
4. If applicable, enter the supplier's tax registration number in the Tax Registration Number field.
5. Navigate to the Invoice Tax tabbed region.
6. In the Invoice Tax Code field, from the list of values, select the default VAT code that you want to assign to this supplier.
You can also assign a default VAT code at the supplier site level.
7. Navigate to the Supplier Sites window.
8. Query or enter the supplier site that you want.
9. Navigate to the Invoice Tax tabbed region.
10. In the Invoice Tax Code field, from the list of values, select the default VAT code that you want to assign to this supplier.
You can also assign a default VAT code at the supplier level.
11. If this supplier site is an independent site with its own tax registration number, navigate to the Tax Reporting tabbed region.
12. In the Tax Registration Number field, enter the tax registration number for this supplier site.

Korean Withholding Tax Report

Use the Korean Withholding Tax report to review your company's tax withholding on income payments to suppliers. The Korean Withholding Tax report is not a statutory report; use this report for review purposes only.

The Korean Withholding Tax report is an RXi report. The default attribute set displays each payment to suppliers where taxes were withheld. The report provides the required information on the supplier, including the organization type and tax registration number, and shows all relevant withholding information, including the invoice amount, the withheld tax amounts, and the tax rate. The report also displays the withholding tax type and income category of each payment. You can copy this attribute set and

customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Korean Withholding Tax report.

Prerequisites

Before submitting the Korean Withholding Tax report, you must:

- Define withholding tax codes.
Use the global descriptive flexfield in the Tax Codes window to associate the tax reporting location and an income category code to a tax code. For more information, see Step 5. Define Withholding Tax Codes, page 5-6.
- Define withholding tax information for your suppliers. For more information, see Defining Suppliers, page 5-9.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to *Ledger* at the responsibility level. The Korean Withholding Tax report is run at the ledger level.
- Set the MO: Operating Unit profile option to the organization that you want to associate to the current responsibility. Set this profile option at the responsibility level.
- Set the GL: Ledger Name to the ledger that you want to use for withholding tax reporting.

Report Parameters

GL Date From

Enter the earliest payment date that you want to report on.

The Korean Withholding Tax report selects all *Withholding Tax* tax type invoice distributions with General Ledger dates on or after the date that you enter.

GL Date To

Enter the latest payment date that you want to report on.

The Korean Withholding Tax report selects all *Withholding Tax* tax type invoice distributions with General Ledger dates on or before the date that you enter.

Supplier Name From

Enter the starting name of the supplier range that you want to report on. You can enter either a supplier range or a supplier tax registration number.

To report on all suppliers, leave the Supplier Name From, Supplier Name To, and Supplier Tax Registration Number fields blank.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

Supplier Name To

Enter the ending name of the supplier range that you want to report on.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

Supplier Tax Registration Number

Enter the tax registration number of the supplier that you want to report on. You can enter either a supplier range or a supplier tax registration number.

To report on all suppliers, leave the Supplier Name From, Supplier Name To, and Supplier Tax Registration Number fields blank.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

Invoice Number

Enter the supplier invoice number that you want to report on.

If you leave this field blank, all invoices for the suppliers that you selected are displayed.

Use this parameter for submitting withholding certificates only.

Legal Entity Name

Enter the legal entity that you want to report on.

Operating Unit

Enter the operating unit that you want to report on.

Accounting Flexfield From

Enter the first account that you want to report from. You must provide a full range of accounts.

Accounting Flexfield To

Enter the last account that you want to report to. You must provide a full range of accounts.

Organization Type

Select the organization type that you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, all organization types are displayed.

Location

Select the company location whose tax withholding you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, withholding information for all company locations is displayed.

Domestic Income Category

Select the domestic income category that you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, withholding information for all domestic income categories is displayed.

Foreign Income Category

Select the foreign income category that you want to report on.

If you leave this parameter blank, withholding information for all foreign income categories is displayed.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Organization Type	The supplier's organization type.
Business Subcategory	The supplier's business subcategory.
Supplier Name	The supplier's name.
Tax Registration Number	The supplier's tax registration number.
GL Date	The transaction's General Ledger date.
Invoice Number	The transaction's invoice number.
Invoice Amount	The transaction's invoice amount.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Payment Amount	<p>The payment made on the invoice, after taxes.</p> <p>Note: This column displays the payment amount of the invoice, after taxes, only when the Apply Withholding Tax option is set to <i>At Payment Time</i> in the Payables Options window. After you select an option, you should not switch from one method of withholding to another method. For more information, see Step 3. Enable Withholding Tax, page 5-2.</p>
Tax Code	<p>The tax code that Payables applies to this invoice.</p>
Income Taxable Basis	<p>The taxable base of this invoice, if you selected <i>Income Withholding</i> as the withholding tax type for the specified tax code.</p>
Tax Rate	<p>The withholding tax rate that you associated with the specified tax code.</p> <p>If Recognized Expense is applicable, the report displays the nominal withholding tax rate.</p>
Income Tax	<p>The withholding tax amount that Payables calculates for this invoice.</p>
Resident Tax	<p>The Resident withholding tax surcharge that Payables calculates on the withholding tax amount for this invoice.</p>
Withholding Tax Type	<p>The withholding tax type associated with the specified tax code.</p>
Domestic Income Category	<p>The domestic income category code associated with the specified tax code.</p>
Foreign Income Category	<p>The foreign income category code associated with the specified tax code.</p>

Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

VAT in Korea

Setting Up for VAT

This section describes the steps for setting up Oracle Financials for Korea to maintain your company's tax registration numbers and report on your company's VAT transactions. Use this checklist to help you complete the appropriate tasks in the correct order.

Step	Setup task
1	Define Locations, page 5-16
2	Set Up Tax Regimes and Taxes, page 5-16
3	Maintain Korean VAT Reporting Types, page 5-17

1. Define Locations

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up and maintain the first party legal entities and establishments for each company site that is responsible for reporting withholding taxes to the tax authority. You can modify the Release 11i migrated location and organization information, and you can enter new definitions according to your requirements

You can define business locations that are not legal addresses as HR Locations for reporting purposes. Once created, you must also use E-Business Tax to define these location names as reporting codes under a reporting type called *Korean Business Location* and associate them to Korean tax rates.

Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Setting Up Tax Reporting Types, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

2. Set Up Tax Regimes and Taxes

Use E-Business Tax to set up the VAT tax regime and taxes according to your

requirements. The Korean VAT Tax Report extracts tax data from the E-Business Tax tax reporting repository.

Related Topics

Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

3. Maintain Korean VAT Reporting Types

The upgrade process of Release 11*i* Korean VAT data performs these updates:

- Associates Korean VAT tax codes migrated from Release 11*i* with the E-Business Tax reporting type *Korean Business Location*.
- Upgrades HR location names as reporting codes belonging to the Korean Business Location reporting type.

You can maintain your migrated reporting codes and create new reporting codes for the Korean Business Location reporting type and assign them to the new tax rates that you define in E-Business Tax.

Related Topics

Setting Up Tax Reporting Types, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Korean VAT Tax Report

Use the Korean VAT report to report on your company's input and output VAT taxes to the proper tax authority on a regular basis.

The Korean VAT report is an RXi report. The default attribute set lists your company's transactions by tax registration number. The report displays other relevant VAT information, such as the supplier or customer's tax registration number, as well as the industry classifications and subclassifications of the reported transactions. The Korean VAT report displays all transactions in the ledger currency. You can copy this attribute set and customize the layout to suit your reporting needs.

In addition to Payables and Receivables transactions, the Korean VAT report includes any transactions entered directly into General Ledger. When you enter tax journals in General Ledger, you can automatically create additional tax journal lines using the same tax calculation rules that you defined in Payables and Receivables.

You can submit this report to display VAT information for a single operating unit, for all operating units within a legal entity, or for all legal entities associated with a ledger.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Korean VAT report.

Prerequisites

Before you can submit the Korean VAT report, you must:

- Set up tax regimes and taxes for Payables and Receivables transactions.
For more information, see *Setting Up Tax Regimes, Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide* and *Setting Up Taxes, Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*.
- Set up VAT tax registrations for your suppliers and customers. For more information, see *Setting Up a Tax Registration, Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*.
- Set the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option to *Ledger* at the responsibility level. The Korean VAT report is run at the ledger level.
- Set the MO: Operating Unit profile option to the organization that you want to associate to the current responsibility. Set this profile option at the responsibility level.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Specify the reporting level for this report.

The reporting level that you can select is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that you defined for your responsibility. The default is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Specify the reporting context for the chosen reporting level.

Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default is the organization that you defined for the MO: Operating Unit profile option.

Ledger Currency

Enter the ledger currency to use for this report.

Tax Class

Select the type of transactions that you want to report on. Possible values are:

- Input
- Output
- All

Source

Select the source that you want to report on. Valid values are *AP*, *AR*, *GL*, and *All*.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report on.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report on.

Transaction Date From

Enter the starting transaction date for the date range that you want to report on.

For invoices, credit memos, and adjustments, the transaction date is the date of the transaction. For receipt applications, the transaction date is the application date of the associated cash receipt. For miscellaneous cash transactions, the transaction date is the date of the receipt.

Transaction Date To

Enter the ending transaction date for the date range that you want to report on.

For invoices, credit memos, and adjustments, the transaction date is the date of the transaction. For receipt applications, the transaction date is the application date of the associated cash receipt. For miscellaneous cash transactions, the transaction date is the date of the receipt.

VAT Transaction Type From

Select the starting VAT transaction type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this VAT transaction type.

VAT Transaction Type To

Select the ending VAT transaction type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this VAT transaction type.

Tax Type From

Select the starting tax type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this tax type.

Tax Type To

Select the ending tax type that you want to report on.

The Korean VAT report displays all the tax rate codes that you associated with this tax type.

Tax Regime Code

Enter the tax regime code to report on.

Tax

Enter the tax to report on.

Tax Jurisdiction

Enter the tax jurisdiction to report on.

Tax Status Code

Enter the tax status code to report on.

Third Party Reporting Ledger

If you choose *Supplier*, Receivables extracts merchant information for expense-report invoices at the Transaction Line summary levels. If you choose *Merchant*, Receivables extracts merchant information for expense-report invoices at all summary levels.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

In this heading...	Oracle Financials prints...
Company Name	Your company's name.
Company Tax Registration Number	Your company's tax registration number.
Company Representative	Your company's taxable person.
Company Address	Your company's address.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Financials prints...
Tax Code	The transaction's tax rate code.
Transaction Number	The invoice number of the Payables or Receivables transaction, or the General Ledger journal entry number.
Name	The supplier or customer's name where you entered the tax registration number (either at the site or header level).
Taxpayer ID	The supplier or customer's taxpayer ID.
Tax Registration Number	The supplier or customer's tax registration number.
Industry Classification	The supplier or customer's industry classification.
Industry Subclassification	The supplier or customer's industry subclassification.
Taxable Amount	The transaction's taxable base.
Tax Amount	The transaction's tax amount.
VAT Type	The VAT transaction type associated with the specified tax code.
VAT Rate	The VAT rate associated with the specified tax rate code.

Related Topics

Working with Attribute Sets, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Using the RXi Reports Concurrent Program, *Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide*

Automatic Tax on Journal Entries, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Singapore

Setting Up for Singapore Reporting

Before you can run the Singaporean GST F5 Report and Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss Report, you must complete the related setup. This setup includes:

- Legal entities and establishments
- Tax regimes and taxes
- Suppliers

Set Up Legal Entities and Establishments

Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up and maintain the first party legal entities and establishments for each company site that is responsible for reporting taxes to the tax authority. You can modify the Release 11*i* migrated location and organization information, and you can enter new definitions according to your requirements.

See: Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide* for more information.

Set Up Tax Regimes and Taxes

Use E-Business Tax to set up the tax regimes and taxes that you need for Payables and Receivables transactions. The Singaporean GST F5 Report and Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss Report extract tax data from the E-Business Tax tax reporting repository.

See: Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide* for more information.

Enter the Supplier Exchange Rate

Enter the supplier exchange rate to calculate the supplier tax amount and supplier invoice taxable amount for foreign currency invoices. You can either enter the rate when

you enter an invoice, or you can have Payables enter an exchange rate from the GL Daily Rates table.

The gain/loss in the tax amount for foreign currency invoices is the difference between the inhouse tax amount using the inhouse exchange rate and the supplier tax amount using the supplier exchange rate that you enter. Similarly, the gain/loss in the taxable amount is the difference between the inhouse taxable amount using the inhouse exchange rate and the supplier taxable amount using the supplier exchange rate. A manual journal entry is posted to the General Ledger to incorporate the gain/loss.

Use the Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss report to view the difference in tax amounts and taxable amounts on all foreign currency invoices.

See: *Entering Foreign Currency Invoices, Oracle Payables User Guide* for more information.

Singaporean GST F5 Report

Use the Singaporean GST F5 report to list the invoice amounts that exclude GST and tax amounts for a company by tax type. You can run this report for a specific ledger, legal entity, or operating unit.

The report lists total taxable and tax amounts for each tax type. The report shows totals by tax type only if there is more than one tax with this transaction type. The Singaporean GST F5 report also calculates the total tax amount value for each tax and the corresponding net GST amount. The amounts listed in the report are cumulative for the period for each tax type and tax.

The Singaporean GST F5 report lists transactions for Receivables, Payables, and General Ledger entries. The report reflects all invoices that are accounted and posted to General Ledger within the reporting period regardless of invoice status. Canceled invoices are shown with zero amounts. To reflect changes to invoices that affect accounting, you must create accounting lines and post to GL again before the correct amounts appear in the report.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Singaporean GST F5 report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter the reporting level for this report. You can run this report at the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit level.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit name that you want to run this report

for.

Start GL Period

Enter the General Ledger starting period for the report.

End GL Period

Enter the General Ledger ending period for the report.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
Ledger Name	The ledger name
Currency Code	The ledger currency
Company Name	The name of the reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Level and Reporting Context parameters Note: The report does not print this heading if you are reporting at the ledger level
Company Address	The address of the reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Level and Reporting Context parameters Note: The report does not print this heading if you are reporting at the ledger level
Date	The current date and time when you submit the report
Report Title	Singaporean GST F5 Report
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you selected
Reporting Context	The reporting context that you selected
GL Period	The General Ledger period that you selected

In this heading...	General Ledger prints...
GST Registration Number	The GST registration number for the company Note: The report shows the GST registration number only if you are reporting at the legal entity level
Designation	The designation of the tax person
Tax Person	The GST taxable person (name and title)
Bank	The GST bank code and branch code
Bank Account Num	The GST bank account number

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	General Ledger prints...
Tax Type	The tax class and tax type
Tax	The tax associated with the tax type
Tax Amount	The tax amount of the transactions that are associated with the tax
Amount Excluding GST	The total amount excluding GST

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss Report

Use the Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss report to view the difference in both tax amounts and taxable amounts on foreign invoices for different exchange rates. The report shows the inhouse rate and the supplier exchange rate for all foreign currency invoices. The report only displays invoices that are approved and posted to General

Ledger. The report will not show any data if the Supplier Exchange Rate GDF is empty. The Singapore Tax Authority requires GST reporting to be in Singapore Dollars (SGD). Therefore, all amounts shown on this report are in SGD (ledger currency). Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Singaporean Input Taxes Gain/Loss report.

Report Parameters

Ledger Currency

Enter the currency to use for the report. The default value is the default currency of the ledger. If the ledger and reporting currency both use the same default currency, choose either ledger or reporting currency from the list of values. You can also choose any other currency defined for the reporting currency.

Start Accounting Period

Enter the starting date of the accounting period range that you want to run this report for.

End Accounting Period

Enter the ending date of the accounting period range that you want to run this report for.

Tax

Enter the tax that Oracle Payables lists invoice and tax information for.

Supplier Name

Enter a supplier name to generate a report for a specific supplier.

Report Headings

This table shows the report headings.

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Period Range	The accounting period
Tax	The tax

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Tax Account	The accounting flexfield for this tax
Invoice Currency	The invoice currency
Ledger Currency	The ledger currency for this ledger

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier Name	The invoice supplier name
Invoice Number	The invoice number for the tax
Invoice Date	The invoice date
Exchange Rate	The invoice exchange rate
Supplier Exchange Rate	The invoice supplier exchange rate
Invoice Amount	The invoice amount
Tax Amount	The sum of the tax distribution lines for a particular tax using the inhouse exchange rate
Supplier Tax Amount	The sum of the tax distribution lines for a particular tax using the supplier exchange rate
Tax Gain/Loss	The invoice gain/loss on the tax amount

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Government Uniform Invoice (GUI)

Government Uniform Invoice Overview

In Taiwan, you must report all revenue to the Taiwanese tax authority. Government Uniform Invoice is a process in which the government issues invoice numbers for every Receivables invoice to track your company's revenue. The tax authorities in the geographical regions of Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan (the rest of the country outside Taipei and Kaohsiung) typically assign numbers in groups of 100 or more. These Government Uniform Invoice numbers are unique to each company and must be used in a two month period.

The tax authorities assign Government Uniform Invoice numbers to you based on:

- The type of invoice.
- The location of the company issuing the invoice.
- The month that the invoice will be issued.

Three types of invoices are issued in Taiwan. The type is usually determined by the characteristics of the supplier and the customer. This table describes the three Taiwanese invoice types.

Invoice Type	Description
Triplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to business entities. Three copies are needed for tracking and auditing purposes.

Invoice Type	Description
Duplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to individuals. Two copies are needed.
Cash Register Receipt	Receipts that are printed from cash registers located in stores.

A Government Uniform Invoice number contains a prefix and a number. The prefix is a combination of two English letters, usually assigned in sequence such as AA, AB, AC, and so on. These prefixes are defined for each invoice type. The eight digit numbers are grouped by region (Taipei, Kaohsiung, and the rest of Taiwan) within a specific prefix. For example, Taipei may have numbers 00000000 to 79999999 and Kaohsiung may have 80000000 to 99999999 for prefixes TM through TN.

These tables provide examples of Government Uniform Invoice numbers that the three tax authorities can assign for a two-month period.

Taiwan

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TK - TL	00000000 - 89999999
Duplicate	TP - TS	00000000 - 99999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	00000000 - 39999999

Taipei

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TM - TN	00000000 - 79999999
Duplicate	TT - TU	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TZ - UG	00000000 - 99999999

Kaohsiung

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TM - TN	80000000 - 99999999
Duplicate	TV - TW	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	40000000 - 69999999

Oracle Receivables lets you automatically assign a Government Uniform Invoice number to each invoice when you complete the invoice. An invoice with a designated Government Uniform Invoice number is a Government Uniform Invoice. You must account for and report each Government Uniform Invoice to your tax authority. Unused and voided Government Uniform numbers are reported as zero-amount invoices.

Setting Up for Government Uniform Invoice

To set up for Government Uniform Invoice, you must:

1. Set up company and tax information.
2. Set up the tax configuration for Taiwanese VAT.
3. Define default Government Uniform Invoice types.
4. Define Government Uniform Invoice books.

Setting Up Company and Tax Information

The jurisdiction of the Taiwanese VAT tax authority is divided into three geographical regions: Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan (the rest of Taiwan outside of the cities of Taipei and Kaohsiung). Each regional tax authority issues taxpayer ID and tax registration numbers to companies within its region. These numbers are displayed on Government Uniform Invoice and VAT regulatory reports.

To set up company and tax information for Government Uniform Invoice:

- Use the Legal Entity Configurator to set up the first party legal entities that represent your company, and the first party legal establishments in your company that have or require tax registrations, either implied or explicit, from all applicable tax authorities.
- Use E-Business Tax to set up tax registrations for your legal establishments.

Related Topics

Defining Legal Entities Using the Legal Entity Configurator, *Oracle Financials*

Setting Up Taiwanese VAT

Use E-Business Tax to set up the basic tax configuration for Taiwanese VAT. Your setup should include:

- Taiwan VAT tax regime
- VAT tax
- Tax statuses of standard, exempt, and zero rate
- Tax jurisdictions for Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan

Related Topics

Setting Up Taxes, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Defining Default Government Uniform Invoice Types

Report each revenue and expense-related transaction to your tax authority using Government Uniform Invoice types. You should default these types based on the Government Uniform Invoice number for your invoices. For instance, a triplicate Government Uniform Invoice number needs a triplicate type.

These types default to the supplier invoices, but you can override the default when you enter invoices.

You define default Government Uniform Invoice types in E-Business Tax as document fiscal classifications. The setup of Government Uniform Invoice types as document fiscal classifications includes these steps:

- Create a document fiscal classification name that identifies the fiscal classifications as GUI types.
- Enter *Taiwan* as the country.
- Enter the effective date of Government Uniform Invoice types.
- Create a document fiscal classification code under the GUI document fiscal classification name for each Government Uniform Invoice type:
 - 21 - Purchase Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice
 - 22 - Other Receipts with Purchase Tax Stated
 - 23 - Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document

- 24 - Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document
 - 25 - Triplicate Purchase Cashier Generated Uniform Invoice
 - 26 - Summarized Triplicate and Computer-Generated GUI
 - 27 - Summarized Duplicate Cashier and Other Receipts
 - 28 - Customs Certificate
 - 31 - Sales Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice
 - 32 - Sales Duplicate and Duplicate Cashier Generated
 - 33 - Triplicate Sales Return or Discount Document
 - 34 - Duplicate Sales Return or Discount Document
 - 35 - Triplicate Sales Cashier Generated Uniform Invoice
 - 36 - VAT for Sales - Non GUI Transactions
 - 37 - Other Receipts with Sales Tax Stated with Summarized VAT
- Set up tax rules for the GUI document fiscal classification.

Related Topics

Setting Up Product Fiscal Classifications, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Setting Up Tax Rules, *Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide*

Defining Government Uniform Invoice Books

Government Uniform Invoice numbers are usually issued in ranges for two month periods. Use the Transaction Sources window to define each range as a Government Uniform Invoice book and set up the automatic Government Uniform Invoice numbering for the range. This transaction numbering process is not used for transactions other than invoices.

To define a Government Uniform Invoice book:

1. Navigate to the Transaction Sources window.
2. Enter a unique Government Uniform Invoice book name in the Name field and a description in the Description field of the Batch Source tabbed region.
3. In the Effective Dates fields, enter the range of effective dates for this book, for instance the first and last dates of the two month period that the Government

Uniform Invoice numbers are issued for.

4. Check the Automatic Transaction Numbering check box.

Note: If you use the Taiwanese GUI Numbering, you should not select the Copy Document Number to Transaction Number check box for the transaction.

5. In the Last Number field, enter the lower bound of your Government Uniform Invoice number range minus 1. For example, if the numbering starts with *AA10000100*, enter *10000099*.
6. In the Standard Transaction Type field, enter the transaction type that you defined a Government Uniform Invoice type for.
7. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.

If you are entering a manual transaction source and want to reference Government Uniform Invoice numbers from an imported transaction source, enter the imported transaction source in the Referenced Transaction Source field. The manual transaction source would generate Government Uniform Invoice numbers from its referenced transaction source when you complete transactions. Skip to the *Note* under Step 9.

If you are entering a manual transaction source and do not want to reference Government Uniform Invoice numbers from an imported transaction source, or if you are entering an imported transaction source, continue to Step 8.

8. Enter the two character prefix for your Government Uniform Invoice numbers in the Invoice Word field.
9. Enter the Government Uniform Invoice number range in the Initial Transaction Number and Final Transaction number fields. When transaction numbering reaches the last number, you cannot generate a new Government Uniform Invoice number.

If you want to limit future dated transactions to maintain chronological order, enter the number of days in the Advance Days field. Transactions can only be entered with a transaction date between the current date and the last of the advance days.

Note: The Last Issued Date field displays the date that the last Government Uniform Invoice was issued. Oracle Receivables updates this field when you complete a transaction and generate a Government Uniform Invoice number.

Note: You cannot manually update or enter a date in this field.

Oracle Payables

Taiwanese Input VAT Report

Use the Taiwanese Input VAT report to review tax information on your invoices for all purchases and expenses during each tax reporting period.

When you make purchase returns or discounts after the end of the month, you must report a credit against the original Government Uniform Invoice. The Taiwanese Input VAT report displays the original Government Uniform Invoice number of the credit or debit memo if the memo was entered by matching to an invoice. If the credit or debit memo was not matched to an invoice, the report shows the credit or debit memo number.

The Taiwanese Input VAT report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Input VAT report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

Start Accounting Period

Enter the earliest accounting period that you want to report from. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

End Accounting Period

Enter the latest accounting period that you want to report to. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

Start GL Date

Enter the earliest GL date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

End GL Date

Enter the latest GL date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

Start Invoice Date

Enter the earliest invoice date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

End Invoice Date

Enter the latest invoice date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Input VAT Report
Period	The accounting period range that you entered in the Accounting Period From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The owner of the company
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Start Invoice Date	The invoice date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Start Invoice Date parameter
End	The invoice date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the End Invoice Date parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type.
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number.
Invoice Date	The invoice date in Taiwanese official year.
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID.
Supplier Name	The supplier name.

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Government Tax Type	The government tax type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempt Taxable Zero-Rate
Deductible Type	The deductible type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deductible Purchase/Expense Deductible Fixed Assets <p>The column is blank for non-deductible invoices.</p>
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount for the invoice.
Tax Amount	The tax amount applied to the invoice.
Total Amount	The sum of the invoice amount and the tax amount.

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate

Use the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate to notify suppliers of sales returns and discount information. The certificates are formal evidence for accounting and tax auditing purposes.

The Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate displays credit and debit memos with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 (Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document) and 24 (Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document).

Note: The Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate displays only invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 or 24, regardless of what you enter as the invoice type, for instance *Debit Memo* or *Standard*.

Oracle Payables updates the Print Date field in the Invoices window global descriptive flexfield every time that you successfully print the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate. If you set the Reprint parameter to *No*, Oracle Payables does not print certificates that already have print dates.

The certificate includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate.

Report Parameters

GUI Type

Enter the Government Uniform Invoice type that you want to report on:

- 23 - Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document
- 24 - Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document

Credit/Debit Memo Number From

Enter the first credit/debit memo number that you want to report from.

Credit/Debit Memo Number To

Enter the last credit/debit memo number that you want to report to.

GUI Number From

Enter the first Government Uniform Invoice number that you want to report from. The Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate reports from the credit memo that was issued against this original transaction.

GUI Number To

Enter the last Government Uniform Invoice number that you want to report to. The

Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate reports to the credit memo that was issued against this original transaction.

Credit/Debit Memo Date From

Enter the earliest credit/debit memo date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Credit/Debit Memo Date To

Enter the latest credit/debit memo date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Batch Name

Enter the invoice batch that you want to report on.

Batch Date From

Enter the earliest batch date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Batch Date To

Enter the latest batch date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Reprint

Enter *Yes* if you want to print both certificates with print dates and certificates without print dates. Enter *No* to print only certificates without print dates.

Report Headings

Header

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Address	The supplier address
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Tax Registration Number	The supplier tax registration number
Certificate Number	The credit/debit memo number issued for the Government Uniform Invoice

Footer

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The owner of the company
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 - Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document • 24 - Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Invoice Date	The invoice date, or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice was generated (in Taiwanese official year)
Invoice Number	The original Government Uniform Invoice number of the credit/debit memo
Item	The name of the item that is returned or discounted
Quantity	The quantity of the item
Tax Code	The tax rate code
Unit Price	The original unit price of the item in the original sales invoice line
Return and Discount - Credit Amount	The amount returned or discounted
Return and Discount - Tax Amount	The tax amount of the invoice

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Return and Discount - Credit Amount and Return and Discount - Tax Amount columns

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount Report

Use the Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report to review purchase and discount information for a tax reporting period. The report displays credit and debit memos with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 (Triplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document) and 24 (Duplicate Purchase Return or Discount Document).

Note: The Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report displays only invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 23 or 24, regardless of what you enter as the invoice type, for instance *Debit Memo* or *Standard*.

The Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Batch Date From

Enter the earliest batch date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Batch Date To

Enter the latest batch date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Batch Name

Enter the batch name that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report displays transactions for all batches.

Supplier Name

Enter the name of the supplier that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report displays transactions for all suppliers.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Purchase Return and Discount Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Batch Date	The batch date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Batch Date From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID

In this heading...	Oracle Payables prints...
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Batch Name	The batch name that you entered in the Batch Name parameter
Supplier Name	The supplier name that you entered in the Supplier Name parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Certificate Number	The invoice number of the credit/debit memo that is issued when you print the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate
Certificate Date	The invoice date (in Taiwanese official year) of the credit/debit memo that is issued when you print the Taiwanese Payables Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate
Original Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number of the original invoice
Supplier Name	The supplier name
Taxpayer ID	The supplier taxpayer ID
Taxable Amount	The taxable returned or discounted amount against the original invoice
Tax Amount	The tax amount against the returned or discounted amount

In this column...	Oracle Payables prints...
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and tax amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Payables prints...
Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Oracle Receivables

Government Uniform Invoice Overview

In Taiwan, you must report all revenue to the Taiwanese tax authority. Government Uniform Invoice is a process in which the government issues invoice numbers for every Receivables invoice to track your company's revenue. The tax authorities in the geographical regions of Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taiwan (the rest of the country outside Taipei and Kaohsiung) typically assign numbers in groups of 100 or more. These Government Uniform Invoice numbers are unique to each company and must be used in a two month period.

The tax authorities assign Government Uniform Invoice numbers to you based on:

- The type of invoice
- The location of the company issuing the invoice
- The month that the invoice will be issued

Three types of invoices are issued in Taiwan. The type is usually determined by the characteristics of the supplier and the customer. This table describes the three Taiwanese invoice types.

Invoice Type	Description
Triplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to business entities. Three copies are needed for tracking and auditing purposes.
Duplicate Invoice	Invoices issued to individuals. Two copies are needed.
Cash Register Receipt	Receipts that are printed from cash registers located in stores.

A Government Uniform Invoice number contains a prefix and a number. The prefix is a combination of two English letters, usually assigned in sequence such as AA, AB, AC, and so on. These prefixes are defined for each invoice type. The eight digit numbers are grouped by region (Taipei, Kaohsiung, and the rest of Taiwan) within a specific prefix. For example, Taipei may have numbers 00000000 to 79999999 and Kaohsiung may have 80000000 to 99999999 for prefixes TM through TN.

These tables provide examples of Government Uniform Invoice numbers that the three tax authorities can assign for a two-month period.

Taiwan

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TK - TL	00000000 - 89999999
Duplicate	TP - TS	00000000 - 99999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	00000000 - 39999999

Taipei

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TM - TN	00000000 - 79999999
Duplicate	TT - TU	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TZ - UG	00000000 - 99999999

Kaohsiung

Invoice Type	Prefix	Number
Triplicate	TM - TN	80000000 - 99999999
Duplicate	TV - TW	00000000 - 79999999
Cash Register	TX - TY	40000000 - 69999999

Oracle Receivables lets you automatically assign a Government Uniform Invoice number to each invoice when you complete the invoice. An invoice with a designated Government Uniform Invoice number is a Government Uniform Invoice. You must account for and report each Government Uniform Invoice to your tax authority. Unused and voided Government Uniform numbers are reported as zero-amount invoices.

Setting Up for Government Uniform Invoice

To set up Oracle Receivables for Government Uniform Invoice, you must:

- Define default Government Uniform Invoice types for transaction types
- Define Government Uniform Invoice books
- Associate transaction types with transaction sources
- Assign government tax type to tax codes

Generating Government Uniform Invoices

When you complete an invoice, Oracle Receivables automatically assigns a Government Uniform Invoice number to the invoice based on the Government Uniform Invoice book that you defined. The Government Uniform Invoice number replaces the original transaction number in the Transaction Number field of the Transactions window. The original transaction number is moved to the Original Transaction Number field in the global descriptive flexfield to track the original invoice.

Use the Transactions window global descriptive flexfield to attach export certificate information to a Government Uniform Invoice when zero-rate tax is applied to the transaction.

You cannot use the Receivables Copy Transactions feature with Taiwanese Government Uniform Invoice due to Taiwanese legal requirements with transaction numbering.

Generation Issues

Oracle Receivables does not generate a Government Uniform Invoice if:

- The Automatic Transaction Numbering check box in the Transaction Sources window is not checked.
- The Invoice Word field in the Transaction Sources window global descriptive flexfield is blank.
- The invoice class of the transaction is not *Invoice*.
- The Government Uniform Invoice number is already generated and assigned, such as from transactions that are imported from other systems.

Oracle Receivables gives you a warning and aborts the Government Uniform Invoice generation if:

- One or more transaction types is not associated with an imported or manual transaction source.
- A transaction number is not within the valid range defined in the Government Uniform Invoice book/transaction source.
- A transaction header has multiple tax rate codes in the transaction lines.
- A transaction date is not in a valid range; the date must be between the current date and the last date of the advance days that you defined in the Transaction Sources window global descriptive flexfield.

To enter transactions and generate Government Uniform Invoices:

1. Navigate to the Transactions window.
2. Select a Government Uniform Invoice book in the Source field.
3. Enter transaction header and line information.

Note: Do not enter lines with different tax codes.

4. Navigate to the global descriptive flexfield.
5. Enter *Yes* in the Wine/Cigarette field if items are alcoholic beverages or tobacco products.
6. Enter a deductible type in the Deductible Type field:
 - Deductible Fixed Assets

- Deductible Purchases and Expense

If the government tax type for the transaction is Zero-Rate, enter the export certificate information. If not, skip to step 13.

7. Enter the export certificate number in the Export Certificate Number field.
8. Enter an export certificate document type in the Export Name field:
 - Export Report
 - Invoice
 - Others
 - Post
 - Sample Out
9. Enter the export method in the Export Method field:
 - Direct
 - Triangle
10. Enter an export type in the Export Type field:
 - Duty Free
 - Export Shipment
 - Foreign Service
 - Goods in Bond
 - International Transportation
11. Enter the export date in the Export Date field.
12. If you have Government Uniform Invoice numbers generated in Oracle Applications Release 11.0 or 10.7, use the Legacy Uniform Invoice field to track those numbers.

Note: Do not update the Number field in the Transactions window with the Legacy Uniform Invoice number.

The Original Transaction Number field displays the original transaction number

before the Government Uniform Invoice number is assigned.

Related Topics

Entering Transactions, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Example of Generation

You receive a Government Uniform Invoice book with invoice word ZB and 100 Government Uniform Invoice numbers from 10001001 to 10001100. You define the Government Uniform Invoice book as transaction source *A0901* in the Transaction Sources window with the information in this table:

Field/Checkbox	Value
Type	Manual
Effective Dates	5/20/2000
Automatic Transaction Numbering	Checked
Last Number	10001000
Invoice Word	ZB

Enter a transaction using Government Uniform Invoice book *A0901*:

- Select *A0901* in the Source field.
- The Government Uniform Invoice type 31 - Sales Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice is linked to this transaction through transaction source *A0901*.
- Enter other information. You cannot enter lines with different tax rate codes.
- Complete the transaction.

Oracle Receivables concatenates invoice word ZB from the *A0901* transaction source and the next available transaction number 10001001. The Government Uniform Invoice number is ZB10001001 and is stored in the Number field of the Transactions window. This is the new transaction number of the invoice that is now a Government Uniform Invoice. The original transaction number is stored in the Original Transaction Number field in the global descriptive flexfield. The Last Issued Date field of the Transaction Sources window global descriptive flexfield is updated with the date that this Government Uniform Invoice number is generated and assigned.

Voiding Government Uniform Invoices

You may need to void a Government Uniform Invoice for various reasons. For auditing purposes, unused and voided Government Uniform Invoice numbers are reported as void with zero-amount totals.

Reports in Oracle Financials for Taiwan use the void transaction type to identify voided transactions. To void transactions or Government Uniform Invoices before posting them to GL, you must change the transaction type to the corresponding void transaction type that you set up for the Government Uniform Invoice type.

For example, to void a transaction of 31 - Sales Triplicate and Computer Generated Uniform Invoice type, change the transaction type to the transaction type with transaction status Void that you defined for the same Government Uniform Invoice type. Likewise, for a credit memo of 32 - Sales Duplicate and Duplicate Cashier Generated type, change the transaction type to the credit memo transaction type with Government Uniform Invoice type 32.

You must define void transaction types for all seven Government Uniform Invoice types.

If you already posted the transactions to GL, you must issue credit memos to reverse the original transactions for those transactions to be considered voided. You cannot void posted transactions by changing the transaction type.

Note: You cannot use the copy and void invoices feature in Taiwanese Receivables.

Related Topics

Voiding Transactions, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Taiwanese Output VAT Report

Use the Taiwanese Output VAT report to review tax information on your invoices for all sales during each tax reporting period. Send the Taiwanese Output VAT report and the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice file to your tax authority for reporting purposes.

If a return or discount occurs after the end of the month, you must report a credit against the original Government Uniform Invoice. The Taiwanese Output VAT report displays the original Government Uniform Invoice number instead of the credit memo number.

The Taiwanese Output VAT report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report,

the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Output VAT report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values show valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

Start Accounting Period

Enter the earliest accounting period that you want to report from. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

End Accounting Period

Enter the latest accounting period that you want to report to. Select from the list of values which provides closed accounting periods. If you use the accounting period parameters, you cannot use the GL date parameters.

Start GL Date

Enter the earliest GL date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

End GL Date

Enter the latest GL date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in the Taiwanese official year. If you use the GL date parameters, you cannot use the accounting period parameters.

Start Transaction Date

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

End Transaction Date

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Source Name

Enter the name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book. If you leave this parameter blank, transactions from all transaction sources are printed.

Include Referenced Source

Enter *Yes* if you want to include transactions generated from the imported transaction source that the transaction source that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter references.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Output VAT Report
Period	The accounting period range that you entered in the Accounting Period From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Start Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Start Transaction Date parameter
End	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the End Transaction Date parameter
Transaction Source Name	The transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter
Include Referenced Source	The value that you entered in the Include Referenced Source parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type.
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number.
Transaction Source	The name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book.
Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year), or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice is generated.
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID.

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Government Tax Type	The government tax type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempt Taxable Zero-Rate
Deductible Type	The deductible type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deductible Purchase/Expense Deductible Fixed Assets <p>The column is blank for non-deductible invoices.</p>
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount for the invoice.
Tax Amount	The tax amount applied to the invoice.
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and the tax amount.

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice Report

Use the Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice report to review all Government Uniform Invoice transaction information, including invoices with tax, invoices with exempt tax, voided invoices, and unused invoices. Use this report

internally for accounting purposes.

The Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

The report lists the transaction numbers that were not used as GUI numbers within an invoice number range. You enter the Government Uniform Invoice number ranges in the global descriptive flexfield of the Transaction Sources window. See: *Defining Government Uniform Invoice Books*, page 7-5 for more information. Unused transactions include incomplete invoices and unused portions of a transaction number range assigned by the tax authority.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Date From

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not

enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Date To

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Source Name

Enter the name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book. If you leave this parameter blank, transactions from all transaction sources are printed.

Include Referenced Source

Enter *Yes* if you want to include transactions generated from the imported transaction source that the transaction source that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter references.

Customer Name

Enter the name of the customer that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report prints transactions of all customers.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Receivables Government Uniform Invoice Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Transaction Date From	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date From parameter
Transaction Date To	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date To parameter
Transaction Source Name	The transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book that you entered in the Transaction Source Name parameter
Include Referenced Source	The value that you entered in the Include Referenced Source parameter
Customer Name	The customer name that you entered in the Customer Name parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number
Void	Yes, if the invoice is a voided Government Uniform Invoice. No, if the invoice is not voided.
Transaction Source	The name of the transaction source/Government Uniform Invoice book

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year), or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice is generated
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID
Government Tax Type	The government tax type for the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempt Taxable Zero-Rate
Tax Code	The tax rate code of the invoice
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount for the invoice
Tax Amount	The tax amount applied to the invoice
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and the tax amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns
GUI Number(s) Not Used	The unused transaction numbers in the invoice ranges that appear on the report

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax Report

Use the Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report to review all transactions with

zero-rate tax applied. The report prints export certificate information along with other transaction information.

The Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report uses the government tax type to identify zero-rate tax lines. For example, if you define a tax rate code with 0% tax rate and Taxable government tax type, the report would not print this line. If you define a tax rate code with 5% tax rate and Zero-Rate Government tax type, the report would print the line as a zero-rate tax line.

The Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Date From

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not

enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Date To

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Export Date From

Enter the earliest export date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Export Date To

Enter the latest export date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Export Method

Enter the export method of the export certificates that you want to report on:

- Triangle
- Direct

If you leave this parameter blank, all transactions are printed regardless of the export method.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Receivables Zero-Rate Tax Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Transaction Date	The transaction date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date From and To parameters
Export Date	The export date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Export Date From and To parameters

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Export Method	The export method that you entered in the Export Method parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Transaction Date	The transaction date (in Taiwanese official year), or the date that the Government Uniform Invoice is generated.
GUI Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number of the invoice. If the Government Uniform Invoice type is 33 (Triplicate Sales Return or Discount Document) or 34 (Duplicate Sales Return or Discount Document), the transaction number of the original sales invoice is printed.
Export Number	The export certificate number.

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Export Method	The export method of the export certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangle • Direct
Export Name	The export name of the export certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Report • Sample Out • Post • Invoice • Others
Export Type	The export type of the export certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Shipment • Foreign Service • Duty Free • Goods in Bond • International Transportation
Export Date	The date (in Taiwanese official year) that the export certificate is issued.
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount of the exported goods.

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report total of the Taxable Amount column

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount Report

Use the Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report to review sales return and discount information for each accounting period. The report displays credit memos with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 (Triplicate Sales Return or Discount Document) and 34 (Duplicate Sales Return or Discount Document).

Note: The Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report displays only invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 or 34, regardless of what you enter as the invoice type, for instance *Credit Memo*.

The Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report supports multi-organization reporting. The report, however, prints the company's tax registration number and taxpayer ID only when you report on the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Level

Enter *Ledger*, *Legal Entity*, or *Operating Unit* for the level that you want to run the report on. The list of values is restricted by the MO: Top Reporting Level profile option that is defined for your responsibility. The default value is *Operating Unit*.

Reporting Context

Enter the ledger, legal entity, or operating unit that you want to report on. Depending on what you entered in the Reporting Level parameter, the Reporting Context list of

values shows valid ledgers, legal entities, or operating units for your responsibility. The default value is the organization that the MO: Operating Unit profile option designates.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Date From

Enter the earliest transaction date that you want to report in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Transaction Date To

Enter the latest transaction date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Original Number From

Enter the Government Uniform Invoice number of the first original invoice that you want to report from. If you leave this parameter blank, the report prints all sales return and discount invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 or 34.

Original Number To

Enter the Government Uniform Invoice number of the last original invoice that you want to report to. If you leave this and the Original Number From parameter blank, the report prints all sales return and discount invoices with Government Uniform Invoice type 33 or 34.

Customer Name

Enter the name of the customer that you want to report on. If you leave this parameter blank, the report prints transactions for all customers.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Receivables prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Sales Return and Discount Detail Report
GL Date	The General Ledger date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From and To parameters
Transaction Date	The transaction date range (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the Transaction Date From and To parameters
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The owner of the company
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Level	The reporting level that you entered in the Reporting Level parameter
Reporting Context	The reporting entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter
Original Number From	The Government Uniform Invoice number that you entered in the Original Number From parameter
To	The Government Uniform Invoice number that you entered in the Original Number To parameter
Customer Name	The customer name that you entered in the Customer Name parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Certificate Number	The transaction number of the credit memo issued for the sales return or discount
Certificate Date	The date (in Taiwanese official year) that the discount or return occurred, or the transaction date of the credit memo
Original Number	The Government Uniform Invoice number of the original invoice
Customer Name	The name of the customer that you received the Taiwanese Sales/Purchase Return and Discount Certificate from
Taxpayer ID	The customer taxpayer ID
Taxable Amount	The taxable discount or returned amount against the original invoice
Tax Amount	The tax amount against the discount or returned amount
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and tax amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Receivables prints...
Report Total	The report totals for the Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Total Amount columns

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Cross-Product Reports

Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice

Use the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice to generate an EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) file to submit to your tax authority. The Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice file includes both Oracle Payables and Receivables VAT information, as well as credit memo information for sales/purchase return and discount.

Note: The EDI file displays only header level information for invoice amount, tax amount, and tax rate code. If each invoice line has a different tax rate code, the EDI file cannot capture correct tax information.

The Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice uses the tax status codes defined as part of the Taiwanese tax configuration. For example, if the tax rate is 5% and the government tax type in the global descriptive flexfield is Zero-Rate, the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice identifies the transaction as zero rate.

If you void a Government Uniform Invoice, the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice identifies the transaction as void. For more information, see *Voiding Government Uniform Invoices*, page 7-24. Unused Government Uniform Invoice numbers are also displayed in the EDI file with government tax type D (Void, Unused).

The Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice supports multi-organization reporting but is printed only at the legal entity level.

For more information about file content, see *Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice File Content*, *Oracle Financials for Taiwan User Guide*.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese EDI Government Uniform Invoice.

Report Parameters

Reporting Context

Enter the legal entity that you want to report on.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from. You must select from the list of values which provides dates in closed accounting periods.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to. You must select from

the list of values which provides dates in closed accounting periods.

Related Topics

Running Reports and Programs, *Oracle Applications User Guide*

Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 Report

Use the Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 report to print information required for the statutory form 401 for tax reporting. The report lists all sales and purchase information in the accounting period.

The Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 report supports multi-organization reporting but is printed only at the legal entity level.

The report includes a cover page that lists the date and time that you submit the report, the values that you enter for each report parameter, the request ID, and the responsibility and user that the report is submitted under. The cover page displays standard years for dates that you enter in the parameters, but the body of the report prints Taiwanese official years.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 report.

Report Parameters

Reporting Context

Enter the legal entity that you want to report on.

GL Date From

Enter the earliest General Ledger date that you want to report from in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

GL Date To

Enter the latest General Ledger date that you want to report to in standard year. Do not enter dates in Taiwanese official year.

Report Headings

In this heading...	Oracle Financials prints...
<Report Title>	Taiwanese Pro Forma 401 Report

In this heading...	Oracle Financials prints...
GL Date From	The General Ledger date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date From parameter
GL Date To	The General Ledger date (in Taiwanese official year) that you entered in the GL Date To parameter
Report Date	The date (in standard year) and time that you ran the report
Page	The current and total pages of the report
Company Name	The company name
Address	The company address
Taxable Person	The company owner
Tax Registration Number	The company tax registration number
Taxpayer ID	The company taxpayer ID
Reporting Context	The legal entity that you entered in the Reporting Context parameter

Column Headings

In this column...	Oracle Financials prints...
GUI Type	The Government Uniform Invoice type
Description	The description of the Government Uniform Invoice type

In this column...	Oracle Financials prints...
Government Tax Type	The government tax type of the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exempt • Taxable • Zero-Rate
Deductible Type	The deductible type of the invoice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deductible Purchase/Expense • Deductible Fixed Assets <p>The column is blank for non-deductible invoices.</p>
Tax Code	The invoice's tax rate code
Taxable Amount	The taxable amount
Tax Amount	The tax amount in the invoice
Total Amount	The sum of the taxable amount and tax amount

Row Headings

In this row...	Oracle Financials prints...
Deductible Type Total	The totals for each deductible type.
Government Tax Type Total	The totals for each government tax type.
GUI Type <GUI Type Number> Total	The totals for each Government Uniform Invoice type.
Source Ledger AR Total	The total amount of the output VAT, or totals for Government Uniform Invoice types 31 to 36.

In this row...	Oracle Financials prints...
Source Ledger AP Total	The total amount of the input VAT, or totals for Government Uniform Invoice types 21 to 26.
Report Total	The sum of the Source Ledger AR Total and Source Ledger AP Total columns. This sum is the amount that you should pay the government for VAT.

Electronic File Content

Zengin File Content

Header Record

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

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 1, for header record.
Numeric	2	The classification, 21, for EFT.
Numeric	1	The code type, 1, for EBCDIC/S-JIS.
Numeric	10	The EFT requester ID for internal bank account. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	40	Account holder's name for internal bank account. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	4	The transfer month and date in MMDD format.

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Numeric	4	The remitting bank number.
Character	15	The remitting bank name. Left alignment followed by space
Numeric	3	The remitting branch number.
Character	15	The remitting branch name. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	1	The account type, 1 for ordinary or 2 for check.
Numeric	7	The account number. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	17	Blank spaces

Data Record

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

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 2 for data record.
Numeric	4	The receiving bank number.
Character	15	The receiving bank name. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	3	The receiving branch number.

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Character	15	The receiving branch name. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	4	The clearing house number.
Numeric	1	The account type, 1 for ordinary or 2 for check.
Numeric	7	The account number. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	30	The account holder name for supplier's bank account. Left alignment followed by space.
Numeric	10	The transfer amount. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Numeric	1	The status, 0.
Numeric	10	The customer code.
Numeric	10	The second customer code.
Numeric	1	The transfer priority, 7 for express or 8 for normal.
Character	8	Blank spaces.

Trailer Record

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

Type	Field Length (characters)	Description
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 8 for trailer record.
Numeric	6	The total count. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Numeric	12	The total amount. Right alignment with 0 filling.
Character	101	Blank spaces

End Record

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

Type	Field Length (characters)	Contents
Numeric	1	The record identifier, 9 for end record
Character	119	Blank spaces

Predefined Data for China

Overview

This appendix explains the predefined data for China.

Lookup Code

This section explains the lookup codes for China.

Note: The Application field value for each lookup code is Asia/Pacific Localizations. Enter the lookup code values as per the Chinese regulations.

JA_CN_DFF_TITLE_TYPE

This section explains the lookup code JA_CN_DFF_TITLE_TYPE, which is a lookup for the descriptive flexfield and is accessible at the system level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

Code	Meaning
ACBS	Balance Side of Account Type
ACLE	Account Level
FCRA	Foreign currency related account

Code	Meaning
GLLI	General ledger journal lines
JOCA	Journal Categories
IITL	Intercompany Transaction Distributions
SACC	Subsidiary Account: Cost Center
SAEE	Subsidiary Account: Employee
SAPA	Subsidiary Account: Project
SATP	Subsidiary Account: Third Party

JA_CN_SUBSIDIARY_GROUP

This section explains the lookup code JA_CN_SUBSIDIARY_GROUP, which is the lookup for subsidiary groups of natural accounts and is accessible at the system level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

Code	Meaning
C	Credit
D	Debit

JA_CN_THIRDPARTY_TYPE

This section explains the lookup code JA_CN_THIRDPARTY_TYPE, which is the lookup for third party types and is accessible at the system level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

Code	Meaning
N	No
S	Supplier
C	Customer

JA_CN_GSSM_ENT

This section explains the lookup code JA_CN_GSSM_ENT, which is the lookup for file format and attribute list for enterprises and is accessible at the user level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

Code	Meaning
01_DZZB	[Electronic Account Book]
01_DZZB_000	DZZB.TXT
01_DZZB_010	Electronic Account Book No.C..5
01_DZZB_020	Electronic Account Book Name,C..60
Others	You can define the field information according to the Chinese standards.

JA_CN_GSSM_PUB

This section explains the lookup code JA_CN_GSSM_ENT, which is the lookup for file format and attribute list for public sector and is accessible at the user level.

The following table explains the code, which is the context field values and its meaning for this lookup code.

Code	Meaning
01_DZZB	[Electronic Account Book]

Code	Meaning
01_DZZB_000	DZZB.TXT
01_DZZB_010	Electronic Account Book No.C..5
01_DZZB_020	Electronic Account Book Name,C..60
Others	You can define the field information according to the Chinese standards.

Value Set

The predefined value set is **JA_CN_CASHFLOW_ITEMS** that allows you to define the cash flow statement items.

Global Descriptive Flexfield

The predefined global descriptive flexfields for China are the following:

- JG_AP_INVOICES
- JG_AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS

Note: The Application field value for the global descriptive flexfields is Regional Localizations.

JG_AP_INVOICES

- **Code:** JA.CN.APXINWKB.INVOICES
- **Description:** Additional invoice information

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Mandatory
Category	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	Yes

JG_AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS

- **Code:** JA.CN.APXINWKB.DISTRIBUTIONS
- **Description:** Additional invoice distribution information

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Mandatory
Category	GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	Yes

Key Flexfield and Description Flexfield

Note: The Application field value for the key flexfield and description flexfield is Asia/Pacific Localizations.

Descriptive Flexfield - Cash Related Account

- **Enabled Columns:** Attribute1~Attribute15
- **Qualifier:** Null

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Value Set	Displayed
Cash Related Account	Attribute	10/Number	Yes

Key Flexfield - Account Structure

- **Enabled Columns:** Segment1~Segment15
- **Qualifier:** Null

The following table describes the segments enabled for this flexfield.

Segment Name	Column	Value Set	Displayed
Account1	Attribute	10/Number	Yes
Account2	Attribute	10/Number	Yes
Account3	Attribute	10/Number	Yes

Profile Options

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.

Profile Options Summary

The following tables for the Asia/Pacific countries indicate whether you can view or update profile options and at which System Administrator levels the profile options can be updated: at the user, responsibility, application, or site levels.

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

The key for this table is:

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

Profile Options for Australia

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
JA: Australian Auto Accounting	Required	No Default	View Only	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
JA: Australian Materials Management	Required	No Default	View Only	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

Profile Options for China

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
JA: CN Legal Entity	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	Update	Update
Currency: Thousands Separator	Required	No Default	Update	Update	Update	Update	Update
Currency: Positive Format	Required	No Default	Update	Update	Update	Update	Update
Currency: Negative Format	Required	No Default	Update	Update	Update	Update	Update

Profile Options for Japan

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	No Access	Update	Update

Profile Options for Korea

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
MO: Operating Unit	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Default Operating Unit	Optional	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Security Profile	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

Profile Options for Singapore

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
GL: Set of Books Name	Required	No Default	View Only	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Operating Unit	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Default Operating Unit	Optional	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Security Profile	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

Profile Options for Taiwan

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
MO: Operating Unit	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access
MO: Default Operating Unit	Optional	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

Profile Option	Value	Default	User Access	System Admin Access: User	System Admin Access: Responsibility	System Admin Access: Application	System Admin Access: Site
MO: Security Profile	Required	No Default	Update	No Access	Update	No Access	No Access

Profile Options in Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific Countries

This section lists the profile options in Oracle Financials for the Asia/Pacific countries that are referenced in this user guide.

JA: Australian Auto Accounting

Use the JA: Australian Auto Accounting profile option to enable auto accounting functionality to generate account numbers for internal requisitions in Oracle Purchasing for Australia.

JA: Australian Materials Management

Use the JA: Australian Materials Management profile option to create requisition types in Oracle Purchasing for Australia.

FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment

Use the FA: Tax Asset Type Category Segment profile option to specify the category segment number. You use this number while defining the tax asset type for the Japanese Depreciable Asset Tax report.

MO: Operating Unit

Use the MO: Operating Unit profile option to associate an organization to your responsibility.

MO: Default Operating Unit

Use the MO: Default Operating Unit profile option to associate a default organization for your responsibility. You must set this profile to *Ledger* in Oracle Financials for Korea to run the Korean Withholding Tax and VAT reports.

MO: Security Profile

Use the MO: Security Profile profile option to restrict access privileges.

GL: Set of Books Name

Use the GL: Set of Books Name profile option at the responsibility level to specify the ledger that you want to use for tax reporting for Singapore.

JA: CN Legal Entity

Use the JA: CN Legal Entity profile option to associate a legal entity with the responsibility.

Currency: Thousands Separator

Use the Currency: Thousands Separator profile option to separate the currency in thousands (Example: 999,999,999.99) by setting the value to Yes, else set it to no (Example: 999999999.99). Set the value to No to export the data.

Currency: Positive Format

Use the Currency: Positive Format profile option to determine how to display positive numbers in the General Ledger and Financial Statement Generator. Set the value to 'XXX' to export the data.

Currency: Negative Format

Use the Currency: Negative Format profile option to determine how to display negative numbers in the General Ledger and Financial Statement Generator. Set the value to '-XXX' to export the data.

Related Topics

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

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