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JD EDWARDS WORLD

JD Edwards World

Advanced Pricing Guide

Version A9.1

Revised - January 15, 2007

JD Edwards World
Advanced Pricing Guide

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- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
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1 Overview

Overview to Advanced Pricing

About Advanced Pricing

It can be a market advantage to be able to refine or replace pricing strategies swiftly and effectively in response to changing market conditions. Companies that react slowly give the competition an unearned advantage. To react quickly to changing pricing conditions, a company needs a flexible system for adjusting prices.

Benefits of implementing a flexible price adjustments system include:

- Improving profitability and competitiveness through more accurate pricing by market sectors and product characteristics.
- Allowing your sales and marketing organization the freedom to develop pricing strategies that target different market sectors.
- Being able to react promptly and effectively to your competition’s pricing strategies and to fluctuating marketing conditions.

JD Edwards World allows you to adjust your base pricing using one of two price adjustment solutions:

- The standard price adjustment module, which is available with the Sales Order Management system. You should use standard price adjustments if your pricing procedures do not require the features offered by the advanced pricing system.
- The advanced pricing system, which is an additional software system that is integrated with the base price architecture.

Advanced Pricing Features

Pricing is probably one of the most complex aspects of your business. It may consume a considerable amount of time to plan, set up, and maintain pricing information.

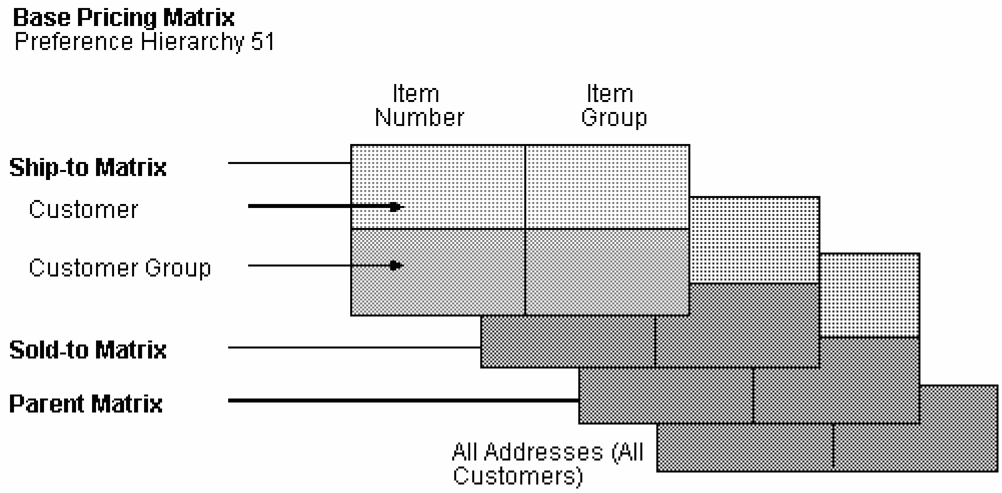
JD Edwards World Advanced Pricing system streamlines pricing setup and maintenance. After you have planned your pricing strategies, using the advanced pricing setup is straightforward and maintenance requirements are minimal.

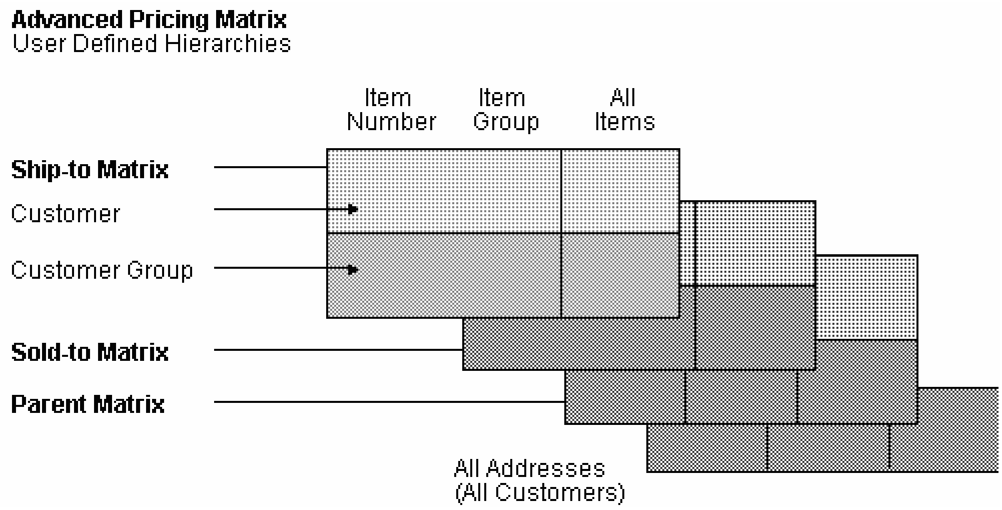
Advanced pricing allows flexibility when defining pricing. You use pricing adjustments for each promotion, and then combine the adjustments into a pricing schedule. Within each schedule, you can define unlimited price adjustments. You can also combine promotions within the same schedule, which allows you to apply multiple adjustments to each sales order line.

Customer and Item Groups

You can define groups of customers and / or items to accommodate vastly different market sectors and product lines. Using customer group and item group definitions frees you from the tedious task of setting up price adjustment information for each item and customer.

Advanced Pricing offers additional flexibility for working with pricing groups. You can create adjustments for single items, single customers, groups of items, or groups of customers. Customers can be identified by sold-to, ship-to, or parent addresses.


Base Pricing Matrix
Preference Hierarchy 51
Item Number
Item Group
Ship-to Matrix
Customer
Customer Group
Sold-to Matrix
Parent Matrix
All Addresses (All Customers)


Advanced Pricing Matrix
User Defined Hierarchies
Item Number
Item Group
All Items
Ship-to Matrix
Customer
Customer Group
Sold-to Matrix
Parent Matrix
All Addresses (All Customers)

Adjustment Accruals

You can have the system accrue the amount of an adjustment instead of applying the adjustment to the current sales order. You might want to do this for:

- Advertising allowances and cooperative allowances
- Commissions
- Royalties based on product or customer
- Rebates

Types of Price Adjustments

Adjustments allow you great flexibility in the definition of your pricing schedules. You can adjust the price:

- By a specified percentage of the base price.
- By a percentage of the current net price.
- By a percentage of your cost.
- By a specific amount.
- Based on a formula. For example, you can create formulas that:
  - Reference a field in sales order detail.
  - Pull data from variable tables if you need to create pricing for items with prices that fluctuate frequently.
- Based on a price override. If you create an override adjustment, the system replaces the base price with the override price you defined in the adjustment.
- Based on one of your company's custom programs.

Limited Time Offers

For each adjustment, you can define an effective from and an effective through date. For example, if a promotion will take place during the month of May, you can define an effective date range of May 1 through May 31.

Multi-Currency Pricing

You can set up and maintain pricing by currency. If you sell in multiple currencies, the system retrieves the currency from the base price file based on the default currency for your customer or the currency of the sales order.

Free Goods

Free goods often are items that help promote, display, or accompany the product being ordered. For example, for certain products you may want the free goods to be the display case, posters, or additional promotional items used to highlight a sale.

When you define an adjustment, you define how the system applies the free goods. You can tie an adjustment to free goods (except for basket reprice adjustments).

Level Breaks

You can reward customers who buy in volume by providing price breaks based on order quantity, weight, or total price. When you define adjustment types, you specify the level-break type you want to use.

Accruals

Automated Accounting Instructions are provided so you can set up liability accounts for royalties, commissions, and rebates. You can define rebate thresholds to establish rules for generating credit orders.

Pricing History

The price history table provides accountability through its detail. It is accessible online as you enter or inquire on a sales order.

Flexible Invoice Print Detail

The adjustment control code in the adjustment definition determines whether the system prints adjustment information on invoices.

Adding Freight or Tax Charges

You can add freight or tax charges as a line that applies to the entire order. The charge is determined based on code assigned for the price adjustment.

Online Price Negotiation

While taking a customer's order, you can negotiate prices and review the results on line. You can change the price calculation until both you and the customer are satisfied. The system automatically updates the profit margin as you make changes, giving you the ability to verify that you stay within established guidelines.

2 System Setup for Advanced Pricing

Overview to System Setup for Advanced Pricing

Objectives

- To set up system constants that are used by all branch/plants
- To set up pricing constants to enable the Sales Order Management system to use advanced pricing
- To set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) and determine how system-generated general ledger entries are distributed

About System Setup for Advanced Pricing

You can customize the Advancing Pricing system to meet your company's needs. The Advanced Pricing system integrates with the base Sales Order Management system for efficiency and accuracy.

Complete the following required tasks to set up your system:

- Set up system constants
- Set up pricing constants
- Set up AAIs for advanced pricing

What Information Do You Need to Set Up?

The following are the setup features and their purposes.

Feature	Description
Constants	Constants provide the system with the following types of default information: ▪ System constants determine default information for the entire system. ▪ Pricing constants determine default pricing information. ▪ Batch control constants determine whether an application requires management approval and batch control. ▪ Branch / plant constants control day-to-day transactions within a branch / plant. ▪ Location format determines how you identify item storage places in a branch / plant. ▪ Item availability defines how the system calculates the number of items that each branch / plant contains.
Automatic accounting instructions (AAIs)	AAIs provide the Sales Order Management system with accounting information and general ledger relationships for interacting with General Accounting.

The following are features that you need to set up in other systems such as Inventory Management, Technical Foundation, and General Accounting:

Feature	Description
Warehouse locations	Warehouse locations group items in branch / plants.
Default location and printers	Default location and printer settings provide the system with branch / plant, printer output queue, and approval route code information to use as default settings.
Next numbers	Next numbers allow the system to automatically assign the next available number when applicable, such as for document types and address book numbers.
Standard units of measure	The system applies the standard units of measure that you set up for all items across all branch / plants.
User-defined codes	You can set up user defined codes to customize each system in your environment.
Item cross-references	Item cross-reference numbers allow the system to connect internal and external items.

See Also

- *Setting Up Warehouse Locations (P4100)* in the *Inventory Management Guide*
- *Defining a Message (P4016)* in the *Inventory Management Guide*
- *Assigning Default Print Queues (P40096)* in the *Inventory Management Guide*
- *Setting Up Next Numbers (P0002)* in the *General Accounting I Guide*
- *Setting Up Standard Units of Measure (P41003)* in the *Inventory Management Guide*
- *Reviewing User Defined Codes* in the *Common Foundation Guide*
- *Working with User Defined Codes (P00051)* in the *Technical Foundation Guide*
- *Setting Up Item Cross-References (P41040)* in the *Inventory Management Guide*

Set Up System Constants

Setting Up System Constants

From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 29
From Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), choose **Branch/Plant Constants**

A constant is information that you associate with either the entire system or a specific branch / plant. You can set up branch / plant constants, for example, to allow different units of measure for each branch / plant. A system constant is used to override branch / plant constants. You can set a system constant to automatically convert the units of measure from the branch / plant constant to the system constant. The system uses constants as default information in many JD Edwards World systems.

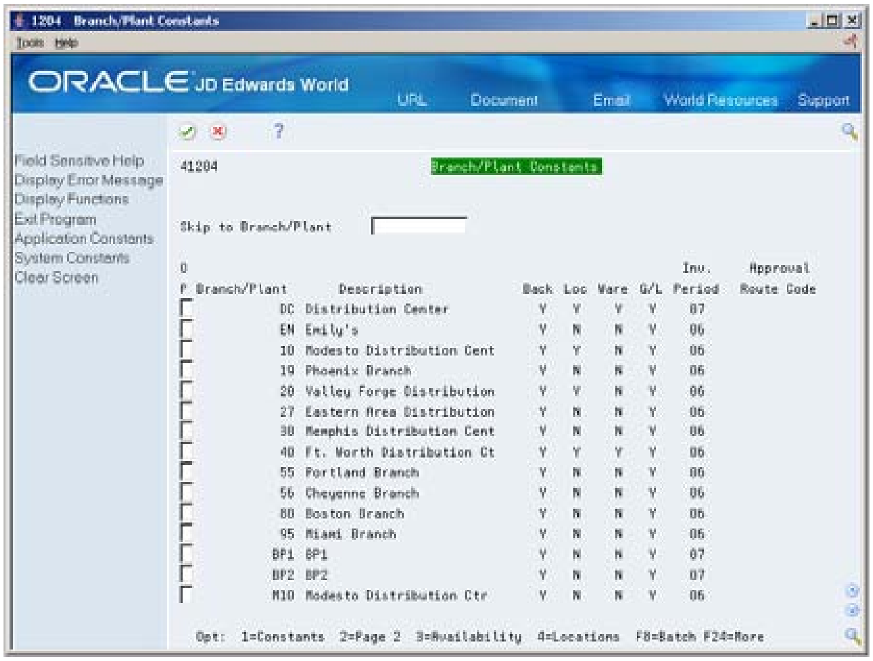
After you determine the information that you want to use throughout your system, you can enter the appropriate values or change any predefined values.

Set up system constants to determine which functions to perform. For example, assume that you have several branch / plants and you use different units of measure for the items in each branch / plant. You can set a system constant to automatically convert units of measure by branch.

System constants apply to all branch / plants. You cannot customize system settings for each branch / plant.

To set up system constants

On Branch / Plant Constants


1204 Branch/Plant Constants
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Application Constants
System Constants
Clear Screen

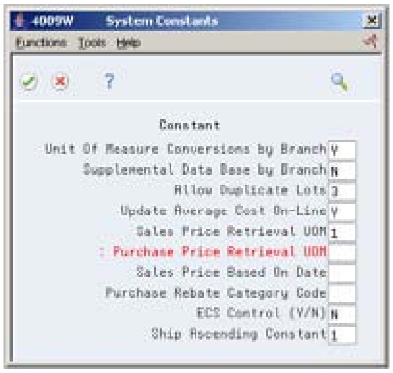
41204 Branch/Plant Constants

Skip to Branch/Plant

O P	Branch/Plant	Description	Back	Loc	Ware	G/L	Inv. Period	Approval Route Code
☐	DC	Distribution Center	Y	Y	Y	Y	07	
☐	EN	Emily's	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	10	Modesto Distribution Cent	Y	Y	N	Y	06	
☐	19	Phoenix Branch	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	20	Valley Forge Distribution	Y	Y	N	Y	06	
☐	27	Eastern Area Distribution	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	30	Memphis Distribution Cent	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	40	Ft. Worth Distribution Ct	Y	Y	Y	Y	06	
☐	55	Portland Branch	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	56	Cheyenne Branch	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	80	Boston Branch	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	95	Miami Branch	Y	N	N	Y	06	
☐	BP1	BP1	Y	N	N	Y	07	
☐	BP2	BP2	Y	N	N	Y	07	
☐	M10	Modesto Distribution Ctr	Y	N	N	Y	06	

Opt: 1=Constants 2=Page 2 3=Availability 4=Locations F8=Batch F24=More

1. Access System Constants.


4009W System Constants
Functions Tools Help

Constant

Unit Of Measure Conversions by Branch Y
Supplemental Data Base by Branch N
Allow Duplicate Lots 3
Update Average Cost On-Line Y
Sales Price Retrieval UOM 1
: Purchase Price Retrieval UOM
Sales Price Based On Date
Purchase Rebate Category Code
ECS Control (Y/N) N
Ship Ascending Constant 1

2. Review the following fields to ensure they have information entered:
   - Unit of Measure Conversions by Branch
   - Supplemental Data Base by Branch
   - Allow Duplicate Lots
   - Update Average Cost On-Line
   - Purchase Price Retrieval Unit of Measure
   - Purchase Rebate Category Code
   - ECS Control (Y / N)
   - Ship Ascending Constant

3. For Advanced Pricing, complete the following fields:

- Sales Price Retrieval Unit of Measure
- Sales Price Based On Date

Field	Explanation
Unit of Measure Conversion by Branch	A code that indicates how the system uses the branch/plant within the Item Specific Unit of Measure Conversion tables. Valid values are: Y The system displays the item specific conversion table when you add an item to a specific branch/plant. N The system displays the item specific conversion table for all branch/plants from the Item Master table.
Update Average Cost On-Line	A code that indicates when the system calculates the new average cost for an item. Valid values are: Y The system calculates a new average cost online immediately after any transaction that affects the average cost of an item. N All processes that affect average cost create transactions to an Average Cost Work table (F41051). The system calculates a new average cost when you run the Average Cost Update program.
Allow Duplicate Lots	A flag that determines whether the system can assign the same lot to multiple items. Valid values are: 1 Do not allow duplicate lots. The lot is restricted to one item and one branch/plant. 2 Allow duplicate lots. You can create a lot that contains multiple items and branch/plants. 3 Do not allow duplicate lots. The lot is restricted to one item, but can contain quantities in multiple branch/plants.
Purchase Price Retrieval UOM	A value that represents the unit of measure that the system retrieves for the purchase base price (F41061) during purchase order processing. If you specify the Transaction or Purchasing UOM and the system does not find a record in that unit of measure, the system repeats the process using the primary UOM of the item.
Purchase Rebate Category Code	A number in the system constants that determines which category code the system uses in the criteria for inclusion comparison.

Field	Explanation
Sales Price Retrieval UOM	A value that specifies the unit of measure that the system uses for retrieving base prices and price adjustments during sales order processing. The system allows you to define your base prices in the Base Price table (F4106) and price adjustments in the Adjustment Detail table (F4072) in various units of measures. If you specify the Transaction or Pricing UOM and the system does not find a record in that unit of measure, the system repeats the process using the primary UOM of the item.
Sales Price Based On Date	A value that determines how the system updates the Price Effective Date in the Sales Order Header (F4201) and Detail (F4211) tables. In the Sales Order Management system, the system uses the Price Effective Date to retrieve the base price from F4106 and price adjustments from F4072.
ECS Control (Y/N)	The code to indicate if you are using the Energy and Chemical System (ECS). Values are: ▪ N – No (default) ▪ Y – Yes
Ascending Ship Constant	This option indicates whether the system applies the ship ascending date rule by customer and by item. By choosing this option, the system applies the ship ascending date rule during the sales order entry, pick slip / commitment processing, and ship confirmation processes. When the system applies the Ship Ascending Date rule, the system sorts shipping customers' lots in ascending order by expiration date, sell by date, or best before date.

See Also

- *Setting Up Constants* in *Sales Order Management*

Set Up Pricing Constants

Setting Up Pricing Constants

From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 29
From Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), choose **Branch/Plant Constants**

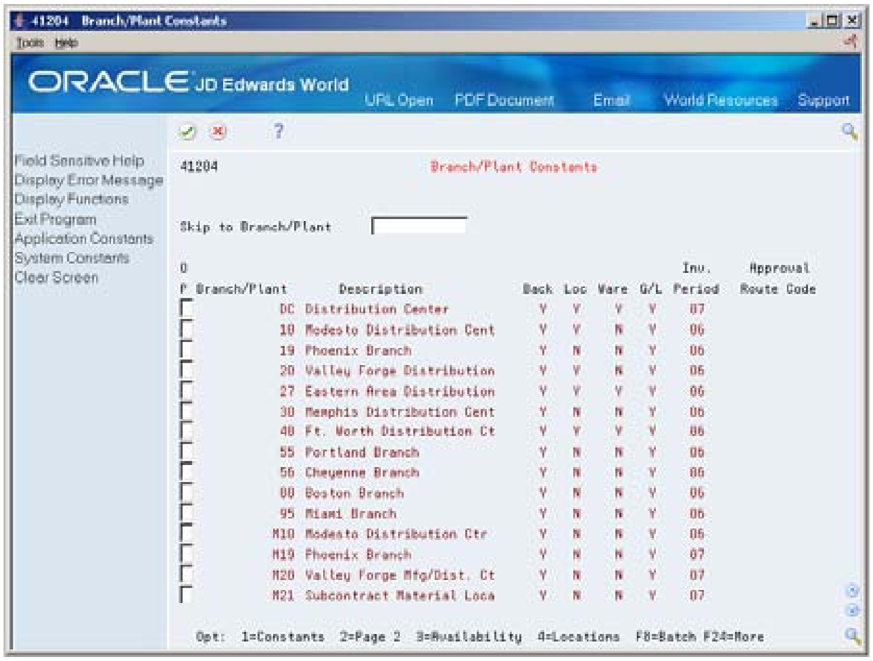
The system associates the pricing constant information that you specify to:

- Control whether the Sales Order Management system uses advanced pricing
- Assign the special characters that you use in price formulas
- Control pricing audit

The system uses this constant information to provide default information on forms throughout the Advanced Pricing system. Like system constants, pricing constants apply to all branch / plants. You cannot customize the settings for each branch / plant.

To set up pricing constants

On Branch / Plant Constants


41204 Branch/Plant Constants
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Application Constants
System Constants
Clear Screen

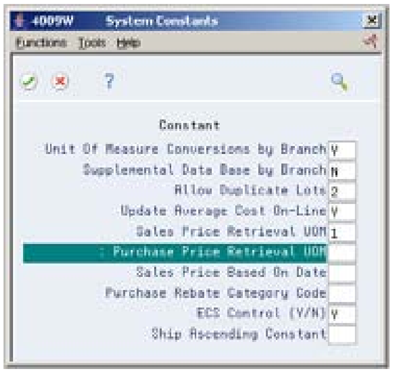
```
41204                      Branch/Plant Constants

Skip to Branch/Plant

O                                                        Inv.    Approval
P Branch/Plant      Description        Back  Loc  Ware  G/L  Period   Route Code
            DC  Distribution Center         Y    Y    Y    Y    07
            10  Modesto Distribution Cent   Y    Y    N    Y    06
            19  Phoenix Branch              Y    N    N    Y    06
            20  Valley Forge Distribution   Y    Y    N    Y    06
            27  Eastern Area Distribution   Y    Y    Y    Y    06
            30  Memphis Distribution Cent   Y    N    N    Y    06
            40  Ft. Worth Distribution Ct   Y    Y    Y    Y    06
            55  Portland Branch             Y    N    N    Y    06
            56  Cheyenne Branch             Y    N    N    Y    06
            80  Boston Branch               Y    N    N    Y    06
            95  Miami Branch                Y    N    N    Y    06
           M10  Modesto Distribution Ctr    Y    N    N    Y    06
           M19  Phoenix Branch              Y    N    N    Y    07
           M20  Valley Forge Mfg/Dist. Ct   Y    N    N    Y    07
           M21  Subcontract Material Loca   Y    N    N    Y    07

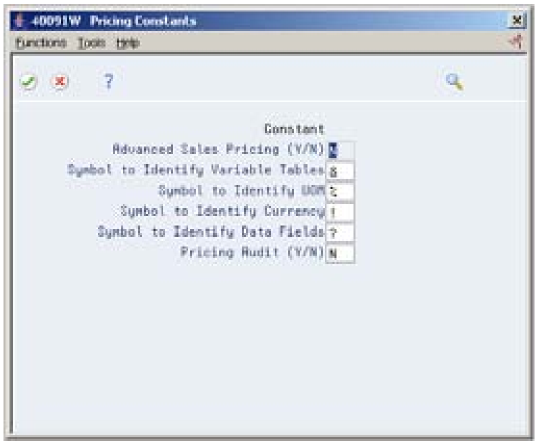
  Opt:  1=Constants  2=Page 2  3=Availability  4=Locations  F8=Batch F24=More
```

1. Access System Constants.



Constant
Unit Of Measure Conversions by Branch Y
Supplemental Data Base by Branch N
Allow Duplicate Lots 2
Update Average Cost On-Line Y
Sales Price Retrieval UOM 1
Purchase Price Retrieval UOM
Sales Price Based On Date
Purchase Rebate Category Code
ECS Control (Y/N) Y
Ship Ascending Constant

2. On System Constants, access Pricing Constants.



Constant
Advanced Sales Pricing (Y/N) [illegible]
Symbol to Identify Variable Tables &
Symbol to Identify UOM %
Symbol to Identify Currency !
Symbol to Identify Data Fields ?
Pricing Audit (Y/N) N

3. Complete the following fields:
    - Advanced Sales Pricing (Y/N)
    - Symbol to Identify Variable Tables
    - Symbol to Identify UOM
    - Symbol to Identify Currency
    - Symbol to Identify Data Fields
    - Pricing Audit (Y/N)

Field	**Explanation**
Advanced Sales Pricing (Y/N)	Indicates how the system determines the price of items within your system. If your system includes the advanced pricing module, you may use this feature. Y The system will use advanced pricing. N The system will NOT use advanced pricing.

Field	Explanation
Symbol to Identify Variable Tables	A character that you want to use to identify a variable table in advanced pricing in your system. When you enter a table name preceded by this character, the system recognizes the name as a table name for formula pricing calculations. Alphabetic, numeric, and mathematical function (for example, +,-,*,/) values are not valid in this field.
Symbol to Identify UOM	A character that you want to use to identify a unit of measure in advanced pricing formulas. When you enter a unit of measure preceded by this character, the system recognizes the entry as a unit of measure for formula pricing calculations. Alphabetic, numeric, and mathematical function (for example, +,-,*,/) values are not valid in this field.
Symbol to Identify Currency	A character that you want to use to identify a currency code in advanced pricing formulas. When you enter a currency code preceded by this character, the system recognizes the entry as a currency code for formula pricing calculations. Alphabetic, numeric, and mathematical function (for example, +, -, *, /) values are not valid in this field.
Symbol to Identify Data Fields	Character that you want to use to identify database fields in advanced pricing formulas. When you enter a database field preceded by this character, the system recognizes the entry as a database field for formula pricing calculations. Alphabetic, numeric, and mathematical function (for example, +, -, *, /) values are not valid in this field.

Field	Explanation
Pricing Audit (Y/N)	Code indicating whether the system tracks changes to the following pricing files: ▪ Price Adjustment Schedule (F4070) ▪ Price Adjustment Definition (F4071) ▪ Price Adjustment Detail (F4072) ▪ Price Variable (F4075) ▪ Price Formula (F4076) ▪ Base Prices (F4106) If you track changes, the system creates records in the following audit files: ▪ Price Adjustment Schedule Audit (F4070A) ▪ Price Adjustment Name Audit (F4071A) ▪ Price Adjustment Detail Audit (F4072A) ▪ Price Variable Table Audit (F4075A) ▪ Price Formula Audit (F4076A) ▪ Base Prices Audit (F4106A) Valid codes are Y The system tracks changes and creates audit records N The system does not track changes, and does not write to audit files

Set Up AAIs for Advanced Pricing

Setting Up AAIs for Advanced Pricing

From Distribution/Logistics Systems (G4), choose Sales Order Management
From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 29
From Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), choose Automatic Accounting Instructions

Automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) are the user defined bridge among your day-to-day functions, chart of accounts, and financial reports. AAIs tell the system how to create General Ledger entries for programs that generate them automatically. Each system that interfaces with the General Accounting system has AAIs.

For distribution systems, you must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, document type, and G/L class that you anticipate using. Each AAI points to a specific G/L account consisting of a cost center, an object, and a subsidiary.

After you define AAIs, the system knows how to record the transactions. When you run Sales Update (P42800), the system must create entries to inventory, to expense or cost of goods sold, and to revenue accounts for orders. You may also offset accounts for freight, taxes, or other charges associated with an order.

You use automatic accounting instructions to define account information. AAIs allow you to direct various entries created by sales order transactions. Each AAI contains combinations of:

- Company
- Document type
- G/L class code
- G/L account

You can create various combinations so entries are directed to different offset accounts. For example, phone-in sales orders affect different accounts than over-the-counter orders.

AAIs Used in the Advanced Pricing System

Automatic Accounting Instruction	Description
4270 Price Adjustments	Specifies the sales discounts account for entries created by the Sales Update (P42800) program.

Automatic Accounting Instruction	Description
4280 Discounts Payable	Specifies accrued accounts for offset entries. For example, this may be used for commissions or rebates.

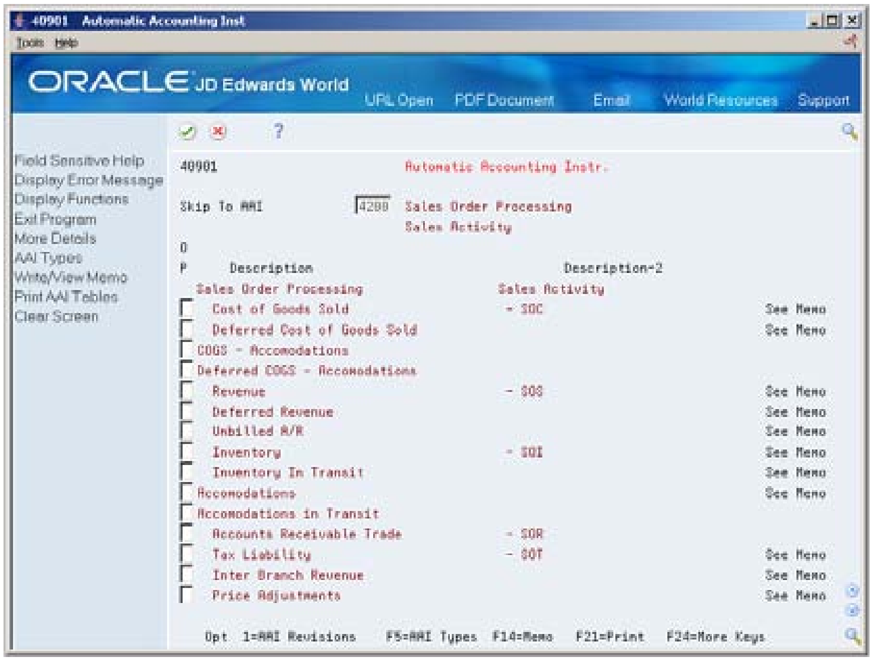
After you review and revise the existing AAIs for your business needs, you might need to set up additional AAI items.

Before You Begin

- Verify that account master information is set up
- Verify that companies are set up
- Verify that transaction types are set up
- Verify that document types are set up
- Verify that G/L class codes are set up
- Determine the account numbers for recording transactions

To set up AAIs

On Automatic Accounting Instructions

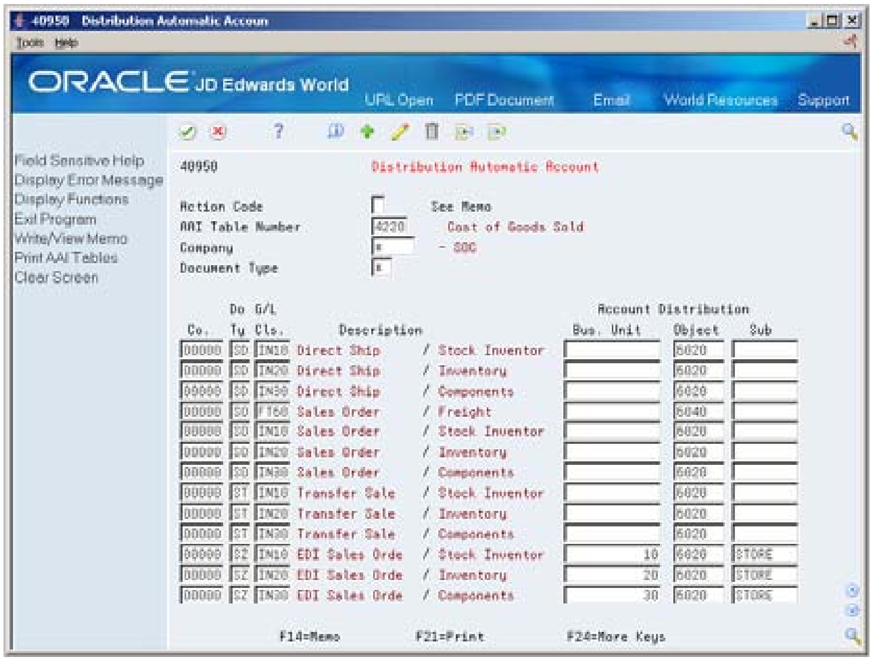

40901 Automatic Accounting Inst
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
AAI Types
Write/View Memo
Print AAI Tables
Clear Screen

```
40901                               Automatic Accounting Instr.

Skip To AAI                 4280    Sales Order Processing
                                    Sales Activity
O
P     Description                                 Description-2
  Sales Order Processing                      Sales Activity
☐   Cost of Goods Sold                         - SOC                          See Memo
☐   Deferred Cost of Goods Sold                                               See Memo
☐ COGS - Accomodations
☐ Deferred COGS - Accomodations
☐   Revenue                                    - SOS                          See Memo
☐   Deferred Revenue                                                          See Memo
☐   Unbilled A/R                                                              See Memo
☐   Inventory                                  - SOI                          See Memo
☐   Inventory In Transit                                                      See Memo
☐ Accomodations                                                               See Memo
☐ Accomodations in Transit
☐   Accounts Receivable Trade                  - SOR
☐   Tax Liability                              - SOT                          See Memo
☐   Inter Branch Revenue                                                      See Memo
☐   Price Adjustments                                                         See Memo

   Opt  1=AAI Revisions    F5=AAI Types  F14=Memo   F21=Print   F24=More Keys
```

1. Choose the option to access the Distribution Automatic Account screen for the AAI that you want to set up.


40950 Distribution Automatic Accoun
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Write/View Memo
Print AAI Tables
Clear Screen

40950 Distribution Automatic Account

Action Code ☐ See Memo
AAI Table Number 4220 Cost of Goods Sold
Company * - SOC
Document Type *

Co.	Do Ty	G/L Cls.	Description		Account Distribution Bus. Unit	Object	Sub
00000	SD	IN10	Direct Ship	/ Stock Inventor		6020	
00000	SD	IN20	Direct Ship	/ Inventory		6020	
00000	SD	IN30	Direct Ship	/ Components		6020	
00000	SO	FT60	Sales Order	/ Freight		6040	
00000	SO	IN10	Sales Order	/ Stock Inventor		6020	
00000	SO	IN20	Sales Order	/ Inventory		6020	
00000	SO	IN30	Sales Order	/ Components		6020	
00000	ST	IN10	Transfer Sale	/ Stock Inventor		6020	
00000	ST	IN20	Transfer Sale	/ Inventory		6020	
00000	ST	IN30	Transfer Sale	/ Components		6020	
00000	SZ	IN10	EDI Sales Orde	/ Stock Inventor	10	6020	STORE
00000	SZ	IN20	EDI Sales Orde	/ Inventory	20	6020	STORE
00000	SZ	IN30	EDI Sales Orde	/ Components	30	6020	STORE

F14=Memo F21=Print F24=More Keys

2. Complete the following fields:

- Company
- Document Type
- General Ledger Class
- Business Unit
- Object
- Subsidiary

Field	Explanation
Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. **Note:** You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries. *Form-specific information* In the inquiry field at the top of the screen, the asterisk (*) is the default value. It causes the system to display AAIs for all companies.

Field	Explanation
Document Type	A user defined code (system 00/type DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction. JD Edwards World reserves several prefixes for document types, such as vouchers, invoices, receipts, and timesheets. The reserved document type prefixes for codes are: P Accounts payable documents R Accounts receivable documents T Payroll documents I Inventory documents O Order processing documents J General ledger/joint interest billing documents The system creates offsetting entries as appropriate for these document types when you post batches. *Form-specific information* In the inquiry field at the top of the screen, the asterisk (*) is the default and causes the system to display all document types.
G/L Cls	A user defined code that identifies the G/L offset to use when the system is searching for the account to which it will post the transaction. If you do not want to specify a class code, you can enter **** (four asterisks) in this field. The table of Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) allows you to predefine classes of automatic offset accounts for the Inventory, Purchase, and Sales Order Management systems. G/L categories might be assigned as follows: IN20 Direct Ship Orders IN60 Transfer Orders IN80 Stock Sales The system can generate accounting entries based upon a single transaction. As an example, a single sale of a stock item can trigger the generation of accounting entries similar to these: Sales-Stock (Debit) xxxxx.xx A/R Stock Sales (Credit) xxxxx.xx Posting Category: IN80 Stock Inventory (Debit) xxxxx.xx Stock COGS (Credit) xxxxx.xx Although this field is four characters, the system uses only the last two characters of the Category and the last character of the Document Type to find the AAI.

Field	Explanation
Bus. Unit	An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. **Note:** The system uses this value for Journal Entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table. *Form-specific information* If you leave this field blank, the system uses the business unit that you entered on the sales order, in the Charge to Cost Center field.
Object	The object account portion of a general ledger account. The term “object account” refers to the breakdown of the Cost Code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories (for example, dividing labor into regular time, premium time, and burden). If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object is set to 6 digits, JD Edwards World recommends that you use all 6 digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456, because the system enters three blank spaces to fill a 6-digit object.
Sub	A subdivision of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include more detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account. *Form-specific information* If you leave this field blank, the system uses the value you entered on the sales order in the Cost Code field.

What You Should Know About

Adding memo text	You can enter memo text for each AAI table on the generic text screen.
Creating AAI record types	You use the Distribution AAI Record Types screen to create new account lines that appear on the Automatic Accounting Instructions screen.

G/L Class defaults

The G/L class field automatically defaults with one of the following:

- Adjustment definition
- If blank or an override adjustment, the entry is that entered for the item

3 Base Pricing Review

Overview to Base Pricing Review

Objectives

- To establish base prices for your items
- To set up simple price groups
- To set up complex price groups
- To understand the base price hierarchy
- To define prices based on customers, customer groups, items, and item groups

About Base Pricing

You use Sales Order Management pricing to define the base prices that the system retrieves when you enter items on a sales order.

You can use three types of pricing in Sales Order Management:

- Base Pricing, which is always used
- Standard Pricing, which is a means of adjusting the base price
- Advanced Pricing, which offers more options for adjusting the base price

You always use base pricing. In addition, you can use either standard pricing or advanced pricing.

Base Pricing includes the following tasks:

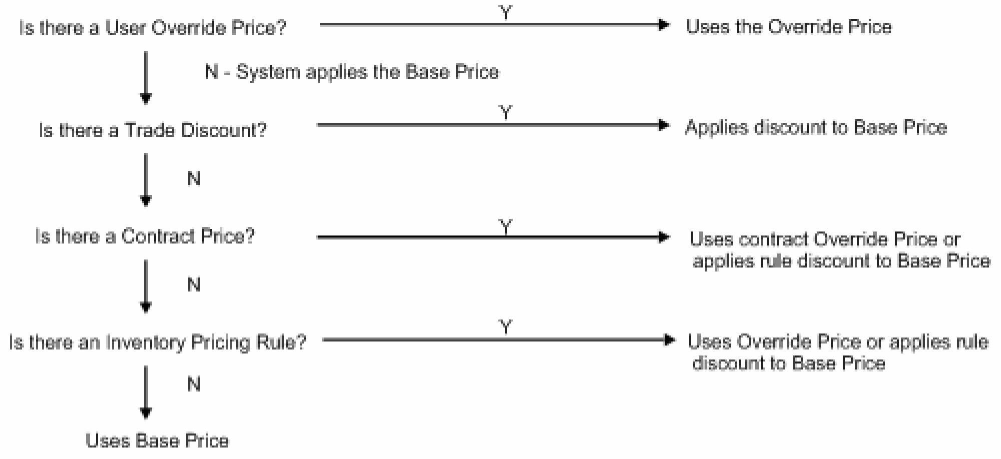
- Set up a base pricing structure
- Work with complex price groups
- Work with base prices

You define a hierarchy to determine how the system searches for prices.

The system uses the hierarchy to retrieve base prices. The structure must be flexible enough to accommodate the pricing that you set up for various combinations of items and customers. You can set up customer groups and item groups and assign prices to combinations of items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.

You can establish pricing based on the Parent, Ship To, or Sold To address. You can define base prices with dates that are effective in the future or for limited-time promotions and specials. You can also define credit prices for the system to use when items are returned.

The following graphic illustrates how the system calculates prices:


Is there a User Override Price?
Y
Uses the Override Price
N - System applies the Base Price
Is there a Trade Discount?
Y
Applies discount to Base Price
N
Is there a Contract Price?
Y
Uses contract Override Price or applies rule discount to Base Price
N
Is there an Inventory Pricing Rule?
Y
Uses Override Price or applies rule discount to Base Price
N
Uses Base Price

To allow for greater flexibility in your pricing structure, you can define complex customer and item groups. Within each complex customer group or complex item group, you can create subgroups based on specific address book and item category codes.

You can use repricing to set up additional discounts and markups or to recalculate sales orders. The Standard Order/Basket Reprice program allows you to:

- Reprice lines containing items that belong to product families, which are called baskets
- Reprice an entire order

What You Should Know About

Entering the price during sales order entry	If your system does not have pricing security on, you can enter the price into the detail information when you enter a sales order. Any price that you enter in the sales order overrides the base price that the system retrieves. If your system has pricing security, you cannot change prices at the sales order level.

Set Up a Base Pricing Structure

Setting Up a Base Pricing Structure

You must define the base price for each item. The system retrieves the base price when you enter an item on a sales order.

You can define the base price for an item or any combination of items, item groups, customers, or customer groups. To simplify the process of defining and maintaining base prices, you can set up price groups for customers or items with similar characteristics.

Complete the following tasks to set up a base pricing structure:

- Setting Up Simple Customer Price Groups
- Setting Up Simple Item Price Groups
- Defining the Pricing Hierarchy
- Defining Base Prices
- Other Fields that Affect Pricing
- Pricing Search Hierarchy

When the system retrieves prices, the hierarchy for the Base Price Preference determines the order the system searches for base price records. The system uses this pricing structure to retrieve base prices.

Before You Begin

- Verify that customer information has been set up in the address book and customer master. See *Entering Address Book Records* in the *Address Book Guide* and *Entering Customers* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- Verify that customer billing instructions have been set up for your customers. See *Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions* in *Sales Order Management*.
- Verify that item information has been set up in the Item Master (F4101), Item Branch (F4102), and Item Location (F41021) tables. See *Entering Item Master Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide*.
- Verify that you have set up customer and item price group names in the user defined codes table (40/PC). See *Setting Up User Defined Codes* in the *Technical Foundation Guide*.

Setting Up Simple Customer Price Groups

From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 29
From Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), choose **Customer Billing Instructions**

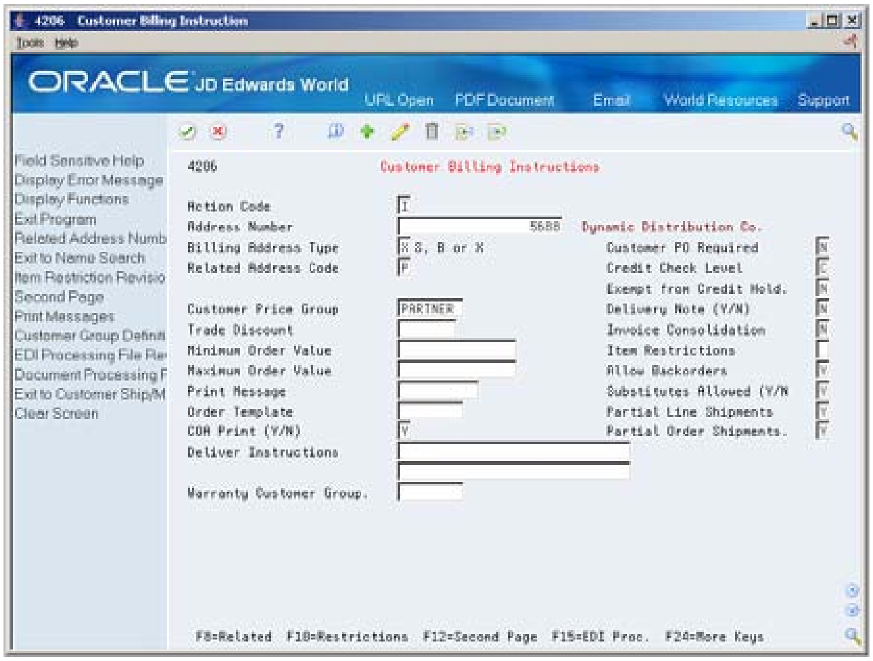
You can set up customer price groups to apply pricing schemes to specific groups of customers. The groups are an optional way of organizing your pricing schemes.

You use customer price groups to retrieve base price information for sales orders. For example, you create a customer price group named PARTNERS. You then set up this group to buy markers at 1.20 each, while all other customers buy the markers at 1.50 each.

Price groups allow you to save time by entering the information for the entire group rather than for individual customers or items.

To set up simple customer price groups

On Customer Billing Instructions


4206 Customer Billing Instruction
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Related Address Numb
Exit to Name Search
Item Restriction Revisio
Second Page
Print Messages
Customer Group Defini
EDI Processing File Re
Document Processing F
Exit to Customer Ship/M
Clear Screen

```
4206                              Customer Billing Instructions

Action Code                I
Address Number                          5688  Dynamic Distribution Co.
Billing Address Type       X S, B or X            Customer PO Required        N
Related Address Code       P                      Credit Check Level          C
                                                  Exempt from Credit Hold.    N
Customer Price Group       PARTNER                Delivery Note (Y/N)         N
Trade Discount                                    Invoice Consolidation       N
Minimum Order Value                               Item Restrictions
Maximum Order Value                               Allow Backorders            Y
Print Message                                     Substitutes Allowed (Y/N    Y
Order Template                                    Partial Line Shipments      Y
COA Print (Y/N)            Y                      Partial Order Shipments.    Y
Deliver Instructions

Warranty Customer Group.

 F8=Related  F10=Restrictions  F12=Second Page  F15=EDI Proc.  F24=More Keys
```

Complete the following field:

- Customer Price Group

What You Should Know About

Comparison of simple and complex price groups	A complex price group contains the same combinations of information as a simple price group except that they include subgroups based on category codes, for example customer geographic location, line of business, or sales volume.

Creating complex customer price groups

To allow for greater pricing flexibility, you can set up complex customer price groups. You can create subgroups within your pricing groups to charge a different price based on category codes.

See *Work with Complex Price Groups*

Assigning a customer to a group based on category codes

In Base Pricing, one customer can belong to only one customer price group. This group name is populated in the Customer Price Group field on the Customer Billing Instructions of the address that will be in the sales order Sold To field.

In Advanced Pricing, a customer can belong to a customer detail group without being attached to that group in Customer Billing Instructions. A customer can belong to numerous groups, depending on the customer's category codes.

See *Defining Customer Detail Groups.*

Using simple customer price groups

Simple price groups can be used to assign a base price, but simple price groups cannot be used to define an advanced price adjustment.

Setting Up Simple Item Price Groups

From Inventory Management (G41), choose Inventory Master/Transactions
From Inventory Master/Transactions (G4111), choose Item Master Information

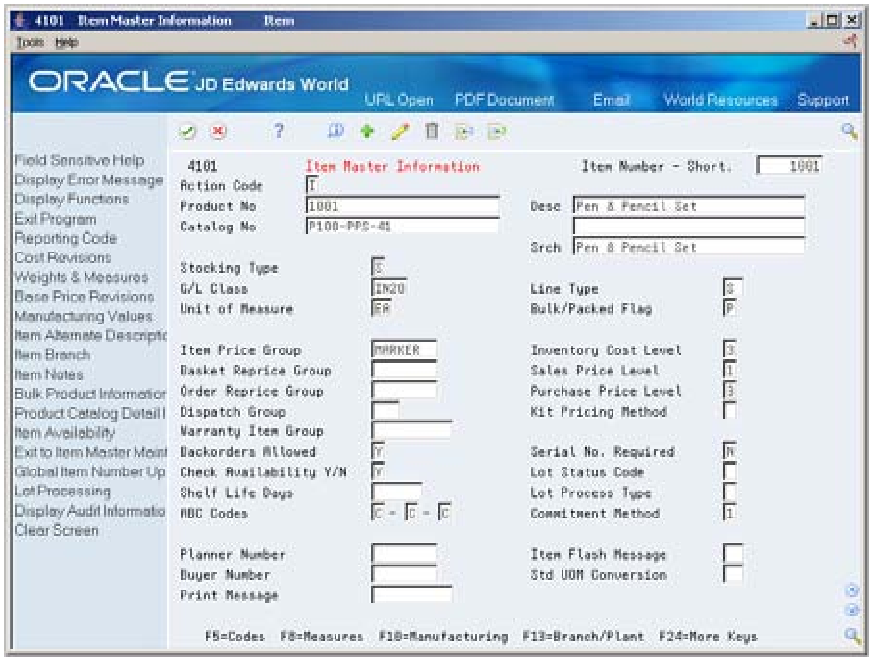
Item price groups are similar to customer price groups. You set up item price groups so that you can define base price information for a group of items rather than for items on an individual basis.

Set up simple item price groups to allow items to be grouped so that they are controlled by the group definitions. For example, if you sell several types of pens whose characteristics are identical except for their color, you can group these items to simplify pricing. You create a user defined code (40 / PI) for the group, such as PENS, and assign the pens to the group name. You can then define one price for this group.

When you set up a price group, you must first define the price group and then assign specific instructions or definitions to the group. This allows you to enter the information for the entire group rather than for individual units.

To set up simple item price groups

On Item Master Information


4101 Item Master Information Item
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Reporting Code
Cost Revisions
Weights & Measures
Base Price Revisions
Manufacturing Values
Item Alternate Descriptic
Item Branch
Item Notes
Bulk Product Informatior
Product Catalog Detail I
Item Availability
Exit to Item Master Maint
Global Item Number Up
Lot Processing
Display Audit Informatio
Clear Screen
F5=Codes F8=Measures F10=Manufacturing F13=Branch/Plant F24=More Keys

4101 Item Master Information
Item Number - Short. 1001
Action Code I
Product No 1001
Desc Pen & Pencil Set
Catalog No P100-PPS-41
Srch Pen & Pencil Set
Stocking Type S
G/L Class IN20
Line Type S
Unit of Measure EA
Bulk/Packed Flag P
Item Price Group MARKER
Inventory Cost Level 3
Basket Reprice Group
Sales Price Level 1
Order Reprice Group
Purchase Price Level 3
Dispatch Group
Kit Pricing Method
Warranty Item Group
Backorders Allowed Y
Serial No. Required N
Check Availability Y/N Y
Lot Status Code
Shelf Life Days
Lot Process Type
ABC Codes C - C - C
Commitment Method 1
Planner Number
Item Flash Message
Buyer Number
Std UOM Conversion
Print Message

To assign an item to a simple item price group, complete the following field:

- Item Price Group

Defining the Pricing Hierarchy

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Preference Hierarchy**

When the system retrieves prices, it uses the hierarchy that you set up for the Base Price Preference (Type 51) to determine the order that it searches base price records. You define the base pricing hierarchy on the Preference Hierarchy form, which contains rows that identify customers and customer price groups, and columns that identify items and item price groups. You use the intersection of the rows and columns to enter your hierarchy sequence.

When the system searches for a price, the hierarchy begins at the intersection where you entered 1. The system searches for records defined for that customer and item combination. If it does not find prices defined for that combination, it searches for the combination defined by the intersection for 2, and continues through the hierarchy.

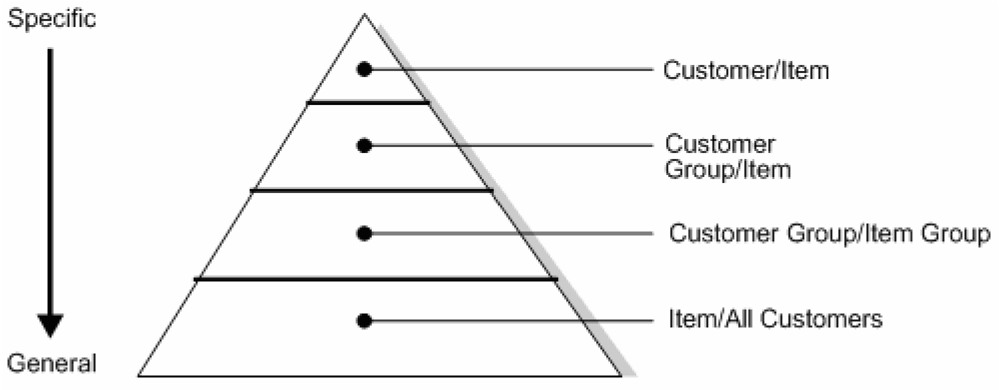
When you classify all your items and customers into groups, you can define a hierarchy so that the system searches for records in the defined order.

For example, you establish the following base prices:

Item	Customer	Price
XXX	A	0.98
XXX	Group	1.00
XXX	All	1.10

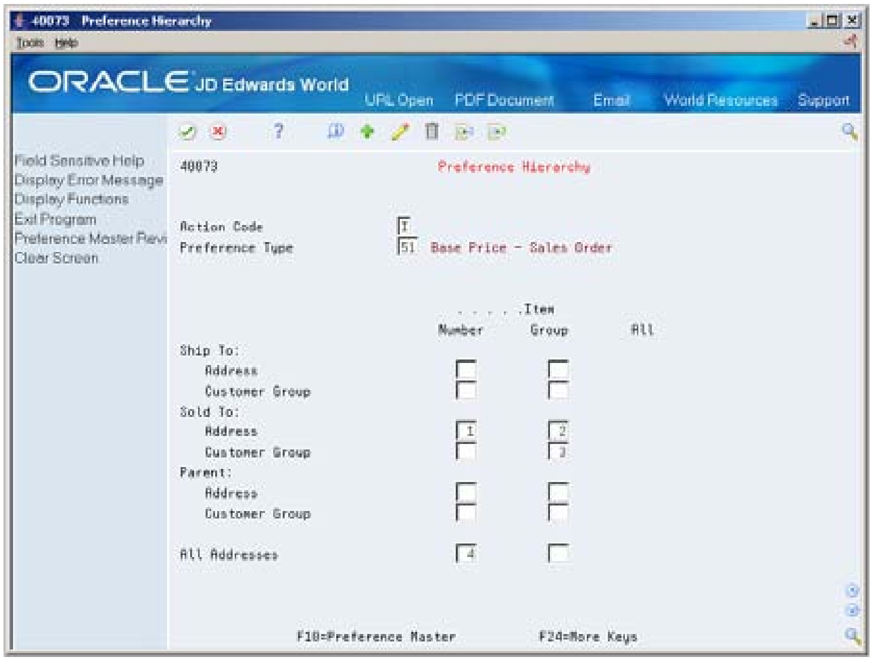
If the pricing hierarchy indicates that the system should search first for a price that is defined for an item and customer combination and you enter a sales order for item XXX and Customer A, the system selects 0.98 as the price. If you change the pricing hierarchy so that item and all addresses is the first search criterion, the system selects 1.10 as the price for item XXX and Customer A.

JD Edwards World recommends that you first set up the most uncommon or limited method of pricing. Continue defining the hierarchy to the most common method of pricing. If you are using customer and/or item pricing groups, you must include those in the hierarchy.


Specific
General
Customer/Item
Customer Group/Item
Customer Group/Item Group
Item/All Customers

To define the pricing hierarchy

On Preference Hierarchy


40073 Preference Hierarchy
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Preference Master Revi
Clear Screen

40073 Preference Hierarchy

Action Code I
Preference Type 51 Base Price - Sales Order

	. . . . . Item Number	Group	All
Ship To:			
Address			
Customer Group			
Sold To:			
Address	1	2	
Customer Group		3	
Parent:			
Address			
Customer Group			
All Addresses	4		

F10=Preference Master F24=More Keys

Enter consecutive numbers at the intersections of rows and columns to define the pricing hierarchy.

What You Should Know About

Limiting processing time for a search	For base pricing, it is possible to enter as many as 14 numbers in the preference hierarchy. However, you should limit your hierarchy to three or four numbers. Each number represents a search by the system through the Base Price table (F4106). Therefore, each number that you add to the hierarchy increases system processing time.
Using the All Items column	The All Items column is available in advanced pricing only. Base pricing is limited to prices based on specific items or item groups.

Defining Base Prices

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Base Price Revisions**

You should define the base price for each item that you sell. The system retrieves the base price information when you enter the item on a sales order. You can define base prices for combinations of items, item price groups, customers, or customer price groups.

When you enter an item in the Item Master form (F4101), you should enter the sales price level. The sales price level determines how you define the base price for an item. You can define prices at the following levels:

Level	Description
Item level	Define one overall price for an item. Branch / plant, lot, or location information is not considered at this level.
Item / Branch level	Set up different prices for each item / branch combination. Location and lot information are not considered.
Item / Branch / Location level	If you define pricing by location and lot, you can also define branch / plant information. The price of an item is specific to its branch / plant, lot and location.

You can assign effective dates when you define the base price for an item. If you do not assign effective dates, the system assigns them. You also specify the sales price based-on date in the system constants. The based-on date determines which date from the sales order is compared to the effective dates. The sales price based-on date can be any date that you enter on the sales order. The system retrieves the price with an effective date range that encompasses this sales price based-on date.

You can also use effective dates to set up a new price while an old price remains in effect. You can overlap the dates for the base price and the dates for a discount price that you offer for a limited period. When you set up date ranges that overlap, the system retrieves the price that expires first.

You can also define a credit price to use for negative quantities.

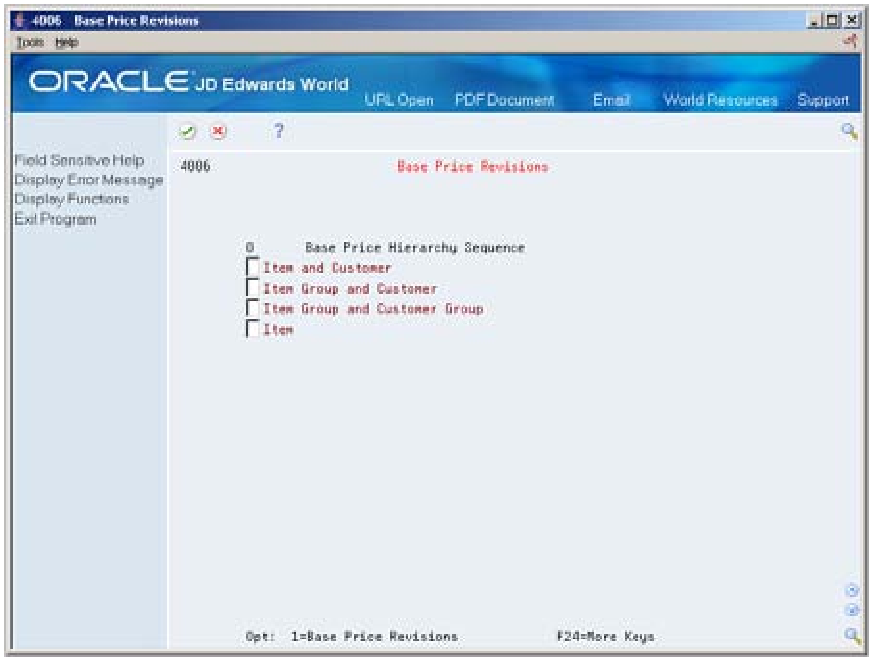
You can set up base prices from the G4222 menu, using option 11, or from the Item Master or Item Branch / Plant record. When you set up a base price on the Item Master, the system establishes a price applicable to everyone and disregards any group pricing. However, when you access base prices from the G4222, the system displays the complete list of price points based on the setup of preference hierarchy 51, including base price and group pricing.

Before You Begin

- Verify that the pricing hierarchy has been defined. See *Defining the Pricing Hierarchy*.
- Verify that the sales price based-on date has been specified in the system constants. See *Setting Up Constants* in the *Inventory Management Guide.*

To define base prices

On Base Price Revisions


4006 Base Price Revisions
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program

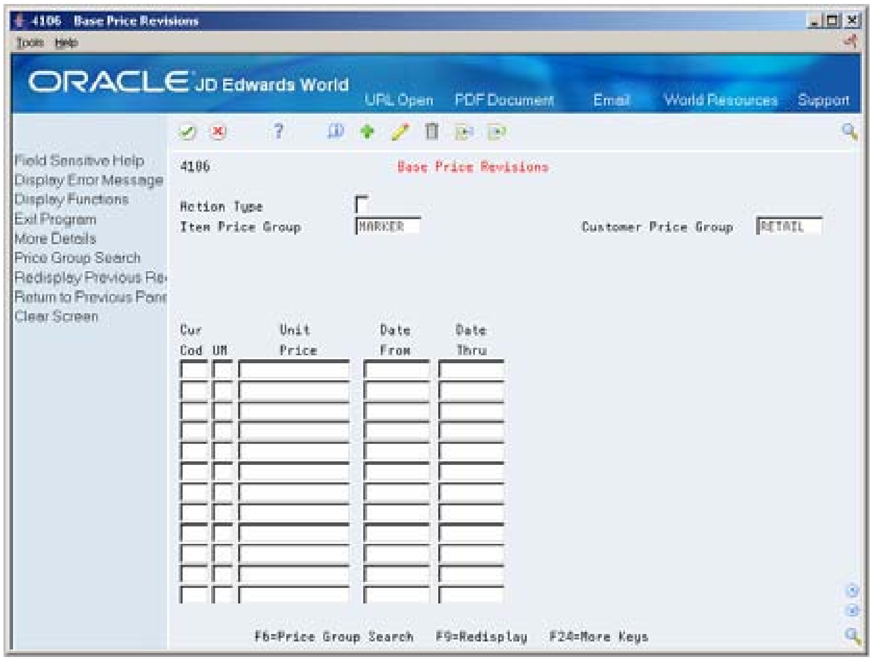
4006 Base Price Revisions

0 Base Price Hierarchy Sequence

☐ Item and Customer
☐ Item Group and Customer
☐ Item Group and Customer Group
☐ Item

Opt: 1=Base Price Revisions F24=More Keys

1. Access the Base Price Revisions form for the item and customer combination for which you want to enter a base price.


4106 Base Price Revisions
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Return to Previous Pan
Clear Screen

4106 Base Price Revisions

Action Type
Item Price Group MARKER
Customer Price Group RETAIL

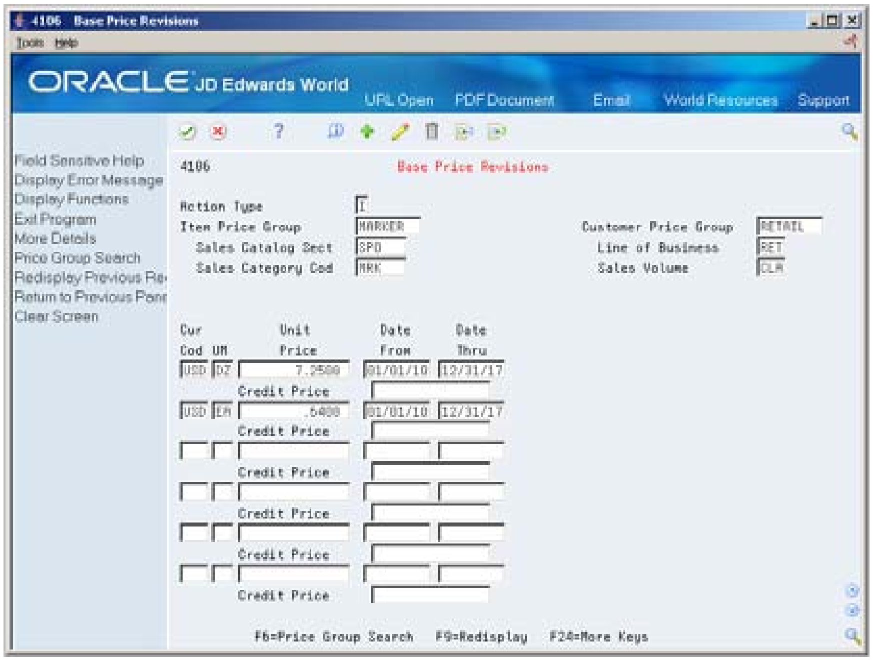
Cur Cod	UM	Unit Price	Date From	Date Thru

F6=Price Group Search F9=Redisplay F24=More Keys

2. On Base Price Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Item Number

- Customer Number

3. Based on the sales price levels that you defined on the Item Master Information form, complete the following optional fields:
    - Branch / Plant
    - Location
    - Lot
4. To enter base prices, complete the following fields:
    - Unit of Measure
    - Unit Price
    - Effective From
    - Effective Thru
5. To enter credit prices, access the detail area.


4106 Base Price Revisions
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Return to Previous Pan
Clear Screen

4106 Base Price Revisions

Action Type: I
Item Price Group: MARKER
Sales Catalog Sect: SPD
Sales Category Cod: MRK
Customer Price Group: RETAIL
Line of Business: RET
Sales Volume: CLM

Cur Cod	UM	Unit Price	Date From	Date Thru
USD	DZ	7.2500	01/01/10	12/31/17
		Credit Price		
USD	EA	.6400	01/01/10	12/31/17
		Credit Price		
		Credit Price		
		Credit Price		
		Credit Price		
		Credit Price		

F6=Price Group Search F9=Redisplay F24=More Keys

6. Complete the following optional field:
    - Credit Price
    - Unit of Measure

Field	Explanation
Item Number	A number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or 3rd item number format. **Note:** All three item formats are accepted, but the entry of the item number must be preceded by the symbol for that format from the Branch / Plant Constants for the branch / plant entered. If no branch / plant is entered (price level of '1'), then the symbol for that format comes from the Branch / Plant Constants for branch / plant 'ALL'.
Branch / Plant	An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch / plant. A price record can only be set up for a business unit with a record in Branch / Plant Constants (all branch / plants are business units, but not all business units are branch / plants). You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. **Note:** The system uses this value for Journal Entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table.
Cur Cod	A code that indicates the currency of a customer’s or a supplier’s transactions.
UM	The unit of measure that the system uses to determine a particular price.
Unit Price	The list or base price to be charged for one unit of this item. In sales order entry, all prices must be set up in the Base Price table (F4106).
Effective From	The date on which this price becomes effective.
Effective Thru	The date on which this price expires.
Credit Price	Use this price to enter credit orders in the Sales Order Processing System. To enter a credit order, you should use a Line Type that has the Reverse Sign Flag (RSGN) set to Y in the Line Type Master (F40205). All credit prices are stored in the Base Price File (F4106).

What You Should Know About

Use of base price

For special pricing or discounts for items or customers, the system bases the calculation of discounted prices on the base price.

Pricing hierarchy

During sales order entry, the system searches the combinations based on the pricing hierarchy that you have defined.

- Item only
- Item group only
- Item and customer
- Item and customer group
- Item group and customer
- Item group and customer group

Viewing the pricing hierarchy

Before setting up a base price, if your pricing hierarchy consists of only one item and customer combination, the Base Price Hierarchy Sequence does not appear.

Generating the base price report

You can run the base price report version of the Batch Price Maintenance Batch program (P41830) to print a report of the existing prices for each record that you select. This version of the Batch Price Maintenance program does not perform adjustments or updates. To create this version, you should leave all processing options blank.

Entering multi-currency base prices

You can use Sales Order Management pricing to add prices for items in your domestic currency and as many other currencies as necessary. For example, you can set up base prices for an item in both U.S. dollars and Euros.

Currency code and unit of measure are both keys to the Base Price table. If you use multi-currency, the system searches for a price in the following sequence:

- Customer's currency and the user-specified unit of measure
- Customer's currency and the item primary unit of measure
- Domestic currency and the user-specified unit of measure
- Domestic currency and the item primary unit of measure

> **Note:** The user-specified unit of measure is either the transaction UOM, the pricing UOM, or the primary UOM from the sales order. The Sales Price Retrieval UOM in the System Constants determines which UOM you will use.

If the system does not find a match, it moves to the next level in the pricing hierarchy structure and searches in the same sequence.

Entering credit prices	The system uses credit prices any time that you enter a negative quantity or amount on a sales order. To enter a credit order, use a line type that has the reverse sign flag set to Y (yes).

See Also

- Entering Item Master Information in the Inventory Management Guide

Other Fields that Affect Pricing

Trade Discount

You assign the trade discount in the Customer Billing Instructions. It is a percentage by which the system reduces the price of each item. This is the only discount that will be applied. You can override this discount if you enter a price. You need to enter the percentage as a whole number, such as 5 for 5%.

Sales Price Retrieval UOM (UMB1)

The Sales Price Retrieval UOM field is in System Constants (P4009W). Access this screen from Branch/Plant Constants using F10.

Sales Price Based On Date (CP01)

The Sales Price Based on Date field is in System Constants (P4009W). Access this screen from Branch/Plant Constants using F10.

Pricing Search Hierarchy

The system locates the pricing for an item by selecting the first applicable rule in the following pricing hierarchy, which ranges from the most specific to the most general. Once a price is found, no further searching takes place. For example, when a price is manually entered onto a sales order, the system accepts that price as-is and will not override or modify it.

Sequence	Base and Standard Pricing	Base and Advanced Pricing
1	Manually override the price at order entry	Manually override the price at order entry
2	Trade Discount	Trade discount
3	Contract Price in Standard Pricing	Advanced Price Groups
4	Standard Pricing Rules or Advanced Pricing Adjustments	Advanced Price Items/Customers

Sequence	Base and Standard Pricing	Base and Advanced Pricing
5	Base Price Groups	Base Price Groups
6	Base Price Item / Customers	Base Price Items / Customers
7	Item Base Price via Item Master or Branch / Plant Record	Item Base Price via Item Master or Branch / Plant Record

Work with Complex Price Groups

Working with Complex Price Groups

To allow for greater flexibility in your pricing structure, you can define complex customer and/or complex item groups. Within each customer or item group, you can create subgroups. For example, you can create subgroups based on specific item type, customer geographic location, line of business, or sales volume.

Working with price groups includes the following tasks:

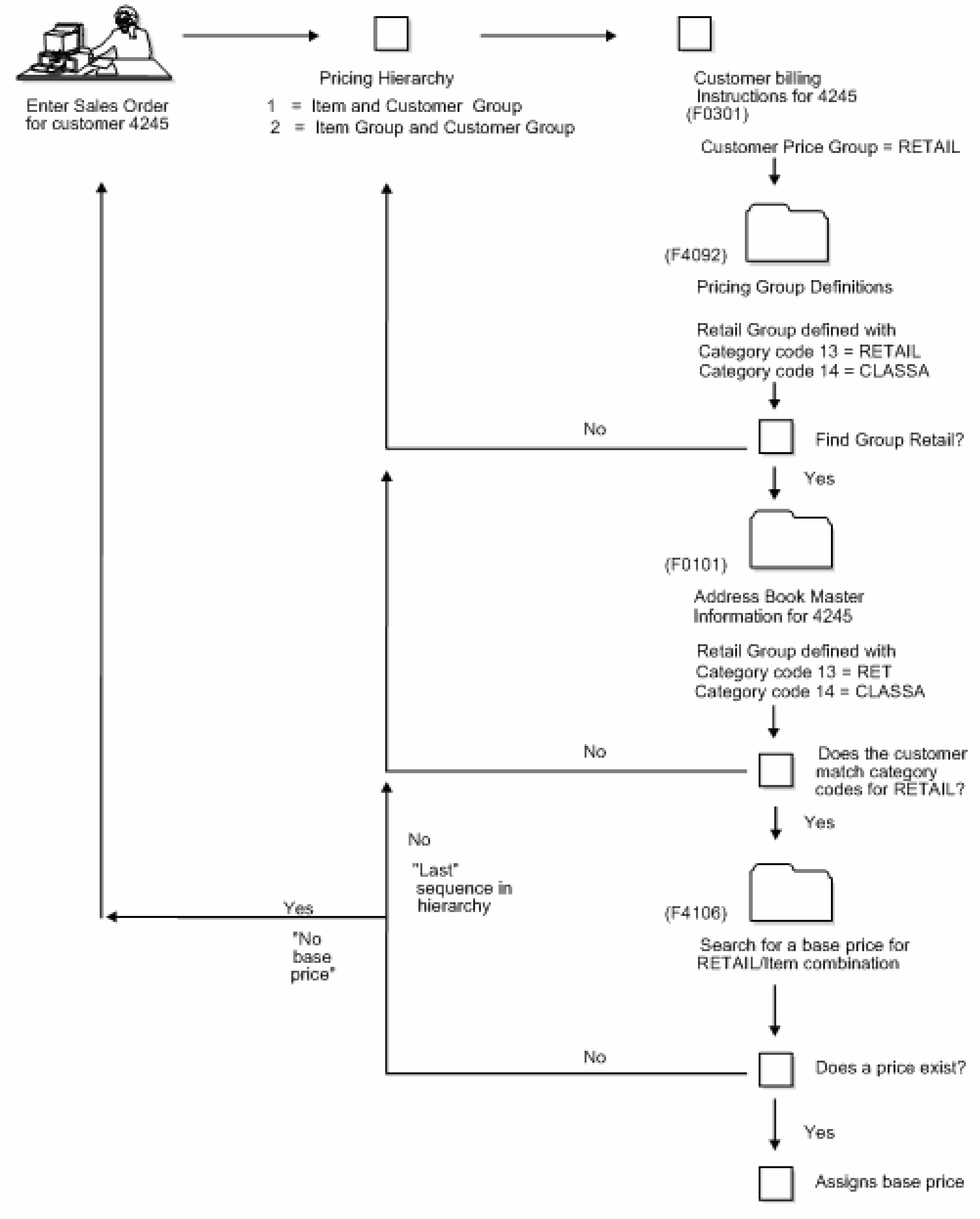
- Setting Up Complex Customer Price Groups
- Setting Up Complex Item Price Groups
- Generating Price Group Relationships

Setting Up Complex Customer Price Groups

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Define Customer Price Groups**

You can use up to four category codes to define complex customer groups. For example, within the customer group RETAIL, you can create subgroups to charge a different price for an item to customers based on their line of business, geographic region, or sales volume.

Illustration: Using Complex Customer Price Groups in Base Pricing

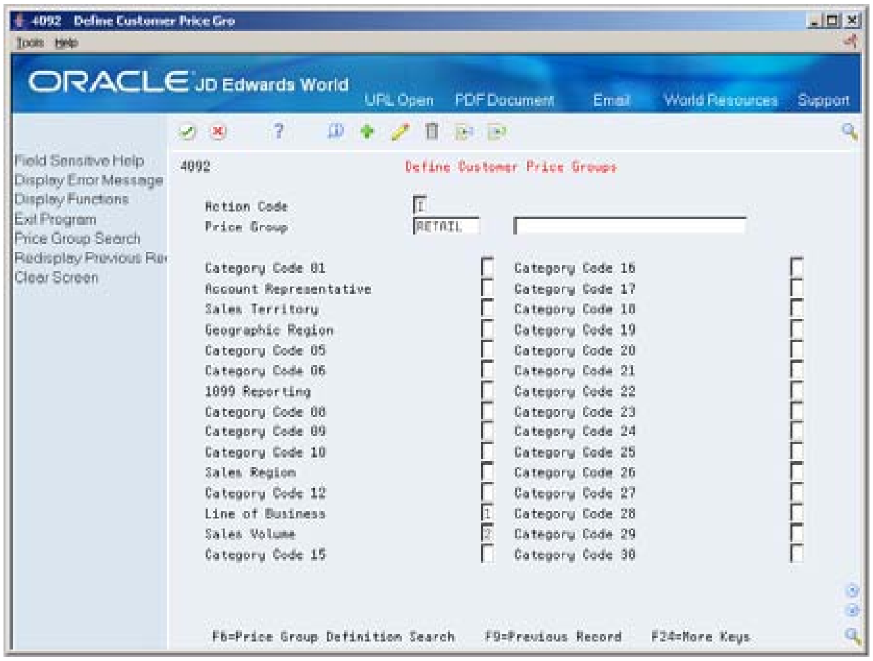

Enter Sales Order
for customer 4245
Pricing Hierarchy
1 = Item and Customer Group
2 = Item Group and Customer Group
Customer billing
Instructions for 4245
(F0301)
Customer Price Group = RETAIL
(F4092)
Pricing Group Definitions
Retail Group defined with
Category code 13 = RETAIL
Category code 14 = CLASSA
No
Find Group Retail?
Yes
(F0101)
Address Book Master
Information for 4245
Retail Group defined with
Category code 13 = RET
Category code 14 = CLASSA
No
Does the customer
match category
codes for RETAIL?
Yes
No
"Last"
sequence in
hierarchy
Yes
"No
base
price"
(F4106)
Search for a base price for
RETAIL/Item combination
No
Does a price exist?
Yes
Assigns base price

Before You Begin

- Add the complex customer price group name to the UDC table 40/PC.

To set up complex customer price groups

On Define Customer Price Groups


4092 Define Customer Price Gro
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

```
4092                      Define Customer Price Groups

 Action Code               I
 Price Group               RETAIL

 Category Code 01              [ ]  Category Code 16          [ ]
 Account Representative        [ ]  Category Code 17          [ ]
 Sales Territory               [ ]  Category Code 18          [ ]
 Geographic Region             [ ]  Category Code 19          [ ]
 Category Code 05              [ ]  Category Code 20          [ ]
 Category Code 06              [ ]  Category Code 21          [ ]
 1099 Reporting                [ ]  Category Code 22          [ ]
 Category Code 08              [ ]  Category Code 23          [ ]
 Category Code 09              [ ]  Category Code 24          [ ]
 Category Code 10              [ ]  Category Code 25          [ ]
 Sales Region                  [ ]  Category Code 26          [ ]
 Category Code 12              [ ]  Category Code 27          [ ]
 Line of Business              [1]  Category Code 28          [ ]
 Sales Volume                  [2]  Category Code 29          [ ]
 Category Code 15              [ ]  Category Code 30          [ ]

  F6=Price Group Definition Search   F9=Previous Record   F24=More Keys
```

7. Complete the following field:

- Price Group

8. To identify subgroups used in a customer price group, complete up to four of the following fields:

- Category Codes 1-30

9. On Address Book Revisions, verify that the category codes that you entered in the above step are also entered on this screen.

Field	**Explanation**
Customer Price Group	A user defined code (system 40, type PC) that identifies a customer group. You can group customers with similar characteristics, such as geographic locations.
Group Code Sequence Number	This numerical value is used to specify the sequence of category codes within Group Codes. The value must be equal to or between 1 and 4. Also, any sequence entered may not skip values (that is, you may not enter the sequence 1,3 with 2 missing.)

What You Should Know About

Using category codes	You can enter either numbers or letters in the Category Code field, depending on how your company has set them up.

Using the category code sequence	The category code sequence you enter determines how the system displays the category code fields on the related screens.
Generating price group relationships	After you create complex price groups, you may generate price group relationships (optional).
Selecting category codes	The order in which you choose category codes does not affect how the system searches for prices.
Searching for available price groups	Access the Price Group Definition Search to get a list of available groups. The system displays information on the Price Group Search screen only if you have run the Generate Customer Price Groups or Generate Item Price Groups programs.
Viewing category codes	When you enter the price group code in the appropriate field, the system displays the appropriate Category Code fields below the Group field.
Changing customer price group information	If you change the customer price group definition, you must run Price Group Generation.
Assigning a customer to a group based on category codes	In Base Pricing, one customer can belong to only one customer group. The customer and customer group are associated via the Customer Price Group field on Customer Billing Instructions. In Advanced Pricing, a customer can belong to a customer detail group without being attached to that group in Customer Billing Instructions. A customer can belong to numerous groups, depending on the customer’s category codes.
Number of category codes	You can assign up to four category codes to an item group.
Advanced pricing adjustment	If you use complex customer groups or item groups to find an advanced pricing adjustment, you must attach the complex group name to the advanced pricing definition and you must have set up the Address Book and / or Item Master category codes.
Attaching the group	If you use complex customer groups to find a base price, the customer price group name must be attached to the customer in both the Customer Billing Instructions and the Address Book category codes.

Setting Up Complex Item Price Groups

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose Price Management
From Price Management (G4222), choose Define Item Price Groups

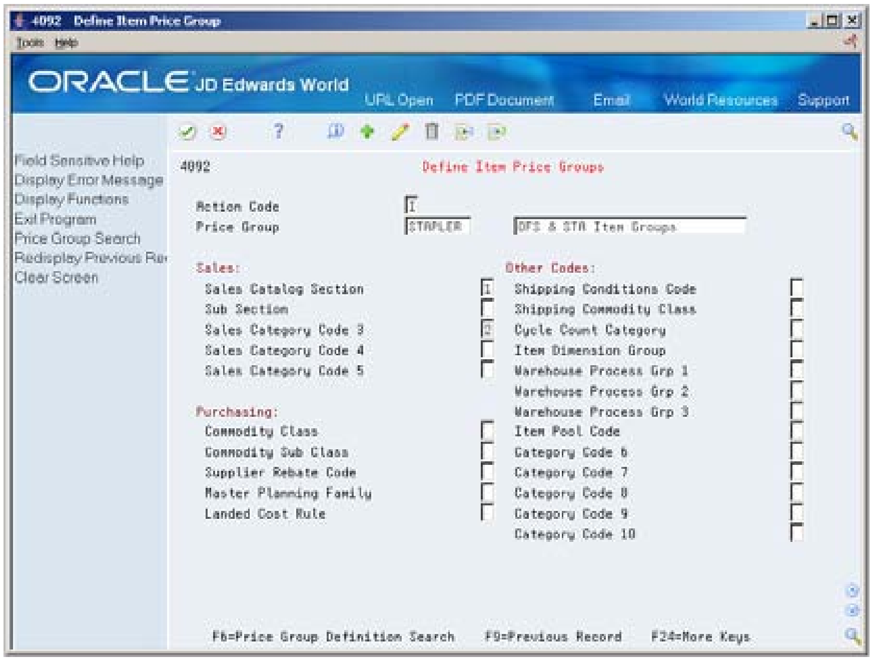
You can use up to four category codes to define complex item groups.

For example, if you have two types of pens within the group MARKER (marker and ballpoint), you can specify a different price for each type of pen. When you enter an order for pens, the system checks the category codes that are assigned to the item to determine if the pen is a marker or a ballpoint and then retrieves the appropriate price.

See *Generating Price Group Relationships*.

To set up complex item price groups

On Define Item Price Groups


4092 Define Item Price Group
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4092 Define Item Price Groups

Action Code: I
Price Group: STAPLER OFS & STA Item Groups

Sales:
Sales Catalog Section: 1
Sub Section:
Sales Category Code 3: 2
Sales Category Code 4:
Sales Category Code 5:

Purchasing:
Commodity Class:
Commodity Sub Class:
Supplier Rebate Code:
Master Planning Family:
Landed Cost Rule:

Other Codes:
Shipping Conditions Code:
Shipping Commodity Class:
Cycle Count Category:
Item Dimension Group:
Warehouse Process Grp 1:
Warehouse Process Grp 2:
Warehouse Process Grp 3:
Item Pool Code:
Category Code 6:
Category Code 7:
Category Code 8:
Category Code 9:
Category Code 10:

F6=Price Group Definition Search F9=Previous Record F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Price Group
2. To identify subgroups used in an item price group, complete as many as four of the following fields.
   - Category Codes 1-30
3. On Address Book Revisions, verify that the category codes that you entered in the above step are also entered on this screen.

What You Should Know About

Assigning an item to a group based on category codes	In Base Pricing, one item can belong to only one item price group. In Advanced Pricing, an item can belong to a detail group without being attached to that group in Item Branch / Plant Information. An item can belong to numerous groups, depending on the category codes. See *Defining Item Detail Groups*.
Generating price group relationships	After you create complex price groups, you must generate price group relationships.
Viewing category codes	To display fields that contain category codes that are attached to complex item and customer groups, enter the price group code in the appropriate field. Press Enter and the system displays the category code fields below the group field.
Viewing price groups	You can review price groups using the following reports: ▪ Customer Price Groups (R40932) ▪ Item Price Groups (R40931)
Attaching the item group	If you use complex item groups to find a base price, the item's price group name must be attached to the customer in both the Customer Billing Instructions and the Address Book category codes.

Generating Price Group Relationships

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose an option

After you set up price groups, and assign the group names to customers and items, you may elect to run one or both of the optional generation programs for Customer Price Group Generation (P40932) or the Item Price Group Generation (P409314) programs. You generate price group relationships to define the possible combinations of customers and item groups that you can use for pricing.

These programs generate records in the Item / Customer Groups Relationships table (F4093), which contains the allowable combinations for customer or item groups and category codes. You can set the processing options to specify up to five group codes for which you want the system to create detail records. If you do not specify any codes, the system will generate relationships for all groups.

Before You Begin

- Set up price groups.
- Assign the group names to customers and items in UDC 40 / SD.

Processing Options

See Customer Price Group Generation (P40932).

See Item Price Group Generation (P40931).

Work with Base Prices

Working with Base Prices

After you define base prices, you can update them as needed (for example, to change a price or create a price that will be effective on a future date). You use the Base Price Revisions program to update base prices individually or to update multiple prices. You run the Base Price Maintenance Batch program to update multiple prices. When you update multiple prices in batch mode, the system either overrides the existing price with a new price or calculates an adjustment to the existing price, depending on how you set the Item Sales Price Level Conversion processing options.

Working with base prices includes the following tasks:

- Updating Base Prices
- Updating Prices for a Customer

Updating Base Prices

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Base Price Revisions**

Updating base prices produces reports that allow you to review the potential changes before you confirm the changes. When you set up a version of the P41830 program, you choose specific fields. For example, you can set up a version to select customer, customer group, item, or item group. Or you can exclude certain types of prices from being updated.

Updating base prices has the following tasks:

- Changing existing prices
- Creating future prices

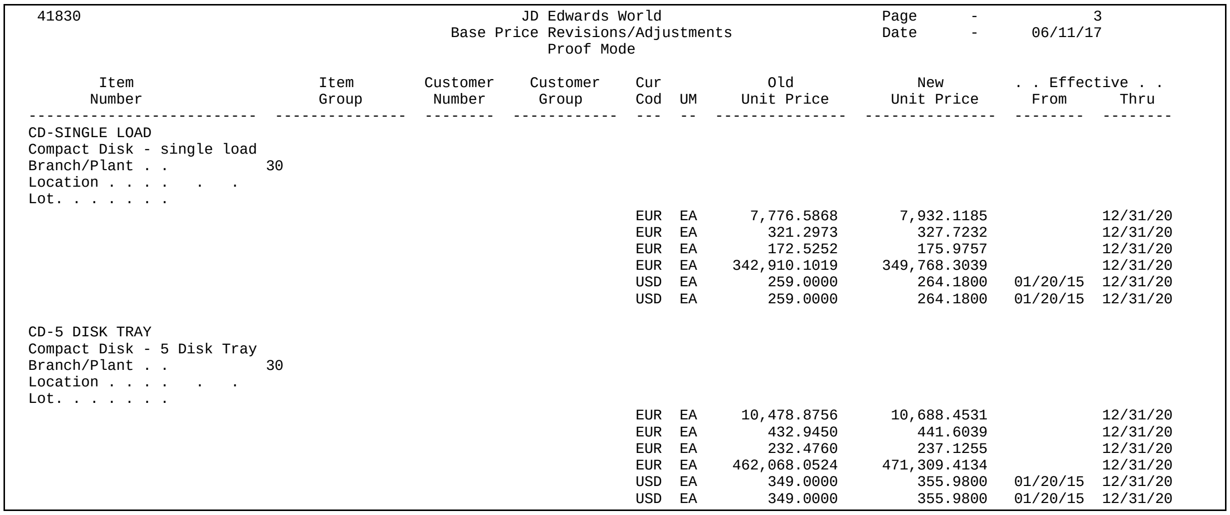
Note: This program supports Import/Export functionality. See Technical Foundation for more information.

Changing Existing Prices

You can run Base Price Revisions, proof-mode version of P41830, to generate a report that displays the updates that will be made to the selected records. The updates are not made until you run final mode. You can make changes before you run the final version. You must set the Updates to Base Price File processing option for this program to perform updates to the Base Price table (F4106).

When you set up a version of program P41830, you choose the specific fields that you want the system to select. For example, you can set up a version to select customer, customer group, item, or item group. Or, you can exclude certain types of prices that you do not want to update.

Any new prices that the system creates are included in the report with their effective dates and the old price that the system used as the basis for the new prices. You can run the P41830 in proof mode as many times as necessary.



```
 41830                                                  JD Edwards World                         Page      -             3
                                                Base Price Revisions/Adjustments                 Date      -      06/11/17
                                                           Proof Mode

        Item                     Item        Customer    Customer    Cur            Old              New        . . Effective . .
       Number                    Group        Number      Group      Cod  UM     Unit Price       Unit Price      From      Thru
-------------------------- ----------------  --------  ------------  ---  --  ---------------  ---------------  --------  --------
CD-SINGLE LOAD
Compact Disk - single load
Branch/Plant . .           30
Location . . . .   .   .
Lot. . . . . . .
                                                                     EUR  EA      7,776.5868       7,932.1185             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA        321.2973         327.7232             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA        172.5252         175.9757             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA    342,910.1019     349,768.3039             12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA        259.0000         264.1800   01/20/15  12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA        259.0000         264.1800   01/20/15  12/31/20

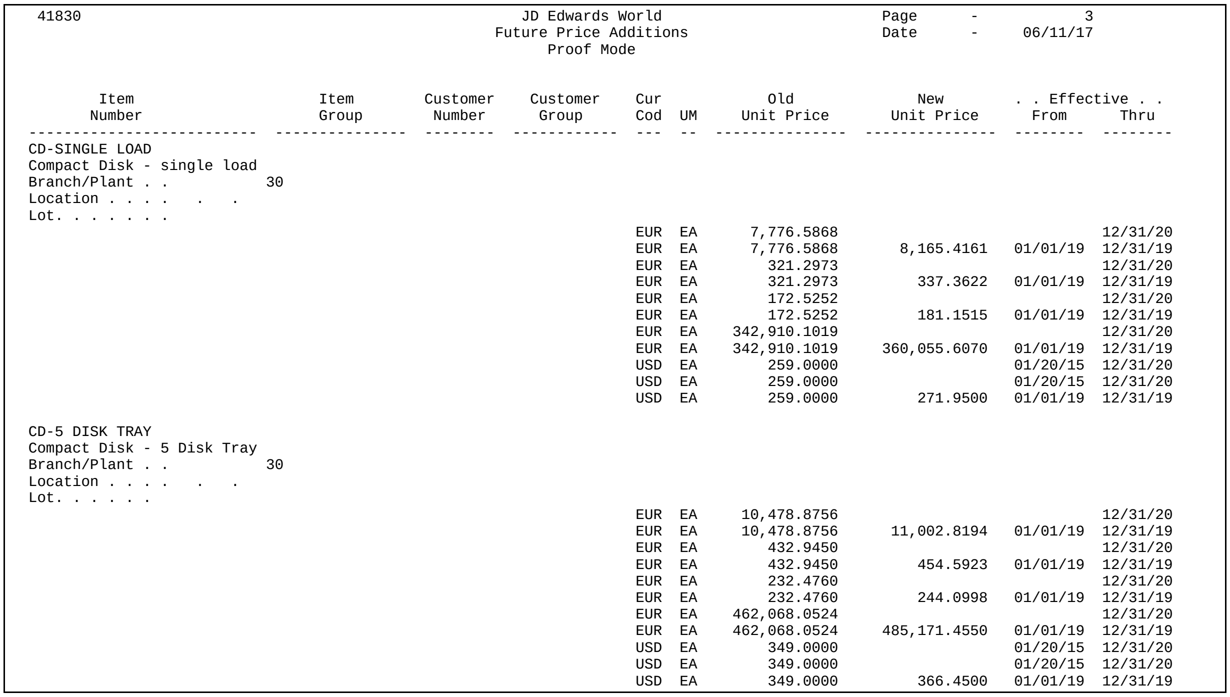
CD-5 DISK TRAY
Compact Disk - 5 Disk Tray
Branch/Plant . .           30
Location . . . .   .   .
Lot. . . . . . .
                                                                     EUR  EA     10,478.8756      10,688.4531             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA        432.9450         441.6039             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA        232.4760         237.1255             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA    462,068.0524     471,309.4134             12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA        349.0000         355.9800   01/20/15  12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA        349.0000         355.9800   01/20/15  12/31/20
```

Creating Future Prices

To create multiple base prices that you can use on a future date, you can run the Future Price Additions version of P41830. This version of the base price revisions program will write new price records to the Base Price table that are based on the effective dates in the Price Additions processing option. You must specify a from date and a through date or the program ends without creating the new prices.

When you run the future price additions version in proof mode, the system generates a report that contains the updates that the program will make to the selected records when you run it in final mode.

The system creates future prices based on the existing price with the most recent expiration date. Depending on how you set the processing options, the program either overrides the existing price with a new price that you specify or calculates an adjustment to the existing price. The adjustment can be an addition, subtraction, or percentage adjustment. If you leave the adjustment type and factor blank, the system copies future prices from the current price and does not apply any adjustments.



```
 41830                                                  JD Edwards World                         Page      -            3
                                                     Future Price Additions                      Date      -     06/11/17
                                                           Proof Mode


        Item                     Item        Customer    Customer    Cur            Old              New         . . Effective . .
       Number                    Group        Number      Group      Cod  UM     Unit Price       Unit Price       From      Thru
--------------------------  ---------------  --------  ------------  ---  --  ---------------  ---------------  --------  --------
CD-SINGLE LOAD
Compact Disk - single load
Branch/Plant . .           30
Location . . . .   .   .
Lot. . . . . . .
                                                                     EUR  EA       7,776.5868                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA       7,776.5868       8,165.4161  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     EUR  EA         321.2973                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA         321.2973         337.3622  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     EUR  EA         172.5252                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA         172.5252         181.1515  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     EUR  EA     342,910.1019                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA     342,910.1019     360,055.6070  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     USD  EA         259.0000                   01/20/15  12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA         259.0000                   01/20/15  12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA         259.0000         271.9500  01/01/19  12/31/19

CD-5 DISK TRAY
Compact Disk - 5 Disk Tray
Branch/Plant . .           30
Location . . . .   .   .
Lot. . . . . .
                                                                     EUR  EA      10,478.8756                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA      10,478.8756      11,002.8194  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     EUR  EA         432.9450                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA         432.9450         454.5923  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     EUR  EA         232.4760                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA         232.4760         244.0998  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     EUR  EA     462,068.0524                             12/31/20
                                                                     EUR  EA     462,068.0524     485,171.4550  01/01/19  12/31/19
                                                                     USD  EA         349.0000                   01/20/15  12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA         349.0000                   01/20/15  12/31/20
                                                                     USD  EA         349.0000         366.4500  01/01/19  12/31/19
```

See Also

- *Work with PC Import/Export* in the *Technical Foundation guide.*

Processing Options

See Base Price Revisions - Proof (P41830).

Data Selection

When you run this program in final mode, you should include the Unit of Measure field in the data selection to ensure that the system applies the adjustment value consistently.

Data Sequence

You can define the data sequence only for the base price report and base price revisions versions of this program.

You should not change the sequence for versions that create future prices. Doing so can cause the system to use the wrong base price when calculating the future price.

Updating Prices for a Customer

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Update Sales Price/Cost**

You update prices for a customer to recalculate sales orders based on the most current price or price adjustment. You might need to do this for items with volatile prices. You can also use this process to update the unit and extended costs of items on sales orders with the most current costs. If multi-currency processing is activated in your system, the system also updates the foreign unit and extended costs fields.

Update Sales Price / Cost P42950 is a batch program that you can use to:

Task	Description
Update sales order costs	The system replaces the unit and extended costs in any open, unshipped orders with current costs from the Item Cost Ledger table (F4105).
Update sales order prices	The system recalculates the unit and extended prices in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) using the most current base price and price adjustments. The system bases this recalculation on the date that you enter in the processing options.
Replace sales order exchange rates	You can use this program to update the currency exchange rate that the system uses to calculate costs and prices on an order if multi-currency processing is active in the system. The system replaces the currency exchange rate that was in effect at the time you entered the order with the existing currency exchange rate.

You can set the processing options for the Update Sales Price / Cost program to define the date on the sales order that the system uses to determine if it should recalculate costs or prices. For example, you can base the recalculations on the promised date. The system updates only those order lines with a promised date that is earlier or on today's date. Sales order prices can be updated more than once.

Caution: When you run the Update Sales Price / Cost program, the system updates the order detail information for open sales orders and replaces the current price with the new base price in the live environment. The program disregards any special pricing discounts that you previously defined for the customer or item, but reapplies any discounts or other price adjustments currently in effect.

Processing Options

See Update Sales Cost, Price, or Exchange Rate (P42950).

What You Should Know About

Updating prices when you update customer sales	You can set the Sales Cost Update processing options for the Update Customer Sales program to run the Update Sales Price / Cost program prior to sales update. The system updates all selected sales orders with current costs, exchange rates, and prices before you run invoices and create G / L records.

Error 2394 - No Base Price in Effect

A common error message you can receive during Sales Order Entry P4211 is error 2394 - No Base Price In Effect. Here are some suggestions to help you correct the error:

- Verify the P4106 price for this item.
- Verify the effective / expiration dates for the prices.
- Verify the transaction UOM and pricing UOM on the sales line.
- If you are working with different currencies, verify to see if the multi-currency has been turned on or off after the price was set up in the system. Check the setup for the specific price.
- Verify that the prices in P4106 match the pricing level and the specific branch / location / lot used in the order.
- Verify that the price groups are appropriately attached to the item or customer.
- Verify that the hierarchy has not been changed, and that the P4006 / P4106 is set up properly.
- If none of the previous troubleshooting resolves the error, and the error is displaying for just one item-versus all items, do the following. Delete the price setup for the appropriate line in P4106, and then reenter the price setup for this line.

4 Schedules and Adjustments

Overview to Schedules and Adjustments

Objectives

- To set up the preference master, which contains the pricing hierarchy
- To define a pricing hierarchy that determines the order in which the system searches for price adjustments
- To set up adjustment definitions that specify characteristics of your price adjustments
- To build an adjustment schedule to link customers' adjustments, and define how the system applies adjustments
- To build a master adjustment schedule for more advanced organization of adjustments
- To work with adjustment details to provide additional information for special processing

About Schedules and Adjustments

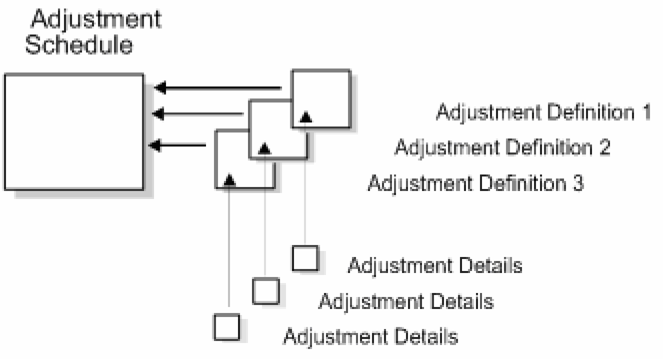
After you create adjustments, you can combine the adjustments into adjustment schedules. Adjustment schedules contain the information used to calculate prices.

An adjustment is a set of information that describes a pricing plan or promotion. Before you can add an adjustment to a schedule, you must create an adjustment definition by specifying:

- A pricing hierarchy that controls the order the system searches for adjustments
- Whether the adjustment will print on invoices; whether it is for basket or order repricing; or whether it is an override price based on quantity, amount, or weight
- Designation of the general ledger account offset through the use of AAIs

You can access adjustment details after you define the adjustment. From adjustment details, you can define special processing such as free goods, pricing formulas, or variable tables.

Each adjustment schedule can contain an unlimited number of adjustments. You must define and complete the details for each adjustment.


Adjustment Schedule
Adjustment Definition 1
Adjustment Definition 2
Adjustment Definition 3
Adjustment Details
Adjustment Details
Adjustment Details

Schedules and adjustments include the following tasks:

- Set up advanced pricing hierarchies
- Set up adjustment definitions
- Build an adjustment schedule
- Set up adjustment details

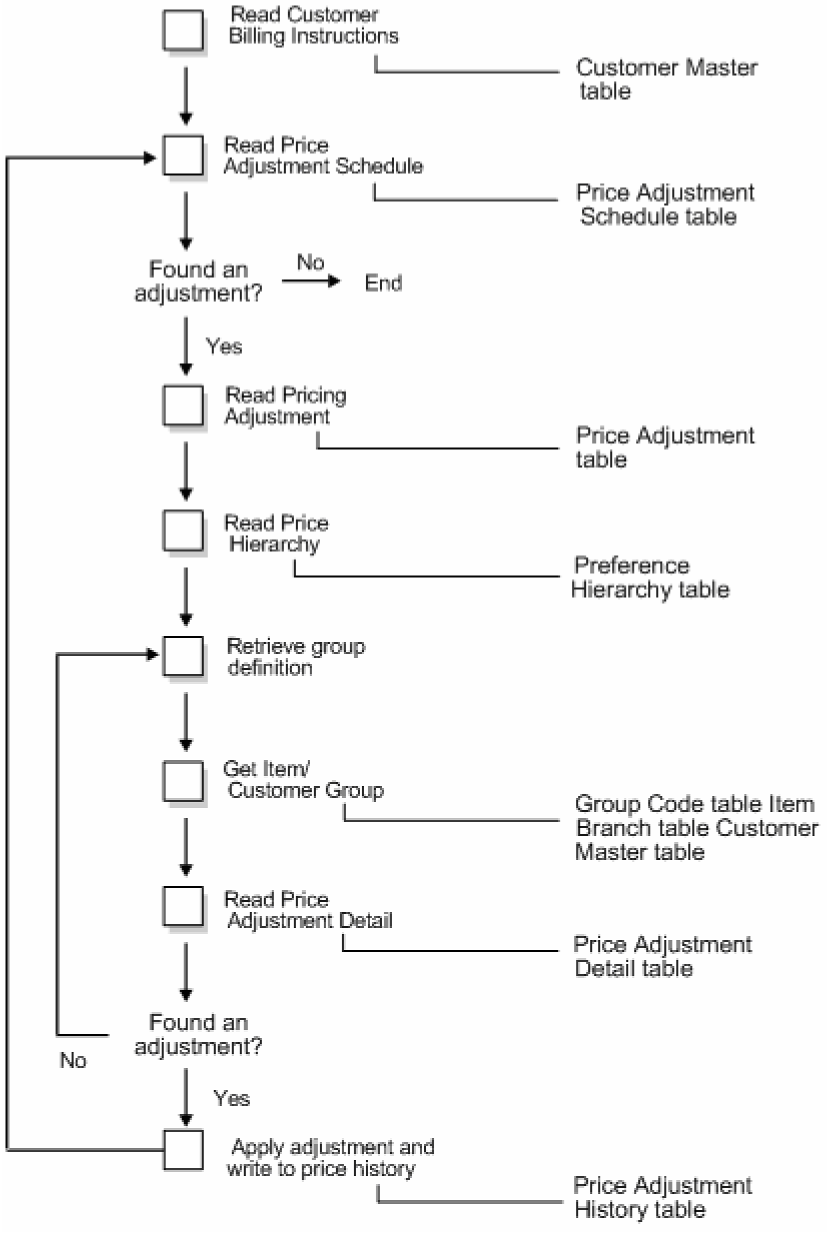
Note: The system applies adjustments whether or not a base price exists. Clients may use an 'add-on' adjustment to effective take the place of a base price.

Before You Begin

- If you are using base prices, verify that they are set up. See *Defining Base Prices* in *Sales Order Management*.

Illustration: Advanced Pricing System Flow

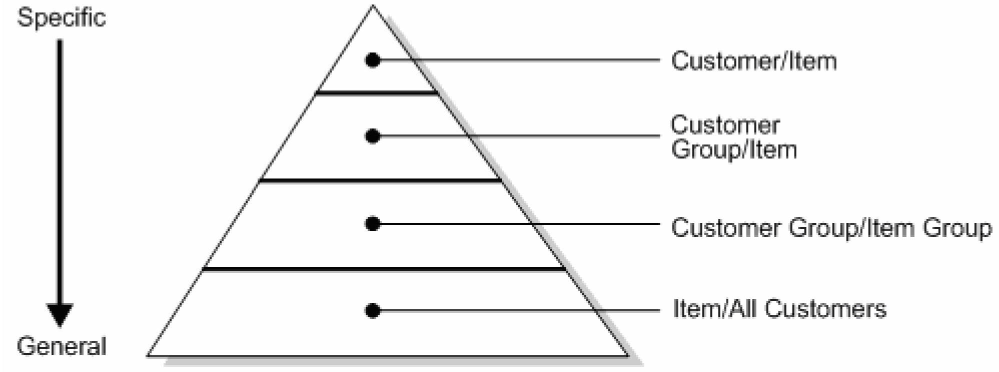
The use of price adjustments and schedules is illustrated in the following Advanced Pricing system graphic.


Read Customer Billing Instructions
Customer Master table
Read Price Adjustment Schedule
Price Adjustment Schedule table
Found an adjustment?
No
End
Yes
Read Pricing Adjustment
Price Adjustment table
Read Price Hierarchy
Preference Hierarchy table
Retrieve group definition
Get Item/ Customer Group
Group Code table Item Branch table Customer Master table
Read Price Adjustment Detail
Price Adjustment Detail table
Found an adjustment?
No
Yes
Apply adjustment and write to price history
Price Adjustment History table

Set Up Advanced Pricing Hierarchies

Setting Up Advanced Pricing Hierarchies

On the pricing hierarchy you specify the order in which you want the system to apply pricing adjustments to sales order prices. The system uses this pricing structure to retrieve base prices and to calculate price adjustments and updates. For this reason, you should set up your hierarchy to search from specific combinations to general combinations.



Complete the following tasks to set up advanced pricing hierarchies:

- Setting Up a Preference Master
- Defining a Pricing Hierarchy

Example: Set Up an Advanced Pricing Hierarchy

For example, for a seasonal promotion, you could define the sequence as item / all customers, so that any customer that orders the item receives the discount. If you also give a discount to all customers based on geographic location, your sequence could be:

- Item / Customer group
- Item / All customers

Setting Up a Preference Master

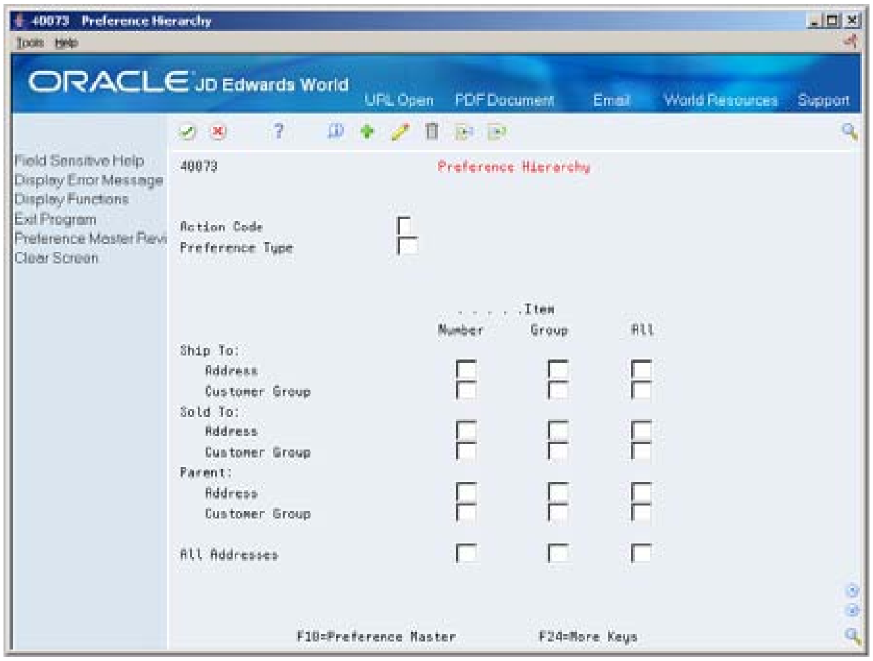
From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Preference Hierarchy**

In Base Pricing, you are limited to using one preference hierarchy (preference type #51). In Advanced Pricing, you can create as many different preference hierarchies as you need.

You define the hierarchy and then attach it to an adjustment definition. You can create a hierarchy for each adjustment definition or you can use one hierarchy for several. JD Edwards World recommends that you set up a few hierarchies that can be used for multiple adjustment definitions.

To set up a preference master

On Preference Hierarchy


40073 Preference Hierarchy
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Preference Master Revi
Clear Screen

```
40073                          Preference Hierarchy

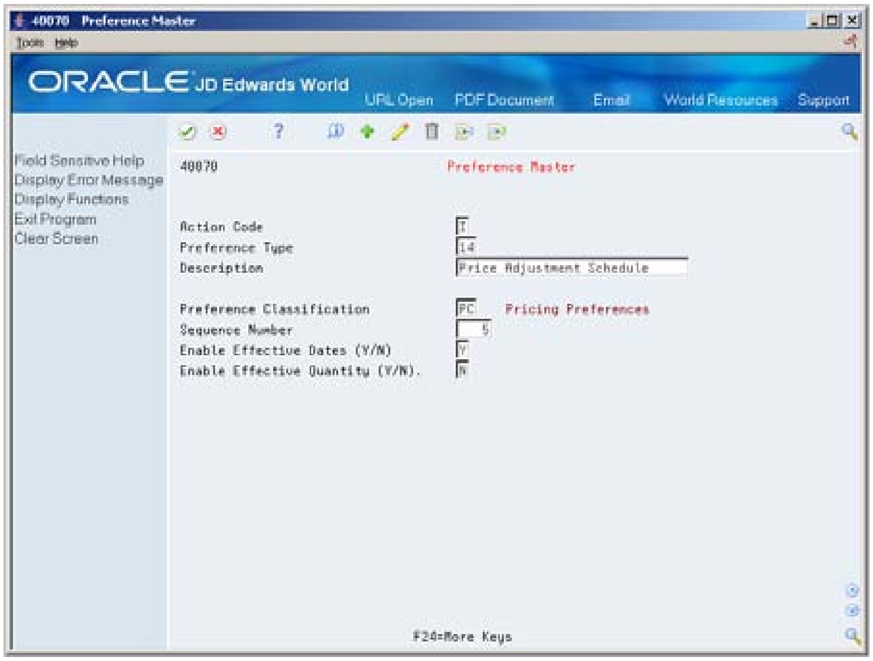
Action Code                ☐
Preference Type            ☐

                                    . . . . .Item
                                 Number     Group      All
Ship To:
   Address                          ☐          ☐         ☐
   Customer Group                   ☐          ☐         ☐
Sold To:
   Address                          ☐          ☐         ☐
   Customer Group                   ☐          ☐         ☐
Parent:
   Address                          ☐          ☐         ☐
   Customer Group                   ☐          ☐         ☐

All Addresses                       ☐          ☐         ☐

            F10=Preference Master          F24=More Keys
```

1. Choose the Preference Master function.


40070 Preference Master
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen
F24=More Keys

40070 Preference Master

Action Code I
Preference Type 14
Description Price Adjustment Schedule

Preference Classification PC Pricing Preferences
Sequence Number 5
Enable Effective Dates (Y/N) Y
Enable Effective Quantity (Y/N). N

2. Complete the following fields:
   - Preference Type
   - Description

Field	Explanation
Preference Type	A user defined code (system 40 / type PR) that identifies a preference type or a price adjustment hierarchy. When you review the fold area of user defined code table 40 / PR, a 1 in the first space of the Special Handling Code field identifies a preference that JD Edwards World supports. This field is hard coded for each preference. For Advanced Pricing When you define pricing hierarchies, identify each table with this code. Later, when you create adjustments, you use this code to identify the hierarchy the system should follow for this adjustment. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Set up a PN (for penalty) user defined code and enter it here.

Defining a Pricing Hierarchy

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Preference Hierarchy**

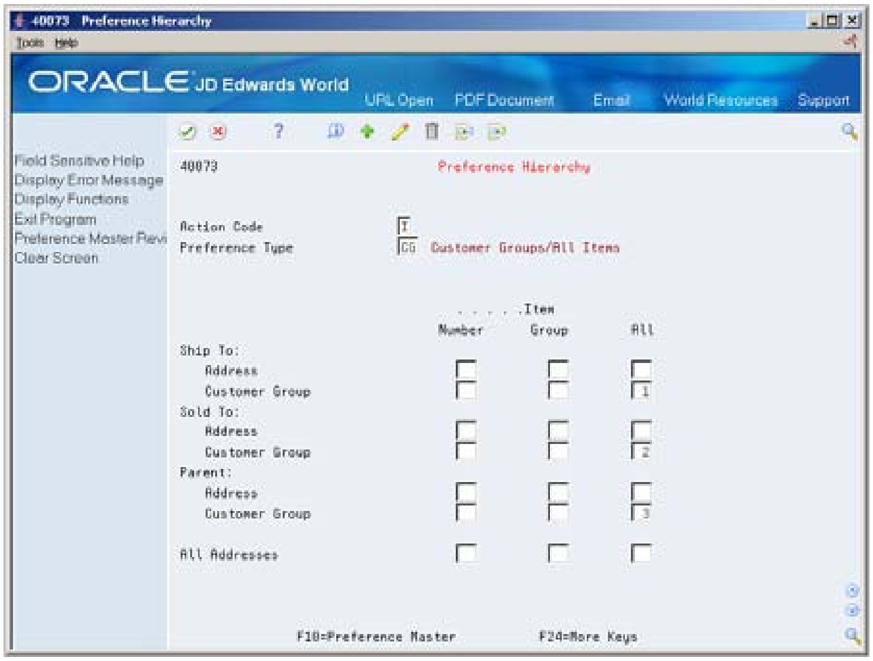
You enter the order that adjustments are applied on the Preference Hierarchy form. The form contains rows identifying customers and customer groups and columns identifying items or item groups. You enter your hierarchy sequence at the intersections of the rows and columns. The pricing search begins with the intersection where you enter 1 and looks for records defined for that customer and item combination. If no adjustment details are found for that intersection, the system goes to the intersection in which you enter 2, and so forth.

Before You Begin

- Verify that a master record has been created for the preference hierarchy.

To define a pricing hierarchy

On Preference Hierarchy


40073 Preference Hierarchy
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Preference Master Revi
Clear Screen

40073 Preference Hierarchy

Action Code I
Preference Type CG Customer Groups/All Items

	. . . . . .Item Number	Group	All
Ship To:			
Address	☐	☐	☐
Customer Group	☐	☐	1
Sold To:			
Address	☐	☐	☐
Customer Group	☐	☐	2
Parent:			
Address	☐	☐	☐
Customer Group	☐	☐	3
All Addresses	☐	☐	☐

F10=Preference Master F24=More Keys

Beginning with 1, enter numbers in the intersections to indicate the order in which you want the system to search the Price Adjustment Detail file.

Field	Explanation
Ship To:	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. It is an address number of the location to which you want to ship this order. The address book provides default values for customer address, including street, city, state, zip code, and country.

Field	Explanation
Sold To:	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.
Parent:	Address Book number of the parent company. The system uses this number to associate a particular address with a parent company or location. Examples: ▪ Subsidiaries to parent companies ▪ Branches to a home office ▪ Job sites to a general contractor If you leave this field blank on an entry screen, the system supplies the primary address from the Address Number field.
All Addresses	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.

What You Should Know About

Ordering the search	The system automatically selects the first item encountered during a search, and does not look any further; therefore, you should you set up the most specific method of pricing first in your hierarchy and continue defining the hierarchy to the most general pricing.
Numbering the adjustments	When you define the pricing hierarchy, you must start with 1 and do not skip any numbers.
Limiting entries in your hierarchy	Although you can enter as many as 21 numbers, you should limit your hierarchy to three or four numbers. Each number represents a system search and increases system processing time.
Order of establishing records	Before you define each pricing hierarchy, you must create a master record for that hierarchy.
Using the preference master	When using the Preference Master to define the master record for the hierarchy, the following fields do not apply to pricing: ▪ Preference Classification ▪ Sequence Number ▪ Enable Effective Dates (Y/N) ▪ Enable Effective Quantity (Y/N)

Set Up an Adjustment Definition

Setting Up an Adjustment Definition

✦	From Sales Order Management (G42), choose Price Management From Price Management (G4222), choose Advanced Price and Adjustments From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose Price Adjustment Definitions

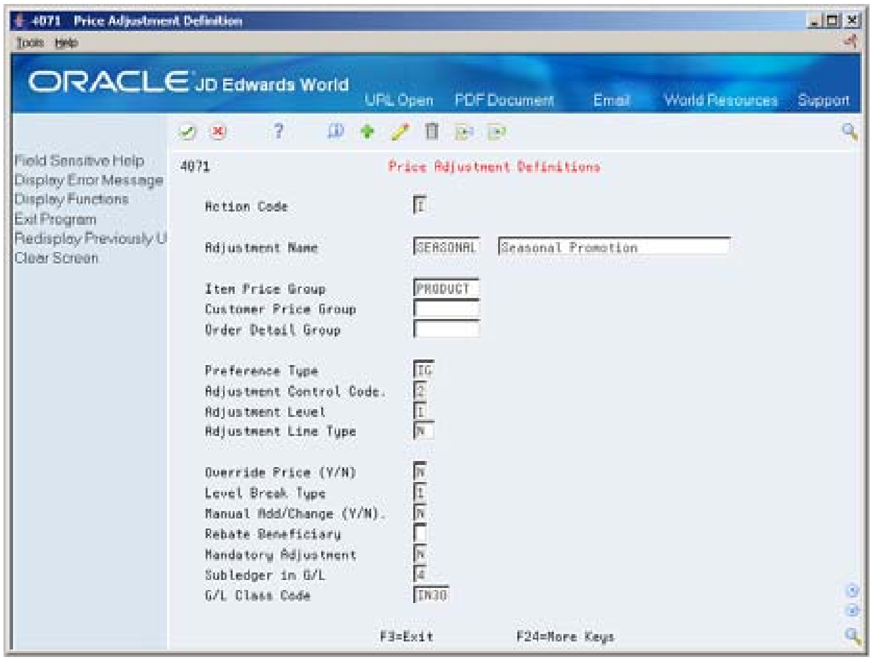
An adjustment is a record that describes a special pricing situation, such as a pricing plan or promotion. Before you can add an adjustment to a schedule, you must create adjustment definitions to specify the characteristics of the adjustment. These characteristics determine how the adjustment will:

- Sequence the searches for prices
- Print on invoices
- Apply basket-level or order-level price adjustments
- Base the override price on quantity, amount, or weight
- Offset a general ledger account based on AAIs

Note: This program supports Import/Export functionality. See Technical Foundation for more information.

To set up adjustment definitions

On Price Adjustment Definitions


4071 Price Adjustment Definition
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previously U
Clear Screen

4071 Price Adjustment Definitions

Action Code: I

Adjustment Name: SEASONAL Seasonal Promotion

Item Price Group: PRODUCT
Customer Price Group:
Order Detail Group:

Preference Type: IG
Adjustment Control Code.: 2
Adjustment Level: 1
Adjustment Line Type: N

Override Price (Y/N): N
Level Break Type: 1
Manual Add/Change (Y/N).: N
Rebate Beneficiary:
Mandatory Adjustment: N
Subledger in G/L: 4
G/L Class Code: IN30

F3=Exit F24=More Keys

Complete the following fields:

- Adjustment Name
- Preference Type
- G/L Class Code

Field	**Explanation**
Adjustment Name	A user defined code (system 40, type TY) that identifies an adjustment definition. You define adjustments on Price Adjustment Definitions.
Item Price Group	A user defined code (40/PI) that identifies a group of items. Inventory price groups have unique pricing structures that direct the system to incorporate discounts or markups on items on sales and purchase orders. The discounts or markups are based on the quantity, dollar amount, or weight of the items ordered. After you assign a price group to an item, the item uses the same pricing structure that was defined for the inventory price group. *Form-specific information* Enter the code identifying the override item price group that you want to attach to this adjustment.

Field	Explanation
Customer Price Group	A user defined code (system 40, type PC) that identifies a group of customers. You can group customers with similar characteristics, such as comparable pricing, or those within the same geographic region. *Form-specific information* Enter the code identifying the override customer price group that you want to attach to this adjustment.
Order Detail Group	A user defined code (system 40, type SD) that identifies bases pricing on specific fields in the Sales Order Detail file (F4211). *Form-specific information* For Advanced Pricing If you enter a code in this field, the system uses this adjustment only for orders whose detail match the criteria of the order detail group. For Agreement Penalty Schedules You should have already set up a UDC Penalty and defined it as an order detail group. Enter Penalty, or the correct UDC that defines your penalty schedules.
Preference Type	A user defined code (system 40 / type PR) that identifies a preference type or a price adjustment hierarchy. When you review the fold area of user defined code table 40 / PR, a 1 in the first space of the Special Handling Code field identifies a preference that JD Edwards World supports. This field is hard coded for each preference. For Advanced Pricing When you define pricing hierarchies, identify each table with this code. Later, when you create adjustments, you use this code to identify the hierarchy the system should follow for this adjustment. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Set up a PN (for penalty) user defined code and enter it here.

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Control Code	A code that specifies how the adjustment appears on the invoice and whether you want the system to create a separate line in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). Valid values are: 1 The system adds the adjustment amount into the unit price and records the adjustment detail to the Price Adjustment History table (F4074). The system does not print the adjustment on the invoice. 2 The system adds the adjustment amount to the unit price and records the adjustment detail to the Price Adjustment History table (F4074). It prints the adjustment on the invoice. 3 The system creates a separate detail line in the Sales Order Detail table. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or record it to the history table. The system does not include this type of adjustment when it calculates the current net price. 4 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 4 to create an accrual adjustment. 5 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. The system also accumulates each order line's quantity, weight, and amount to rebate history (F4078). It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 5 to create a rebate adjustment.

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Level	Specifies the level at which the adjustment is calculated: 1 Line Level: The system calculates the adjustment based on information in the sales detail line. 2 Basket Level: The system lets you group multiple sales detail lines and calculate the adjustment based on information accumulated from all the lines. You group items by Basket Pricing Group (RPRC) in Item Branch Information (F4102). 3 Order Level: The system lets you group sales order lines from the same order and calculate the adjustment based on information accumulated from all the lines. You group items by Order Pricing Group (ORPR) in Item Branch Information. P Trip level: The system calculates delivery pricing during delivery document printing if that option is chosen. You must specify "P" for trip-based pricing to work. If you are defining a repricing adjustment, leave the Item Group, Customer Group, and Sales Group fields blank. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Enter 1 to calculate the penalty at the sales order detail line level.
Adjustment Line Type	A code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. It controls the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). It also specifies the conditions under which a line prints on reports and is included in calculations. Codes include: S Stock item J Job cost N Non-stock item F Freight T Text information M Miscellaneous charges and credits W Work order *Form-specific information* A code the system assigns to new detail lines if it adds the line as a result of an adjustment. The Adjustment Control Code field must be set to 3.

Field	Explanation
Override Price (Y/N)	A code indicating how the adjustment affects the price of a sales order line. Valid codes are: Y The adjustment price overrides the base price. N The adjustment is used to calculate a discount or markup to the base price. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Enter N.
Level Break Type	A code that indicates how level breaks occur in the Price Adjustment Detail (V4072). Valid codes are: 1 Quantity. The system determines the correct adjustment based on the quantity ordered in the sales order. You can set up different adjustment breaks for different units of measure. 2 Weight. The system uses the weight of the line to retrieve the proper adjustment level break. 3 Amount. The system uses the extended amount of the sales detail line to retrieve the proper adjustment level break. When Currency Conversion is switched on, all amount level breaks will be stored and displayed based on the floating decimals of the currency code.
Manual Add/Change (Y/N)	Specifies whether the adjustment type can be manually added to or changed from the Price Adjustments screen (P4074W) when you enter sales orders.
Rebate Beneficiary	A code (system 40/type RA) that identifies the beneficiary of a rebate. The party you identify here becomes the recipient of the credit order you create when a customer reaches a rebate threshold. The customer and the beneficiary may or may not be the same address. The beneficiary becomes the Sold To Address of the create order.
Mandatory Adjustment	A code you use to specify whether an adjustment is mandatory. Valid codes are: Y Yes, this adjustment is mandatory N No, this adjustment is not mandatory
Subledger in G/L	A user defined code (system 40, type SI) that identifies the type of information that you want the system to use to update the Subledger field in the General Ledger file (F0911) when you use this adjustment type to price a sales order.

Field	Explanation
G/L Class Code	The table of Automatic Accounting Instruction accounts that allows you to predefine classes of automatic offset accounts for Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and other systems. G/L offsets might be assigned as follows: ▪ Blank or 1210- Trade Accounts Receivable ▪ RETN or 1220 - Retainages Receivable ▪ EMP or 1230 - Employee Accounts Receivable ▪ JIB or 1240 - JIB Receivable (See A/R Class Code - ARC) ▪ Blank or 4110 - Trade Accounts Payable ▪ RETN or 4120 - Retainage Payable ▪ OTHR or 4230 - Other Accounts Payable (See A/R Class code - APC) If you leave this field blank during data entry, the system uses the default value from the Customer Master Information table (F0301) or the Supplier Master Information table (F0401). The post program uses the G/L Offset class to create automatic offset entries. **Note:** Do not use code 9999. It is reserved for the post program and indicates that offsets should not be created.

What You Should Know About

Entering a price group	You enter an order, customer, or item price group if you want this adjustment to apply only to that price group. If the field is left blank, you can set up details for other price groups. **Note:** The price group you enter must be set up as a complex group.
Entering kit or configured items	When entering a sales order for a kit or configured item, you should not use adjustment control 3. Adding an item detail line to a sales order for kit or configured items is not supported.
Selection of Line Type	If the Adjustment Control Code is 3, the Adjustment Line Type must have an inventory interface of N.

See Also

- *Work with PC Import/Export* in the *Technical Foundation guide.*

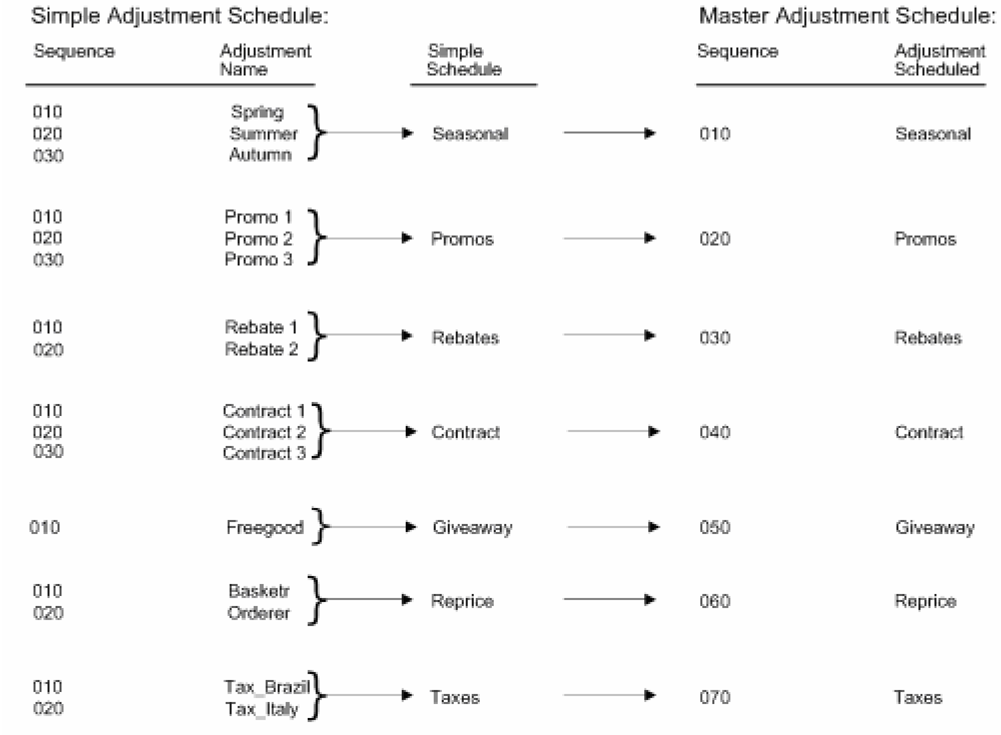
Build an Adjustment Schedule

Building an Adjustment Schedule

An adjustment schedule contains a list of price adjustments. You use adjustment schedule information to calculate prices. You link customers to schedules so that the system can adjust or calculate prices. Each adjustment schedule can contain an unlimited number of adjustments.

You can assign only one schedule to each customer.

Schedules contain adjustments that consist of adjustment definitions and adjustment details. Each adjustment must be attached to a simple schedule. In addition, the simple schedules can be attached to a master schedule.


Simple Adjustment Schedule:
Master Adjustment Schedule:
Sequence
Adjustment Name
Simple Schedule
Sequence
Adjustment Scheduled
010
020
030
Spring
Summer
Autumn
Seasonal
010
Seasonal
010
020
030
Promo 1
Promo 2
Promo 3
Promos
020
Promos
010
020
Rebate 1
Rebate 2
Rebates
030
Rebates
010
020
030
Contract 1
Contract 2
Contract 3
Contract
040
Contract
010
Freegood
Giveaway
050
Giveaway
010
020
Basketr
Orderer
Reprice
060
Reprice
010
020
Tax_Brazil
Tax_Italy
Taxes
070
Taxes

Depending on your pricing strategy, you complete the following tasks:

- Building a Simple Schedule
- Creating a Master Adjustment Schedule

Before You Begin

- Determine whether one schedule with many adjustments fits your needs or whether several schedules that contain fewer adjustments would be better. You can assign only one schedule to each customer.
- Set up adjustment definitions.
- Create price adjustments.

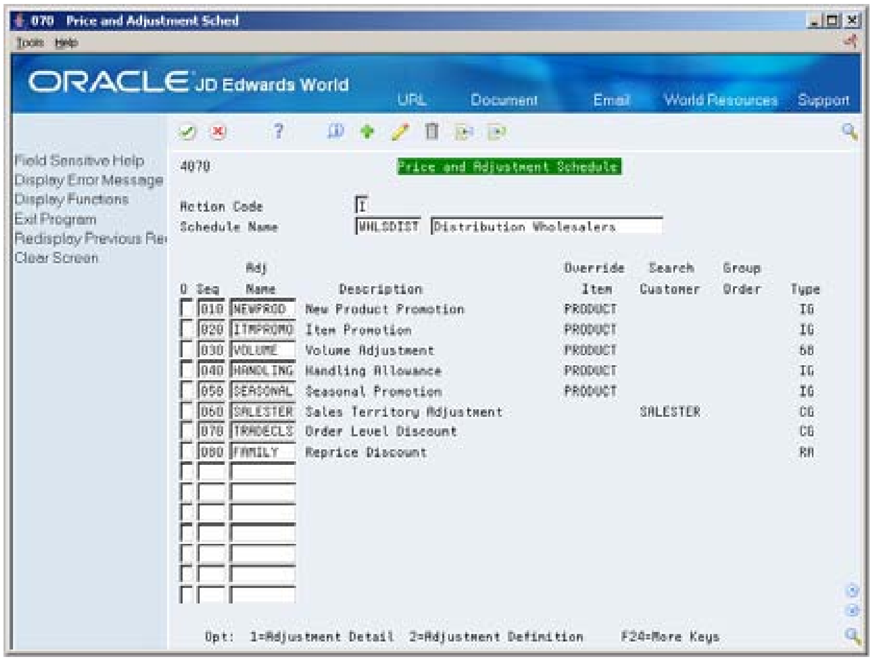
Building a Simple Schedule

	From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management** From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments** From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Schedule**

Note: This program supports Import/Export functionality. See Technical Foundation for more information.

To build a simple schedule

On Price and Adjustment Schedule


070 Price and Adjustment Sched
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

Action Code I

Schedule Name WHLSDIST Distribution Wholesalers

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
☐	010	NEWPROD	New Product Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	020	ITMPROMO	Item Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	030	VOLUME	Volume Adjustment	PRODUCT			6B
☐	040	HANDLING	Handling Allowance	PRODUCT			IG
☐	050	SEASONAL	Seasonal Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	060	SALESTER	Sales Territory Adjustment		SALESTER		CG
☐	070	TRADECLS	Order Level Discount				CG
☐	080	FAMILY	Reprice Discount				RA

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

Complete the following fields:

- Schedule Name
- Sequence
- Adjustment Name

Field	Explanation
Price and Adjustment Schedule	A user defined code (system 40, type AS) identifying a price and adjustment schedule. A price and adjustment schedule contains one or more adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible. The system applies the adjustments in the sequence that you specify in the schedule. You link customers to a price and adjustment schedule through the customer billing instructions. When you enter a sales order, the system copies the schedule attached to the sold to address into the order header. You can override this schedule at the detail line level. For Agreement Management, this is the Penalty Adjustment Schedule. A penalty adjustment schedule, user defined code (system 40, type AS), contains one or more adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible. The system applies the adjustments in the sequence that you specify in the schedule. You link customers to a price and adjustment schedule through the customer billing instructions. When you enter a sales order, the system copies the schedule attached to the sold to address into the order header. You can override this schedule at the detail line level.
Sequence	A sequence or sort number that the system uses to process records in a user defined order. *Form-specific information* When you create an adjustment schedule, you use sequence numbers to indicate the order in which you want the system to apply the adjustments to a sales order.
Price Adjustment Name	A user defined code (system 40, type TY) that identifies an adjustment definition. You define adjustments on Price Adjustment Definitions.

See Also

- *Work with PC Import/Export* in the *Technical Foundation guide.*

Creating a Master Adjustment Schedule

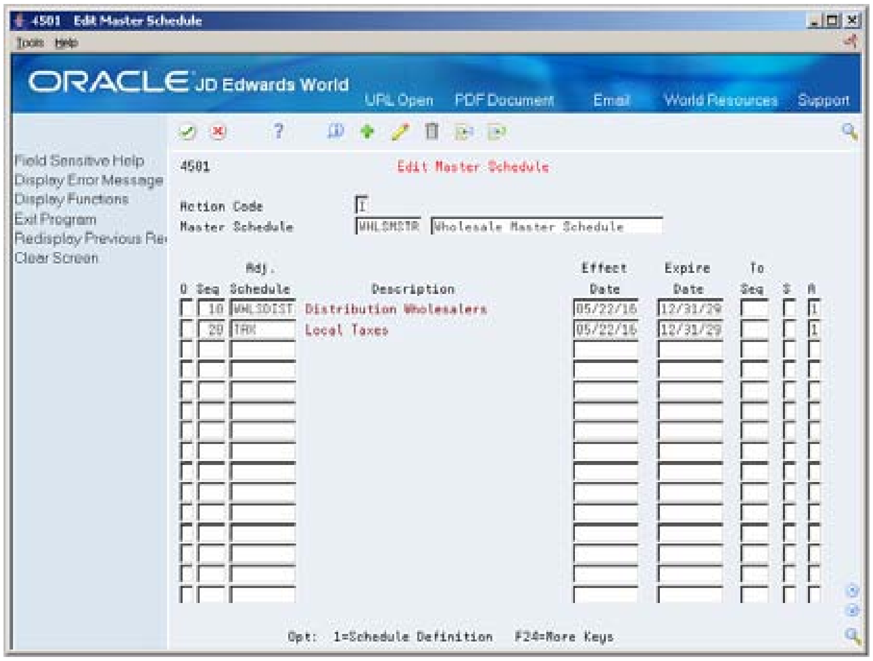
From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Edit Master Schedule**

The number of adjustments in a simple schedule are limited. You can create a master schedule to reduce the number of adjustments that you make. You build a master schedule by combining multiple simple adjustment schedules. The master schedule will then accommodate pricing for both standard orders or special orders.

Instead of making adjustments to each adjustment schedule, you make changes to all affected schedules using the master adjustment schedule. For example, you can enter a promotion as an adjustment schedule. The promotion pricing will be effective for the designated products and designated customers during the designated time. This simplifies using the promotion prices during specific dates.

To create a master adjustment schedule

On Edit Master Schedule


4501 Edit Master Schedule
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4501 Edit Master Schedule

Action Code I

Master Schedule WHLSMSTR Wholesale Master Schedule

O	Seq	Adj. Schedule	Description	Effect Date	Expire Date	To Seq	S	A
	10	WHLSDIST	Distribution Wholesalers	05/22/16	12/31/29			1
	20	TAX	Local Taxes	05/22/16	12/31/29			1

Opt: 1=Schedule Definition F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Master Schedule
   - Sequence
   - Adjustment Schedule
   - Effect Date
   - Expire Date
   - To Sequence
   - Stop Flag
   - Activity Code

Field	Explanation
Master Schedule	The code name and explanation of the schedule
Master Sequence Number	The number that specifies the search order the system uses for individual adjustment schedules within the Master Schedule.
Price and Adjustment Schedule	A user defined code (system 40, type AS) identifying a price and adjustment schedule. A price and adjustment schedule contains one or more adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible. The system applies the adjustments in the sequence that you specify in the schedule. You link customers to a price and adjustment schedule through the customer billing instructions. When you enter a sales order, the system copies the schedule attached to the sold to address into the order header. You can override this schedule at the detail line level. For Agreement Management, this is the Penalty Adjustment Schedule. A penalty adjustment schedule, user defined code (system 40, type AS), contains one or more adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible. The system applies the adjustments in the sequence that you specify in the schedule. You link customers to a price and adjustment schedule through the customer billing instructions. When you enter a sales order, the system copies the schedule attached to the sold to address into the order header. You can override this schedule at the detail line level.
Date - Effective	The date on which a transaction, text message, contract, obligation, or preference becomes effective.
Date - Expired	The date on which a transaction, text message, agreement, obligation, or preference has expired or been completed.
Skip to Sequence	The sequence number to skip to so that the system processes the next schedule in the master adjustment schedule.
Stop Flag	A flag that indicates whether the system must run additional processes to the master adjustment schedule after an adjustment is applied. Valid values are: 1 The system does no additional processing of the master schedule. 2 The system continues processing sequentially to the end of the priority group. No additional groups are processed. 3 The system continues processing to the next priority group. No additional schedules are evaluated in the current group.

Field	Explanation
Master Schedule Activity Code	A code that determines whether a schedule that is defined within a Master Adjustment Schedule is active. Valid values are: 0 Inactive 1 Active

What You Should Know About

Assigning an adjustment schedule	You can assign an adjustment schedule to a customer in customer billing instructions.
Overriding an adjustment schedule	You can override the adjustment schedule assignment by: ▪ Using the detail area on Sales Order Detail ▪ Using the pricing adjustment schedule on Preference Profile
Arranging the adjustment sequence in the schedule	Price and adjustment schedules are flexible. You can add adjustments or change existing adjustments at any time. JD Edwards World recommends that you leave spaces in your number sequence so you can add adjustments within the schedule.
Adding adjustment details	You can add or change adjustment details at any time by choosing the option to access Price and Adjustment Detail.
Changing adjustment definitions	You can change values in the adjustment definition by choosing the option to access Price Adjustment Definition.

Set Up Adjustment Details

Setting Up Adjustment Details

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Schedule**

Price adjustment details provide the parameters for calculating price adjustments. Advanced pricing adjustment details contain basis codes that allow for added pricing flexibility. You can define the adjustment details when you add adjustments to schedules. Details allow you to define special processing such as free goods, pricing formulas, or variable tables.

For all price adjustments using basis codes, you must enter the Basis Code and Factor Value on Price and Adjustment Detail before the system can calculate the adjustments

You can base the adjustment basis on cost, on price, or on some other way of figuring the adjustment. You can set up adjustment details for the following basis codes:

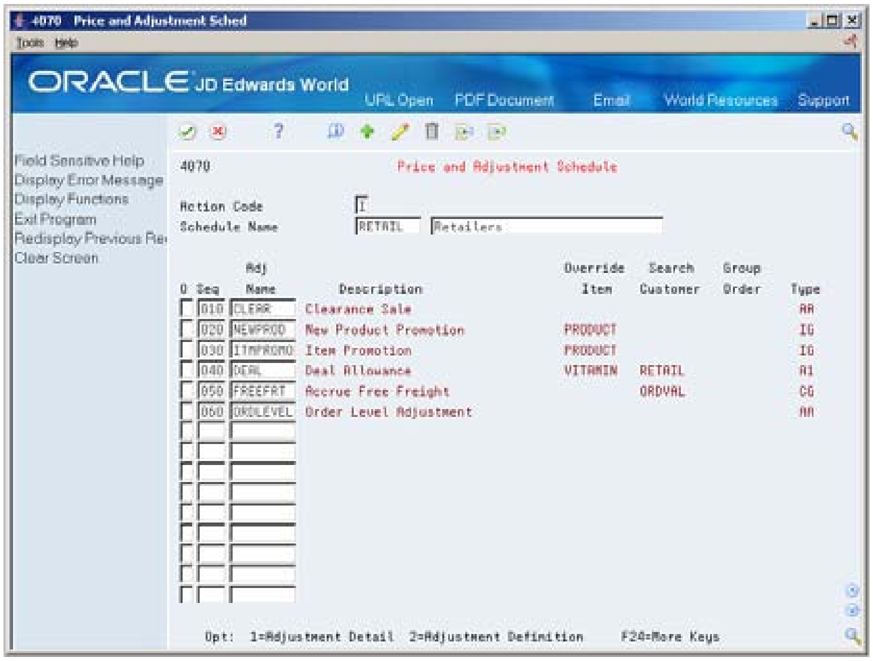
Adjustment Basis	Description
Percentage of Base Price	The system multiplies the base price by the factor value. ▪ In Basis Code field, enter basis code of 1. ▪ In Factor Value field, enter a positive number for markups or a negative number for discounts. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.
Percentage of Current Net Price	The system multiplies the current net price by the factor value. ▪ In Basis Code field, enter basis code of 2. ▪ In Factor Value field, enter a positive number for markups or a negative number for discounts. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.

Percentage of Cost	The system multiplies the item cost by the factor value. Before this combination can calculate, you must identify the item cost in the Cost Method field in the detail area of Price Adjustment Detail. ▪ In Basis Code field, enter basis code of 3. ▪ In Factor Value field, enter a positive number for markups or a negative number for discounts. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.
Cost Plus Amount	The system adds the factor value to the item cost. Before this combination can calculate, you must identify the item cost in the Cost Method field in the detail area of Price Adjustment Detail. ▪ In Basis Code field, enter basis code of 4. ▪ In Factor Value field, enter a positive number for markups or a negative number for discounts. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.
Add on Amount	The system adjusts the price by the factor value. This code is used for entering penalty schedules; therefore, you must enter a number as the factor value. Most agreement penalties are for a currency amount. The system multiplies the factor by each unit of measure to calculate the penalty: ▪ In Basis Code field, enter basis code of 5. ▪ In Factor Value field, enter a positive or negative number, depending on the penalty parameters. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.
Variable Price	You can set up variable prices when the price of an item varies frequently, even as often as daily. Use variable price tables to set up prices and effective dates. The system retrieves the adjustment amount from the variable table. ▪ In the Basis Code field, enter basis code of 6. ▪ In the Factor Value field, enter the code or name that identifies the variable table. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.
Formula Based	The system calculates the adjustment using a formula. Each component that you use must be identified by a special character. You define these characters during system setup in the pricing constants. The system evaluates formulas as standard algebraic notations: whatever is inside parentheses is evaluated first, then multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction. For example, the formula .90*&GOLD represents that 90% of the current price of gold equals the price of the item. You establish a formula-based basis type using the following: ▪ In the Basis Code field, enter basis code of 7. ▪ In the Factor Value field, enter the code or name that identifies the formula

Exit to Program	The system calls a user defined program to calculate the adjustment. You exit to your custom program: ▪ In the Basis Code field, enter basis code of 8. ▪ In the Factor Value field, enter the program ID for the custom program. The program must be one you develop for this purpose and that you support. JD Edwards World is not responsible for providing custom programs nor supporting those you develop. See *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.

To set up price adjustment details

On Price and Adjustment Schedule


4070 Price and Adjustment Sched
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

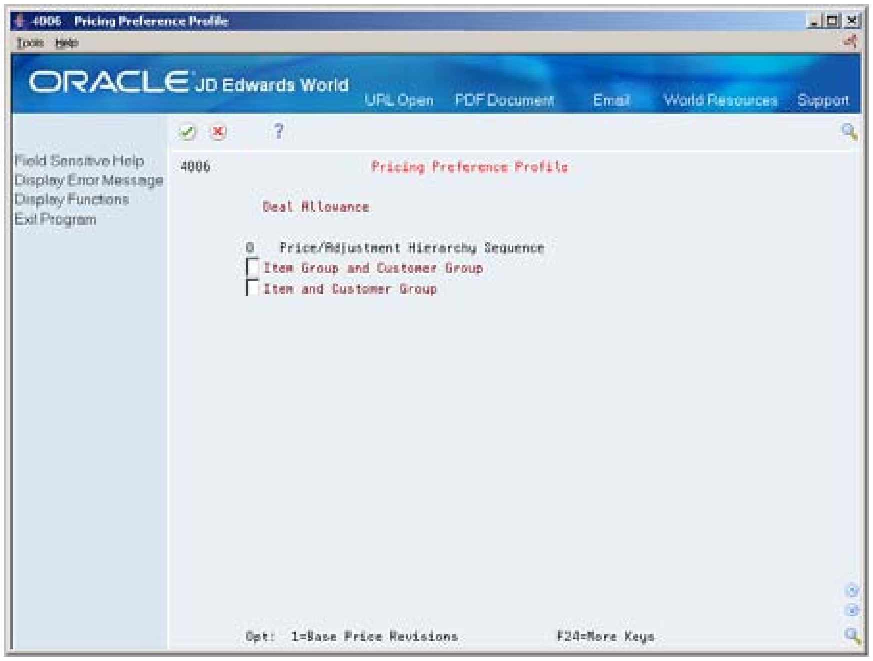
4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

Action Code: I
Schedule Name: RETAIL Retailers

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
	010	CLEAR	Clearance Sale				AA
	020	NEWPROD	New Product Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
	030	ITMPROMO	Item Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
	040	DEAL	Deal Allowance	VITAMIN	RETAIL		A1
	050	FREEFRT	Accrue Free Freight		ORDVAL		CG
	060	ORDLEVEL	Order Level Adjustment				AA

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Schedule Name
   - Adjustment Name
2. On the line of the adjustment, choose the option to access Price Adjustment Detail.
3. For all preference types except AA, an intermediate screen appears.


4006 Pricing Preference Profile
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program

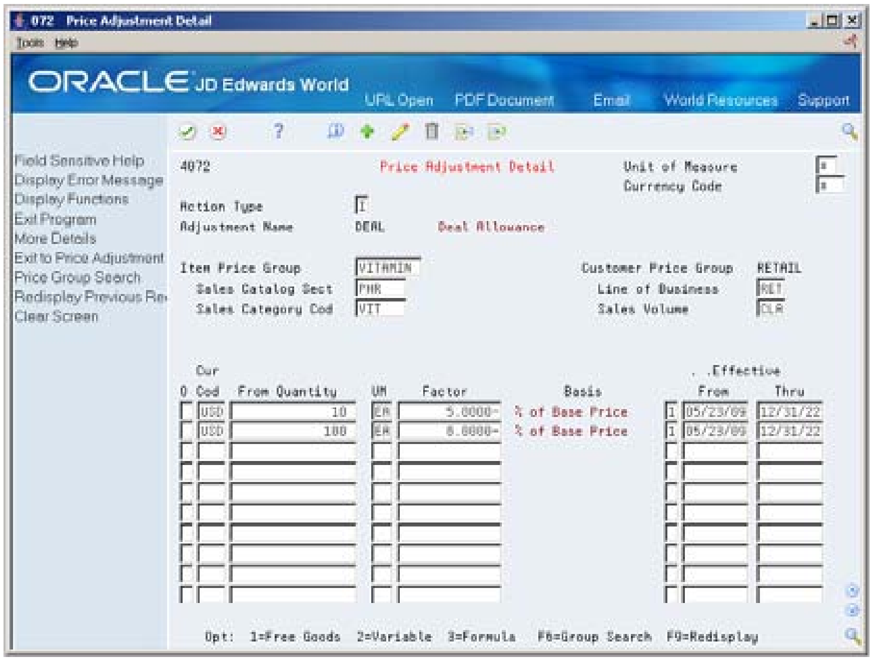
4006 Pricing Preference Profile

Deal Allowance

0 Price/Adjustment Hierarchy Sequence
☐ Item Group and Customer Group
☐ Item and Customer Group

Opt: 1=Base Price Revisions F24=More Keys

4. On Pricing Preference Profile, choose the combination for your price / adjustment hierarchy.


072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Unit of Measure
Currency Code

Action Type: I
Adjustment Name: DEAL Deal Allowance

Item Price Group: VITAMIN
Sales Catalog Sect: PHR
Sales Category Cod: VIT

Customer Price Group: RETAIL
Line of Business: RET
Sales Volume: CLR

O	Cur Cod	From Quantity	UM	Factor	Basis		Effective From	Effective Thru
	USD	10	EA	5.0000-	% of Base Price	I	05/23/09	12/31/22
	USD	100	EA	8.0000-	% of Base Price	I	05/23/09	12/31/22

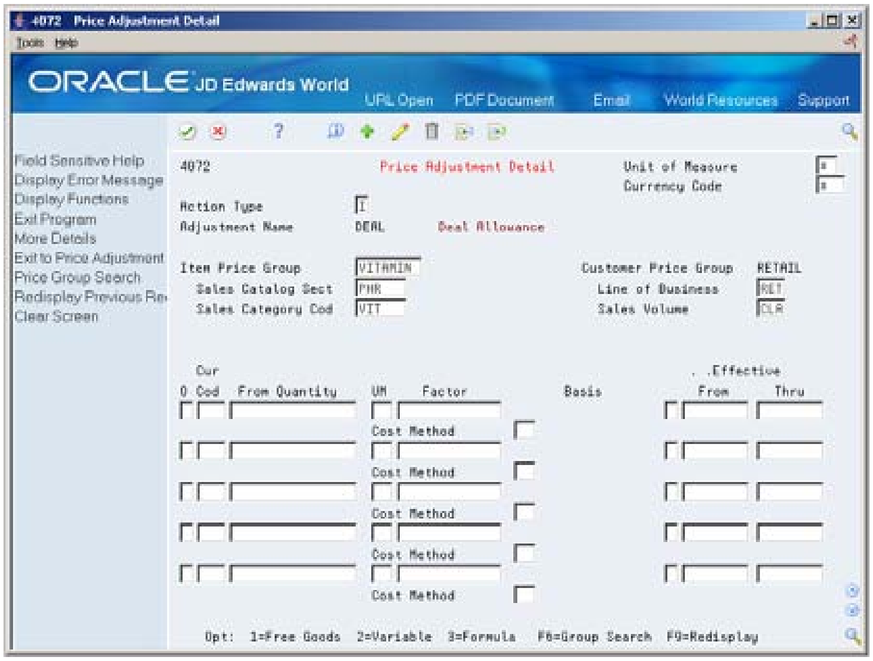
Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

5. On Price Adjustment Detail, complete the following fields:

   - Adjustment name
   - Group names
   - Category codes
   - From Quantity

  - Factor
  - Basis
  - Effective dates

6. Access the detail area (F4).


4072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen
O
Cur Cod
From Quantity
UM
Factor
Cost Method
Basis
. .Effective From
Thru

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

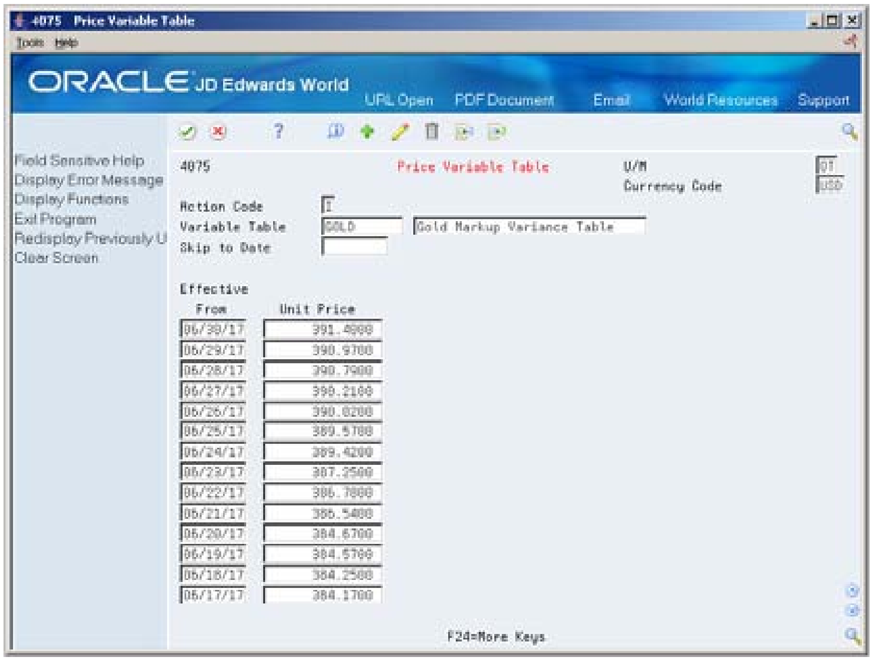
Action Type I
Adjustment Name DEAL Deal Allowance
Item Price Group VITAMIN
Sales Catalog Sect PHR
Sales Category Cod VIT
Customer Price Group RETAIL
Line of Business RET
Sales Volume CLR

Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

7. If Basis Code is 3 or 4, complete the following field:

  - Cost Method

8. For Basis Code 6, access the Price Variable Table from any adjustment detail line.


4075 Price Variable Table
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previously U
Clear Screen
F24=More Keys

4075 Price Variable Table

U/M: 01

Currency Code: USD

Action Code: I

Variable Table: GOLD Gold Markup Variance Table

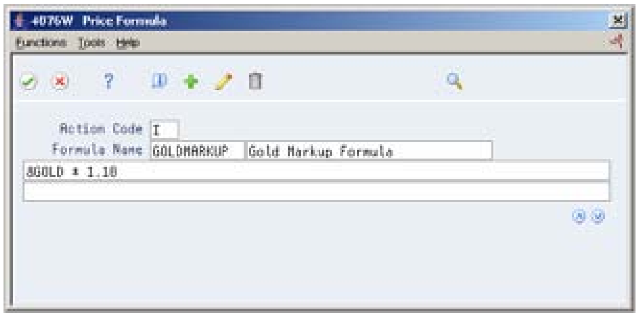
Skip to Date:

Effective From	Unit Price
06/30/17	391.4000
06/29/17	390.9700
06/28/17	390.7900
06/27/17	390.2100
06/26/17	390.0200
06/25/17	389.5700
06/24/17	389.4200
06/23/17	387.2500
06/22/17	386.7800
06/21/17	385.5400
06/20/17	384.6700
06/19/17	384.5700
06/18/17	384.2500
06/17/17	384.1700

9. On Price Variable Table, complete the following fields:

- Unit of Measure
- Currency Code
- Variable Table

10. For Basis Code 7, access Price Formula.


4076W Price Formula
Functions Tools Help

Action Code: I

Formula Name: GOLDMARKUP Gold Markup Formula

@GOLD * 1.10

11. On Price Formula, complete the following field:

- Formula Name

Field	Explanation
Factor	A code that indicates how to adjust an order line. This field works in conjunction with the Basis field (BSCD). How you define the Basis field determines whether you enter a number or a code in this field. If your basis code is 1-5 Enter a positive number for markups, for example, 10. Enter a negative number for discounts, for example, 10-. 6 You want to base the adjustment on a variable table. Enter the code that identifies the variable table. 7 You want to use a formula to calculate the price. Enter the code that identifies the formula. 8 You want to calculate the adjustment using a custom program. Enter the program ID. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Because the basis code for penalties is 5, enter a number as the factor value. Most agreement penalties are for a currency amount. The system multiplies the factor you enter here times each unit of measure to calculate the penalty.

Field	Explanation
Basis	A code that identifies how the system uses the factor value to calculate the adjustment or penalty schedule. The Basis Code field works in conjunction with the Factor Value field. Valid codes for this field are: 1 The system multiplies the base price by the factor value. The adjusted price is a percentage of the base price. 2 The system multiplies the current net price by the factor value. The adjusted price is a percentage of the current net price. 3 The system multiplies the item cost by the factor value. The adjusted price is a percentage of the item cost. You can not use this basis code for a basket- or order-level adjustment. 4 The system adds the factor value to the item cost. You can not use this basis code for a basket- or order-level adjustment. **Note:** If you use basis codes 3 or 4, identify the item cost you want to use in the calculation in the Cost Method field (LEDG) in the fold area of the Price Adjustment Detail screen. 5 The system adjusts the price by the factor value. If the value is positive, it increases the price by that amount; if the value is negative, it decreases the price by that amount. 6 The system retrieves the adjustment amount from the variable table. You specify the name or the variable table in the Factor Value field. 7 The system calculates the adjustment using a formula. You specify the name of the formula in the Factor Value field. 8 The system calls a user defined program to calculate the adjustment. You specify the program I.D. in the Factor Value field. **Note:** If you define an adjustment that uses a custom program, the program must be one you have developed for this purpose and that you are prepared to support. JD Edwards World is not responsible for providing custom programs nor supporting those you have developed. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Enter 5 for all penalty schedules.
Cost Method	A user defined code (system 40, type CM) that identifies a cost method. Cost methods 01 through 08 are hard-coded. *Form-specific information* If you use basis codes 3 or 4, you must enter a code in this field.

Field	Explanation
U/M	A user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box). *Form-specific information* Identify the unit of measure in which you want to define prices for the item.
Currency Code	A code that indicates the currency of a customer's or a supplier's transactions.
Formula Name	A user defined code (system 40, type FM) that identifies a price formula. All price formulas are stored in the Price Formula table (F4076).
Variable Table	A user defined code (system 40, type VT) that identifies a price variable table. This name cannot contain imbedded special characters such as a dash (-), an asterisk (*), and so forth because the system would interpret them as arithmetic symbols if you included the variable table name in a price formula.

What You Should Know About

Accessing Pricing Preference Profile screen	You can access this screen from the adjustment detail line. If your selection has a preference profile of AA, Pricing Preference Profile is not displayed because the detail adjustment applies to all calculations. If your selection has any other preference profile, the screen appears so you can set up the parameters for calculation of the adjustment detail.
Revising adjustment details	You can change adjustment details as necessary.
Searching for price adjustments	You can search for price adjustments by selecting the Exit to Price Adjustment Search function from the Price Adjustment Detail screen. The system will display a list of item and customer combinations for which you have defined price adjustment detail. You can select codes from this list, and the system will return the values to Price and Adjustment Detail.
Setting up base prices in a variable price table	If you plan to use the price in the variable table as a base price, make sure the adjustment to which you attach the table is an override adjustment in the definition. This ensures that you override any other price with the price from the variable table.
Accessing the Price Variable Table	You can access Price Variable Table by selecting it from any adjustment detail line.

Assigning formula symbols	Characters that you use to identify algebraic operands are defined through pricing constants. Not all fields from the F4211 table can be used in a formula. See *Defining Pricing Constants*.
Returning field names to formulas	To return a field name to your formula, include a field from the Sales Order Detail file (F4211) by accessing File Field Descriptions. When you do this, the system automatically inserts the field name. It precedes the field name with the character you specified in the system constants to identify field names. You cannot use all fields on F4211 in a formula.

See Also

- *Entering Sales Price Information* in *Inventory Management*.

5 Override Search Groups

Overview to Override Search Groups

About Override Search Groups

When you enter an override price group on a price adjustment definition, this new price group is the only price group that you can use for that price adjustment. You can define prices based on how you place items or customers into groups. You do this:

- For items, by using the category codes in item / branch information
- For customers, by using the category codes in customer master information
- For sales orders, by using certain sales order detail fields and defaults from preferences

You specify the categories that you want to use by defining override search groups. You can use one category or as many as four. After you define the override group, you attach it to an adjustment definition.

When the system uses the adjustment, it searches the item or customer records for category codes that match the override group. If the system finds a match, it uses the adjustment defined for that category code. The search is based solely on category codes.

You can use order detail groups to create adjustments that price order lines based on information in certain sales order detail controls.

You can use groups in both Base Pricing and Advanced Pricing. The differences are:

Base Pricing

- You can use either simple or complex groups.
- You must attach each group to an item and customer in the branch / plant record on Customer Billing Instructions.

Advanced Pricing

- You can use only complex groups.
- You attach groups within the adjustment definition.

When you enter sales orders, most of the detail information comes from system defaults, customer master information, customer billing instructions, items, and preferences. By using these fields to group customers, you have another method of defining pricing for a specific group.

Complex price groups can be used as override search groups. You establish the complex price groups and define them as override price groups by entering the price group name on the adjustment definition.

Setting up complex customer price groups and complex item price groups is presented in the Base Price Review section. For Advanced Pricing, you do not need to assign either customer or item price groups because the system searches based solely on category codes. This section presents setting up order detail groups.

Example: Define an Override Search Group

You can define and use override search groups for customer, item, and order detail groups. For example, you sell personal computers. You are expecting a new, faster model to be released soon so you want to reduce your inventory of PCs that have a Pentium chip before they become obsolete.

You use category codes to assign each PC model that you sell to a category that identifies the type of processor. To set up pricing for this promotion, define an adjustment that uses this category code to determine which models are eligible for the discount. You do this by creating an override search group that includes the specific category code.

- Use Define Item Price Groups to define an override search group that includes the category code you used to specify the PC model.
- Assign the override group to an adjustment definition. You can use an existing adjustment definition or create a new definition.
- Generate the item / price group.
- Enter details for the adjustment that contains the override group. Note that the system displays the code you used to define the override search group in the Item Price Group field.
- Define the discount by entering the code that identifies the Pentium PCs in the category code field below the Item Price Group field.

When the system prices PCs, it will note the category this PC belongs to and whether it matches the code you enter here. If so, the PC is eligible for the discount.

Item Branch Class Codes	Item Price Group Definition	Price Adjustment Definition	Generate Item Price	Price Adjustment Detail Revisions
Item No: PC Model X	Price Group: PROCESSR	Adjustment Name: DISCONTU	Group Combinations	Adjustment Name: DISCONTU
Cat. Code 6: PNT	Cat. Code 6: 1	Item Price Group: PROCESSR		Item Price Group: PROCESSR Cat. Code 6 PNT Discount: 20% of base

Before You Begin

- Set up customer price groups. See *Setting Up Complex Customer Price Groups.*
- Set up item price groups. See *Setting Up Complex Item Price Groups*.

Define Order Detail Groups

Defining Order Detail Groups

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Pricing and Rebates**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Define Order Detail Groups**

You can use order detail groups to create adjustments to the pricing line of an order based on information from sales order detail fields.

When you enter sales orders, some data in detail fields comes from system defaults, customer master information, customer billing instructions, items, and preferences. By using these fields, you have another method of defining pricing for a specific group.

For example, you want to give a special discount to a group of customers whose line of business is manufacturing. Preference profiles affect adjustment prices. For this example, we use the preference Line of Business. Access Preference Profiles (G4231), Product Preferences, and Line of Business.

Pricing Information

You create an order detail group called INDUSTRY. You assign the Line of Business field to the group. Then you create an adjustment definition for the adjustment called TRADE. The adjustment Industry contains the order detail group INDUSTRY that you created. Attach TRADE to a schedule and attach that schedule to Customer 5688. In the detail for this adjustment, you enter the line of business code MFG in the Line of Business field. When the system encounters a sales order line with the code MFG in the Line of Business field, it will apply the adjustment.

Line of Business Preference	Order Detail Price Group Definition	Price Adjustment Definition	Price Adjustment Detail Revisions
Customer Number: 5688	Price Group: Industry	Adjustment Name: TRADE	Adjustment Name: TRADE
Line Of Business: MFG	Line Of Business: 1	Order Detail Group: INDUSTRY	Order Detail Group: PROCESSR Line of Business: MFG Discount: 10% of current net

Preference Information

Before the system can enter a code in the Line of Business field during sales order entry, you must define the line of business preference. For this example, go to Preference Profile Definition and set up the line of business preference for customer 5688 with the MFG line of business code.

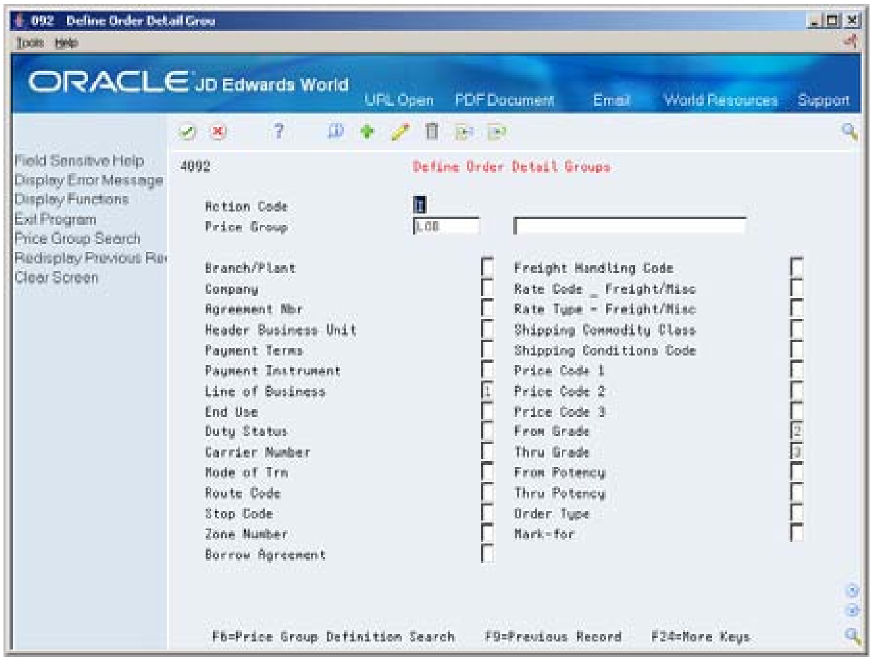
Next, ensure that preferencing is turned on, and review the Preference Selection program. Create a version that includes the Line of Business preference and make note of the report writer version number. In the processing options for sales order entry, enter the version of the preference selection program that you defined above and enter the option to turn on preferencing. The system will use the preference selection program version for preference processing during sales order entry.

Processing

After you define the pricing and preference information, enter a sales order for customer 5688. Because you use preferencing, the system enters MFG in the Line of Business field. When it begins processing to determine how to price the order, it reads this field and uses the adjustment that you define for line of business. You then enter a sales order for customer 5688. The system runs preferencing based on the line of business preference for 5688, which is MFG. The system searches for the pricing schedule assigned to the customer. If the adjustment TRADE is on that schedule, the system determines that the customer is eligible for the adjustment because the MFG code is in the line of business field.

To define order detail groups

On Define Order Detail Groups


092 Define Order Detail Grou
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen
F6=Price Group Definition Search
F9=Previous Record
F24=More Keys

4092 Define Order Detail Groups

Action Code I
Price Group LOB

Branch/Plant ☐
Company ☐
Agreement Nbr ☐
Header Business Unit ☐
Payment Terms ☐
Payment Instrument ☐
Line of Business 1
End Use ☐
Duty Status ☐
Carrier Number ☐
Mode of Trn ☐
Route Code ☐
Stop Code ☐
Zone Number ☐
Borrow Agreement ☐

Freight Handling Code ☐
Rate Code _ Freight/Misc ☐
Rate Type - Freight/Misc ☐
Shipping Commodity Class ☐
Shipping Conditions Code ☐
Price Code 1 ☐
Price Code 2 ☐
Price Code 3 ☐
From Grade 2
Thru Grade 3
From Potency ☐
Thru Potency ☐
Order Type ☐
Mark-for ☐

1. Complete the following field:
   - Price Group
2. Indicate the order detail fields to associate with the order detail group by typing 1, 2, or 3 next to three field names. You can use one or as many as three.

Field	Explanation
Price Group	A numerical value that specifies the sequence of category codes within Group Codes. The value must be equal to or between 1 and 4. Also, you cannot slip sequence values. For example, do not enter sequence 3 unless you have already entered sequence numbers 1 and 2. *Form-specific information* For Agreement Penalty Schedules Enter 1 when defining penalty schedules.

What You Should Know About

Fields not displayed by the system during order entry	Define Order Detail Groups shows several fields that do not generally display during order entry. These fields default from Preference Profile: - Line of Business - End Use - Price Code 1 - Price Code 2 - Price Code 3 - From Grade - Thru Grade - From Potency - Thru Potency **Note:** The ECS format displays Line of Business, End Use, Price Code 1, and Price Code 2. The Aggregates format displays End Use, Price Code 1, and Price Code 2.

6 Additional Adjustments

Overview to Additional Adjustments

Objectives

- To create adjustments allow free goods offers
- To create accrual adjustments that create accounting entries but do not affect the price on the sales order
- To create rebate accrual adjustments
- To define rebate accrual detail information
- To define rebate thresholds
- To generate credit notes to allow credit for adjustments
- To set up basket-level adjustments
- To repost the sales order history so that past activities can be reposted for rebate credits
- To set up order-level adjustments

About Additional Adjustments

You can use additional adjustments to:

- Create free goods adjustments
- Create accrual adjustments
- Set up rebate adjustments
- Generate credit notes
- Repost sales rebate history
- Work with repricing

You can create additional adjustments that provide sales incentives other than the traditional line-item price discount. For example, you can encourage sales by including free goods with a purchase or give a discount based on a total order amount (repricing). You can also accrue commissions on sales by creating an accrual adjustment.

Free goods are often items that help promote, display, or accompany the product that is ordered. For example, for certain products you may want the free goods to be the display case, posters, or additional promotional items, such as buttons, hats, or shirts to highlight a sale.

Accruals allow you to reserve monetary amounts through journal entries for such items as commissions, adjustments, and rebates. You can track the monetary amount but the order price does not change.

Create Free Goods Adjustments

Creating Free Goods Adjustments

From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Schedule**

Free goods are often items that help promote, display, or accompany the product that is being ordered. For example, for certain products you may want the free goods to be the display case, posters, or additional promotional items such as buttons, hats, or shirts used by employees to highlight a sale.

You must create a valid adjustment to which you attach your free goods. When you set up the free goods criteria, you define how the system applies the price and quantity of the free goods. It also defines how or if it should factor the price of the free goods into the price of the products actually being sold.

The free goods do not have to be the same as the item on the sales detail to which the free goods adjustment is attached. For example, your company could offer a promotion that give the customer one free case of motor oil when they buy ten cases of motor oil. Because the items do not have to be the same, you could offer customers a free oil filter when they buy ten cases of motor oil. You can specify multiple item numbers to be given as free goods and the quantity of each type.

Any adjustment can have free goods associated with it. You specify:

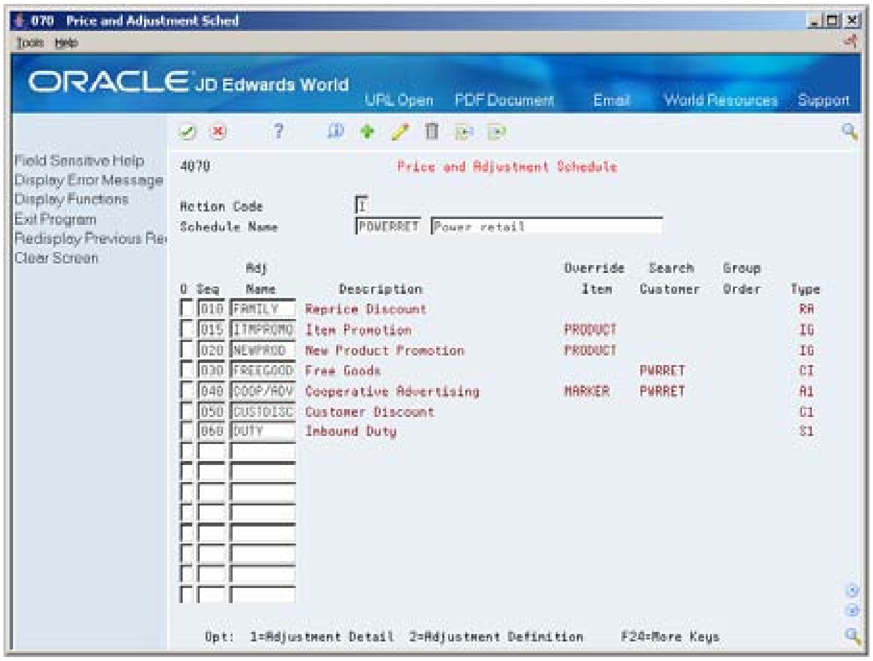
- The quantity of free goods to be included.
- Whether the free goods is a stock or non-stock item.
- The unit price of the free goods, if desired. In most cases, this price will be zero. However, you can specify a reduced price for the item. such as when you offer a purchase-with-purchase promotion.

Before You Begin

- Define an adjustment. See *Working with Price Adjustment Detail.*

To create a free goods adjustment

On Price and Adjustment Schedule


070 Price and Adjustment Sched
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

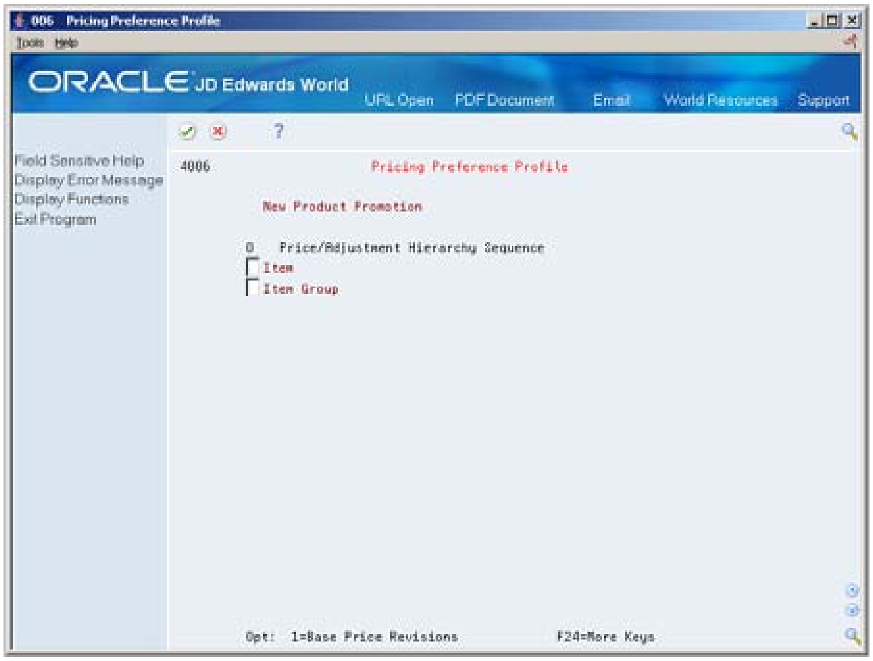
4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

Action Code I
Schedule Name POWERRET Power retail

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
☐	010	FAMILY	Reprice Discount				RA
☐	015	ITMPROMO	Item Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	020	NEWPROD	New Product Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	030	FREEGOOD	Free Goods		PWRRET		CI
☐	040	COOP/ADV	Cooperative Advertising	MARKER	PWRRET		A1
☐	050	CUSTDISC	Customer Discount				C1
☐	060	DUTY	Inbound Duty				S1

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

1. Choose the option for Adjustment Detail.


006 Pricing Preference Profile
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program

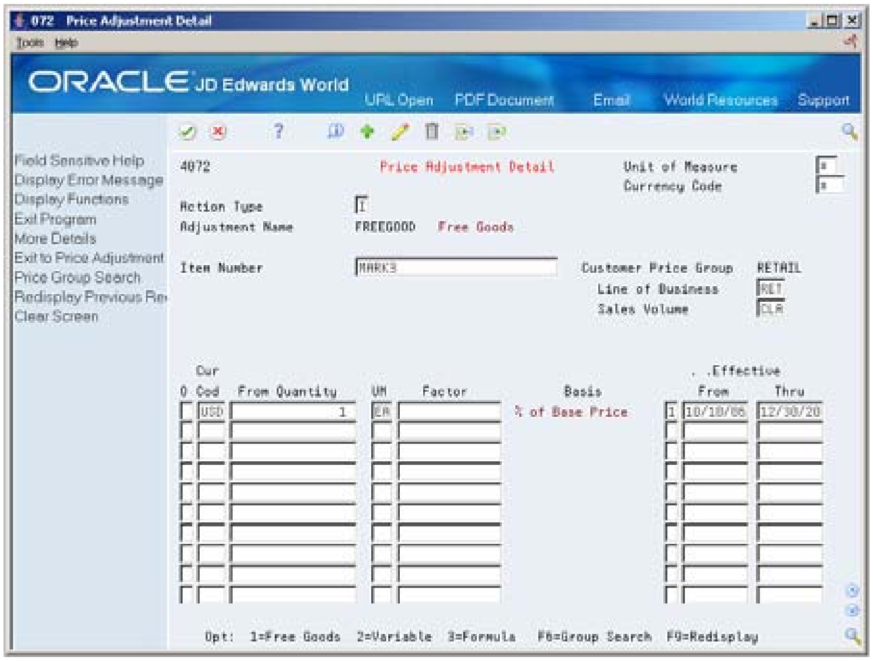
4006 Pricing Preference Profile

New Product Promotion

O Price/Adjustment Hierarchy Sequence
☐ Item
☐ Item Group

Opt: 1=Base Price Revisions F24=More Keys

2. Price Preference Profile appears. Choose the combination for the free goods.


4072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
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PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Unit of Measure
Currency Code

Action Type I
Adjustment Name FREEGOOD Free Goods

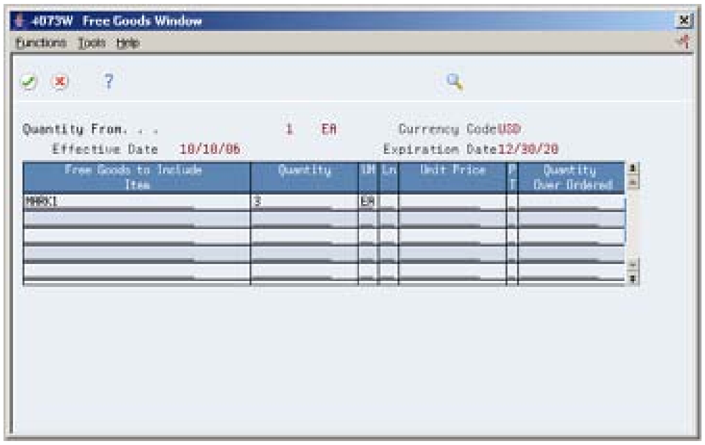
Item Number MARK3

Customer Price Group RETAIL
Line of Business RET
Sales Volume CLR

O	Cur Cod	From Quantity	UM	Factor	Basis		Effective From	Effective Thru
	USD	1	EA		% of Base Price	1	10/10/06	12/30/20

Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

3. On Price Adjustment Detail, choose an existing adjustment that will offer the free goods.
4. To access Free Goods, choose the option.


4073W Free Goods Window
Functions Tools Help

Quantity From. . . 1 EA
Currency CodeUSD
Effective Date 10/10/06
Expiration Date12/30/20

Free Goods to Include Item	Quantity	UM	Ln	Unit Price	P T	Quantity Over Ordered
MARK1	3	EA				

5. On Free Goods, enter the following fields:
   - Item
   - Quantity
   - Unit of Measure
   - Line Type
   - Unit Price
   - Processing Type
   - Quantity Over Ordered

Field	Explanation
Item	A number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or 3rd item number format. *Form-specific information* Enter the item number of the free goods item.
Quantity	The quantity of units affected by this transaction. *Form-specific information* Enter the quantity of the free goods item that you want to give away when the system uses this adjustment.
UM	A user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).
Ln	A code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. It controls the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). It also specifies the conditions under which a line prints on reports and is included in calculations. Codes include: S Stock item J Job cost N Non-stock item F Freight T Text information M Miscellaneous charges and credits W Work order
Unit Price	The price of a related item in a pricing or discount policy. For example, with a policy of “Buy one, get one free,” the free item is the related item. Enter this price in the unit of measure of the related item quantity. *Form-specific information* Since this item is usually included on the order at no charge, the value of this field will almost always be zero.

Field	Explanation
P T	A code that indicates how you want the system to process free good items. Valid codes are: 1 Separate line item. The system writes the free good item to the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) as a separate line item. For example, the customer buys 10 items at 1 dollar each and gets 2 free. The system writes two lines to the file: one line for 10 items at a total of 10 dollars and one line for 2 items at a total of zero. 2 Net down price. The system adds the free good item to the original sales detail line. It recalculates unit price based on the original extended price added to the total free goods price. The customer is responsible for the cost of the original order quantity. For example, the customer buys 10 items at 1 dollar each and gets 2 free. The system writes one line to the Sales Order Detail line for 12 items, but the total price is for 10 items (10 dollars; unit price of each item = 83 cents). 3 Net down quantity. The system adds the free good item to the Sales Order Detail table as a separate line item, but subtracts the quantity of the free items from the total quantity of the original items. For example, the customer buys 10 items at 1 dollar each and receives 2 free. The customer is charged for the original order quantity (10) less the free goods (2), so in this example, the charge is 8 dollars. **Note:** When you use processing type 2 or 3, the free good item must be identical to the original item ordered.

Field	Explanation
Quantity Over Ordered	Indicates how many items the customer must buy over the quantity you entered in the Quantity From field of the Price Adjustment Detail screen before you send free goods. For example, the Quantity From is 10 and the Quantity Over Ordered is 3. The customer receives free goods when the order is for 13 or more. Additionally, the customer receives a free item for every multiple of the value in the Quantity Over Ordered field. In our example, the customer would receive free goods for every multiple of 3. If the order is for 25, the customer receives the number of free goods multiplied by 5 (for every multiple of 3 past the Quantity From, which is 10 - in this case 13, 16, 19, 22, and 25). The calculations the system uses are: Total Free Goods Quantity = Free Good Quantity (FGUORG) + (Free Good Quantity * Quantity Over Factor) Quantity Over Factor = (Quantity Ordered - Quantity From (ADMNQ)) divided by Quantity Over Ordered (FGFQTY) Quantity Ordered = Quantity Shipped (SDSOQS) + Quantity Backordered (SDSOBK)

What You Should Know About

Assigning a customer to a group based on category codes	In Base Pricing, one customer can belong to only one customer group. In Advanced Pricing, a customer can belong to a customer detail group without being attached to that group in Customer Billing Instructions. A customer can belong to numerous groups, depending on the customer’s category codes.
Entering an Item Price Group, a Customer Price Group, or an Order Detail Group	If you enter any of the price groups in the definition for a free goods adjustment, the price group defaults into the adjustment detail and cannot be changed.
Offer of multiple free goods	You can specify multiple free goods, but the customer cannot choose from the list of free goods. All free goods must be applied to the orders. However, the resulting sales-order detail lines for free goods can be deleted later.
Configured items and kits	The system does not support the use of configured items or kits for free goods.
Credit orders	Free goods do not display as negative on credit orders.

Files	The system stores free goods information in the F4073 file, which is updated by the P4072, P407201 & P4073W.
AAIs	AAI 4230 will write the base price into revenue and AAI 4270 will write the adjustment.
Order and basket repricing	Free goods work with Order repricing, but not with Basket repricing.
Attaching the schedule	You need to attach the schedule to the Customer Billing Instructions or to the Adj Schedule field of each sales order header.

Methods for applying Free Goods to Sales Orders

The method for applying free goods to sales orders is indicated by the processing type in the free goods window.

Separate Line

Using processing type 1, the system writes the free goods to the sales order detail file (F4211) as a separate line item. The free goods can be a separate item from the item that you ordered and it can have a different unit of measure (UOM). As a result, this method can give away any item or a variety of items. For example, the customer buys 10 items at $1 each and gets 2 free. The system writes 2 lines to the file: one line for 10 items at a total of 10 dollars and one line for 2 items at a total of zero.

Net Down the Price

Using Processing Type 2, Net Down Price, the system adds the Free Good to the original sales order detail line. It recalculates unit price based on the original extended price added to the total free goods price. The customer is responsible for the cost of the original order quantity. The item and UOM of the free good must be the same as that of the item you ordered. For example, the customer buys 10 items at $1 each and gets 2 free. The system writes one line to the Sales Order Detail line for 12 items, but the total price is 10 dollars; unit price of each item = 83 cents).

Net Down the Quantity

Using Processing Type 3, Net Down Quantity, requires that the free item be the same item and the same unit of measure as the ordered items. This method will produce a soft error number 4000 "Quantity Changed Due to Free Goods." For example, the customer buys 10 items at $1 each and receives 2 free. The customer is charged for the original order quantity (10) less the free goods (2), so in this example, the charge is 8 dollars.

Quantity Over Ordered

Using Processing Type 1 in the free goods window, the system will look first at the From Quantity in Price Adjustment Detail. The system will then use the quantity field from the free good's window to default the quantity of the free good back to the Sales Order. The Quantity Over Ordered field enables customers to receive multiple quantities of the free good based on quantity increments. For example, with a Quantity From value of 10, a free good quantity of 1 and a Quantity Over Ordered of 5, the customers will receive one free good. Also, the Quantity Over Ordered will generate an additional free good for every multiple of five over a quantity of ten on the Sales Order. If the customer orders a quantity of 25 each, Advance Pricing will calculate 3 additional free items.

Create Accrual Adjustments

Creating Accrual Adjustments

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management** (G4222)
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Schedule**

You can create adjustments so the system accrues the amount of an adjustment instead of applying the adjustment to the order line. You can use accrual adjustments to calculate and enter an adjustment for such items as commissions and royalties owing.

You identify an accrual adjustment by entering the Adjustment Control Code in Price Adjustment Definitions. The system will not roll the price adjustment into the unit price or print the adjustment on the invoice. Instead, the system records the adjustment to history and posts the adjustment to the General Ledger during the next sales update.

Accruals are adjustments that accumulate amounts that you will pay at a later date to a specific account.

Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up AAI 4270 and AAI 4280 with accruals.

Example: Accruing Commissions and Royalties

You can use adjustments to accrue the possible amounts to be paid as commission or royalty. For example, your sales manager for the east coast earns a commission for any sale within the territory. When you enter a sales order for a customer in that territory, accounting entries are made. One of the entries is for the amount of the commission accrued by the sales manager. The accrued commission entry does not display on any customer order screen.

Example: Posting an Accrual Adjustment

The difference between a regular journal entry and an accrual journal entry is shown in this example of posting credit and debit entries. The entry item has a base price of 100 and an adjustment of 10.

The regular entry would consist of three entries:

- Accounts Receivable 90
- Adjustments 10

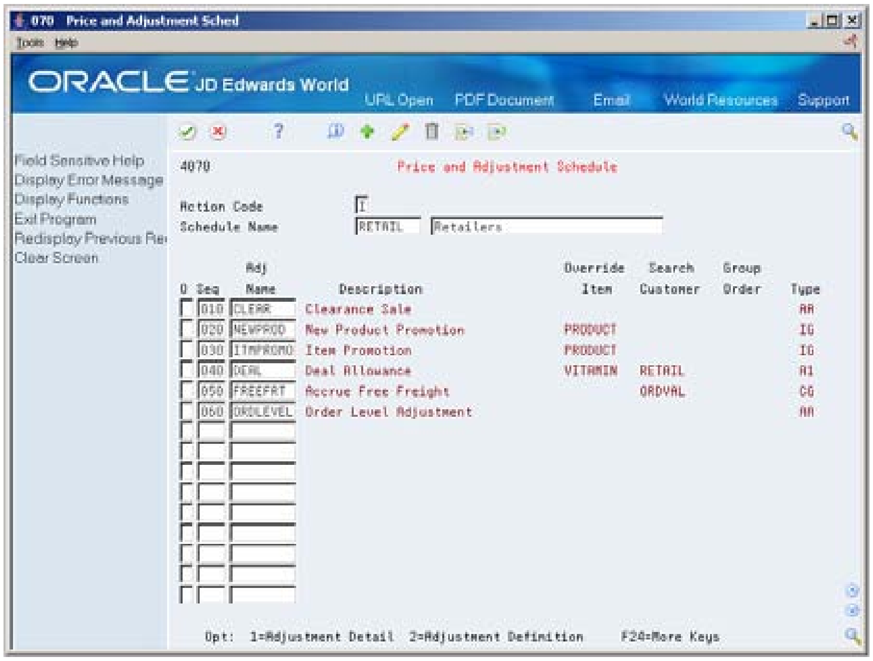
- Revenue 100

The accrual entry would consist of four entries:

- Accounts Receivable 100
- Adjustments (commissions) 10
- Revenue 100
- Accrual (commissions payable) 10

To create accrual adjustments

On Price and Adjustment Schedule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4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

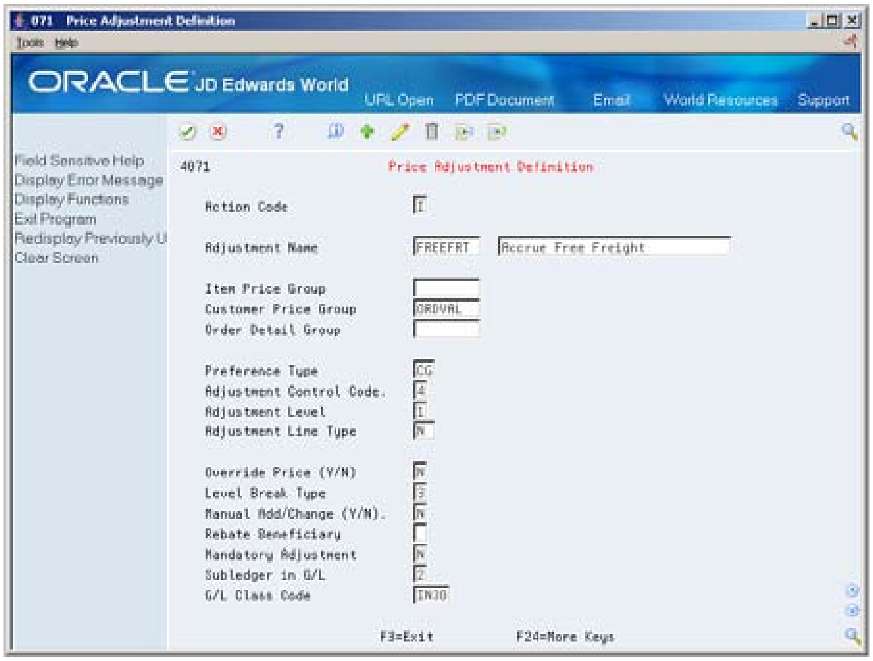
Action Code: I

Schedule Name: RETAIL Retailers

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
☐	010	CLEAR	Clearance Sale				AA
☐	020	NEWPROD	New Product Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	030	ITMPROMO	Item Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	040	DEAL	Deal Allowance	VITAMIN	RETAIL		A1
☐	050	FREEFRT	Accrue Free Freight		ORDVAL		CG
☐	060	ORDLEVEL	Order Level Adjustment				AA

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

1. Access Price Adjustment Definitions.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4071 Price Adjustment Definition

Action Code: I

Adjustment Name: FREEFRT Accrue Free Freight

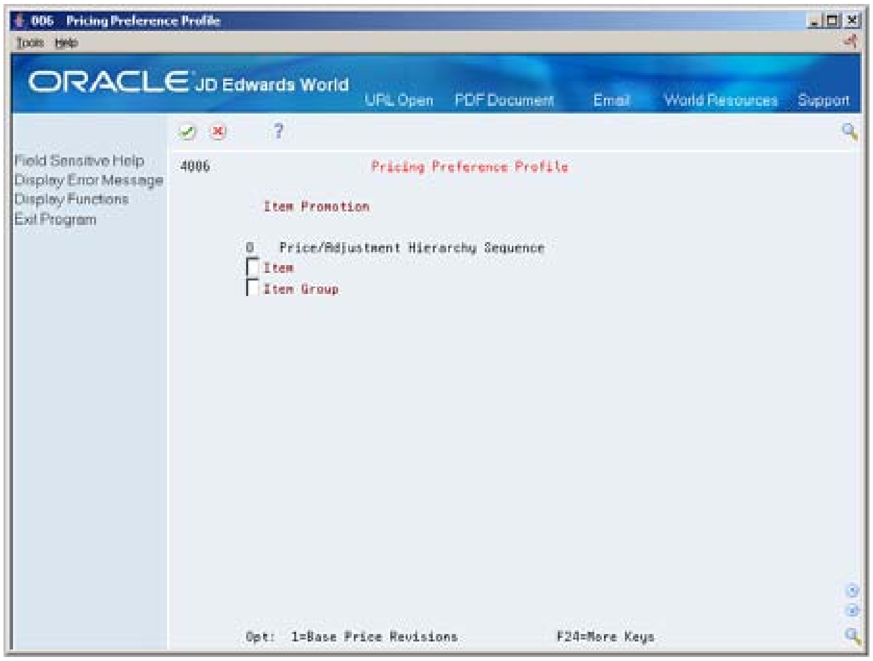
Item Price Group:
Customer Price Group: ORDVAL
Order Detail Group:

Preference Type: CG
Adjustment Control Code: 4
Adjustment Level: I
Adjustment Line Type: N

Override Price (Y/N): N
Level Break Type: 3
Manual Add/Change (Y/N): N
Rebate Beneficiary:
Mandatory Adjustment: N
Subledger in G/L: 2
G/L Class Code: IN30

F3=Exit F24=More Keys

2. Complete the following fields:
   - Adjustment Control Code
   - G/L Class Code
3. Return to Price and Adjustment Schedule.
4. On the line of the adjustment, choose the option to access Price Adjustment Detail.
5. An intermediate screen may appear. The Pricing Preference Profile screen lists your defined hierarchy sequence.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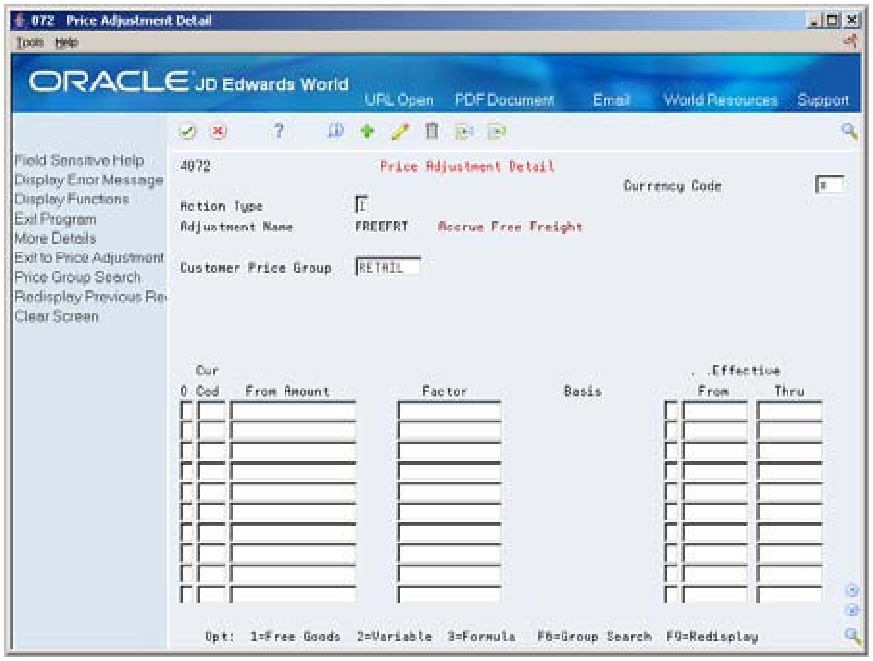
4006 Pricing Preference Profile

Item Promotion

O Price/Adjustment Hierarchy Sequence
☐ Item
☐ Item Group

Opt: 1=Base Price Revisions F24=More Keys

6. Choose the option to access Price Adjustment Detail on the profile line.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4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Currency Code

Action Type I

Adjustment Name FREEFRT Accrue Free Freight

Customer Price Group RETAIL

Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

7. Complete the following fields:

- From Amount
- Factor
- Basis
- Effective Dates

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Control Code	A code that specifies how the adjustment appears on the invoice and whether you want the system to create a separate line in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). Valid values are: 4 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 4 to create an accrual adjustment.

Field	Explanation
G/L Class Code	The table of Automatic Accounting Instruction accounts that allows you to predefine classes of automatic offset accounts for Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and other systems. G/L offsets might be assigned as follows: ▪ blank or 1210- Trade Accounts Receivable ▪ RETN or 1220 - Retainages Receivable ▪ EMP or 1230 - Employee Accounts Receivable ▪ JIB or 1240 - JIB Receivable (See A/R Class Code - ARC) ▪ blank or 4110 - Trade Accounts Payable ▪ RETN or 4120 - Retainage Payable ▪ OTHR or 4230 - Other Accounts Payable (See A/R Class code - APC) If you leave this field blank during data entry, the system uses the default value from the Customer Master Information table (F0301) or the Supplier Master Information table (F0401). The post program uses the G/L Offset class to create automatic offset entries. The G/L class directs AAI 4280 (accrual) and AAI 4270 (price adjustments). **Note:** Do not use code 9999. It is reserved for the post program and indicates that offsets should not be created.

What You Should Know About

Recording the accrual adjustment price	When you define an accrual adjustment, the system will not roll the adjustment into the unit price or print the adjustment on the invoice. Instead, it records the adjustment to history and posts it to the G/L during the next sales update.
Specifying the correct account for the accrual	You can use the G/L Class Code field to designate the account to which the system records the transaction. The G/L account can be different for each adjustment definition. Optionally, you can use the Subledger in G/L field if you want to do subledger accounting.
Controlling subdivision of the account balance	When the system uses the adjustment GL class code to select an account, you can specify the ledger in the adjustment definition. The code you enter in the Subledger in G/L field controls whether the subdivision takes place. You can subdivide the G/L account balance by parent, ship-to, or sold-to customer address; item number, adjustment, or salesperson.

Highlighted adjustment name	If an adjustment name is highlighted, it is an accrual adjustment. The system is accruing amounts when it applies the adjustment rather than applying those amounts to the order line. Accruals occur after the order posts.
Subledger in G/L	The subledger in G/L field causes a subledger to be written at post (not required). This subledger will override the subledger directed by processing option 19 in Sales Update.
Correct amounts in the detail	The factor value must be negative for the system to write amounts correctly to the accounts.

See Also

- *Automatic Accounting Instructions* in *Sales Order Management* for more information about setting up AAIs for adjustment accounts.

Set Up Rebate Adjustments

Setting Up Rebate Adjustments

Businesses use rebates to encourage customers to purchase a greater volume of goods or services over a period of time. If the total they buy reaches a certain threshold level, you can issue a rebate to them.

You calculate rebates based on the total amount, total quantity, or total weight of multiple orders, which accumulate to a volume history file. You also accumulate a rebate amount to the general ledger to recognize the liability.

When a customer's total sales activity reaches a rebate threshold, the system calculates the rebate amount. At this point, you can generate a credit order to the beneficiary of the rebate amount.

You define the rebate adjustment to specify how much of each eligible sales order the system accrues to the general ledger.

Complete the following tasks to set up rebates adjustments:

- Creating Rebate Accrual Adjustments
- Defining Rebate Accrual Details
- Defining Rebate Thresholds
- Reviewing Rebate Information
- Processing Rebate Accruals

Creating Rebate Accrual Adjustments

From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 27
From Sales Order Advanced and Technical Operations (G4231), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Schedule**

You define the rebate adjustment to specify how much of each eligible sales order the system accrues to the general ledger.

Example: Creating a rebate accrual adjustment

You define a volume rebate for customer 4183 and item CLRD100.

- You define the rebate adjustment to accrue rebate information to the general ledger. You define the factor as 4% to indicate that you want to accrue 4% of each order detail line to the general ledger.

- You define rebate thresholds. The rebate is paid at 2% over 100,000 and 3% over 200,000. The currency is U.S. dollars. The rebate is effective from June 20, 2017 through December 31, 2017.

On June 30, 2017, you enter an order for customer 4183 and item CLRD100 in the amount of 50,000.

During sales update, the system updates sales volume history with sales quantity and amount information. Sales totals are compared with rebate thresholds to determine whether the system should calculate a rebate amount. The system also creates journal entries in the general ledger to recognize the potential rebate liability.

In this example, the order total is less than the first rebate threshold, so no rebate amount is calculated. Volume history is updated with the following information:

- Order history total = 50,000
- Rebate amount = 0

The system creates journal entries with a batch type of I to record the sale of goods:

- Debit accounts receivable = 50,000
- Credit sales = 50,000

It also creates journal entries to recognize the rebate liability (4% of the order amount):

- Debit accrual discount (4% x 50,000) = 2,000
- Credit rebate payable = 2,000

You define AAI table 4280 for the amount to point to the volume history rebate account.

You enter additional orders for customer 4183 and item CLRD100.

- July 15, 2017 for 100,000
- July 30, 2017 for 100,000

During sales update, the system updates volume history:

- Order history total = 250,000
- Rebate amount = 7,500

Because the customer reached the second rebate threshold, the system calculated the rebate amount at 3% of the order history total (250,000 x .03 = 7,500.00). Although the system has made general ledger entries, the user must submit a credit note before a credit order is issued.

To create the journal entries, the system still uses the 4% defined for the accrual adjustment. During sales update, the system creates the following journal entries for these two orders:

- Debit accounts receivable 200,000
- Credit sales 200,000
- Debit accrual discount 8,000
- Credit rebate payable 8,000

Note the total rebate payable in the general ledger is 10,000 (2,000 + 8,000), but the rebate payable amount in volume history is 7,500.

On August 1, you generate credit orders. Although the system has made general ledger entries, the user must submit a credit note before a credit order is issued. The credit orders are based on credit notes submitted. The system pulls the general ledger class code for the credit order from the adjustment so it knows which AAI to use. It uses the beneficiary from the adjustment as the Sold To address.

Next, you run Sales Update to create general ledger entries for the credit order.

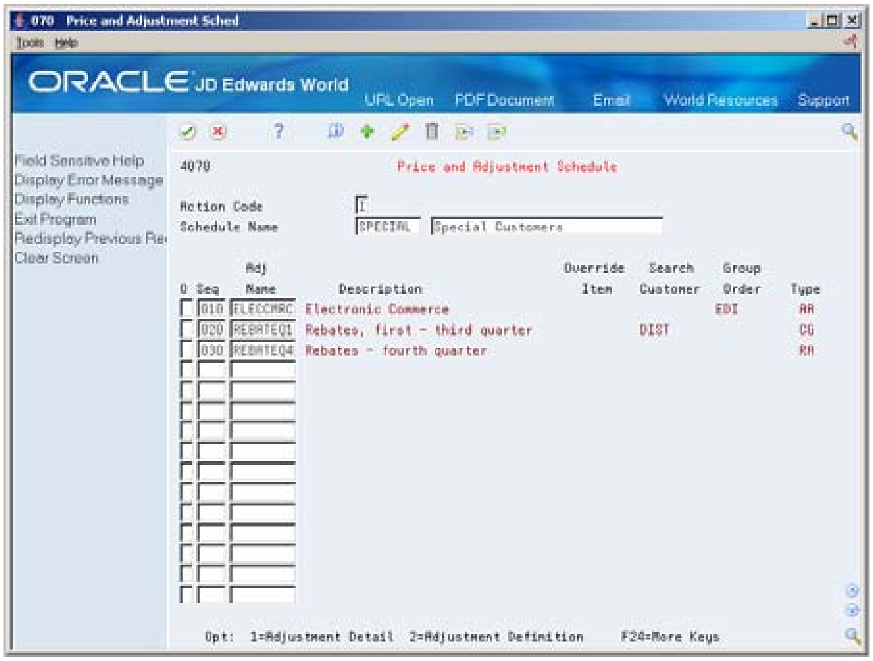
- Debit revenue 7,500
- Credit accounts receivable 7,500

If you defined rebate thresholds to reset the rebate amount field, the system updates the volume history file as follows:

- Rebate amount 0
- Rebate paid 7,500

To create a rebate accrual adjustment

On Price and Adjustment Schedule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4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

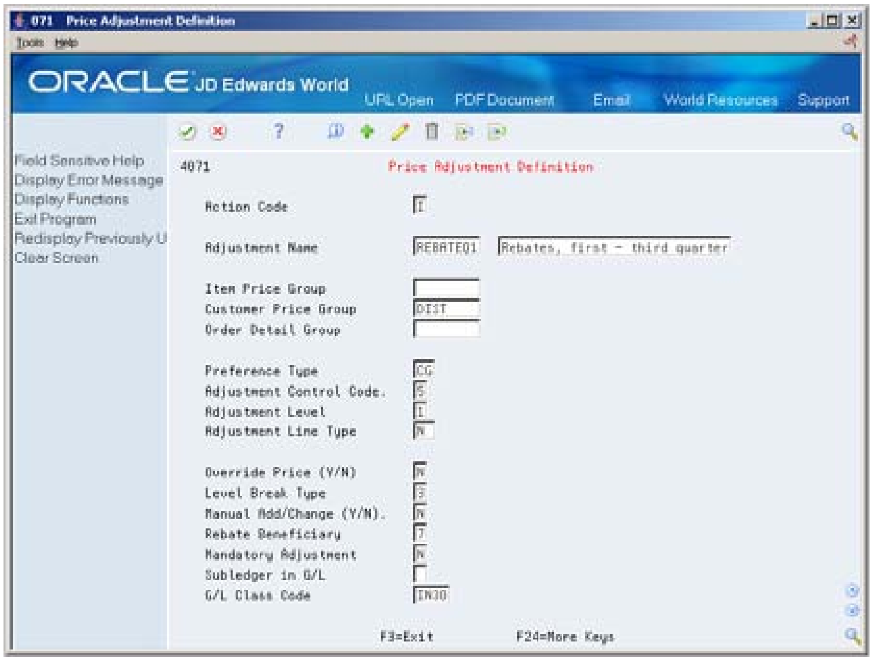
Action Code I

Schedule Name SPECIAL Special Customers

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
	010	ELECCMRC	Electronic Commerce			EDI	AR
	020	REBATEQ1	Rebates, first - third quarter		DIST		CG
	030	REBATEQ4	Rebates - fourth quarter				RA

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

1. Access Price Adjustment Definition.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4071                 Price Adjustment Definition

Action Code                    I

Adjustment Name                REBATEQ1  Rebates, first - third quarter

Item Price Group
Customer Price Group           DIST
Order Detail Group

Preference Type                CG
Adjustment Control Code.       5
Adjustment Level               I
Adjustment Line Type           N

Override Price (Y/N)           N
Level Break Type               3
Manual Add/Change (Y/N).       N
Rebate Beneficiary             7
Mandatory Adjustment           N
Subledger in G/L
G/L Class Code                 IN30

                 F3=Exit        F24=More Keys
```

2. Complete the following fields:
   - Adjustment Control Code
   - Adjustment Level
   - Level Break Type
   - Rebate Beneficiary

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Control Code	A code that specifies how the adjustment appears on the invoice and whether you want the system to create a separate line in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). Valid values are: 1 The system adds the adjustment amount into the unit price and records the adjustment detail to the Price Adjustment History table (F4074). The system does not print the adjustment on the invoice. 2 The system adds the adjustment amount to the unit price and records the adjustment detail to the Price Adjustment History table (F4074). It prints the adjustment on the invoice. 3 The system creates a separate detail line in the Sales Order Detail table. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or record it to the history table. The system does not include this type of adjustment when it calculates the current net price. 4 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 4 to create an accrual adjustment. 5 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. The system also accumulates each order line's quantity, weight, and amount to rebate history (F4078). It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 5 to create a rebate adjustment.

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Level	Specifies the level at which the adjustment is calculated: 1 Line Level: The system calculates the adjustment based on information in the sales detail line. 2 Basket Level: The system lets you group multiple sales detail lines and calculate the adjustment based on information accumulated from all the lines. You group items by Basket Pricing Group (RPRC) in Item Branch Information (F4102). 3 Order Level: The system lets you group sales order lines from the same order and calculate the adjustment based on information accumulated from all the lines. You group items by Order Pricing Group (ORPR) in Item Branch Information. P Trip level: The system calculates delivery pricing during delivery document printing if that option is chosen. You must specify "P" for trip-based pricing to work. If you are defining a repricing adjustment, leave the Item Group, Customer Group, and Sales Group fields blank. For Agreement Penalty Schedules Enter 1 to calculate the penalty at the sales order detail line level.
Level Break Type	A code that indicates how level breaks occur in the Price Adjustment Detail (V4072). Valid codes are: 1 Quantity. The system determines the correct adjustment based on the quantity ordered in the sales order. You can set up different adjustment breaks for different units of measure. 2 Weight. The system uses the weight of the line to retrieve the proper adjustment level break. 3 Amount. The system uses the extended amount of the sales detail line to retrieve the proper adjustment level break. When Currency Conversion is switched on, all amount level breaks will be stored and displayed based on the floating decimals of the currency code.
Rebate Beneficiary	A code (system 40 / type RA) that identifies the beneficiary of a rebate. The party you identify here becomes the recipient of the credit order you create when a customer reaches a rebate threshold. The customer and the beneficiary may or may not be the same address. The beneficiary becomes the Sold To Address of the create order.

What You Should Know About

Resetting rebate amount field	If you do not reset the rebate amount field, the system continues to accrue rebate amounts.

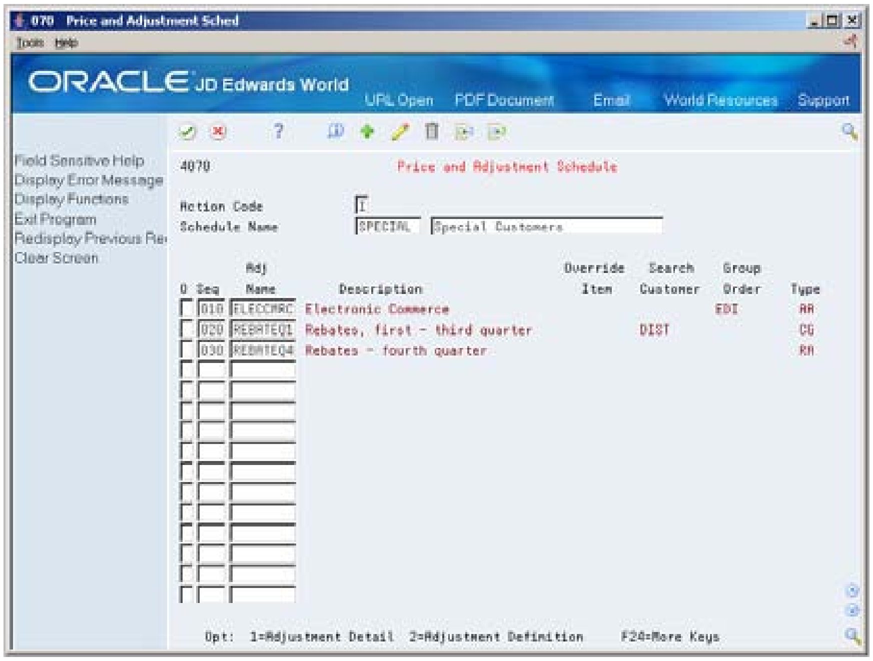
Defining Rebate Accrual Details

From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 27
From Sales Order Advanced and Technical Operations (G4231), choose Advanced Price and Adjustments
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose Price and Adjustment Schedule

You define the details of the rebate accrual adjustment when you set up a price and adjustment schedule. The price adjustment detail for rebates determines the rate at which you can set aside funds into an accrual account, which covers the rebate amounts that you would pay to customer who reached the threshold.

To define rebate accrual details

On Price and Adjustment Schedule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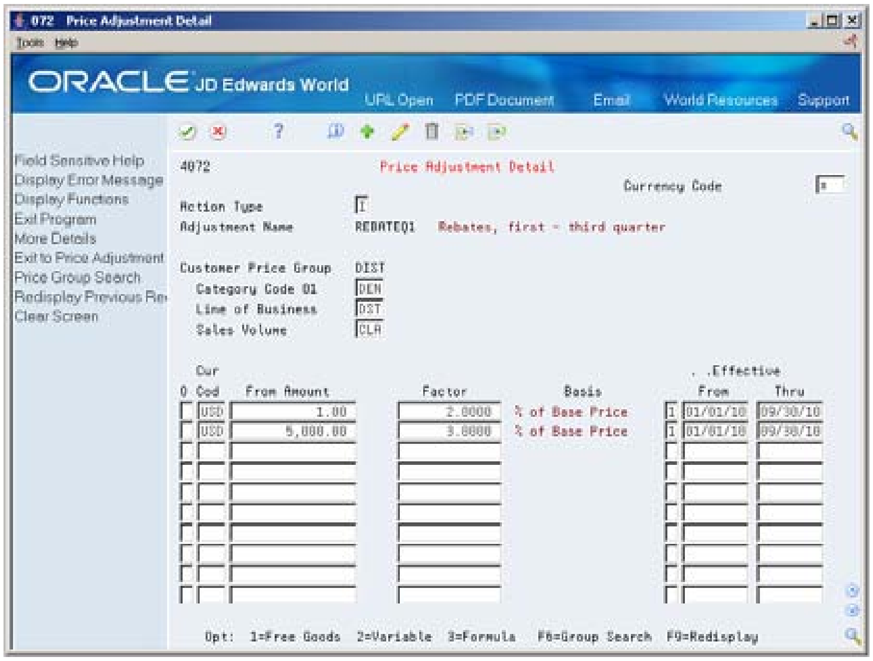
4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

Action Code I
Schedule Name SPECIAL Special Customers

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
	010	ELECCMRC	Electronic Commerce			EDI	AR
	020	REBATEQ1	Rebates, first - third quarter		DIST		CG
	030	REBATEQ4	Rebates - fourth quarter				RA

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

1. Access Price Adjustment Detail.


072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Currency Code

Action Type I

Adjustment Name REBATEQ1 Rebates, first - third quarter

Customer Price Group DIST

Category Code 01 DEN

Line of Business DST

Sales Volume CLA

O	Cur Cod	From Amount	Factor	Basis		Effective From	Effective Thru
	USD	1.00	2.0000	% of Base Price	1	01/01/10	09/30/10
	USD	5,000.00	3.0000	% of Base Price	1	01/01/10	09/30/10

Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

2. Complete the following required fields:
    - From Quantity
    - Factor
    - Basis
    - Effective From / Thru

What You Should Know About

Order the display of the screen	The pricing hierarchy you define determines how the system displays this screen.
Defining information for the general ledger	The information you enter in the Factor and Basis fields defines how you want to accrue a rebate amount for each eligible sales detail line to the general ledger.

Defining Rebate Thresholds

From Sales Order Management (G42), enter 27
From Sales Order Advanced and Technical Operations (G4231), choose Advanced Price and Adjustments
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose Price and Adjustment Schedule

You use rebate thresholds to establish limits at which a customer is eligible for a rebate. Customer sales totals that you accumulate in volume history are compared against the thresholds to determine whether the customer is eligible for a rebate and at what level.

The system uses the rebate factor to calculate the rebate amount.

Example: Defining a Rebate Threshold

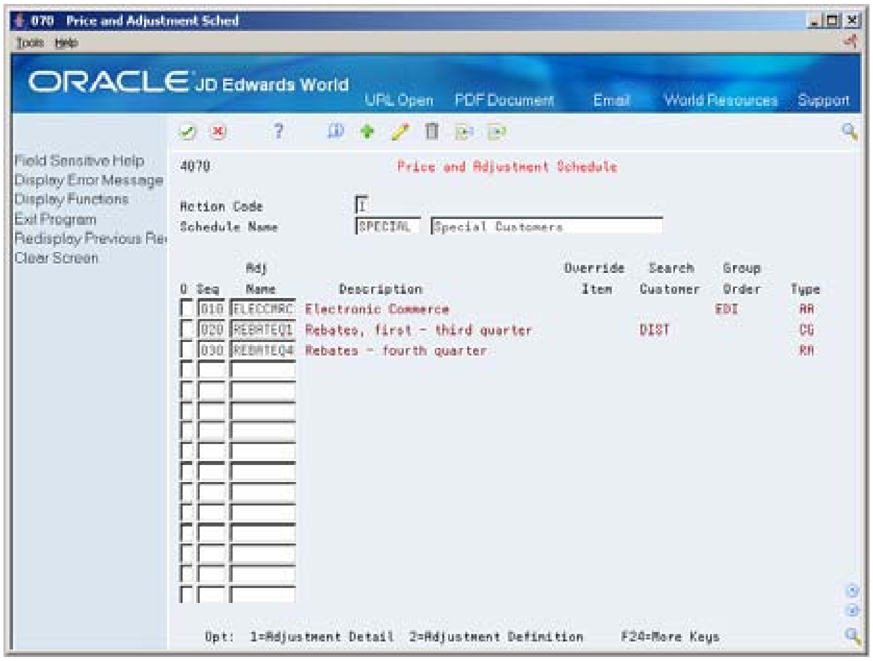
For example, you can define a 2% rebate for all customers in the Midwest at a threshold of 100,000. The system tracks the sales volume of every Midwest customer separately. When a customer's sales volume reaches 100,000, you can issues a rebate to the customer.

Before You Begin

- Before you can define rebate thresholds, you access the Threshold Date Pattern window, where you can review defined thresholds and the periods they are effective. From the Threshold Date Patterns window, you access Threshold Maintenance to add or change rebate thresholds.

To define rebate thresholds

On Price and Adjustment Schedule


4070 Price and Adjustment Sched
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

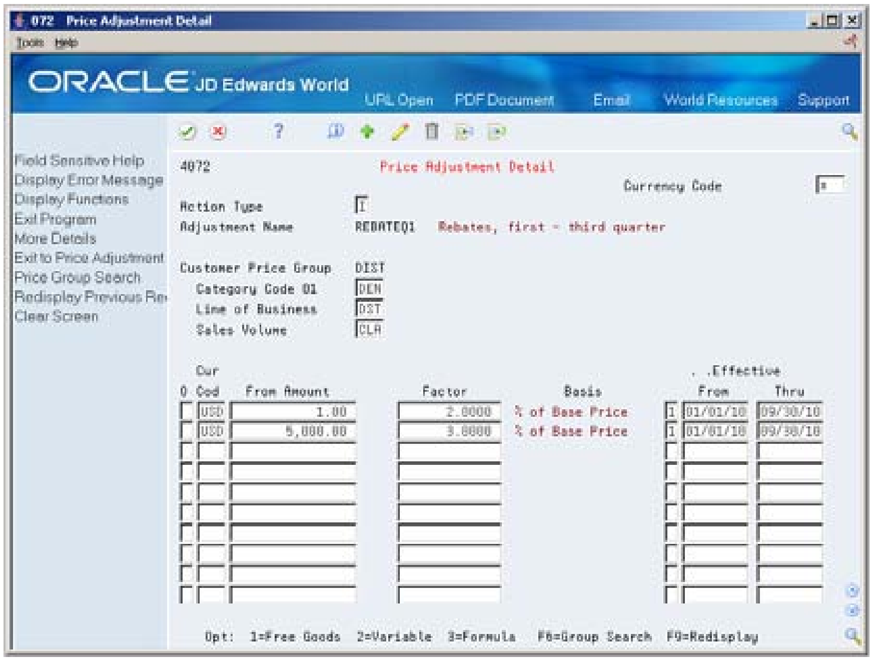
Action Code I

Schedule Name SPECIAL Special Customers

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
☐	010	ELECCMRC	Electronic Commerce			EDI	AR
☐	020	REBATEQ1	Rebates, first - third quarter		DIST		CG
☐	030	REBATEQ4	Rebates - fourth quarter				RA

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

1. Access Price Adjustment Detail.


072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Currency Code

Action Type I

Adjustment Name REBATEQ1 Rebates, first - third quarter

Customer Price Group DIST

Category Code 01 DEN

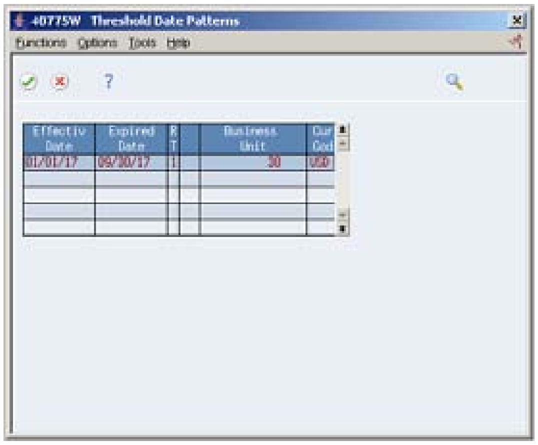
Line of Business DST

Sales Volume CLA

O	Cur Cod	From Amount	Factor	Basis		Effective From	Effective Thru
	USD	1.00	2.0000	% of Base Price	1	01/01/10	09/30/10
	USD	5,000.00	3.0000	% of Base Price	1	01/01/10	09/30/10

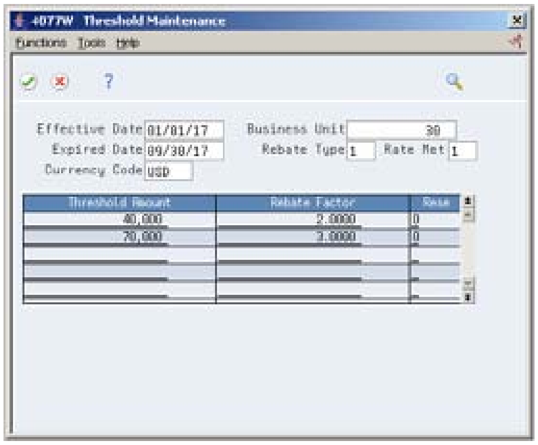
Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

2. Select Exit to Rebate Maintenance (F8).


40775W Threshold Date Patterns
Functions
Options
Tools
Help

Effectiv Date	Expired Date	R T		Business Unit	Cur Cod
01/01/17	09/30/17	1		30	USD

3. On Threshold Date Patterns, select option for Exit to Maintenance in Add/Change Mode.



Effective Date 01/01/17
Expired Date 09/30/17
Currency Code USD
Business Unit 30
Rebate Type 1
Rate Met 1

Threshold Amount	Rebate Factor	Rese
40,000	2.0000	0
70,000	3.0000	0

4. On Threshold Maintenance, complete date fields to define beginning and ending dates for the rebate.

- Effective Date
- Expired Date
- Business Unit
- Rebate Type
- Currency Code
- Unit of Measure
- Threshold Quantity
- Rebate Factor
- Reset

Field	**Explanation**
Rebate Type	A code (system 43/RT) that indicates whether the rebate is a percentage of the quantity purchased or a fixed currency amount.
Threshold	A quantity that the system compares against accumulated sales volume to determine if a rebate should be awarded. You can define thresholds as quantities, weights, or sales amounts. Use the Level Break Type field in the adjustment definition to define the type of threshold.
Rebate Factor	A value you enter to indicate how you want to calculate the rebate amount. The code you enter in the Rebate Type field controls how the rebate is applied. For example, you could award a fixed amount or you could calculate a percentage of accumulated sales.

Field	Explanation
Reset	A code that identifies how to handle future sales when a customer reaches a rebate threshold. Valid codes are: 1 Yes, reset sales history totals (F4078) and rebate paid to date to zero when you create a credit order for the given customer/rebate total. 0 No, do not reset sales history totals and rebate paid when you create a credit order, but leave them at their current values.

What You Should Know About

Pricing Preference Profile screen	When you select Price Adjustment Detail from Price and Adjustment Schedule, an interim screen displays. Pricing Preference Profile displays the hierarchy you established. Select the line for which you want to work with details.

Reviewing Rebate Information

You may retrieve rebate history for each customer. This provides you a tracking system for both past rebates and the current status or orders that qualify for rebates. You can review rebate information by completing the following tasks:

- Review the Volume History
- Print the Rebate History Register

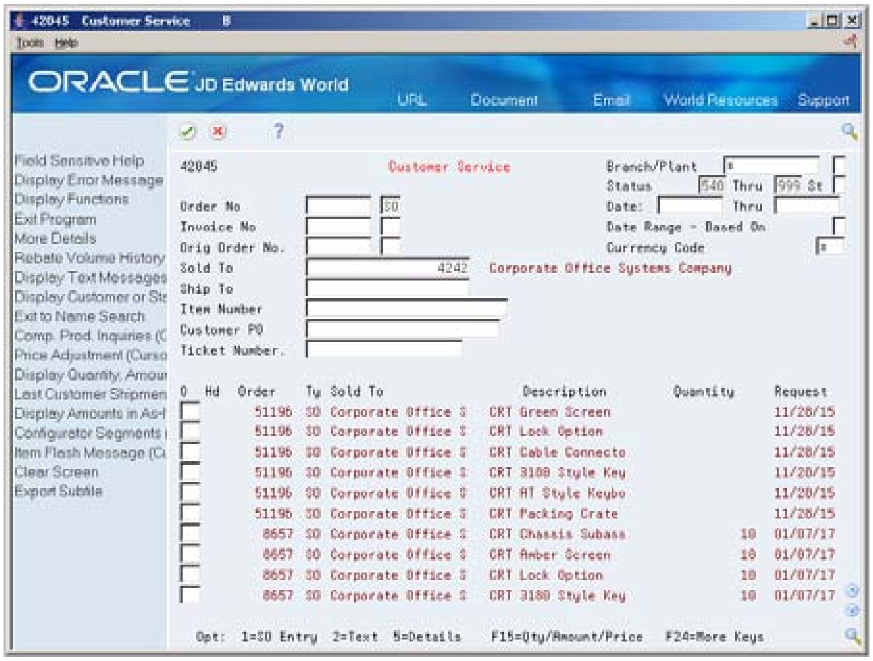
Reviewing the Volume History

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose Sales Order Inquiries
From Sales Order Inquiries (G42112), choose Customer Service

You can review rebate history at various levels for each customer. The sales volume to date displays by quantity, amount, and volume. The information is more detailed as you continue your inquiry.

To review volume history

From Customer Service


42045 Customer Service
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Rebate Volume History
Display Text Messages
Display Customer or St
Exit to Name Search
Comp. Prod. Inquiries (C
Price Adjustment (Curso
Display Quantity, Amou
Last Customer Shipmen
Display Amounts in As-I
Configurator Segments
Item Flash Message (C
Clear Screen
Export Subfile

42045 Customer Service

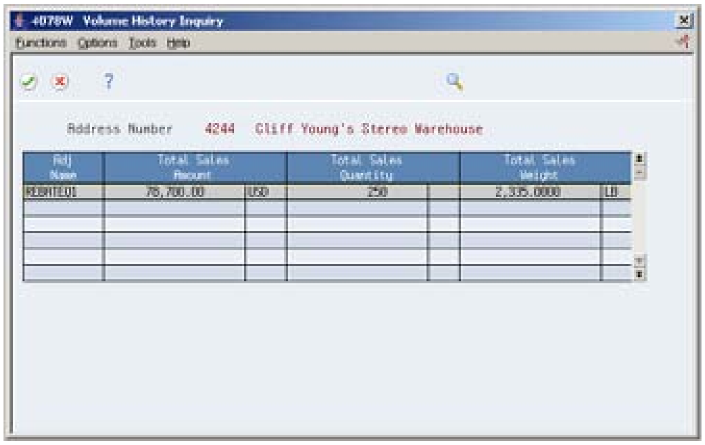
Branch/Plant *
Status 540 Thru 999 St
Date: Thru
Date Range - Based On
Currency Code *
Order No SO
Invoice No
Orig Order No.
Sold To 4242 Corporate Office Systems Company
Ship To
Item Number
Customer PO
Ticket Number.

O	Hd	Order	Ty	Sold To	Description	Quantity	Request
☐		51196	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Green Screen		11/28/15
☐		51196	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Lock Option		11/28/15
☐		51196	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Cable Connecto		11/28/15
☐		51196	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT 3180 Style Key		11/28/15
☐		51196	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT AT Style Keybo		11/28/15
☐		51196	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Packing Crate		11/28/15
☐		8657	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Chassis Subass	10	01/07/17
☐		8657	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Amber Screen	10	01/07/17
☐		8657	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT Lock Option	10	01/07/17
☐		8657	SO	Corporate Office S	CRT 3180 Style Key	10	01/07/17

Opt: 1=SO Entry 2=Text 5=Details F15=Qty/Amount/Price F24=More Keys

1. Access Rebate Volume History (F5).

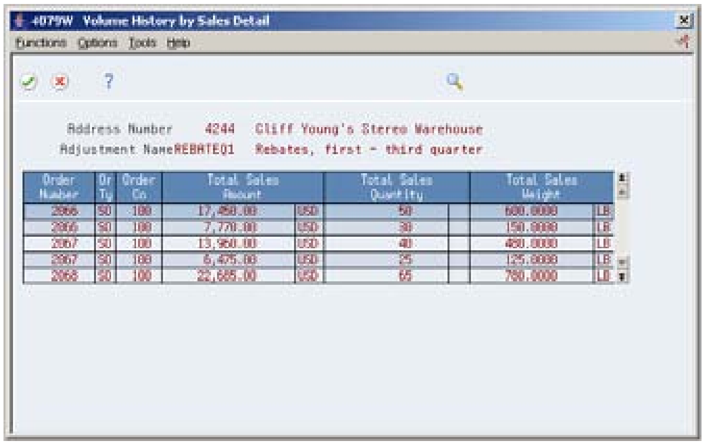
On Volume History Inquiry


4078W Volume History Inquiry
Functions Options Tools Help

Address Number 4244 Cliff Young's Stereo Warehouse

Adj Name	Total Sales Amount		Total Sales Quantity		Total Sales Weight	
REBATE01	78,700.00	USD	250		2,335.0000	LB

2. Highlight the line, and choose Volume History by Sales Detail from Options


4079W Volume History by Sales Detail
Functions Options Tools Help

Address Number 4244 Cliff Young's Stereo Warehouse
Adjustment Name REBATEQ1 Rebates, first - third quarter

Order Number	Or Ty	Order Co	Total Sales Amount		Total Sales Quantity		Total Sales Weight	
2066	SO	100	17,450.00	USD	50		600.0000	LB
2066	SO	100	7,770.00	USD	30		150.0000	LB
2067	SO	100	13,960.00	USD	40		480.0000	LB
2067	SO	100	6,475.00	USD	25		125.0000	LB
2068	SO	100	22,685.00	USD	65		780.0000	LB

3. Review the details of each sales order that makes up the volumes.

Printing Rebate History Register

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose Price Management
From Price Management (G4222), choose Advanced Price and Adjustments
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose Print Rebate History Register

The Volume History Register report lists customers and their sales that qualify for rebates.

Processing Rebate Accruals

Sales Update accrues the rebate information in the history files (F4078 and F4079), and updates the general ledger.

AAIs and Journal Entries

The 4270 and 4280 AAI tables are used to record the discount and rebate information. The Sales Discounts account is properly debited, and the Rebates Payable account is properly credited, because the Factor on the adjustment was set up as negative.

Both the 4270 and 4280 AAI tables use the GL class code from the adjustment definition. If the GL class code is blank in the definition, the GL class code on the order is used.

In addition to creating journal entries to account for our obligation to the customer for the rebate they have earned, P42800 also creates a record in the Rebate History By Sales Detail File F4079, which captures the quantity, weight and amount of the line that had the rebate applied to it. F4079 contains a record for every sales order detail line that contributed to reaching the threshold(s). This information is also used to update (or create, if this is the first order) the *total* sales quantity, weight and amount in the Sales Rebate History File F4078. The Open Rebate Amount in F4078 will also be populated or updated if the customer has reached at least the lowest threshold level to earn the rebate.

Generate Credit Notes

Generating Credit Notes

From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Generate Credit Notes**

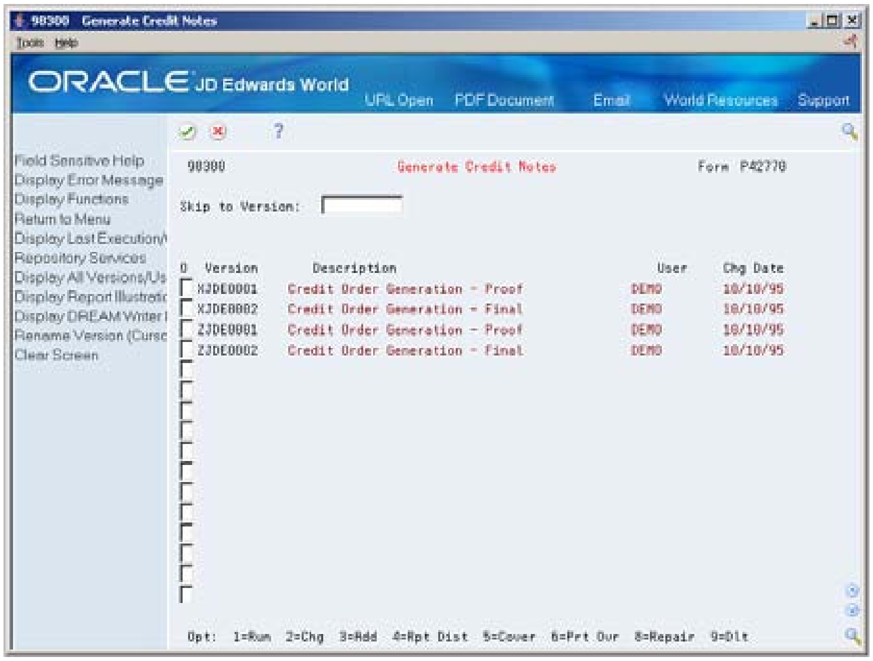
You generate credit notes (credit orders) to remit rebates. When you generate credit notes, you create a credit order for each beneficiary of a rebate amount accumulated in the volume history file.

Before You Begin

- Set up rebate adjustments
- Review information in the sales detail table

To generate credit notes

On Generate Credit Notes


98300 Generate Credit Notes
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Return to Menu
Display Last Execution/
Repository Services
Display All Versions/Us
Display Report Illustratio
Display DREAM Writer I
Rename Version (Curso
Clear Screen

```
98300                    Generate Credit Notes                    Form  P42770

Skip to Version: [          ]

O  Version    Description                              User    Chg Date
☐  XJDE0001   Credit Order Generation - Proof          DEMO    10/10/95
☐  XJDE0002   Credit Order Generation - Final          DEMO    10/10/95
☐  ZJDE0001   Credit Order Generation - Proof          DEMO    10/10/95
☐  ZJDE0002   Credit Order Generation - Final          DEMO    10/10/95

Opt:  1=Run  2=Chg  3=Add  4=Rpt Dist  5=Cover  6=Prt Ovr  8=Repair  9=Dlt
```

1. Select the version that contains the credit information you want to generate.
2. You can run a proof copy.

3. Review the information.
4. Make necessary changes.
5. Run the final copy.

What You Should Know About

Resetting the rebate amount field	If you do not reset the rebate amount field each time you generate a credit order , the rebate amount on the credit order is calculated by subtracting the rebate paid from the total rebate amount.
Creating consolidated credit notes	You can create consolidated credit orders by using data selection and data sequencing. This program reads volume history to create credit orders based on the Rebate Amount field and the Beneficiary Address field.
Changing the beneficiary of a credit note	You can change the beneficiary of the credit order using the Priced and Adjustment Schedule.

Processing Options

See Credit Order Generation (P42770).

Repost Sales Rebate History

Reposting Sales Rebate History

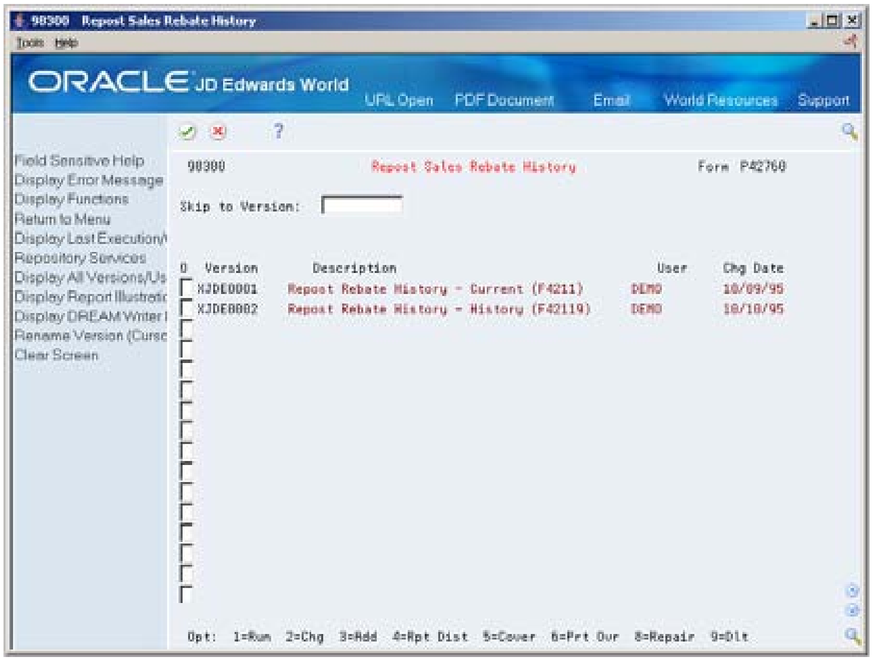
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Report Sales Rebate History**

You can obtain sales history information for an item, a customer, or a combination of the two. You repost the sales history to record rebate or commission information that you have not been accruing. Typically, you use this program to enter the amount of past activities so the accrual amount is current. You accumulate order information from order history and calculate rebate amounts based on the order history.

You can use the processing options to control whether volume totals contain information from the beginning of account activity (start over) or from current totals (add to current totals).

To repost sales rebate history

On Repost Sales Rebate History


98300 Repost Sales Rebate History
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Return to Menu
Display Last Execution/
Repository Services
Display All Versions/Us
Display Report Illustrati
Display DREAM Writer I
Rename Version (Cursc
Clear Screen

98300 Repost Sales Rebate History Form P42760

Skip to Version: ☐

O	Version	Description	User	Chg Date
☐	XJDE0001	Repost Rebate History - Current (F4211)	DEMO	10/09/95
☐	XJDE0002	Repost Rebate History - History (F42119)	DEMO	10/10/95

Opt: 1=Run 2=Chg 3=Add 4=Rpt Dist 5=Cover 6=Prt Ovr 8=Repair 9=Dlt

1. Select the version to repost.

2. Run the repost.

Processing Options

See Repost Rebate History (P42760).

What You Should Know About

Resetting rebate amount field	If you have not reset the rebate amount field, the system continues to accrue rebate amounts.

See Also

- *Creating Accrual Adjustments*

Work with Repricing

Working with Repricing

You can set up adjustments to reprice sales orders. You reprice sales orders:

- To allow additional discounts or markups on groups of items
- To give different pricing to special items or customers
- To give global discounts based on the total quantity, weight, or amount of items within a product family

You set up repricing based on the amount of the order, weight of the items, or the total quantity of all items ordered.

Working with repricing includes the following tasks:

- Creating Basket-Level Adjustments
- Creating Order-Level Adjustments
- Repricing Sales Orders

Before You Begin

- Enter a sales order

What You Should Know About

Specifying basket or order repricing	In the definition for each adjustment, you specify whether you want to use the adjustment for basket or order repricing: ▪ Order-level pricing allows you to enter a separate item such as freight that will apply to all the items. This entry produces a new sales-order adjustment line. ▪ Basket-level pricing does not allow a separate sales-order adjustment line. Adjustments are applied to all items within the group.
Repeatedly repricing	To reprice an order line that has already been repriced, you set the processing option of the reprice program to allow order-detail lines to be repriced repeatedly.

Creating Basket-Level Adjustments

From Sales Order Advanced and Technical Operations (G4231), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Schedule**
From Price and Adjustments Schedule, choose option for **Price Adjustments Definitions**

Basket repricing changes the price for items that belong to the same repricing group. The system searches the detail lines of a sales order to determine the items in a basket group. When it finds items that belong to the group, it updates the order line with the new price.

You reprice sales orders:

- Through a batch program after order entry. The system bases new prices on the price in the original sales order detail line. It performs basket repricing first and then order repricing.
- Interactively during order entry by pressing the appropriate function key from Sales Order Entry Detail. The batch program performs basket repricing first and then order repricing.
- Automatically at order entry when you set up processing option of the Sales Order Entry Detail program.

Example: Creating Basket-Level Adjustments

For example, you enter an order for the following items. Each item belongs to a basket group.

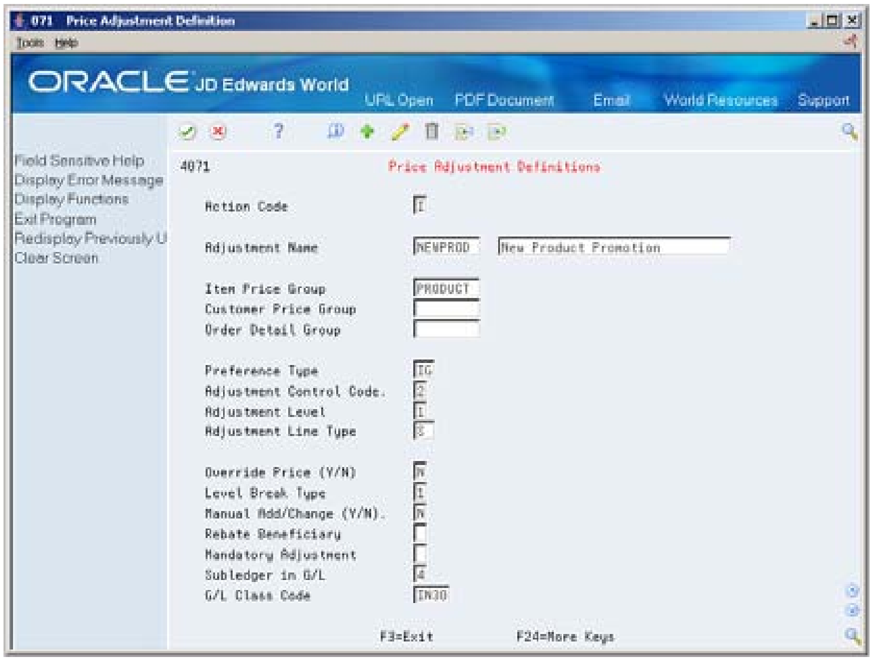
Line	Item Name	Unit Price	Group Name
Line 1	PEN	10.00	SUPPLIES
Line 2	RULER	2.00	SUPPLIES
Line 3	ERASER	1.00	SUPPLIES

The system determines that the basket group SUPPLIES is eligible for a discount of 0.25 per item. It calculates the new prices:

Line	Item Name	Unit Price	Group Name
Line 1	PEN	9.75	SUPPLIES
Line 2	RULER	1.75	SUPPLIES
Line 3	ERASER	0.75	SUPPLIES

To create basket-level adjustments

On Price Adjustment Definitions


071 Price Adjustment Definition
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previously U
Clear Screen
F3=Exit
F24=More Keys

4071 Price Adjustment Definitions

Action Code I

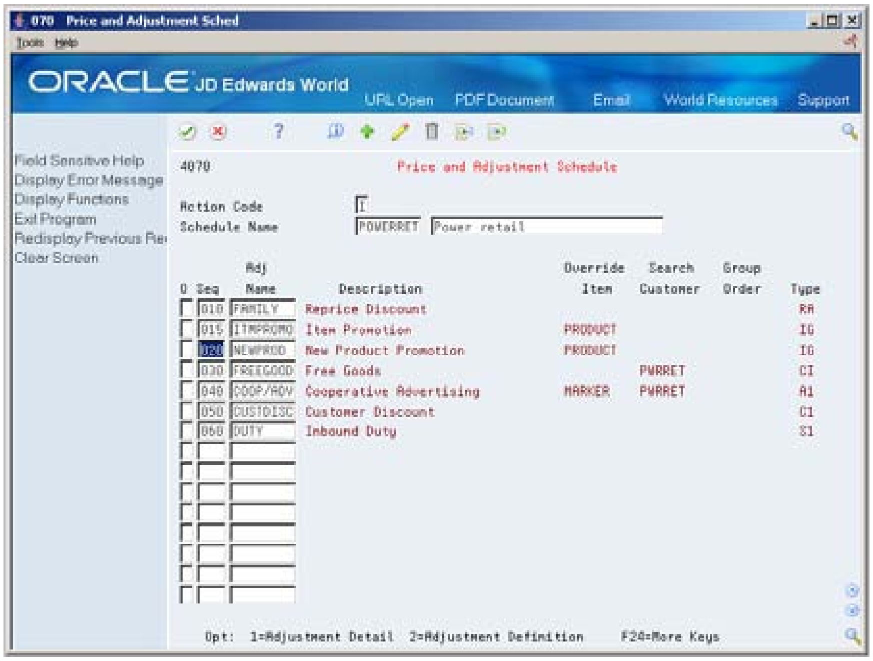
Adjustment Name NEWPROD New Product Promotion

Item Price Group PRODUCT
Customer Price Group
Order Detail Group

Preference Type IG
Adjustment Control Code. 2
Adjustment Level 1
Adjustment Line Type S

Override Price (Y/N) N
Level Break Type 1
Manual Add/Change (Y/N). N
Rebate Beneficiary
Mandatory Adjustment
Subledger in G/L 4
G/L Class Code IN30

1. Complete the steps to create an adjustment definition or review the adjustment definition information.
2. Complete the following fields:
    - Adjustment Control Code as 1 or 2
    - Adjustment Level as 2
3. Add the adjustment to an adjustment schedule.


070 Price and Adjustment Sched
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

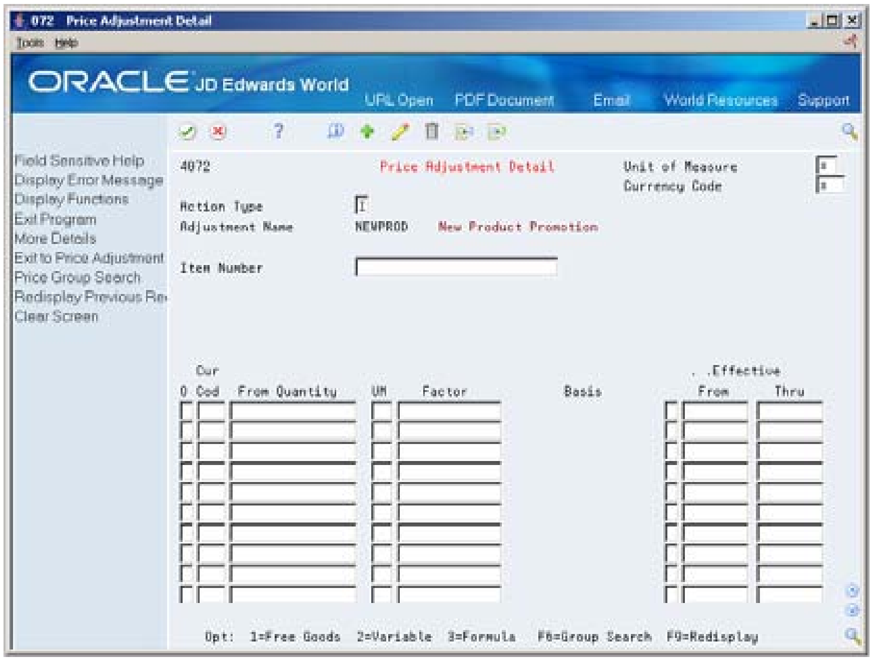
4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

Action Code: I
Schedule Name: POWERRET Power retail

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
☐	010	FAMILY	Reprice Discount				RA
☐	015	ITMPROMO	Item Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	020	NEWPROD	New Product Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	030	FREEGOOD	Free Goods		PWRRET		CI
☐	040	COOP/ADV	Cooperative Advertising	MARKER	PWRRET		A1
☐	050	CUSTDISC	Customer Discount				C1
☐	060	DUTY	Inbound Duty				S1

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

4. Define the new price adjustment detail.


072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Unit of Measure
Currency Code

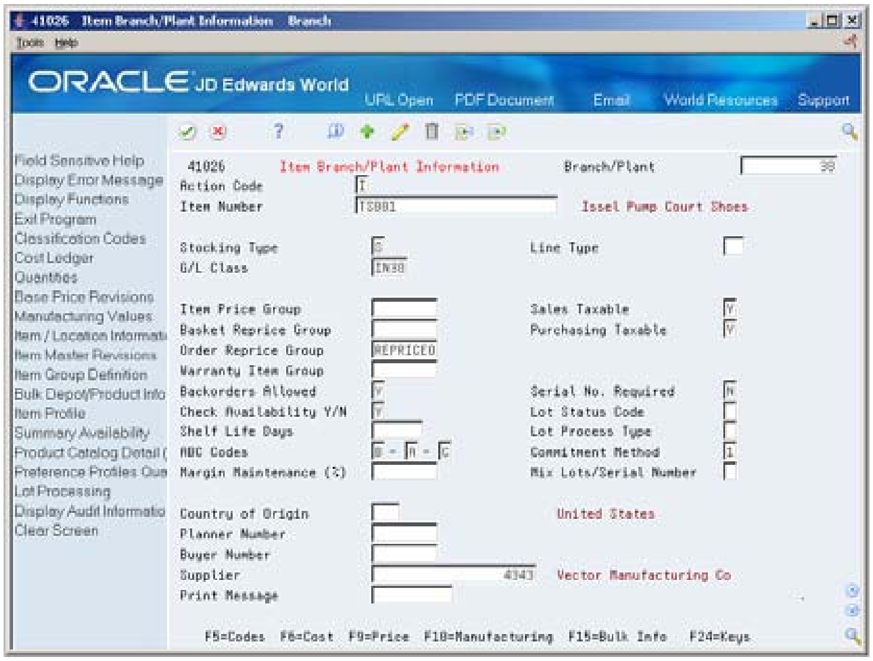
Action Type: I
Adjustment Name: NEWPROD New Product Promotion

Item Number

O	Cur Cod	From Quantity	UM	Factor	Basis		Effective From	Effective Thru

Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

5. To attach items to a basket repricing group, access Item Branch / Plant Information


41026 Item Branch/Plant Information Branch
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Classification Codes
Cost Ledger
Quantities
Base Price Revisions
Manufacturing Values
Item / Location Informati
Item Master Revisions
Item Group Definition
Bulk Depot/Product Info
Item Profile
Summary Availability
Product Catalog Detail (
Preference Profiles Que
Lot Processing
Display Audit Informatio
Clear Screen
F5=Codes F6=Cost F9=Price F10=Manufacturing F15=Bulk Info F24=Keys

41026 Item Branch/Plant Information

Branch/Plant [illegible]
Action Code I
Item Number TS001 Issel Pump Court Shoes

Stocking Type S
G/L Class IN30
Line Type

Item Price Group
Basket Reprice Group
Order Reprice Group REPRICED
Warranty Item Group
Backorders Allowed Y
Check Availability Y/N Y
Shelf Life Days
ABC Codes B - A - C
Margin Maintenance (%)

Sales Taxable Y
Purchasing Taxable Y
Serial No. Required N
Lot Status Code
Lot Process Type
Commitment Method 1
Mix Lots/Serial Number

Country of Origin United States
Planner Number
Buyer Number
Supplier 4343 Vector Manufacturing Co
Print Message

6. On Item Branch / Plant Information, complete the following field:

- Basket Reprice Group

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Control Code	A code that specifies how the adjustment appears on the invoice and whether you want the system to create a separate line in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). Valid values for baskets are: 1 The system adds the adjustment amount into the unit price and records the adjustment detail to the Price Adjustment History table (F4074). The system does not print the adjustment on the invoice. 2 The system adds the adjustment amount to the unit price and records the adjustment detail to the Price Adjustment History table (F4074). It prints the adjustment on the invoice. 4 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 4 to create an accrual adjustment. 5 The system records the adjustment to history and posts it to the general ledger during a sales update. The system also accumulates each order line's quantity, weight, and amount to rebate history (F4078). It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or print it on the invoice. Use Control Code 5 to create a rebate adjustment.

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Level	Specifies the level at which the adjustment is calculated: 2 Basket Level: The system lets you group multiple sales detail lines and calculate the adjustment based on information accumulated from all the lines. You group items by Basket Pricing Group (RPRC) in Item Branch Information (F4102). If you are defining a repricing adjustment, leave the Item Group, Customer Group, and Sales Group fields blank.
Basket Reprice Group	You can assign items with common repricing characteristics to a reprice category on Item Master Revisions. You can have different categories based on location. Repricing is a technique that the system uses to: ▪ Accumulate items on order that belong to a common repricing category during a batch program. ▪ Compare their aggregate quantities to the appropriate quantity breaks in the reprice category. If the items qualify for additional discount, that discount is reflected as a change in unit and extended price for each qualifying item, either in the original order line or in a new discount line.

What You Should Know About

Repricing more than one time	You can use processing option 5 (delete old basket- and order-level adjustment) to cancel all previous order- and basket-level adjustments and recalculate them.
Advancing status of repriced lines and selecting or excluding detail lines for basket-level repricing	You can use processing option 3 to advance the status of existing detail lines that have been repriced. Then you can use processing option 1 (next status from-to range) to select/exclude detail lines for basket reprice processing. This allows you to have basket- and order-level repricing as a part of your workflow in the Order Activity Rules.
Attaching a basket-level group to adjustment detail	You must specify a Preference Type in Adjustment Definitions. The preference type must have a preference hierarchy that includes item groups.
Using basket-level repricing	When you enter an order for items included in the basket repricing group, the system applies the item base price with adjustments. To use the reprice adjustment, select the appropriate function to reprice the order. Changes to the base price reflect your repricing adjustment.
Complex Groups	Basket repricing does not work with complex groups. The price group must be attached to the item, not to the advanced pricing adjustment.

Creating Order-Level Adjustments

✧	From Sales Order Advanced and Technical Operations (G4231), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments** From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustments Schedule** From Price and Adjustments Schedule, choose option for **Price Adjustment Definitions**

You use order repricing to reprice items based on order groups. The system uses information in each detail line of an order to determine items in an order group. If it finds items that belong to the group, it creates an adjustment for the order as a whole and writes a new order detail line with the amount of the adjustment.

Order-level repricing is often used to add a line for freight costs. The weight, number, or some other variable of the entered items determines the amount of the additional line item. In this example, the added line adds freight costs.

You can also apply the line item to order groups.

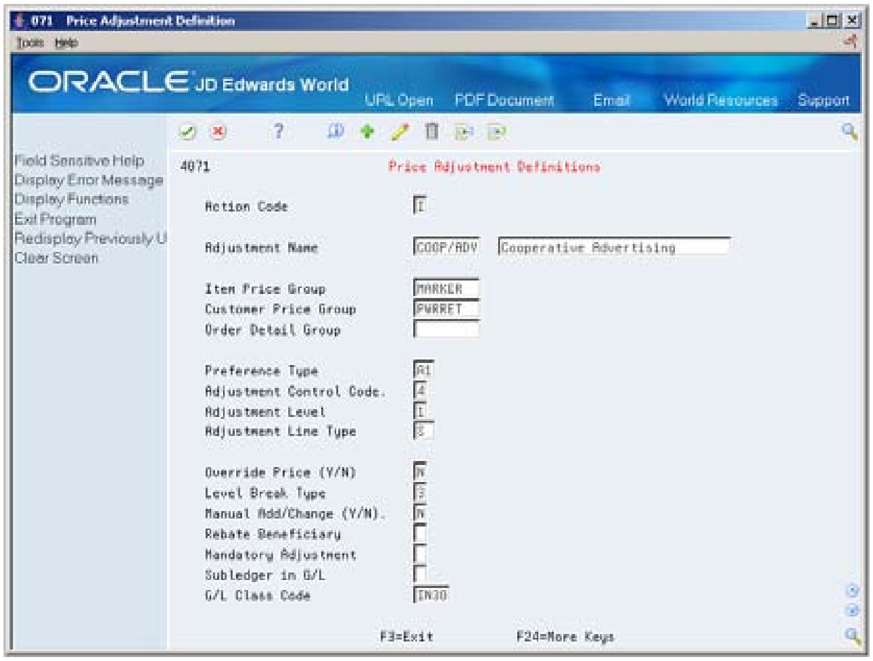
Example: Creating Order-Level Adjustments

When you apply the line item to an order group, you enter an order using the same items as in the basket repricing example. The items all belong to an order repricing group called SUPPLIES. The system determines that the group SUPPLIES is eligible for a discount of 0.25. It does not recalculate prices but adds a new line to the order to reflect the order discount.

Line	Item Name	Unit Price	Group Name
Line 1	PEN	10.00	SUPPLIES
Line 2	RULER	2.00	SUPPLIES
Line 3	ERASER	1.00	SUPPLIES
Line 4	Discount	<0.25>	

To create an order-level adjustment

On Price Adjustment Definitions


071 Price Adjustment Definition
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previously U
Clear Screen

4071 Price Adjustment Definitions

Action Code: I

Adjustment Name: COOP/ADV Cooperative Advertising

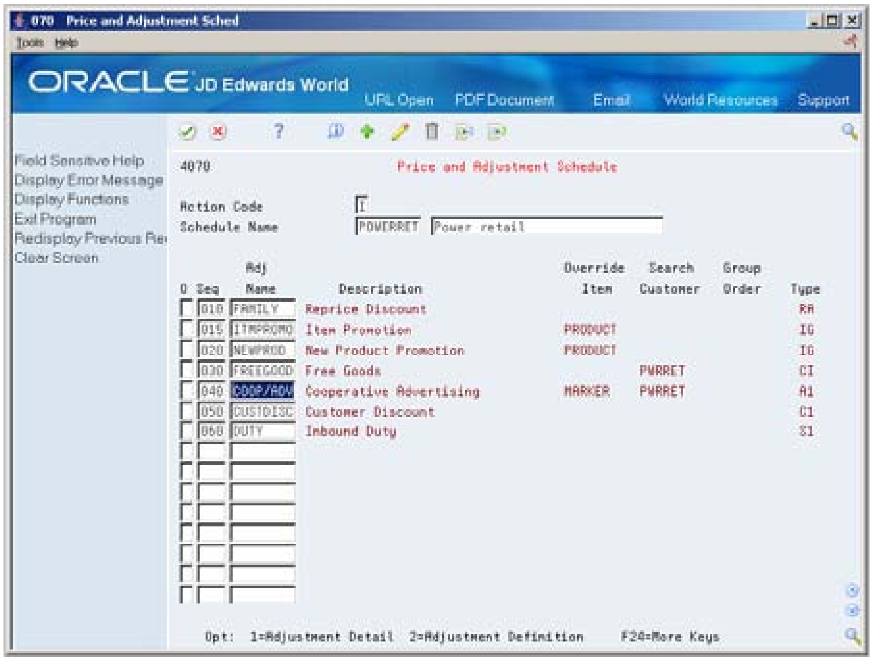
Item Price Group: MARKER
Customer Price Group: PWRRET
Order Detail Group:

Preference Type: A1
Adjustment Control Code.: 4
Adjustment Level: 1
Adjustment Line Type: S

Override Price (Y/N): N
Level Break Type: 3
Manual Add/Change (Y/N).: N
Rebate Beneficiary:
Mandatory Adjustment:
Subledger in G/L:
G/L Class Code: IN30

F3=Exit F24=More Keys

1. **1.** Complete the following fields:
   - Adjustment Control Code as 3
   - Adjustment Level as 3
2. **2.** Add the adjustment to an adjustment schedule.


070 Price and Adjustment Sched
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

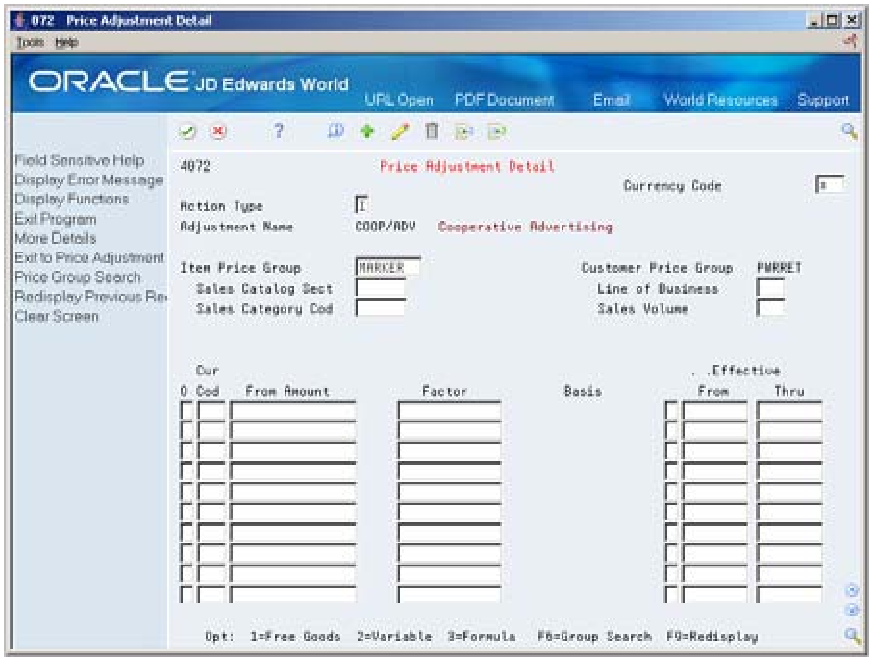
4070 Price and Adjustment Schedule

Action Code: I
Schedule Name: POWERRET Power retail

O	Seq	Adj Name	Description	Override Item	Search Customer	Group Order	Type
☐	010	FAMILY	Reprice Discount				RA
☐	015	ITMPROMO	Item Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	020	NEWPROD	New Product Promotion	PRODUCT			IG
☐	030	FREEGOOD	Free Goods		PWRRET		CI
☐	040	COOP/ADV	Cooperative Advertising	MARKER	PWRRET		A1
☐	050	CUSTDISC	Customer Discount				C1
☐	060	DUTY	Inbound Duty				S1

Opt: 1=Adjustment Detail 2=Adjustment Definition F24=More Keys

3. Define the reprice adjustment detail.


4072 Price Adjustment Detail
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Price Adjustment
Price Group Search
Redisplay Previous Re
Clear Screen

4072 Price Adjustment Detail

Currency Code

Action Type I

Adjustment Name COOP/ADV Cooperative Advertising

Item Price Group MARKER

Sales Catalog Sect

Sales Category Cod

Customer Price Group PMRRET

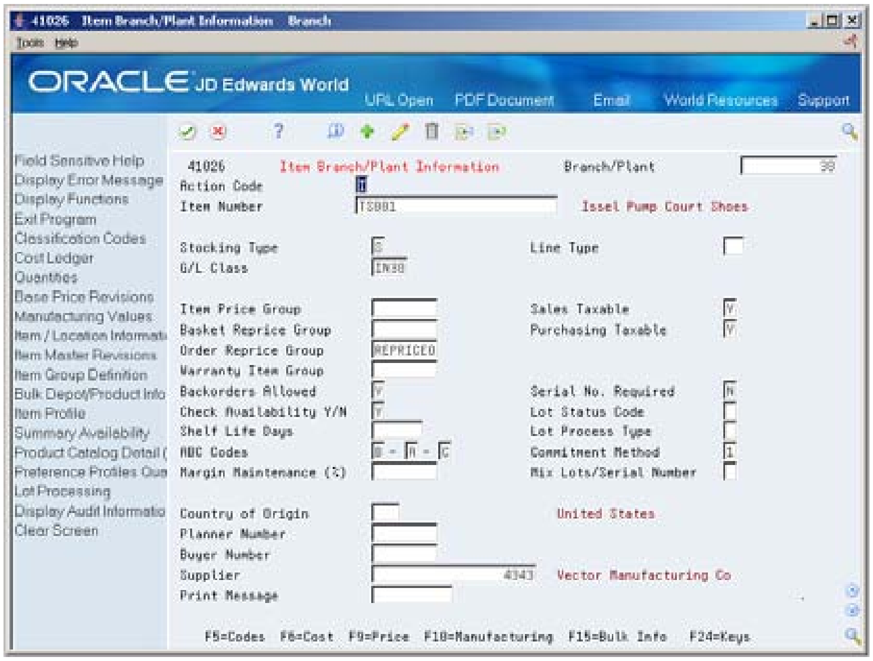
Line of Business

Sales Volume

O	Cur Cod	From Amount	Factor	Basis		Effective From	Effective Thru

Opt: 1=Free Goods 2=Variable 3=Formula F6=Group Search F9=Redisplay

4. To attach the item to an order repricing group, access the Item Branch / Plant Information.


41026 Item Branch/Plant Information Branch
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Classification Codes
Cost Ledger
Quantities
Base Price Revisions
Manufacturing Values
Item / Location Informati
Item Master Revisions
Item Group Definition
Bulk Depot/Product Info
Item Profile
Summary Availability
Product Catalog Detail (
Preference Profiles Qua
Lot Processing
Display Audit Informatio
Clear Screen

41026 Item Branch/Plant Information Branch/Plant 30

Action Code I

Item Number TS001 Issel Pump Court Shoes

Stocking Type S

G/L Class IN30

Line Type

Item Price Group

Basket Reprice Group

Order Reprice Group REPRICED

Warranty Item Group

Backorders Allowed Y

Check Availability Y/N Y

Shelf Life Days

ABC Codes B - A - C

Margin Maintenance (%)

Sales Taxable Y

Purchasing Taxable Y

Serial No. Required N

Lot Status Code

Lot Process Type

Commitment Method 1

Mix Lots/Serial Number

Country of Origin United States

Planner Number

Buyer Number

Supplier 4343 Vector Manufacturing Co

Print Message

F5=Codes F6=Cost F9=Price F10=Manufacturing F15=Bulk Info F24=Keys

5. Complete the following fields:

- Order Reprice Group

Field	Explanation
Adjustment Control Code	A code that specifies how the adjustment appears on the invoice and whether you want the system to create a separate line in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). The valid value for order-level adjustments is: 3 The system creates a separate detail line in the Sales Order Detail table. It does not add the adjustment into the unit price or record it to the history table. The system does not include this type of adjustment when it calculates the current net price.
Adjustment Level	Specifies the level at which the adjustment is calculated: 3 Order Level: The system lets you group sales order lines from the same order and calculate the adjustment based on information accumulated from all the lines. You group items by Order Pricing Group (ORPR) in Item Branch Information. If you are defining a repricing adjustment, leave the Item Group, Customer Group, and Sales Group fields blank.
Order Reprice Group	You assign items with common order repricing characteristics to an order reprice category on Item Master Revisions. You can have different categories based on location. Order repricing is a process in which: ▪ Items on an order that belong to the same repricing category are accumulated during a batch program. ▪ The system compares the items' aggregate quantities to the appropriate quantity "breaks" in the reprice category. Typical quantity breaks in this situation might be the total weight or the total dollar value of the entire order. If the items qualify for additional discount, that discount is reflected as a flat dollar amount in a new discount line. This process supplements the repricing function and operates in the same batch program.

What You Should Know About

Repricing more than one time	You can use processing option 5 (delete old basket- and order-level adjustment) to cancel all previous order- and basket-level adjustments and recalculate them.
Using order-level repricing	When you enter an order for items included in the order repricing group, the system applies the item base price with adjustments. To use the reprice adjustment, select the appropriate function to reprice the order. Changes to the base price reflect your repricing adjustment.

Complex Groups	Order repricing does not work with complex groups. The price group must be attached to the item, not to the advanced pricing adjustment.

Repricing Sales Orders

You can provide a discount for your customer by repricing sales orders. You can reprice the order using one of three methods:

- Reprice after inquiring on an order
- Reprice at basket or order level
- Reprice automatically

Reprice After Inquiring on Order

After accepting the order and re-inquiring on the order, click Form and then Reprice Order.

Reprice at Basket or Order Level

Run the Advanced Order/Basket Reprice program from menu G42311.

Reprice Automatically

Reprice automatically after the order is accepted. Set the processing option at sales order entry level.

Troubleshooting

Things to look at if the system isn't calculating the reprice:

- Verify the schedule on the order lines.
- Verify that the reprice group is in the correct field in Item Branch/Plant.
- Verify that the order date within the effective dates of the adjustment.
- Verify that the line meets all the adjustment detail criteria (quantity, amount, weight, UOM, and currency).
- Verify whether there is a trade discount on the order. The trade discount will override advanced pricing adjustments.
- Verify whether or not someone has manually entered the price (PROV = 1 in F4211).

What You Should Know About

Setting the processing options	Set processing options behind P4211 to perform repricing. Set #54 to 1, and enter a version of P42750 in #57.

7 Adjustment Revisions

Overview to Adjustment Revisions

Objectives

- To review and change price adjustments during order entry
- To review quantity breaks and specify alternate levels
- To review prices that apply to the current order
- To review product availability
- To review price adjustment reports, price adjustment revisions, and price adjustment additions
- To update order prices based on the most current price or price adjustment
- To review orders that could potentially change because of adjustments after the date the orders were created

About Adjustment Revisions

Adjustment revisions allow you to make additional adjustments, to revise adjustments, and to run a price audit report.

Complete the following tasks for adjustment revisions:

- Review and change prices during order entry
- Review price and availability
- Update order prices
- Review price and adjustment changes

Before You Begin

- Set up a sales order that contains price adjustments.

Review and Change Prices During Order Entry

Reviewing and Changing Price Adjustments During Order Entry

When you enter a sales order with a price that is calculated using an advanced price adjustment, you can view and change these adjustments while entering a sales order. You can also change the price-level breaks.

After you have entered the pricing information, you can review additional information about the change by accessing the Pricing Audit Trail form.

Complete the following tasks:

- Reviewing and Changing Prices
- Changing Price-Level Breaks During Order Entry
- Reviewing the Pricing Audit Trail

Reviewing and Changing Prices

From Sales Order Processing (G4211), choose **Enter Orders (Page Mode)**
From Enter Orders (Page Mode) (P4211), choose **option 11**

While you are entering a sales order with advanced pricing adjustments, you can review or make changes to those adjustments. You can review how the system calculated the unit price of an item. You can change information only if processing options have been set to allow changes. When you save the changes, the current order is automatically updated with the adjustment changes.

You can enter a code to provide a reason for the change.

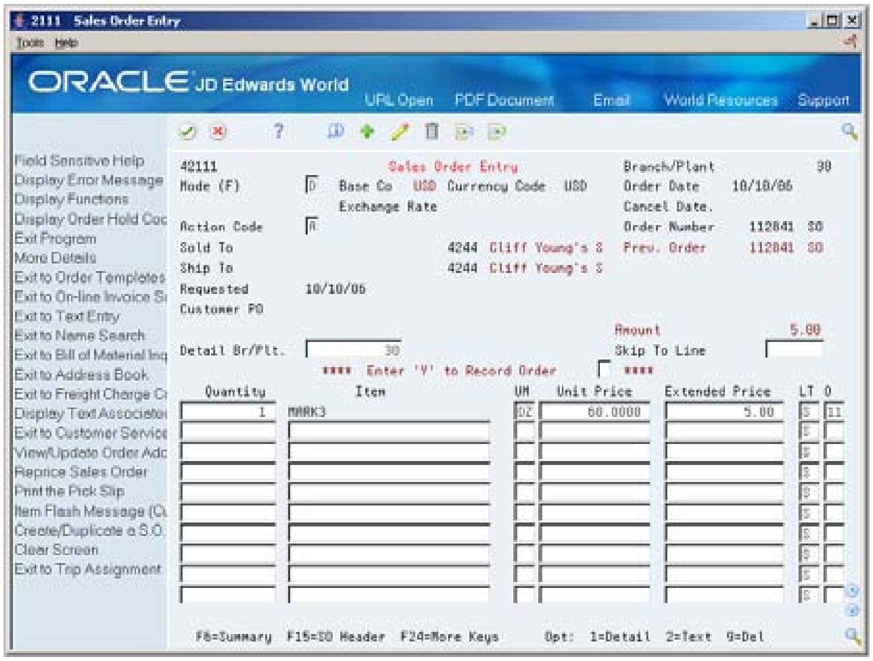
Before You Begin

- Set the advanced flag to yes in Pricing Constants
- Set processing options to allow price changes
- Define adjustment type to allow changes
- Set processing options so prices appear

To review and change price adjustments

On Sales Order Entry

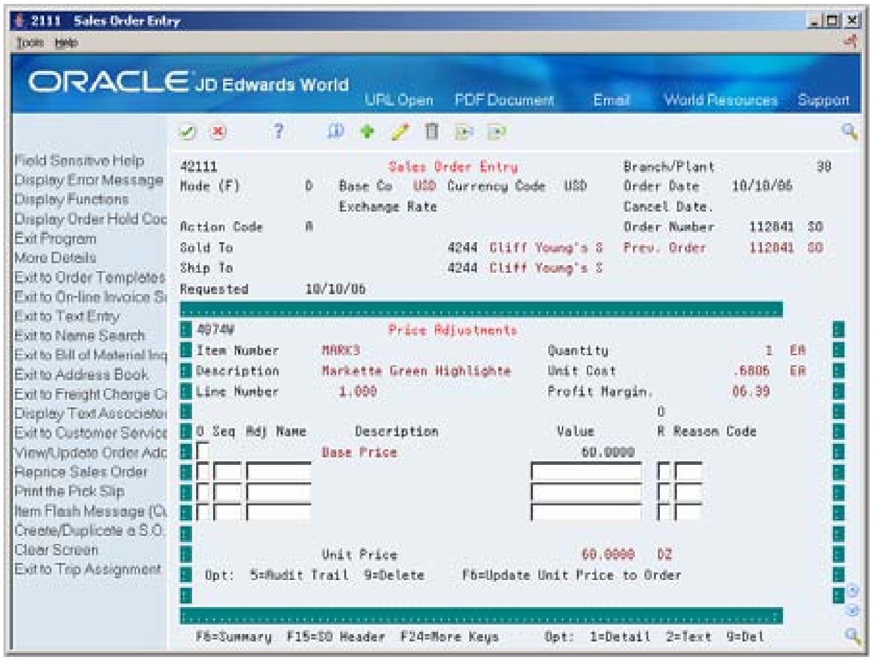
1. On the detail line for the sales order, enter option 11.


2111 Sales Order Entry
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Display Order Hold Coc
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Order Templates
Exit to On-line Invoice Si
Exit to Text Entry
Exit to Name Search
Exit to Bill of Material Inq
Exit to Address Book
Exit to Freight Charge Ca
Display Text Associatei
Exit to Customer Service
View/Update Order Adc
Reprice Sales Order
Print the Pick Slip
Item Flash Message (Cu
Create/Duplicate a S.O.
Clear Screen
Exit to Trip Assignment

```
42111                    Sales Order Entry               Branch/Plant          30
Mode (F)         D   Base Co   USD Currency Code  USD    Order Date    10/10/06
                     Exchange Rate                       Cancel Date.
Action Code      A                                       Order Number    112841  SO
Sold To                              4244 Cliff Young's S   Prev. Order     112841  SO
Ship To                              4244 Cliff Young's S
Requested        10/10/06
Customer PO
                                                        Amount              5.00
Detail Br/Plt.         30                               Skip To Line
            ****  Enter 'Y' to Record Order           ****
   Quantity          Item                UM   Unit Price    Extended Price   LT  O
         1    MARK3                      DZ      60.0000           5.00       S  11
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S
                                                                              S

  F6=Summary  F15=SO Header  F24=More Keys     Opt:  1=Detail  2=Text  9=Del
```

2. On Price Adjustments, Review the adjustment information.


2111 Sales Order Entry
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Display Order Hold Coc
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Order Templates
Exit to On-line Invoice Si
Exit to Text Entry
Exit to Name Search
Exit to Bill of Material Inq
Exit to Address Book
Exit to Freight Charge Ca
Display Text Associatei
Exit to Customer Service
View/Update Order Adc
Reprice Sales Order
Print the Pick Slip
Item Flash Message (Cu
Create/Duplicate a S.O.
Clear Screen
Exit to Trip Assignment

```
42111                    Sales Order Entry               Branch/Plant          30
Mode (F)         D   Base Co   USD Currency Code  USD    Order Date    10/10/06
                     Exchange Rate                       Cancel Date.
Action Code      A                                       Order Number    112841  SO
Sold To                              4244 Cliff Young's S   Prev. Order     112841  SO
Ship To                              4244 Cliff Young's S
Requested        10/10/06

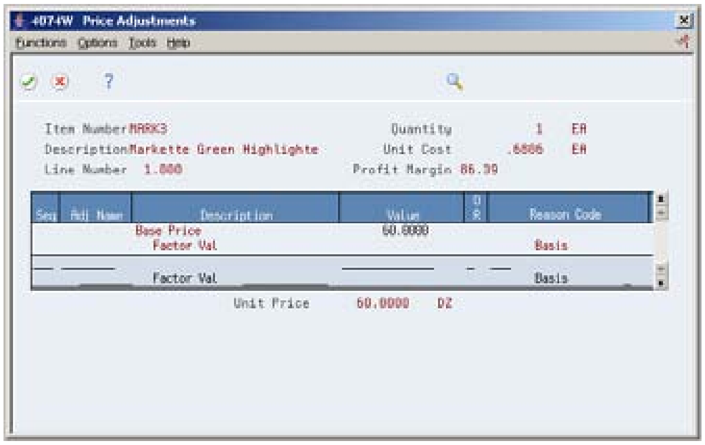
 4074W                  Price Adjustments
 Item Number      MARK3                        Quantity                 1  EA
 Description      Markette Green Highlighte    Unit Cost            .6806  EA
 Line Number        1.000                      Profit Margin.       06.39
                                                                O
 O Seq  Adj Name      Description                  Value        R Reason Code
                  Base Price                     60.0000



                  Unit Price                     60.0000   DZ
   Opt:  5=Audit Trail  9=Delete     F6=Update Unit Price to Order

  F6=Summary  F15=SO Header  F24=More Keys     Opt:  1=Detail  2=Text  9=Del
```

3. Access the detail area, and verify the information.



Item Number MARK3

Description Markette Green Highlighte

Line Number 1.000

Quantity 1 EA

Unit Cost .6806 EA

Profit Margin 86.39

Seq	Adj Name	Description	Value	O R	Reason Code
		Base Price	60.0000		
		Factor Val			Basis
		Factor Val			Basis

Unit Price 60.0000 DZ

4. Press Enter to edit any changes.
5. Press F6 to return to Sales Order Entry.

Field	Explanation
Quantity	The quantity of units affected by this transaction.
Sequence	A sequence or sort number that the system uses to process records in a user defined order. The sequence by which users can set up the order in which their valid environments are displayed. *Form-specific information* This number identifies the order in which the system applies adjustments.
Value	The list or base price to be charged for one unit of this item. In sales order entry, all prices must be set up in the Base Price table (F4106). *Form-specific information* If the adjustment definition allows changes, you can change this price here. When you change a base price in this window, the system automatically calculates a new factor value.
Reason Code	User defined code (system 40, type AR) you can use to identify why you change an adjustment.

What You Should Know About

Entering new unit prices	You can enter either the new unit price or the new factor value. The system calculates the other value.
Saving the information	Press Enter to edit any changes you have made. Press F6 to return to Sales Order Entry.

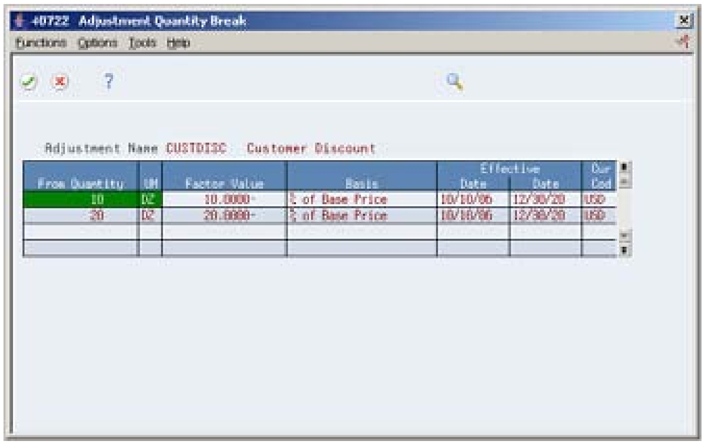
Changing Price-Level Breaks During Order Entry

✧	From Sales Order Processing (G4211), choose **Sales Order Inquiries** From Sales Order Inquiries (G42112), choose **Check Price and Availability** From Check Price and Availability (G41261), select **option 1** on adjustment line

During sales order entry, you can change the level of discount a customer receives for an order. You make the change to individual adjustments. The price-level change applies only to the price level for individual adjustments for the current order.

To change price-level breaks during order entry

On Adjustment Quantity Break



Adjustment Name CUSTDISC Customer Discount

				Effective		Cur
From Quantity	UM	Factor Value	Basis	Date	Date	Cod
10	DZ	10.0000-	% of Base Price	10/10/06	12/30/20	USD
20	DZ	20.0000-	% of Base Price	10/10/06	12/30/20	USD

1. Select option 1 on the line of the level break to be used for this order.
2. Enter a reason code for using this level break.
3. Click enter to save the information and return to Check Price and Availability. The price has been recalculated.

Field	Explanation
Reason Code	User defined code (system 40, type AR) you can use to identify why you change an adjustment.
Quantity From	The quantity at which a preference or price adjustment becomes valid.

What You Should Know About

Accessing the form	To access Adjustment Quantity Break during sales order entry, the form must be accessed through Check Price and Availability.

See Also

- *Reviewing Price and Availability*

Reviewing the Pricing Audit Trail

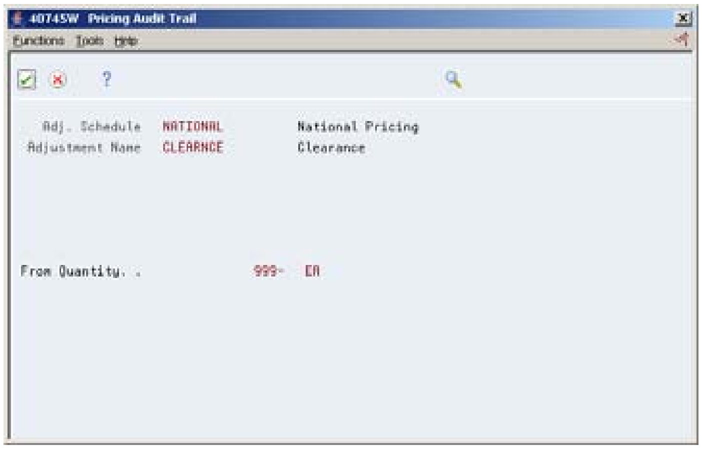
From Sales Order Entry (G42111), select **option 11**
From Price Adjustments (G4074W), select **Exit to Adjustment Type Audit Trail** option or enter **option 5** on adjustment line

You can review pricing history by accessing the Pricing Audit Trail. You can review detail such as the adjustments applied, the groups used, and currency used.

Before You Begin

- Enter a sales order with price adjustments

To review the pricing audit trail



Adj. Schedule NATIONAL National Pricing
Adjustment Name CLEARNCE Clearance
From Quantity. . 999- EA

The Pricing Audit Trail displays the following information about the adjustment you entered immediately before accessing this form:

- Adjustment schedule that contains this adjustment
- Adjustment Name
- Item Price Group
- Sales Catalog Section
- Family
- Quantity
- Currency

Review Price and Availability

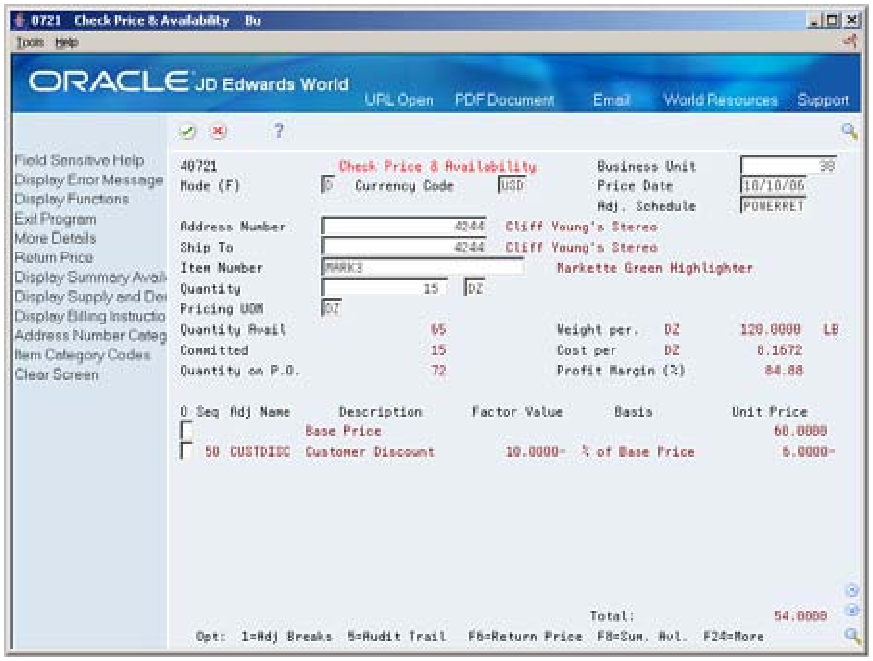
Reviewing Price and Availability

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Sales Order Processing**
From Sales Order Processing (G4211), choose **Sales Order Inquiries**
From Sales Order Inquiries (G42112), choose **Check Price and Availability**

Pricing and availability of inventory items is crucial for placing a sales order. You can quickly review the price adjustments the system applied to an order line for a specific item. You can also review the quantity breaks defined for an adjustment type or specify a different quantity break for the current order.

To review price and availability

On Check Price & Availability


0721 Check Price & Availability
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Return Price
Display Summary Avail
Display Supply and Den
Display Billing Instructio
Address Number Categ
Item Category Codes
Clear Screen

```
40721            Check Price & Availability       Business Unit          30
Mode (F)        0  Currency Code   USD              Price Date     10/10/06
                                                    Adj. Schedule  POWERRET
Address Number           4244  Cliff Young's Stereo
Ship To                  4244  Cliff Young's Stereo
Item Number     MARK3              Markette Green Highlighter
Quantity                   15  DZ
Pricing UOM     DZ
Quantity Avail             65         Weight per.  DZ        120.0000   LB
Committed                  15         Cost per     DZ          8.1672
Quantity on P.O.           72         Profit Margin (%)        84.88

O Seq Adj Name   Description       Factor Value    Basis           Unit Price
☐                Base Price                                           60.0000
☐ 50 CUSTDISC    Customer Discount     10.0000-  % of Base Price       6.0000-

                                                  Total:              54.0000
  Opt:  1=Adj Breaks  5=Audit Trail   F6=Return Price  F8=Sum. Avl.  F24=More
```

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Business Unit
   - Sold To or Ship To
   - Item Number
2. To inquire on a specific schedule, complete the following field:
   - Adjustment Schedule

Field	Explanation
Business Unit	An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch / plant. You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. **Note:** The system uses this value for Journal Entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table.
Ship To	The address number of the location to which you want to ship this order. The address book provides default values for customer address, including street, city, state, zip code, and country.
Item Number	A number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or 3rd item number format.
Adj. Schedule	A user defined code (system 40, type AS) identifying a price and adjustment schedule. A price and adjustment schedule contains one or more adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible. The system applies the adjustments in the sequence that you specify in the schedule. You link customers to a price and adjustment schedule through the customer billing instructions. When you enter a sales order, the system copies the schedule attached to the sold to address into the order header. You can override this schedule at the detail line level. For Agreement Management, this is the Penalty Adjustment Schedule. A penalty adjustment schedule, user defined code (system 40, type AS), contains one or more adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible. The system applies the adjustments in the sequence that you specify in the schedule. You link customers to a price and adjustment schedule through the customer billing instructions. When you enter a sales order, the system copies the schedule attached to the sold to address into the order header. You can override this schedule at the detail line level.

What You Should Know About

Updating price and availability	The system updates the screen with preference information only if you have set the processing options.
Accessing the Check Price and Availability screen	You can access this screen from Sales Order Entry or from the menu.

See Also

- *Changing Price Level Breaks During Order Entry*

Update Order Prices

Updating Order Prices

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Update Sales Price/Cost**

You update prices to recalculate sales orders based on the most current price or price adjustment. You might do frequent updates for items with volatile prices. You can also use this process to update the unit and extended costs of items on sales orders. If multi-currency processing is activated in your system, the system also updates the foreign unit and extended-costs fields.

Update Sales Price / Cost is a batch program that you can use to:

- Update sales order costs. The system replaces the unit and extended costs in any open, unshipped orders with current costs from the Item Cost Ledger table (F4105).
- Update sales order prices. The system recalculates the unit and extended prices in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) using the most current base price and price adjustments. The system bases this recalculation on the date that you type in the processing options.
- Replace sales order exchange rates. You can use the Update Sales Price / Cost program to update the currency exchange rate that the system uses to calculate costs and prices. The system replaces the currency exchange rate that was in effect at the time you entered the order with the existing currency exchange rate.

You can set the processing options for the Update Sales Price / Cost program to define the date on the sales order that the system uses to recalculate costs or prices. For example, you can base the recalculations on a specified date such as the ship date. The system updates only those order lines with a promised date that is earlier or on the ship date. You can update sales order prices more than once.

When you run this program, the system updates the order detail information for open sales orders and replaces the current price with the base price and adjustments in effect at the specified time. The program replaces any special pricing discounts that you previously defined for the customer or item for applicable dates.

Processing Options

See Update Sales Cost, Price, or Exchange Rate (P42950).

Work with Credit Orders

Overview

✦	From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Sales Order Processing** From Sales Order Processing (G4211), choose **Enter Orders**

Advanced Pricing adjustments can apply to both positive quantity and negative quantity lines. The following covers the specific setup required in order to get advanced pricing adjustments to work with negative lines, both in Credit Orders from History and Credit Orders created through P4211.

Applying Adjustments to Credit Orders from History (P42025)

It is possible to attach adjustments to credit orders that the system creates through Credit Orders From History P42025, which are generated from the sales ledger F42199. In general, when you attach Advanced Pricing adjustments to a sales order, the system stores the pricing information in the pricing history file F4074. The F4074 is required if you want journal entries to record the discount for your credit order at sales update. Therefore, when running the original sales order through sales update P42800, it is important NOT to purge F4074 records. If you purge the original F4074 record, then the credit order will use the price in the F42199 and treat it as an override price without the override flag. The amount will be correct, but the journal entry will not reflect any discount. It is not necessary to create negative adjustment detail records (F4072) if credit orders are always generated through the sales ledger. For example, an Advanced Pricing detail setup may appear as follows for this type of credit order.

From Quantity	Discount
1	10%
10	20%
100	30%

This setup would work for both regular orders and credit orders from history.

See Also

- *Credit Orders from History*

Applying Adjustments to Credit Orders (P4211)

You must create the appropriate negative adjustment records (F4072) in order to apply adjustments to credit orders that the system creates are through credit order entry P4211. Once you set up the negative adjustment records, it is possible to enter the credit order and the system will apply the appropriate discount based on the detail records that the system has created. In a situation where credit order adjustments mirror regular order adjustments, advanced pricing detail setup may appear as follows:

From Quantity	Discount
-99999	-30%
-99	-20%
-9	-10%
1	10%
10	20%
100	30%

The system will read From Quantities, and will include quantities to the right on the number line until it encounters another quantity break.

For example, in the above scenario, the first quantity break is for -99999, -99998, 99997. . . -100.

The second quantity break would be valid for -99, -98. . . -10.

The third quantity break would be valid for -9,-8 . . . -1.

The fourth quantity break would be valid for 1,2 . . .9.

If you have a credit price set up in the fold of the F4106, and you base your advance price adjustment on base price, the system will use the credit price to calculate the discount.

For example, if you have a base price of $6000 and a credit price of $5000 in the F4106, and you create a credit order with a reverse line type and the advance price basis code = 1 on the adjustment, the system will use the $5000 value as a base price to calculate the adjustment.

Review Price and Adjustment Changes

Reviewing Price and Adjustment Changes

You can review price and adjustment changes by completing the following tasks:

- Running the Price and Adjustment Revisions
- Reviewing Orders Affected by Price Change

Running the Price and Adjustment Revisions

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price and Adjustment Revision**

You can print the following reports from the Price and Adjustment Revisions program.

- Price Adjustment Report
- Price Adjustment Revisions
- Future Adjustment Additions

The reports list all adjustments and the changes made to the adjustments. The reports also include any new adjustments, their effective dates, and new factor values.

You can run this program in proof or final mode. Run the program in proof mode to review the report and make changes before you run the program in final mode. You can run this program in proof mode as many times as necessary.

You can print the Orders Affected by Price Change integrity report to review orders that could potentially be changed by changes to adjustments.

Printing the Price Adjustment Report

When you run the price adjustments report program, the system prints only existing adjustments for each record that it selects. It does not make changes or updates. To run this version, leave all processing options blank.

Price Adjustment Revisions

You can make individual changes to adjustments using the Price and Adjustment Schedule screen. Alternately, you can change adjustments or add adjustments using the Price and Adjustment Revisions program. The system bases new adjustments on the current adjustment selected by the report writer.

You choose the Price Adjustments Revisions version of this report. You can run this version in proof or final mode.

When you run this program, the system prints a report that shows the old and new factor values for each adjustment. You create this version by entering an adjustment factor and setting up processing options.

Future Adjustments Additions

To create new adjustments, you choose the Future Adjustments Additions version, where the system writes new adjustment records to the Price Adjustments table. You create this version by entering the effective dates of the new adjustments in the processing options.

The system bases new adjustments on the existing adjustment with the most recent expiration date. It assumes that the adjustments you want to create will be effective on a future date. To avoid possible problems, do not create adjustments for past dates.

You can change the new adjustment before the system writes it to the table. To do this, enter the adjustment type and factor in the processing options. The system uses this information to change the new adjustment.

If you leave the adjustment type and factor blank, the system copies the adjustments from the current adjustment. It does not create a new adjustment.

You must specify a “from” and a “through” date or the program will not process the information.

Proof mode prints a listing of the additions that will occur if you process these adjustments. Final mode lists the additions made when you select final.

What You Should Know About

Selecting data	When you set up the version of this program, you can choose fields that the system should select from the “based-on” table. Choosing specific fields is especially helpful if you do not want to print or update all of the information.
Including unit of measure field	You must include the unit of measure field in data selection so that the update or addition adjustment value is applied consistently.
Data sequencing	Do not change the sequencing for versions that create new adjustments. Changing sequencing causes the system to use the incorrect record.

Processing Options

See Price Adjustments Report (P41840).

Reviewing Orders Affected by Price Change

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Price Management**
From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments**
From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Orders Affected by Price Change**

The Orders Affected by Price Change integrity report lists the orders that could potentially change based on changes to adjustments, variables, or formulas.

Processing Options

See Orders Affected by Price Change (P4082).

8 Pricing Security

Overview to Pricing Security

Objectives

- To store price changes and include the type of change, the date, and the name of the person who made the change
- To set up system controls to prevent prices from being changed during sales, transfer, and direct ship order entry
- To set up system controls to prevent pricing driver fields from being changed
- To set up mandatory price components for pricing situations that require price adjustments

About Pricing Security

Pricing security protects the integrity of your pricing structures and provides audit trails of all changes, additions, and deletions. You can protect specified order fields to prevent prices being altered without authority. Other areas are automatically protected from update. For example, price variables and price variable tables cannot be deleted if an order is using the variables or formulas.

Complete the following tasks to activate pricing security for your system:

- Store audit files
- Set up system controls for pricing integrity
- Set up mandatory price adjustments

Store Audit Files

Storing Audit Files

From Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), choose **Branch/Plant Constants**
From Branch/Plant Constants (41204), choose **System Constants**
From System Constants (4009W), choose **Pricing Constants**

The audit table provides a record of activities that influence the price of an item. The audit trail contains the history of all price adjustments: the type, date, time, user ID, program ID, and terminal ID for each change. All deletions, changes, and additions are listed.

The audit control can be turned on or off using pricing constants. The audit trail is in effect only when the audit control is activated.

The pricing audit trail tracks changes made to the following pricing tables:

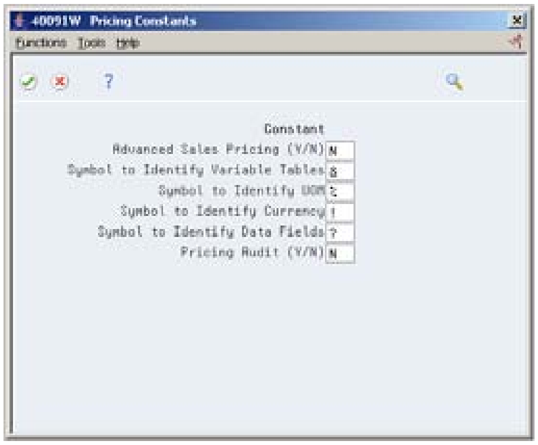
- Price Adjustment Schedule (F4070)
- Price Adjustment Definition (F4071)
- Price Adjustment Detail (F4072)
- Price Variable (F4075)
- Base Formula (F4076)
- Base Prices (F4106)

When auditing is active, the system writes records to the following tables:

- Price Adjustment Schedule Audit (F4070A)
- Price Adjustment Name Audit (F4071A)
- Price Adjustment Detail Audit (F4072A)
- Price Adjustment Price Variable Audit (F4075A)
- Price Adjustment Price Formula Audit (F4076A)
- Base Prices (F4106A)

Storing audit files

On Pricing Constants



Constant

Advanced Sales Pricing (Y/N) N

Symbol to Identify Variable Tables &

Symbol to Identify UOM %

Symbol to Identify Currency !

Symbol to Identify Data Fields ?

Pricing Audit (Y/N) N

1. Review the default information for pricing constants.
2. Enter a yes in the Advanced Sales Pricing field.
3. Enter a yes in the Pricing Audit field.

What You Should Know About

Applying the pricing audit	When the pricing audit control is on, pricing control applies to the entire system. You cannot apply controls to separate branch / plants.

Set Up System Controls for Pricing Integrity

Setting Up System Controls for Pricing Integrity

You can set up system controls to protect fields from being changed. Based on the values set in Advanced Pricing, the order detail group determines the current price. Typically, this is used to prevent prices from being changed during sales order entry.

Complete the following tasks:

- Setting Up System Controls to Protect Driver Fields
- Setting Up System Controls to Protect Pricing Fields

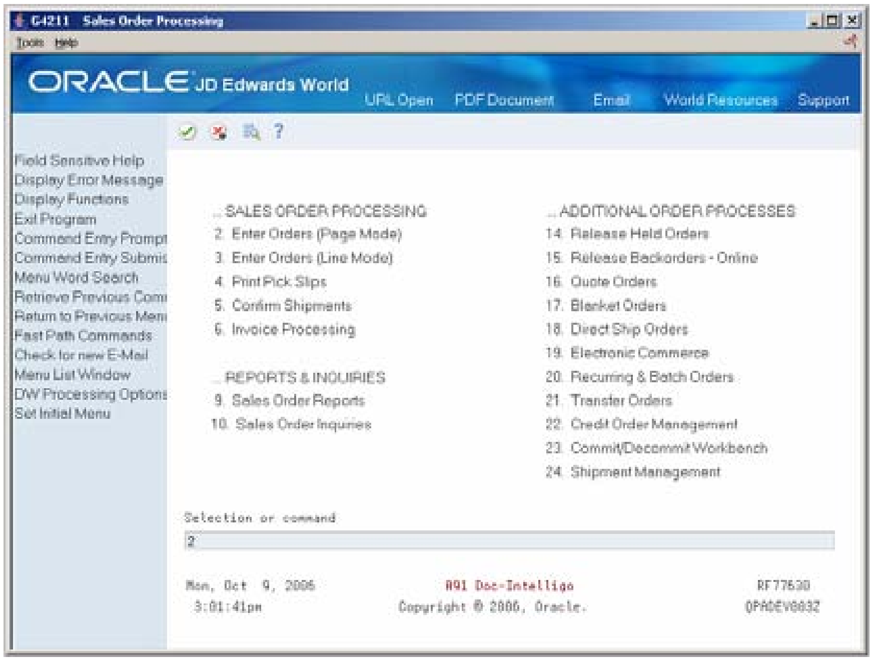
Setting Up System Controls to Protect Driver Fields

From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Sales Order Processing**
From Sales Order Processing (G4211), choose processing options for **Enter Orders** (Page Mode)

When you activate this feature, you prevent each field on Define Order Detail Groups from being changed or updated. Always consider this security function when you calculate prices based on order detail groups.

To set up system controls to protect driver fields

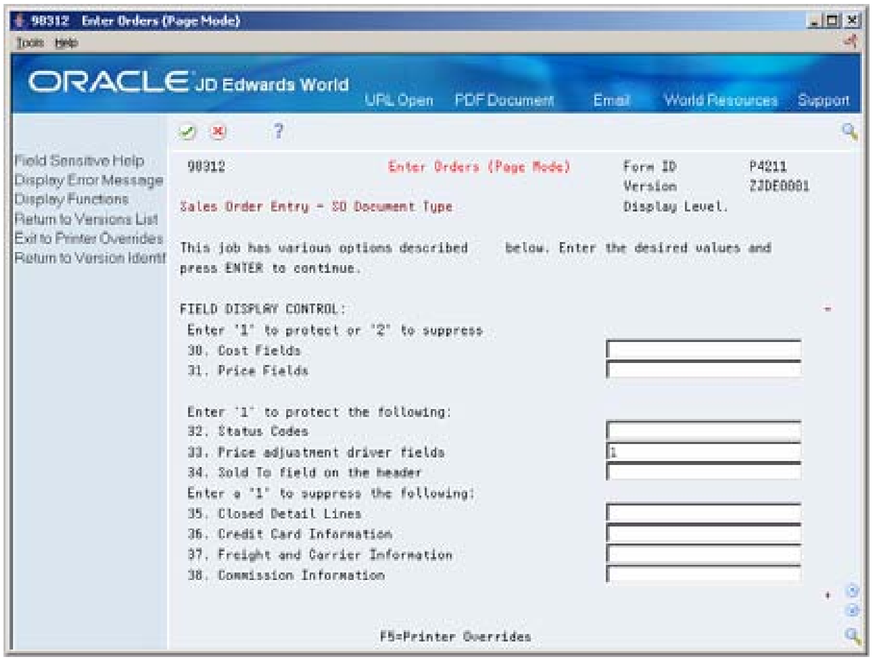
1. Access the processing options (F18) behind Enter Orders (Page Mode).


G4211 Sales Order Processing
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Command Entry Prompt
Command Entry Submis
Menu Word Search
Retrieve Previous Com
Return to Previous Men
Fast Path Commands
Check for new E-Mail
Menu List Window
DW Processing Options
Set Initial Menu
... SALES ORDER PROCESSING
2. Enter Orders (Page Mode)
3. Enter Orders (Line Mode)
4. Print Pick Slips
5. Confirm Shipments
6. Invoice Processing
... REPORTS & INQUIRIES
9. Sales Order Reports
10. Sales Order Inquiries
... ADDITIONAL ORDER PROCESSES
14. Release Held Orders
15. Release Backorders - Online
16. Quote Orders
17. Blanket Orders
18. Direct Ship Orders
19. Electronic Commerce
20. Recurring & Batch Orders
21. Transfer Orders
22. Credit Order Management
23. Commit/Decommit Workbench
24. Shipment Management

```
Selection or command
2

Mon, Oct  9, 2006            A91 Doc-Intelligo             RF77630
 3:01:41pm             Copyright © 2006, Oracle.         QPADEV0032
```

2. Enter a 1 for option 33 so that the driver fields shown on Define Order Detail Groups cannot be changed.


98312 Enter Orders (Page Mode)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Return to Versions List
Exit to Printer Overrides
Return to Version Identif

```
98312               Enter Orders (Page Mode)      Form ID          P4211
                                                  Version          ZJDE0001
Sales Order Entry - SO Document Type              Display Level.

This job has various options described    below. Enter the desired values and
press ENTER to continue.

FIELD DISPLAY CONTROL:
 Enter '1' to protect or '2' to suppress
 30. Cost Fields
 31. Price Fields

 Enter '1' to protect the following:
 32. Status Codes
 33. Price adjustment driver fields                        1
 34. Sold To field on the header
 Enter a '1' to suppress the following:
 35. Closed Detail Lines
 36. Credit Card Information
 37. Freight and Carrier Information
 38. Commission Information

                         F5=Printer Overrides
```

What You Should Know About

Protecting fields during all pricing changes	All fields shown on this screen are protected if this options is activated. Advanced Pricing does not have to be selected.

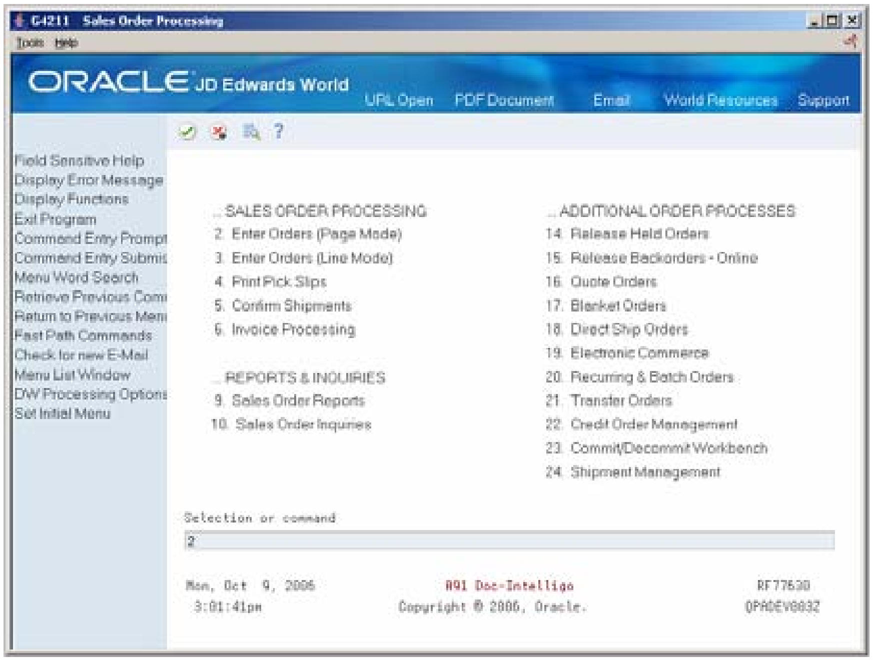
Setting Up System Controls to Protect Pricing Fields

	From Sales Order Management (G42), choose **Sales Order Processing** From Sales Order Processing (G4211), choose **Enter Orders (Page Mode)**

When you activate this feature, you prevent price changes from being made during order entry. All unit and extended prices are protected.

To set up system controls to protect pricing fields

Access the processing options (shift+F6) behind Enter Orders (Page Mode).

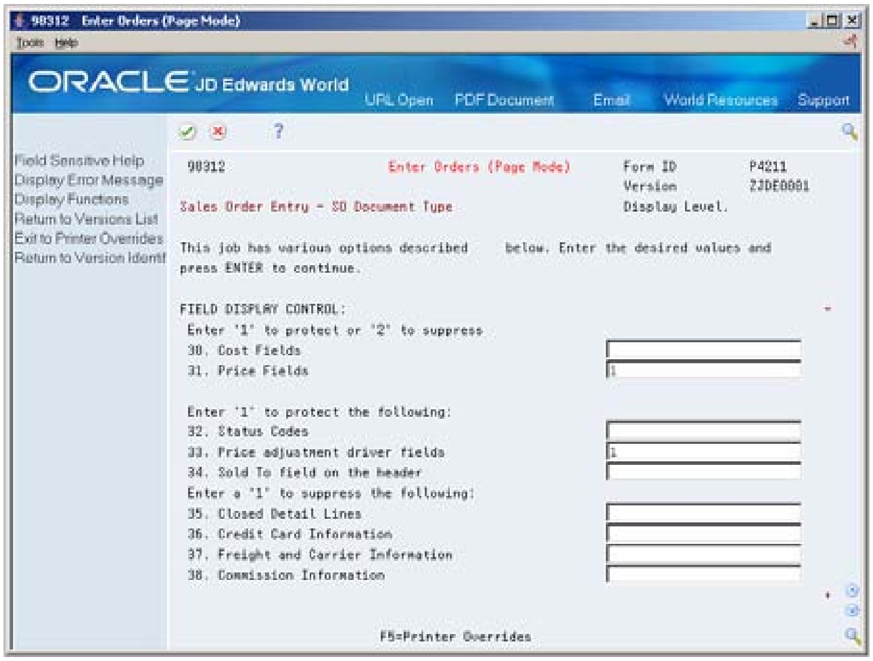

G4211 Sales Order Processing
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Command Entry Prompt
Command Entry Submis
Menu Word Search
Retrieve Previous Comi
Return to Previous Meni
Fast Path Commands
Check for new E-Mail
Menu List Window
DW Processing Options
Set Initial Menu
... SALES ORDER PROCESSING
2. Enter Orders (Page Mode)
3. Enter Orders (Line Mode)
4. Print Pick Slips
5. Confirm Shipments
6. Invoice Processing
... REPORTS & INQUIRIES
9. Sales Order Reports
10. Sales Order Inquiries
... ADDITIONAL ORDER PROCESSES
14. Release Held Orders
15. Release Backorders - Online
16. Quote Orders
17. Blanket Orders
18. Direct Ship Orders
19. Electronic Commerce
20. Recurring & Batch Orders
21. Transfer Orders
22. Credit Order Management
23. Commit/Decommit Workbench
24. Shipment Management

Selection or command

2

```
Mon, Oct  9, 2006          A91 Doc-Intelligo              RF77630
 3:01:41pm           Copyright © 2006, Oracle.         QPADEV0032
```

Enter 1 for option 31 so that the pricing fields on Define Order Detail Groups cannot be changed.


98312 Enter Orders (Page Mode)
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Return to Versions List
Exit to Printer Overrides
Return to Version Identi

```
98312                 Enter Orders (Page Mode)        Form ID        P4211
                                                      Version        ZJDE0001
Sales Order Entry - SO Document Type                  Display Level.

This job has various options described    below. Enter the desired values and
press ENTER to continue.

FIELD DISPLAY CONTROL:
 Enter '1' to protect or '2' to suppress
 30. Cost Fields
 31. Price Fields                                              1

 Enter '1' to protect the following:
 32. Status Codes
 33. Price adjustment driver fields                            1
 34. Sold To field on the header
 Enter a '1' to suppress the following:
 35. Closed Detail Lines
 36. Credit Card Information
 37. Freight and Carrier Information
 38. Commission Information

                       F5=Printer Overrides
```

What You Should Know About

Protecting pricing fields	All pricing fields are protected if this option is activated. Advanced Pricing does not have to be selected.
Protecting pricing fields when Advanced Pricing is on	When pricing fields are protected by this option and Advanced Pricing is activated, no price adjustments can be changed.
Protecting pricing fields when Advanced Pricing is off	When pricing fields are protected by this option and Advanced Pricing is deactivated, no changes can be made on Check Price and Availability.

Processing Options

See Sales Order Entry (P4211).

See Also

- *Review and Change Prices During Order Entry*

Set Up Mandatory Price Adjustments

Setting up Mandatory Price Adjustment Definitions

	From Price Management (G4222), choose **Advanced Price and Adjustments** From Advanced Price and Adjustments (G42311), choose **Price Adjustment Definitions**

Mandatory price adjustments are defined for price components that are required, such as surcharges and special taxes.

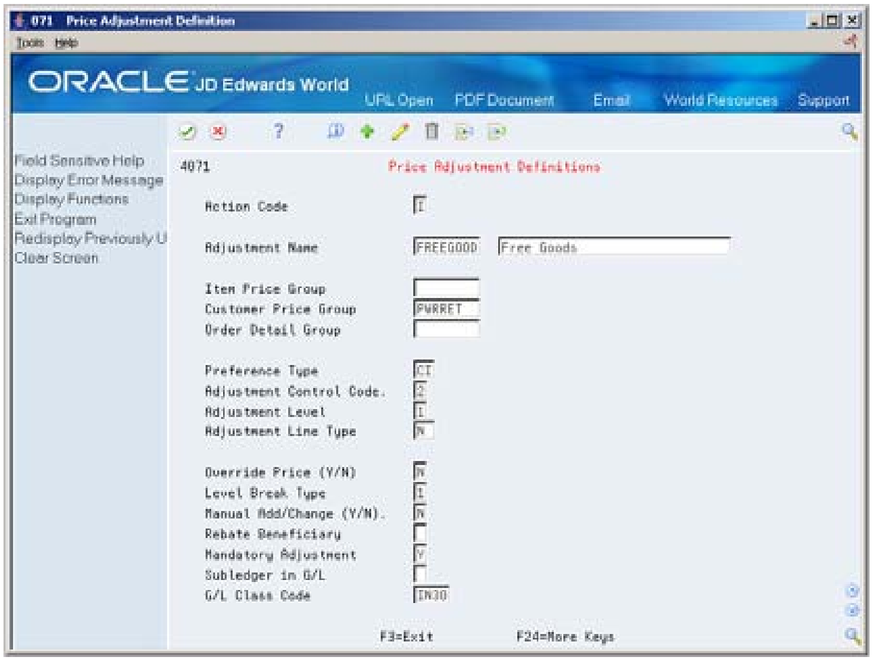
When a price adjustment is defined as mandatory, it must be applied to all sales orders that are attached to the Price Adjustment Schedule that contains the mandatory adjustment. A price adjustment might be mandatory for specific items during a sale, transfer, direct ship order entry, or to accommodate surcharges and special taxes.

Before You Begin

- Verify that valid adjustment details exist for the customer and item combination.

To set up a mandatory price adjustment

On Price Adjustment Definitions


071 Price Adjustment Definition
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL Open
PDF Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previously U
Clear Screen

```
4071                     Price Adjustment Definitions

Action Code                   I

Adjustment Name               FREEGOOD  Free Goods

Item Price Group
Customer Price Group          PWRRET
Order Detail Group

Preference Type               CI
Adjustment Control Code.      2
Adjustment Level              1
Adjustment Line Type          N

Override Price (Y/N)          N
Level Break Type              1
Manual Add/Change (Y/N).      N
Rebate Beneficiary
Mandatory Adjustment          Y
Subledger in G/L
G/L Class Code                IN30

               F3=Exit            F24=More Keys
```

1. Enter the name of the adjustment that will be mandatory.
2. Review the existing information or enter new information.
3. Enter a yes in the Mandatory Adjustment field.

What You Should Know About

Undefined adjustments	If a price schedule contains a mandatory adjustments that is not defined for the sales order to the specified customer and item, the order line is highlighted as an error and the order is not accepted.
Avoiding the mandatory adjustment error	If you receive an error message, review the information in the order detail area. You may detach the sales order line item from the adjustment schedule or enter information to make your customer eligible for all adjustments so the mandatory adjustment applies.

See Also

- See *Creating Price Adjustment Definitions.*

9 Processing Options

Base Pricing Review Processing Options

Customer Price Group Generation (P40932)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
GROUP CODES: 1. Specify up to five customer group codes to be processed. If no customer group codes are specified, all group codes will be used. Customer Group Code 1 Customer Group Code 2 Customer Group Code 3 Customer Group Code 4 Customer Group Code 5	

Item Price Group Generation (P40931)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
GROUP CODES: 1. Specify up to five item group codes to be processed. If no item group codes are specified, all group codes will be processed. Item Group Code 1 Item Group Code 2 Item Group Code 3 Item Group Code 4 Item Group Code 5	

Base Price Revisions - Proof (P41830)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTIONS: 1. Enter a '1' to perform updates to the Base Price file.	
ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS: If either option 2 or 3 is left blank, no price adjustments will take place. 2. Enter the base price adjustment type. 'A' - adjust price by amount '%' - adjust price by percentage '*' - adjust price to an override price 3. Enter the amount used to add, multiply, or override the price. For 'A' (amount) adjustment: Enter 10 to increase price by 10 Enter -10 to decrease price by 10 For '%' (percentage) adjustment: Enter 10 to increase price by 10% Enter -10 to decrease price by 10% For '*' (price override) adjustment: Enter 10 to change price to 10	
PRICE ADDITIONS: 4. Enter the effective date and the expiration date for the creation of new base price records. If left blank, the selected price records will be changed. **Note:** The effective date must be less than the expiration date. Effective From Date Effective Thru Date	

Update Sales Cost, Price, or Exchange Rate (P42950)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTIONS: 1. Enter '1' to update Sales Order with the most current unit cost. If left blank, will not update cost. 2. Enter '1' to update the currency exchange rate. Please note that only the domestic amounts will be re-calculated, the foreign amounts will remain the same. If left blank the currency exchange rate will remain the same. 3. Enter '1' to update the inter-company currency exchange rate. Foreign amounts will not be re-calculated. If left blank, will not update the inter-company exchange rate.	
UPDATE PRICE OPTIONS: 4. Enter '1' to recalculate the unit price of the sales order. If left blank, the unit price will remain the same. 5. Enter '1' to recalculate the Transfer Price for inter-branch sales. The pricing method specified when the order was entered will be used. 6. Specify the date on which all base price and advanced price adjustment recalculations will be based: ' ' - Transaction / Order Date '1' - Requested Ship Date '2' - Promised Ship Date '3' - Original Promised Date '4' - Actual Ship Date '5' - System Date '6' - Invoice Date '*' - Use System Constants value 'P' - Use Based-on Date Preference NOTE: Processing options 7 thru 9 are supported only by the Advanced Price Adjustment Module (45).	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
7. Enter the Line Type of the new sales detail line item. This line item will contain the difference between the old sales price and the newly recalculated price. If left blank, will update the new price directly to the item. This must be a non-inventory Line Type.	
8. If you have specified in the last processing option to create a sales detail record to record the price difference, enter the override next status of the detail line. If left blank, will use the original detail line's next status.	
9. Enter '1' to base recalculation on the original order quantity. If left blank, the system will recalculate based on the current quantities of the order.	

Additional Adjustments Processing Options

Credit Order Generation (P42770)

Processing Option	**Processing Options Requiring Further Description**
DEFAULT VALUES OF CREDIT NOTE:	
1. Order Type (Required)	This determines the order type of the credit note. This should be a special order type that is not used for any other type of order, because when we run the credit note through Sales Update, we need the 4230 AAI to debit Rebates Payable, not Revenue, as it normally does. Thus, we need a separate document type to use in the AAI setup, since we want to reverse the amount credited to the Rebates Payable account when we ran the original order through Sales Update.
2. Line Types: Non-stock, Reverse sign (Required) Direct-ship, Reverse sign (Required)	You use this option to specify the line types the system assigns to credit orders. If the rebate is based on an item number, the program is designed to use a line type with a D Inventory Interface and a Reverse Sign of Y (yes). The program will carry the short item number over to the credit order. You must set up a line type with these variables in Order Line Types (P40205) and enter it in the Direct-ship option. If the rebate is not based on an item number, for example, if it is based on customer number only, the program is designed to use a line type with an N Inventory Interface and a Reverse Sign of yes. The program will carry the name of the price adjustment over to the credit order. Enter this line type in the Non-stock option. Once you set up the line types, you must also set up Order Activity Rules (P40204) for the lines type. The system looks at the rebate set up in the F4078 to determine if an item number applies to the rebate
3. Override Next Status (Optional)	
4. Unit of Measure (Optional)	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
5. Reason Code (Optional)	
UPDATE OPTIONS: 6. Enter '1' to perform updates to the files. If left blank, the program will be run in proof mode and no updates will be performed	
7. Enter '1' to consolidate credit notes by the beneficiary address defined by the rebate adjustment. If left blank, the system will create one credit note for each rebate due.	If a 1 is entered, you will get one credit note for each beneficiary in F4078. For example, if there are two separate rebate adjustment records in F4078 for the same beneficiary, you will end up with a two-line credit order - one line for each rebate adjustment. If left blank, you will end up with 2 single line orders, one for each rebate adjustment.
8. Select the type on information to be updated to the Subledger of the credit note. If left blank, the Subledger will also be left blank. '1' = Sold To Address Book Number '2' = Beneficiary Address '3' = Adjustment Name	
9. Enter a '1' to default the branch from the Address Book of the Beneficiary. If left blank, it will default from the Rebate Thresholds file (F4077).	If this is left blank, the branch/plant you entered in the Threshold Maintenance window in the adjustment setup will be used as the header branch/plant in the credit order.

Repost Rebate History (P42760)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTIONS: 1. Enter '1' to clear all the volume totals in the Rebate History record (F4078/F4079) prior to reposting the sales history. If left blank, the system will continue reposting the sales history to the current rebate totals.	

Order and Basket Level Pricing (P42750)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
RECORD SELECTION:	
1. Enter the From and To range of Next Statuses to process. Any sales detail records with a Next Status outside of this range will be bypassed. If either From or To status left blank, will select all.	
DEFAULT VALUES:	
2. Enter the Override Next Status for the new sales detail line. If blank, will retrieve status from the Order Activity Rules (F40203).	If you apply an order reprice adjustment to a sales order, this program will add a new line to the order. The line type for the adjustment is defined in the Price Adjustment Definition screen (P4071). You must have the line type set up in Order Activity Rules (P40203).
3. Enter the Override Next Status for existing sales detail lines that are repriced. If blank, the status will remain the same.	If you apply a basket reprice adjustment to a sales order, this program will change the unit price on the existing sales order detail line. Use this option to update the Next Status Code on existing lines.
UPDATE OPTIONS:	
4. Enter '1' to allow a Sales Detail record to be repriced repeatedly. If left blank, each Sales Detail record will be processed once.	Set this option to 1 if you want the program to recalculate adjustments and add them to the order or detail line again, in which case previous adjustments will still exist.
5. Enter '1' to delete old basket- and order-level adjustments and reapply them from "scratch".	Set this option to 1 if you want the system to delete previously calculated adjustments when the order is repriced repeatedly, based on processing option 4.

Adjustments Revisions Processing Options

Update Sales Cost, Price, or Exchange Rate (P42950)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTIONS: 1. Enter '1' to update Sales Order with the most current unit cost. If left blank, will not update cost. 2. Enter '1' to update the currency exchange rate. Please note that only the domestic amounts will be re-calculated, the foreign amounts will remain the same. If left blank the currency exchange rate will remain the same. 3. Enter '1' to update the inter-company currency exchange rate. Foreign amounts will not be re-calculated. If left blank, will not update the inter-company exchange rate.	
UPDATE PRICE OPTIONS: 4. Enter '1' to recalculate the unit price of the sales order. If left blank, the unit price will remain the same. 5. Enter '1' to recalculate the Transfer Price for inter-branch sales. The pricing method specified when the order was entered will be used.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
6. Specify the date on which all base price and advanced price adjustment recalculations will be based: ' ' - Transaction / Order Date '1' - Requested Ship Date '2' - Promised Ship Date '3' - Original Promised Date '4' - Actual Ship Date '5' - System Date '6' - Invoice Date '*' - Use System Constants value 'P' - Use Based-on Date Preference NOTE: Processing options 7 thru 9 are supported only by the Advanced Price Adjustment Module (45).	
7. Enter the Line Type of the new sales detail line item. This line item will contain the difference between the old sales price and the newly recalculated price. If left blank, will update the new price directly to the item. This must be a non-inventory Line Type.	
8. If you have specified in the last processing option to create a sales detail record to record the price difference, enter the override next status of the detail line. If left blank, will use the original detail line's next status.	
9. Enter '1' to base recalculation on the original order quantity. If left blank, the system will recalculate based on the current quantities of the order.	

Price Adjustments Report (P41840)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTIONS: 1. Enter a '1' to perform updates to the Price Adjustments file.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
ADJUSTMENT OPTIONS: If either option 2 or 3 is left blank, no price adjustments will take place. 2. Enter the price adjustment type: 'A' - adjust price by amount '%' - adjust price by percentage '*' - adjust price to an override price 3. Enter the amount used to add, multiply, or override the price. For 'A' (amount) adjustment: Enter 10 to increase price by 10 Enter -10 to decrease price by 10 For '%' (percentage) adjustment: Enter 10 to increase price by 10% Enter -10 to decrease price by 10% For '*' (price override) adjustment: Enter 10 to change price to 10	
PRICE ADDITIONS: 4. Enter the effective date and the expiration date for the creation of new price adj. records. If left blank, the selected price records will be changed. **Note:** Effective date must be less than the expiration date. Effective From Date Effective Thru Date 5. Enter a '1' to auto expire any adjustment which overlaps with the new adjustment being added.	

Orders Affected by Price Change (P4082)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter date range (only price adjustment changes made within this range will be considered in producing the report). Blank will default the system date.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
2. Enter the new price effectivity date. This is the date for which the report column 'New Extended Price' will be calculated. Blank will default to the 'Price Effective Date' which already exists in the Sales Order Detail record.	

Sales Order Entry (P4211)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
SALES ORDER DEFAULT VALUES:	
1. Document Type (Required)	Enter the document type relevant to this particular version of Sales Order Entry. You will likely have multiple versions of P4211 to accommodate each of the different document types you use, for example, sales orders, blanket orders, quote orders, ECS orders, and so on.
2. Line Type (Optional)	Enter the line type to default to all order lines; otherwise, the system retrieves the line type from Item Branch Information (P41026) or Item Master Information (P4101) set up for the item number. You can also manually enter a line type.
3. Beginning Status (Optional)	
4. Override Next Status (Optional)	
5. Unit of Measure (Optional)	
6. Line Number Increment (Optional)	
7. Reason Code (Optional)	
UNIT OF MEASURE DEFAULT VALUES:	
8. Enter '1' to use the Pricing UOM as the default Transaction UOM. If left blank, the Primary UOM will be used instead.	
WORK ORDER DREAM WRITER VERSIONS: Enter the version for each program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used:	
9. Work Order Entry (P48013)	
10. WO Server for Sale Order (X4201WO)	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
ORDER DUPLICATION DEFAULT VALUES:	
11. Document Type	Enter the document type for new orders you create when you press F21 to copy an existing order.
12. Beginning Status	Enter the Last Status for new orders you create when you press F21 to copy an existing order.
13. Enter text duplication selection '1' to copy line text '2' to copy line and order text '3' to copy order text	
ADDRESS BOOK DEFAULT VALUES:	
14. Address Book default branch. '1' - Ship To Address '2' - Sold To Address ' ' - User default location	
DOWNLOAD HEADER INFORMATION:	
15. Enter '1' to automatically load header values to the detail lines after a change. If left blank, it must be done manually.	
PROMPTING CONTROL:	
16. Enter the Screen Format: 1 = Quantity, Item, Price 2 = Quantity, Item, Description 3 = Item, Quantity, Price 4 = ECS format 5 = Aggregates format (If left blank, format 1 is used.) Enter a '1' to:	
17. Display Headings first.	
18. Be prompted to accept the order. **Note:** Two-cycle order entry is not recommended for configured items.	Set this to blank if you enter configured items. Two-cycle order entry is not valid for configured items as the configuration is recorded on the first cycle.
19. Allow the addition of a Customer Master record, if not set up.	Set this to 1 to have the Customer Master screen (P01053) automatically appear when you enter a sold-to or ship-to address for which master information does not currently exist. If you don’t set this option to 1, you can add an order without Customer Master information. However, the system will error on the order at Sales Update (P42800).

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
20. Load Online Invoice information before the order is accepted.	
21. Enter which Item Search screen is to be used to return items: 1 = Item Search window allowing the return of multiple items 2 = Full Item Search screen with Query capabilities (If left blank, the Item Search window allowing the return of a single item will be used.)	The option you choose determines the item search screen that displays when you press F1 on the Item Number field in the detail screen. A blank in this option prompts the P40ITM1 window. Option 1 prompts the P40ITM2 window, and option 2 prompts the P41200 screen.
ORDER HOLD CODES: 22. Customer Credit Checking 23. Order Margin Checking 24. Order Line Margin Checking 25. Order Minimum Value Checking 26. Order Maximum Value Checking 27. Partial Order Hold 28. Product Allocation Hold	
LINE CONTROL STATUS: 29. Enter the next status code beyond which a detail line cannot be changed. If left blank, no restriction will be put on the changing of a line.	
FIELD DISPLAY CONTROL: Enter '1' to protect or '2' to suppress 30. Cost Fields 31. Price Fields Enter '1' to protect the following: 32. Status Codes	
33. Price adjustment driver fields	Set this to 1 to protect the following fields: Branch, Adjustment Schedule, Trade Discount, Payment Terms, Payment Instructions, and Item Price Group. The value also protects freight charge related fields including Shipping Commodity Code, Shipping Condition, Rate Code, Route, Stop and Zone.

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
34. Sold To field on the header Enter a '1' to suppress the following: 35. Closed Detail Lines 36. Credit Card Information 37. Freight and Carrier Information 38. Commission Information	
CREDIT ORDER PROCESSING:	
39. Enter the status code to select when retrieving credit orders.	This option is relevant to the Credit Orders from History program (P42045).
40. Enter '1' if the previous status is the last status. If left blank it will be the Next Status.	This option is relevant to the Credit Orders from History program (P42045).
CROSS REFERENCE INFORMATION: 41. Enter the Cross Reference Type for: - Substitute Items - Associated Items - Replacement Items 42. Enter '1' to use the substitute item's Unit Price. If left blank, the original item's price will be used to order the substitutes.	
KIT PROCESSING: 43. Enter '1' to suppress Kit Component lines. 44. Enter the version of Kit Inquiry to call. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be called. 45. Enter '1' to suppress availability information in the Kit Window.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
AVAILABILITY CHECKING:	
46. Enter '1' to be notified of an automatic backorder or cancel. Enter '2' to be notified but not create the backorder or cancel. Enter '3' to create the backorder or cancel automatically and update the order without issuing the warning. If left blank, no availability checking will be done.	
COMMITMENT CONTROL:	
47. Enter '1' for commitment to Other Quantity 1. Enter '2' for commitment to Other Quantity 2. This option is typically used in conjunction with a Blanket or Quote Order. If this option is used, the commitment preference will be ignored.	This option applies to stock items only. You set the option to 1 or 2 if you do not want the items you enter on the order to affect availability. For example, you usually do not want items on blanket orders or quote orders to affect availability. If you leave this option blank, all stock items you enter on the order will accumulate to either the soft, hard, or future commitment buckets in the Item Balance file (F41021). If you set the option to 1 or 2, quantities accumulate to the SO Quantity 1 or SO Quantity 2 buckets. You can view cumulative quantities for an item in Detailed Availability (P41023). When you set this option to 1 or 2, the system also updates the Other Quantity 1 or 2 fields (SDOTQY) in the Sales Order Detail file (F4211). It also prevents the system from updating the Open Order Amount (SHOTOT) in the Sales Order Header file (F4201). If you release items from blanket or quote orders using the Release Orders program (P420111), the program assumes released orders were initially recorded to the other quantity 1 or 2 buckets.
AUTOMATIC PROCESSING:	
48. Enter '1' to automatically display the Supply and Demand screen when a new sales detail line is backordered.	
49. Enter '1' to print pick slips or a '2' to print invoices through the subsystem. Enter '3' for on-line commitment or a '4' for subsystem commitment. **Note:** If ECS is on, '1' will print order-based packed loading notes through a subsystem.	Set this option to 3 to have the system automatically hard commit orders, in which case P4211 calls the Batch Commitment program (P42997) to perform the hard commitment.
50. Enter '1' for auto order repricing.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
DREAM WRITER VERSIONS: Enter the version for each program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used: 51. Pick Slip Print (P42520) 52. Supply and Demand (P4021) 53. Std Order / Basket Reprice (P421301) or Adv Order / Basket Reprice (P42750) 54. Customer Service (P42045) 55. Online Invoice (P42230) 56. Preference Profile (P40400) 57. Check Price (Advanced) (P40721) 58. Customer Master (P01053) 59. TM Rate & Route server PSMR9100	
CONFIGURATOR PROCESSING: 60. Enter one of the following for the mode of Specification Entry. If left blank, '2' will be used: '1' = Text Mode '2' = Assisted Mode '3' = Assisted Prompt Mode	
TRANSFER PRICE UPDATE: 61. Enter the order type(s) that the system will use to invoke inter-branch updates. To specify more than one order type, type them one after the other along this field. 62. Enter the transfer pricing method to be used. Default method is 1. 1 = Branch cost mark-up 2 = Transfer pricing 63. Enter '1' to allow inter-branch invoicing. If left blank, no inter-branch invoice can be run.	
WAREHOUSE PROCESSING:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
64. Enter the request processing mode: ' ' = No pick requests '1' = Generate requests only '2' = Generate requests and process using the subsystem 65. If processing pick requests using the subsystem, enter the DREAM Writer version to use. If blank, XJDE0002 is used. (See Form ID P46171.) 66. Enter an override next status for sales order lines for which requests have been generated.	
ORDER TEMPLATE PROCESSING: 67. Enter a '1' to use the Sold-to address number for order template. Enter a '2' to use the Ship-to address number. If left blank, no automatic order template processing will be performed. 68. Enter the order template name.	
BLANKET / QUOTE PROCESSING: 69. Enter '1' for automatic access to the blanket / quote release processing by Sold To address. Enter '2' for automatic access to the blanket / quote release processing by Ship To address. If left blank, no automatic access to the blanket / quote release processing will be performed.	
PREFERENCE PROFILE PROCESSING: 70. Enter a '1' to use preference profile defaults. If left blank, no preference profile information will be defaulted. 71. Enter a '1' to use the Inventory Commitment Preference to source from multiple branches or to view grade or potent items in the commitment window.	If you enter 1 in this field, you must also set up a corresponding version of the Preference Processing program (P40400) and attach it to processing option 56.
CURRENCY PROCESSING:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
72. Enter the tolerance limit percentage to warn you of currency rate changes. A 15.0 indicates a warning if the rate is 15 percent greater or less than the current rate.	
LOAD CONFIRM PROCESSING: (ECS): 73. Enter '1' to automatically branch to load confirm when order are added. 74. Enter the version of Bulk Load Confirm (P49510) to be used. 75. Enter the version of Packaged Load Confirm (P49530) to be used.	
AVIATION / MARINE PROCESSING: (ECS): 76. Enter the version of the Additional Parameters program (P49510A) to be used.	
TRIP ASSIGNMENT WINDOW: (ECS): 77. Enter the version of the Trip Assignment window (P49200) to be used.	
MARK-FOR ADDRESS PROCESSING: 78. Enter '1' to display Mark-for Address.	
ADVANCED LOT MANAGEMENT: 79. Enter '1' to issue an error when the Ship Ascending Date Rule is violated. If left blank, only a warning will be issued. 80. Enter '1' to issue a warning when an immature lot (one not yet in effect) is entered and to include immature lots in the calculation of availability. If left blank, an error will be issued and immature lots will not be counted as available.	
SERVICE WARRANTY MANAGEMENT: 81. Enter '1' to submit a batch job upon exiting Sales Order Entry to automatically assign service warranties to sales order detail lines.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
82. Enter the DREAM Writer version for Batch Assign Service Warranty (P42404). If left blank, XJDE0001 is used.	

10 Appendices

Appendix A – Setup for Basis Code 8 on Price Adjustment Detail

Setting Up Basis Code 8

Price adjustments that you create with a basis code of 8 will cause the server to call a user-defined business function to calculate the adjustment amount.

The following describes the requirements for setting up the adjustments and defining the parameters that the server will pass to the user-defined function.

To set up adjustment detail

On Price Adjustment Detail

Create an adjustment level-break with the basis code of 8 and the name of the user program in the Factor field.

The following displays the parameters for the call to the user program.

Parameter	Description	Size and Type	Input or Output	Notes
PS@@6	Sales Order Detail (F4211) record image	1600 Alpha	Input	The system passes the F4211 record image left justified in the 1600 byte field.
#PCRCD	Domestic Currency Code	3 Alpha	Input	This will have the base currency code for the sales order.
#PCRDC	Foreign Currency Code	3 Alpha	Input	This will have the foreign (customer) currency code for the sales order.

Parameter	Description	Size and Type	Input or Output	Notes
#PADJ	Domestic Adjustment Amount	29.9 Numeric	Output	The system populates this with the domestic adjustment amount calculated by the user program.
#PADJF	Foreign Adjustment Amount	29.9 Numeric	Output	The system populates this with the foreign adjustment amount calculated by the user program. If the sales order is domestic, the server ignores this parameter.

Appendix B – Creative Solutions

Overview

This section contains the following:

- Rounding to the Nearest Whole Dollar
- Restricting Items from Sale from a Group of Customers
- Adjusting an Override Price

Rounding to the Nearest Whole Dollar

Here is the formula to round to the nearest dollar:

Use two adjustments, one to divide the price by 10000, the second to multiply by 10000. With a limitation of 4 decimal places in UPRC, this will round to the nearest whole dollar.

Here are the details, with an example. Both adjustments are set to override price.

Details	**Example**
\$8.41 will be rounded to \$8.00. 1st adjustment is a formula, UPRC / 10000	8.41 / 10000 = 0.0008, 8.61 / 10000 = 0.0009
\$8.61 will be rounded to \$9.00. 2nd adjustment uses basis 2 with a % of 1,000,000. On the screen, this shows as 000,000.0000, due to limitations of displayed digits.	0.0008*1,000,000% = 8.00; 0.0009*1,000,000 = 9.00

Restricting Items from Sale from a Group of Customers

1. Set up complex groups for customers and / or items.
2. Make the 1st adjustment a zero value adjustment.
3. Identify the item and customer groups in the adjustment definition, which don't write to sales order, and make it a mandatory adjustment.

Note: When a customer orders an item that is not in the customer's group, the system displays a hard error message stating that a mandatory adjustment will occur.

Adjusting an Override Price

Based on the hierarchy of price retrieval, if you override a price in the sales order detail, the price override flag is set and no adjustments will affect the price. However, you can set up an advanced price adjustment that will allow you to override the price inside the adjustment and then subsequent adjustments will take affect.

The first adjustment is an override price that allows changes - the definition has Override Price (Y/N) set to Y, and Manual Add/Change (Y/N) set to Y. The adjustment detail has basis 5, Add On Amount, with factor 0.

The subsequent adjustments are Basis 2, % of Net Price.

When you enter the sales order with this schedule, the price will show as zero. Enter 11 in the option field to go to 4074W Price Adjustments. The first adjustment shows a zero price - you can override this price with your override price, and enter a valid reason code, and press F6. The subsequent adjustments recalculate based on this price.

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