Oracle® Retail Furniture Retail System (FRS)
Accounts Interface Guide
Release 1101

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Oracle® Retail Furniture Retail System (FRS) Accounts Interface Guide, Release 1101

Value-Added Reseller (VAR) Language

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Preface

This guide describes the Furniture Retail System (FRS) user interface. It provides step-by-step instructions to complete most tasks that can be performed through the user interface.

Audience

This user guide is for users and administrators of Oracle Retail Furniture Retail System (FRS). This includes merchandisers, buyers, business analysts, and administrative personnel.

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Conventions

Navigate: This is a navigate statement. It tells you how to get to the start of the procedure and ends with a screen shot of the starting point and the statement "the Window Name window opens."

```
This is a code sample
    It is used to display examples of code
```

Accounts Interface Guide

Overview

This document details how to set up and configure the interface between FRS and a third party accounts package.

There are variations between packages especially relating to the methods and means of transferring data between packages and therefore it is recommended that you consult your Oracle implementation consultant to discuss the requirements before beginning the process of building your interface.

FRS Configuration

When linking FRS into a third party accounts application there are a number of definitions and controls required.

FRS does not attempt to control accounting periods. FRS is an order management system, which collates information useful to an accounting system cross referencing 'expense codes' and 'cost centre's where possible.

It is possible to set automatic communications to accountancy systems or have manual processes in place.

FRS will pass a transaction date to the accounting system which will determine to which period this transaction is to be posted based on its internal rules for posting to open and closed periods.

Expense Codes

The first step in linking FRS to an accounts package is to list the 'expense codes' available. This is done either by importing a flat text file or by manually keying in the list of codes.

Importing the Flat Text Files

Prior to loading data into FRS you must ensure your PC is configured to allow the process.

To import data into FRS you need to have a number of directories defined and configured correctly on your FRS server.

Please check with Oracle to ensure your system is set correctly prior commencing the upload process.

The standard directories required for import are

- C:\tmp\In
- C:\tmp\Read
- C:\tmp\Out

To allow access initially log in to the FRS server and right click the mouse whilst hovering over the menu bar. This will display the following option.
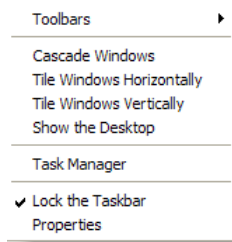
Right clicking the menu bar

Select the **task manager** option and then choose the **processes** tab. Ensure the show processes from **all users** is ticked and sort by clicking the image name column heading.
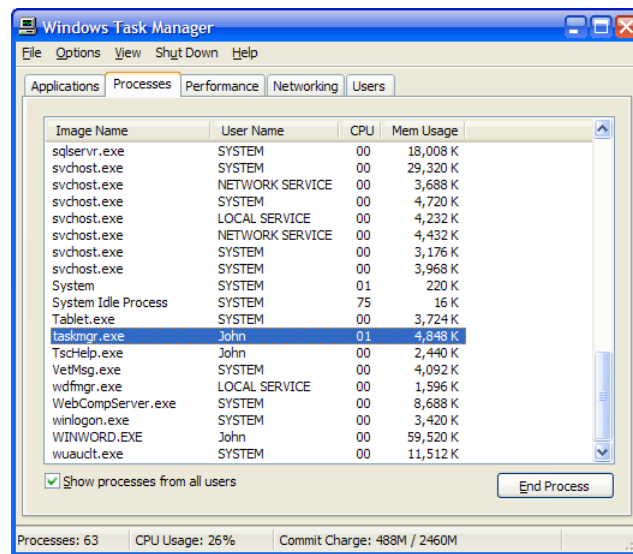
Processes window

Find the **w3wp.exe** entry and make a note of the user name associated with it. (In this document we will use ASPNET)

To check, right click on the **c:\tmp** directory when viewed from the windows® browser and click **properties**. Click the **security** tab and ensure there is a tick in the **allow** column for all users.
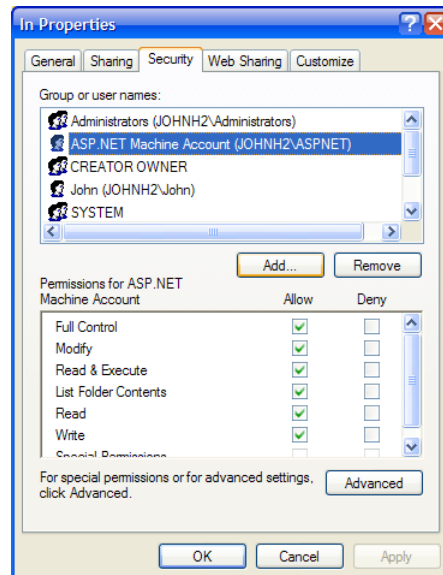
Security tab

Click on the **Add** button and type the user name associated with the w3wp.exe routine previously noted.
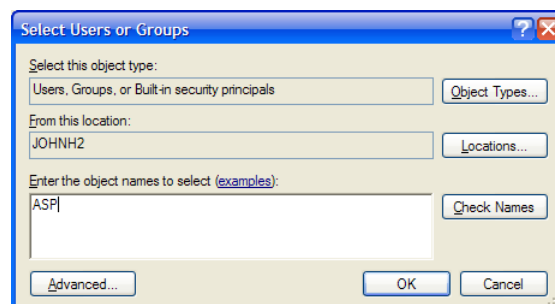
Add user name

Click the **check names** button and select the appropriate name from the list, then ensure this user has access permissions.

Then from **windows® file explorer** single click on each folder and select the **tools** option, select **folder** options, then select view and scroll down to the use **simple file sharing** and ensure this tab is un-ticked. Apply any changes.

> **Note:** The file name and directory is dictated by the settings within the **AccountsInterfaceConfig.XML** file which resides within the FRS directory.
>
> Please contact Oracle for clarification of the file path and acceptable file names.

The 'config' file needs to contain the following sections

To import nominal codes
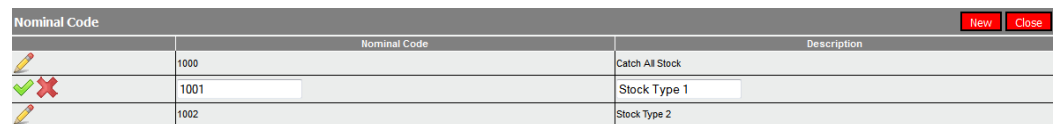
```
<File
        Type="Exchange"
        FileSyncType="None"
        ExportFileNameRoot="NominalCode"
        ImportFileNameRoot="NominalCode"
        CommandText="NominalCode"
        CommandType="Table"
        KeyColumn="0"
        KeyField="NominalCode"
        >
        <Columns>
            <Column Pos="0" Name="NominalCode" />
            <Column Pos="1" Name="NominalDesc" />
        </Columns>
</File>
```

To import expense code data the file name must be **NominalCode.csv** and be present in the **c:\tmp\In** directory.

Manual Build

FRS requires knowledge of the expense codes used within your accounting system. Data can be imported via a flat file or manually created / maintained via the set up nominal account codes routine.

Navigate: administration – Accounts – set up nominal account codes

Nominal Code		New Close
	Nominal Code	Description
	1000	Catch All Stock
	1001	Stock Type 1
	1002	Stock Type 2

Set up nominal account codes

The routine will require a unique numeric nominal (expense) code and a description which will be used at various points within FRS.

It is not possible to delete a 'nominal code' once created however it is possible to change its code and / or description.

Application Parameters

Once the 'coding of accounts' has been imported into FRS it is possible to set the following application parameters.

- **ACCOUNTS_CUSTOMER**

  This fields is only required when connecting to Sage MMS.

  Set to a single reserved customer in Sage. All sales ledger postings will be sent to this account.

- **ACCOUNTS_DATA_PATH**

  Path to the accounting systems data when interfacing to an accounts package using the COM interop (e.g. Sage Line50)

- **ACCOUNTS_DATES**

  Choose from
    - Location specific
    - Standard
    - Company wide

- **ACCOUNTS_IFC**

  Set to the type of interface you are using – options available include NONE, IMPORT_ONLY, Exchequer, TAS, SAGE50, SAGEMMS and SAP

- **ACCOUNTS_NON_VAT**

  Set to a non-vatable VAT code this must match one built in your accounts package and will be used for cash adjustment postings

- **ACCOUNTS_SOURCE**

  When operating with Sage MMS set to a source of reference (any number between 16 and 90) to enable Sage to 'know' which external source the transaction came from

- **ACCOUNTS_USER**

  When operating with Sage MMS set to a valid Sage user number.

- **CashAdjustmentAccount**

  Set the expense code to be used for any cash discrepancy postings generated during end of day cash reconciliation

- **GOODS_INWARD**

  Set to the expense code for goods receipts (unmatched goods) control account

- **GOODS_IN_TRANSIT**

  Set to the expense code to be used when shipping advised by the manufacturer (SAP EDI interface only)

- **NOMINAL_TRANSACTION_MODE**

  Choose the method of posting transaction to the accounts package.

  Options available – simple, complex or synchronised.

  See Nominal Transaction Mode

- **RETURN_TO_SUPPLIER**

  Set to the expense code for supplier returns

- **SalesLedgerControl**

  Set to the expense code used as a sales ledger control account.

  > Note: Sage will not allow posting to the sales ledger control account, therefore it is necessary to create an FRS sales ledger account which will allow postings

- **STOCK_OWNERSHIP**

  Set to 0 or 2 for stock postings to use cost centre of physical location.

  Set to 1 or 3 for stock postings to use cost centre of owning location.

- **VAT_SALES**

  Set to the expense code for sales vat

- **WRITE_OFF**

  Set to the expense code for goods write offs

- **WRITE_ON**

  Set to the expense code for goods write-on's

Nominal Transaction Mode

There are three modes of operation –

- **Simple**

  The date shown is that used to post to the accounting application.

- **Complex**

  The transaction date is the actual transaction date used to post to the accounting application, unless it is earlier than the first postable accounting date in which case it becomes the first postable accounting date.)

- **Synchronised**

  The system is configured not to allow transactions dates to be entered that are earlier than the first option posting period set in the accounts cut-off date routine.

  This effectively means it is not possible to back date any transactions within the system, that is, assuming the accounting cut-off date is kept up-to-date.

VAT Codes

VAT Codes used in FRS must replicate those used in your accounting package.

A non-vat-able VAT code (i.e. one that does not get included in the VAT return figures) must be set up so that cash adjustment postings can be written to the sales ledger but not affect the VAT return.

When building the corresponding rate within FRS use the code not the name. Only VAT Rates used by FRS need to be entered in FRS, which may be a subset of the codes which exist in your accounting package.

Tax Rates					New	Close
	VAT Code	Description	Rate	Default	Active	
✏	0	Sage Zero Rate	0.00 %	☐	☑	
✔ ✖	1	VAT Standard Rate	20.00	☑	☑	
✏	2	VAT Reduced Rate	5.00 %	☐	☑	

Set up VAT rates

The VAT Code used in FRS must replicate that used in the Code column of your accounting package.

Once you have processed orders within FRS it is not recommended that you change the % rate, this may cause imbalances between the systems. Should you require a new VAT rate generate new codes in both systems prior to processing orders.

Locations

Where cost centres are in operation they must be set up in both systems, the set up locations routine should be used within FRS to set the cost centre codes.

Navigate: administration – sales – set up locations

Set up location

Set the cost centre in the **accounts ID** field.

> Note: Sage50 uses the LocationID not the AccountsID. Therefore for Sage50 integration it is necessary to ensure the cost centres in Sage match the LocationIDs set in FRS.

Product Groups

Each product group in FRS must be assigned a series of link points to the accounting package.

Product groups must also be assigned a selling vat rate which will be used when posting.

> **Note**: The user must possess the **ADMIN_HEADER** user privilege to gain access to this routine

Navigate: administration – products – set up product groups

Set up product groups

The standard rate of VAT is available via the ✎ icon.

Click on the view account codes button to see the expense codes recorded against each product group.

Setup product group accounts screen

This page allows the setting of a sales expense code (used when goods are confirmed as delivered to customer), cost code (cost of the confirmed sale), Stock code (the cost of the

stock), freight stock and freight cost codes. Freight stock and cost of freight codes are used by invoice matching when an add-on cost is set to apportion to freight only.

Product Group Cost Centres

FRS offers the ability to override the cost centre linked to a particular location and product group. This feature is designed to allow all transactions for a specific group of SKUs to be allocated to a specific cost centre – for example all disposal and / or delivery charges or all carpet sales are to grouped

> **Notes**: This routine need only be set up if you wish to use cost centre overrides.
>
> The process applies to delivery / collection confirmations ONLY.
>
> The user must possess the **ADMIN_HEADER** user privilege to gain access to this routine.
>
> Operators possessing the **POWER_USER** privilege will be able to choose a company and then locations from the chosen company. Users with **CHANGE_LOCATION_ALL** will be able to choose any location within their company and users with **CHANGE_LOCATION_BA** will be able to select a location from within their business area, operators with none of the above can make changes to their designated location only.
>
> Only active locations with the 'can sell' flag set will be presented for selection.

Navigate: Administration – products – set up product group cost centres

Product Group Cost Centres		Location: Hillingdon Showroom	Order By: Alphabetical	New Close
	Product Group	Replacement Cost Centre	Last Changed	User Name
✏	C001 - Carpeting	Main Street carpet	01/09/2015 08:20:42	John Hardwick

Set up product group cost centres

The routine is location specific requiring the operator to select the location the override is to be linked to prior to listing the product group overrides. The list of locations is restricted to those visible to the operator and capable of selling (i.e. have the can sell flag ticked)

The sequence filter offers listings in alphabetical, last changed or overridden.

Click the ✏ icon. To change a previously created record or click the new button to create a new override.

The pencil will be blocked if the 'replacement cost centre' selected on the line is not 'accessible' to the user.

Product Group Cost Centres		Location: Hillingdon Showroom	Order By: Overridden	New Close
	Product Group	Replacement Cost Centre	Last Changed	User Name
✔✖	C001 - Carpeting (C001)	Main Street carpet	01/09/2015 08:20:42	John Hardwick
1				

Setup product group cost centres amend screen

In the example above the system is being instructed to replace the cost centre for a confirmed customer delivery (or collection) if the order line being processed is linked to a

sales order generated for 'Hillingdon Showroom' and the order lines product group is 'C001 – Carpeting'.

In this scenario the system will use the cost centre linked to the 'Main Street carpet' location instead of Hillingdon's cost centre.

This cost centre override applies to cost of sales only (type 24's) all other posting generated as part of the transaction will use 'Hillingdon Showroom' cost centre (or the stock holding location where applicable)

The system will replace cost centre 1 for delivery confirmations and cost centre code 2 for returns (see section Sales Transaction for details)

Tender Types

Each physical form of tender should be known to FRS, each tender can have a separate code for posting subsidies.

Navigate: administration – sales – set up tender types

	Tender Type	Subsidy	Subsidy Nominal Code	Tender Group	Active	Refund	Term	Posting Level	Third Party Tender Code	Legacy Default	Can Give Change
✓ ✗	12mnths	5.00	1000 ▾	Finance R US ▾	☑	☐	12	Detailed ▾		☐	
✎	2yr IFC	1.00 %	1000	Primary Finance Co.	☑	☐	24	Summary		☐	

Set up tender types

The subsidy is an automatic percentage break out of the payment value posted to the specified expense code where set.

It is also important to specify the level of detail postings to the accounts package. The choices are summary, detailed or customer.

- Detail is one transaction per payment detailing the payment reference.

- Customer is one transaction per payment detailing the order number and customer surname.

- Summary is one transaction per tender type.

Tender Type Bank Codes

For each location you need to specify the Cash Book Account Number/Nominal Code that FRS is to use when sending confirmed (completed end of day) values to the accounting package.

Navigate: administration – sales – set up tender type bank codes

	Tender Type	Nominal Code
✎	12mnths	Not in use at this location
✓ ✗	2yr IFC	1200 ▾
✎	4yr IFC	1200

Tender Type Bank Codes — Main Showroom ▾ — Close

Set up tender type bank codes

> **Note**: Sage will not allow posting to sales ledger control accounts; account codes used here must be postable within Sage.

Suppliers

It is possible to set supplier specific expense codes at supplier level for –

- Goods in transit

- Goods inwards

- Return to supplier

Where set, these codes supersede those set at application parameter level.

It is also important to ensure the supplier accounts ID is set.

Set up suppliers

Currencies

If operating with currencies ensure the codes set in Sage for Currency replicate the codes within FRS prior to setting up your suppliers

Set up currencies

Ensure any leading zeros are removed from FRS – i.e. code 3 in sage must match code 3 in FRS – 003 will cause data to be rejected.

FRS Accounts Interface

During the day to day operation of the FRS system transactions are recorded and at the users request this data is 'sent' to an accounts system which takes the data and updates the ledgers.

The transactions which generate journal postings are –

- Cost of sales transactions

- Cost of customer returns/credits transactions

- Stock write on's

- Stock write offs

- Goods receipts (and undo receipts)

- Branch ownership change

- Returns to supplier

- Cash adjustments

- Subsidy adjustments

Bank Deposit transactions will post as bank receipts/bank payments. Such transactions are only considered ready for posting once they have been confirmed via the end of day processing procedures.

Goods sold/credited will be written as a sales invoice/sales credit with three elements – debtor's control, goods value (vat exclusive) and sales vat control. The goods and vat postings will be assigned the relevant VAT code so that they are included in the VAT Return calculations within your account package.

FRS employs different posting methodologies dependent upon whether the accounts package accepts data directly sent to it.

> **Note**: It is recommended that this part of the process is discussed with your implementation consultant.

Exporting data to an accounts package is usually via the accounts interface option which resides within the **Administrations** menu.

This generates a screen similar to that shown below (options may vary dependent upon system settings)

Accounts interface

Clicking the export '**Account**' option instructs FRS to collate all previously unprocessed data into three 'text' files which will be saved on the server in the specified directory (usually **C:\tmp\Out** on the FRS server).

The files are –

> **Sales_yyyymmddhhmmss** (for sales ledger postings)
>
> **Nominal_yyyymmddhhmmss** (for nominal ledger postings)
>
> **Purchase_yyymmddhhmmss** (for purchase ledger postings)
>
> (yyyymmddhhmmss = year, month, day, hour, minute and second)

> **Note**: No validation of data is performed during the export. FRS does not check with the accounts package if codes used are valid. It is there important to ensure that the settings detailed in this manual are correct. I.e. all nominal codes used are present and postable.

Once the data has been generated the screen will show the number of transactions generated (As in the example shown below)

Exported data example

Once the data has been generated it is then necessary to import the file into the accounts package.

> **Notes**: It is recommended that the csv files generated by the 'export to accounts' option be moved to a 'safe' area after successful import. Some accounts systems do not prohibit files being processed twice. Moving the file to a 'processed' directory, once updated reduces the chances of a second update. The move can be performed via the standard windows® file processing functions.
>
> Once the data file has been generated and therefore exported from FRS it is the 'operators' responsibility to ensure it is processed correctly within the accounts application. Replication of imports into an accounts package are not the responsibility of FRS and no action can be taken by Oracle support staff to rectify issues once processed.
>
> Oracle will need to set up the AccountsInterfaceConfig.xml to support the export structure needed for your accounts package.

Postings Generated

Each transaction generated has a unique **transaction type** identified by the system which will be passed through to the nominal interface.

Sales Transaction

A sales transaction will be generated upon completion of a sale. A completion of sale event occurs after:

- Delivery of goods to customer confirmation
- Customer collection of goods
- Customer takes goods with them at POS

An Invoice is generated and an invoice line item generated for each stock item/service sold. Two transactions will be written to the FRS nominal ledger table for each line item on the invoice.

Goods Sold (Transaction Type - 10)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Invoice (despatch) date
Reference 1	Sales order / pad number
Reference 2	Customer name (this may, in the future, be modified to reflect the goods being sold)
Amount	Final (discounted) selling price excluding VAT
VAT amount	Calculated Unit VAT amount
Debit	Sales ledger control
Credit	Product group's sales account and VAT control

Cost of Sale (Transaction Type – 24)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Invoice (despatch) date
Reference 1	Sales order / pad number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Product group's cost account
Credit	Product group's stock account

Customer Credit

A customer credit event may or may not be associated with a return of goods from the customer.

If the customer credit is issued without a product return, then the system will create a sales order line with a negative selling price (allowance) and create a dummy stock record with zero cost.

Two transactions will be written to the FRS nominal ledger table for each line being returned.

Goods Returned (Transaction Type – 10)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Credit (return) date
Reference 1	Sales order / pad number
Reference 2	Customer name (this may, in the future, be modified to reflect the goods being sold)
Amount	Final (discounted) selling price of the item being returned excluding VAT
VAT amount	Calculated unit VAT amount
Debit	Product group's sales account and VAT Control
Credit	Sales ledger control

Cost of Return (Transaction Type – 24)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Credit (return) date
Reference 1	Sales order / pad number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Product group's stock account
Credit	Product group's cost account

Stock Write-on

Stock Write-on (Transaction Type – 20)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Write on date
Reference 1	Write on number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Product group's stock account
Credit	Write on control account

Stock Write-off

Stock Write-off (Transaction Type – 21)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Write off date
Reference 1	Write off number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Write off control account
Credit	Product group's stock account

Stock Write Off Reversal (Transaction Type – 51)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Write off reversal date
Reference 1	Write off reversal number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost (negative)
VAT amount	0
Debit	Write off control account
Credit	Product group's stock account

Goods Receipting

Goods Receipting (Transaction Type – 22)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Goods receipt date
Reference 1	GRN & PO number
Reference 2	SKU number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Product group's stock account
Credit	Goods inward control account

Where goods receipts are 'undone', a simple reversing entry is done using transaction type 22.

Branch Ownership Change

Branch ownership changes (stock transfers) will only be written if stock ownership (application parameter **STOCK_OWNERSHIP**) is set to physical location.

Branch Ownership Change *(Transaction Type – 29)*

Column	Content
Transaction date	Transfer note date
Reference 1	Transfer note number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Product group's stock account with receiving location's cost centre
Credit	Product group's stock account with sending location's cost centre

Return Stock Item to Supplier

Return to Supplier (Transaction Type – 23)

Column	Content
Transaction date	Returns note date
Reference 1	RTS number
Reference 2	SKU number & stock number
Amount	Latest stock cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Returns to supplier control account
Credit	Product group's Stock account

Cash Reconciliation

When a payment is received from a customer, the payment amount, tender type and payment branch are written to the customer payment table. Customer cash refunds are also written to the customer payment table using a negative payment amount, refund tender type and refund branch. When the Cash Book is reconciled for the current cash period for a branch, the system groups all *cash* payments into a single transaction and the amount of cash to be deposited at the bank is entered by the user. A *cash adjustment* can be made if actual cash does not equal the Cash Book value. The *cash adjustment* is recorded as a separate transaction to the nominal table. The system then groups all remaining payments by *tender type* and determines the bank nominal code for each tender type/location from the tender type location link table. The system writes a transaction to the nominal table for each payment method recording the bank deposit amount (total inclusive of subsidy) and then writes a reversal for the subsidy amount (type 33) where applicable.

> **Note**: Currently FRS does not calculate VAT on customer deposits, only on deliveries/collections. For this reason VAT postings to the financial system will happen on the delivery/collection transactions, not on the payment postings. Internal business processes managed and controlled by the retailer, perhaps with the help of FRS cash receipting reports, must be employed if VAT on deposits is a business accounting requirement.

Bank Deposit Transaction *(Transaction Type – 30)*

Column	Content
Transaction date	Reconciliation date
Reference 1	Reconciliation (deposit slip) number – contents depend on setting made in the Tender Types section of this document.
Reference 2	Tender group & tender type – contents depend on setting made in the Tender Types section of this document.
Amount	Total value
VAT amount	0
Debit	Bank account code from location/tender type
Credit	Sales ledger control

Cash Adjustment (Transaction Type – 32)

If there is a discrepancy between the cash counted and the system cash then a cash adjustment transaction is created.

The adjustment value is taken to be *under-bank*. Therefore a negative adjustment value implies an over-bank.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Reconciliation date
Reference 1	Reconciliation (deposit slip) number
Reference 2	Tender group & tender type & "Adjustment"
Amount	Adjustment value
VAT amount	0
Debit	Cash adjustment control account
Credit	Sales ledger control

Subsidy Adjustment (Transaction Type – 33)

If a tender type holds a subsidy percentage on the *tendertype* table, then a subsidy adjustment is added to the transaction table.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Reconciliation date
Reference 1	Reconciliation (deposit slip) number
Reference 2	"Charge" & tender group & tender type
Amount	Subsidy value
VAT amount	0
Debit	Subsidy code from tender type
Credit	Bank account code from location/tender

Purchase Order / Invoice Matching

Where FRS is to be used as the point of entry for purchase invoices, and the details subsequently passed through to the accounting package via an interface, additional Nominal transactions will be generated by the invoice matching module and then processed as journals accordingly.

Goods Receipt Reversals *(Transaction Type – 41)*

Column	Content
Transaction date	Purchase invoice posting date
Reference 1	Invoice number
Reference 2	Supplier name
Amount	Original goods receipt cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Goods inward control account
Credit	Product group's stock account

Cost Discrepancies (Transaction Type – 42)

If the stock being invoiced has been sold or disposed of cost adjustment journals will be required if the invoice cost is different to the original expected cost at time of Goods Receipt.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Purchase invoice posting date
Reference 1	Invoice number
Reference 2	Supplier name
Amount	Cost discrepancy (negative amount indicating that stock has been invoiced for LESS than the original goods receipt price).
VAT amount	0
Debit	Cost of sales/Freight cost (if goods sold), RTS control account (if goods returned to supplier) or write off control account (if goods written off).
Credit	Product group's stock account If the posting is caused by an 'apportion freight' activity then freight stock will be credited.

RTS Reversals (Transaction Type – 43)

If the stock being invoiced has been sold or disposed of cost adjustment journals will be required if the invoice cost is different to the original expected cost at time of goods receipt.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Purchase credit posting date
Reference 1	Credit number
Reference 2	Supplier name
Amount	Original RTS cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	Product group's stock account
Credit	RTS control

RTS Discrepancies (Transaction Type – 44)

If the credit note is for a different value than the original stock cost, adjustment journals will be required.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Purchase invoice posting date
Reference 1	Credit number
Reference 2	Supplier name
Amount	Cost discrepancy (negative amount indicating that credit note is for MORE than the original stock cost).
VAT amount	0
Debit	Write off control
Credit	Product group's stock account

Cost Adjustments (Transaction type – 28)

Where the **POST_STOCK_COST_ADJUSTMENT** application parameter has been set to Y FRS will post cost adjustments to your accounts system.

Where posting cost adjustments it is also necessary to build the **STOCK_COST_ADJUSTMENT** application parameter setting a valid expense code to be used to record cost price adjustments generated via the stock detail cost adjustment feature.

Calculation of Adjustment

- For purchased goods, the adjusted cost entered by the user will override the current cost (invoice cost plus any add-on cost plus any freight cost), therefore the adjusted cost should also include any add-on and freight cost and should be set accordingly. The adjustment to be posted to the accounting system will be calculated as the difference between the current cost (including add-on and freight cost) and the adjusted cost.

- For Written-on goods, the adjusted cost entered by the user will override the written-on cost. The adjustment posted to the accounting system will therefore be the difference between the written-on cost and the adjusted cost.

Further Adjustments

- It will be possible to further adjust a cost that has already been adjusted. In this case, the adjustment posted to the accounting system will be the difference between the previous adjusted cost and the latest adjusted cost.

A stock cost adjustment can either reduce or increase the cost of the stock item.

If the cost adjustment reduces the cost of the stock then the following double sided transaction will be written to the Nominal table.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Date of the cost adjustment
Reference 1	Stock detail ID
Reference 2	SKU
Amount	Current cost – adjusted cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	The 'cost_adjustment' account code
Credit	The stock item's product group stock account

If the cost adjustment increases the cost of the stock then the following double sided transaction is written to the Nominal table.

Column	Content
Transaction date	Date of the cost adjustment
Reference 1	Stock detail ID
Reference 2	SKU
Amount	adjusted cost – current cost
VAT amount	0
Debit	The stock item's product group stock account
Credit	The 'cost_adjustment' account code

If the item has been delivered at the time of the cost adjustment then the product group cost value is used instead of the product group stock value.

Setting Up an Automatic Run

> **Note**: It is not possible to automate the Sage50 accounts interface – this has to be processed manually

All Accounts Interface functions can now be scheduled via Windows Scheduled Tasks

Use the Scheduled Tasks wizard to launch Internet Explorer at the desired time interval. Add the following URL to the "Run" command so it looks something like this:

```
C:\PROGRA~1\INTERN~1\iexplore.exe "Error! Hyperlink reference not valid."
```

"user" must be set to a valid login

The value "n" can be set any one of the following values

2 = Import till transactions

3 = Export Nominal transactions

4 = Export Unmatched GRN/RTS transactions

5 = Import Data Exchange files

7 = Import Matched GRN/RTS transactions

8 = Import Processed Nominal Transactions

Respective log file will be created in the same folder as the message centre log.