



QAD Enterprise Applications
Enterprise Edition

Training Guide

Financials Fundamentals

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Change Summary

The following table summarizes significant differences between this document and the last published version.

Date/Version	Description	Reference
September 2012/2012.1 EE	Rebranded for QAD 2012.1 EE	---
August 2012/2012.1 EE	Minor changes to Preface and Change Summary	---
May 2012/2012 EE	Updated all process map screenshots to show new color scheme	---
May 2012/2012 EE	Minor updates and fixes resulting from recent training classes	---
May 2012/2012 EE	New section on Financial Report Writer	page 250
March 2012/2012 EE	Rebranded for QAD 2012 EE	---
September 2011/2011.1 EE	Rebranded for QAD 2011.1 EE	---
November 2011/2011 EE	Minor updates and fixes resulting from a recent training class	---

About This Course

Course Description

This class is designed to teach the basic features and functions of QAD Enterprise Financials and the business requirements to consider when implementing those. The topics include key concepts, setup, process flows, navigating, and reporting.

The scope of the class is limited to Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and General Ledger. For further topics, see *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Topics will be presented and then practiced with hands-on exercises. On the last day, students will have the opportunity to test their understanding and knowledge by working on an extended exercise covering most of the topics discussed during the class.

Course Objectives

By the end of this class, students will:

- Have a thorough understanding of the concepts underlying QAD Enterprise Financials
- Understand how QAD Enterprise Financials interacts with the operational modules
- Be able to navigate, query, and report in QAD Enterprise Financials
- Be able to complete the basic business processes of the Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, and General Ledger modules
- Understand the best practices for setting up and using QAD Enterprise Financials

Audience

This class is intended for accountants, controllers, financial managers, and accounting clerks, as well as QAD R&D and Services and Support personnel. The Financials Fundamentals course is the first step on the Enterprise Financials learning path.

The Advanced Financials course follows on from the Financials Fundamentals course, and introduces advanced topics such as budgeting, allocations, and consolidation.

Prerequisites

In order to obtain maximum benefit from this class, an understanding of financial principles is required.

Course Credit and Scheduling

This course provides 30 credit units. It is designed to be taught in 5 days.

Virtual Environment Information

The hands-on exercises in this book should be used with the latest Enterprise Edition learning environment.

EMEA exercises use the 22UK domain and entities, and European currencies. The exercises highlight some EMEA-specific accounting practices such as electronic transfer payments and mirror accounting.

US exercises use the 10USA > 10USACO domain and entities, and the US dollar as currency. The exercises highlight some US-specific accounting practices such as in AP payments. When prompted to log in, specify *demo* for user ID and *qad* for password.

In general, students are more comfortable with static data they are familiar with such as currencies and addresses. However, it is up to the instructor to decide which exercise set to use, depending on the audience. Classes held in the Asia-Pacific region can use either exercise set.

Additional Resources

If you encounter questions on QAD software that are not addressed in this book, several resources are available. The QAD corporate Web site provides product and company overviews. From the main site, you can access the QAD Learning or Support site and the QAD Document Library. Access to some portions of these sites depends on having a registered account.

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QAD Learning Center

To view available training courses, locations, and materials, use the QAD Learning Center. Choose Education under the Services tab to access this resource. In the Learning Center, you can reserve a learning environment if you want to perform self-study and follow a training guide on your own.

QAD Document Library

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To find a resource, you can use the navigation tree on the left or use a powerful cross-document search, which finds all documents with your search terms and lets you refine the search by book type, product suite or module, and date published.

QAD Support

Support also offers an array of tools depending on your company's maintenance agreement with QAD. These include the Knowledgebase and QAD Forums, where you can post questions and search for topics of interest. To access these, choose Visit Online Support Center under the Support tab.

Chapter 1

QAD Financials Concepts

Overview

Overview

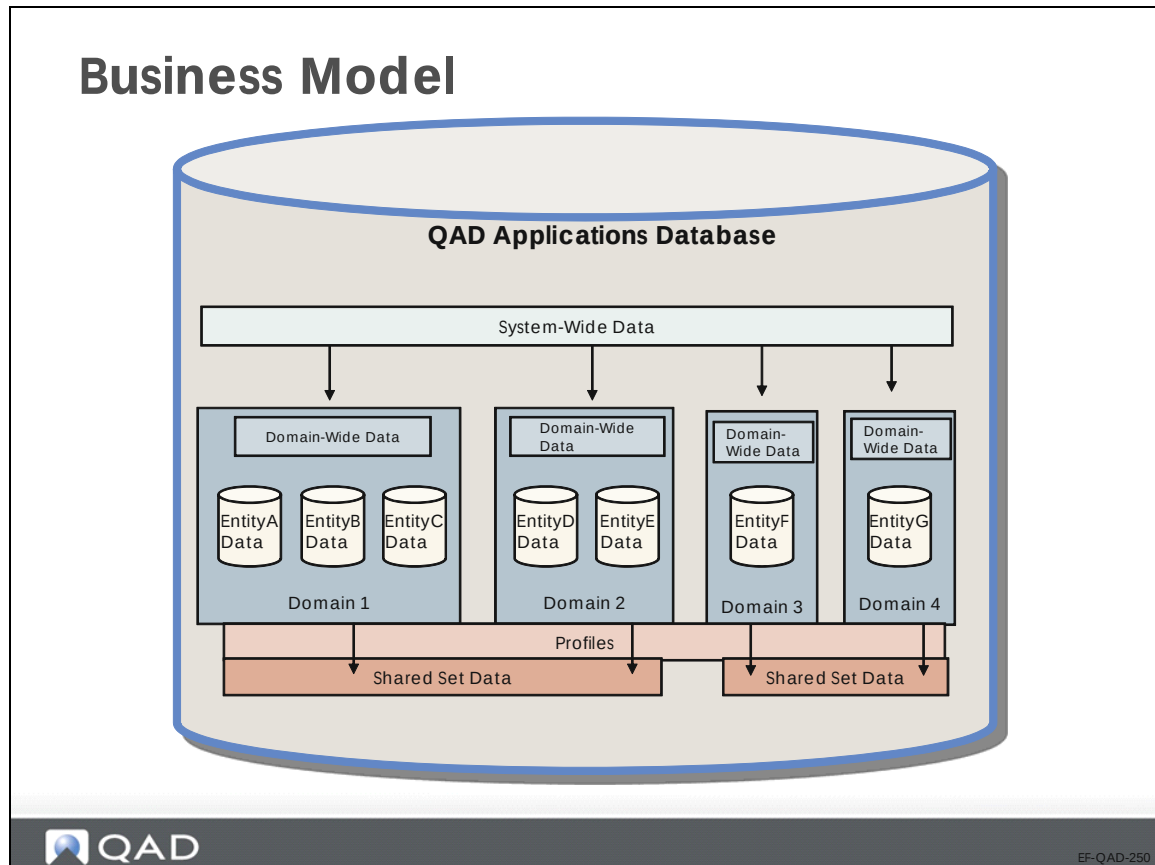
- QAD Enterprise Financials Concepts
 - Business Data Model
 - Shared Sets
 - Profiles
 - Business Relations
 - Accounting Layers
 - Daybooks
 - GL Analytical Coding Segments (includes SAF)
 - Alternate COA
 - Dual Base Currency



EF-QAD-020

In this section, you will learn about the underlying QAD Financials concepts, as well as the business data model. It is essential to understand these concepts, which form the basis for the topics described in this training course.

Business Model



When planning your financial implementation, the infrastructure of your business organization must be determined. Domains and entities represent business operations and specific business units that produce profit and loss statements, and financial reports.

There are four levels of data in the QAD Enterprise Edition business model.

Four Levels of Data

Four Levels of Data

- System wide
 - Country codes, currencies, tax zones, alternate COA.
- Shared sets
 - GL accounts, sub-accounts, sub-account mask, cost centers, cost center mask, projects, project mask, suppliers, customers, daybooks, exchange rates.
- Domain
 - Base currency, statutory currency, GL calendar, combination of shared sets.
- Entity
 - Transactions, own bank account number.



EF-QAD-260

- System wide

Some financial data is shared throughout the system such as currencies, country codes, and tax zones. This data never differs from one business unit (entity or domain) to another. Therefore, it makes sense to share this data across all business organizations.

- Shared sets

Shared sets group data that can be shared across domains. A single domain can have an independent chart of accounts or several domains can share the same chart of accounts, streamlining setup and maintenance.

- Domain

A domain represents the base unit of the system and comprises one or more entities. Each domain has its own base currency, and, optionally, statutory currency, which are then shared by the entities within the domain.

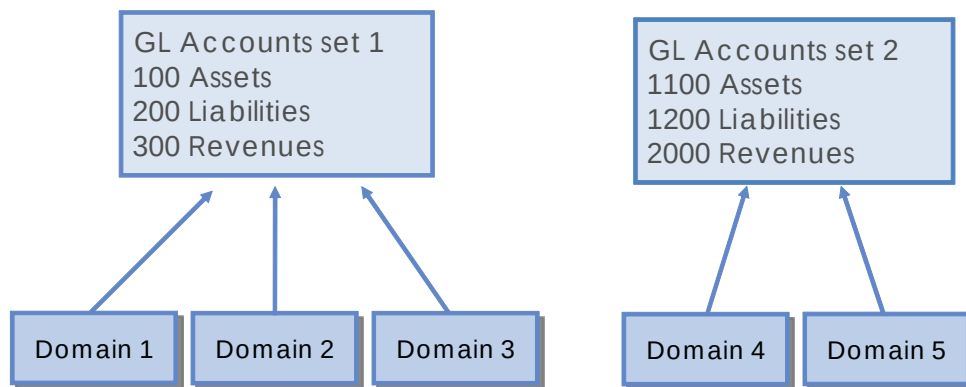
- Entity

Entity-level data is limited to, for example, the organization's own bank account number. Transactions are recorded at entity level.

Shared Sets

Shared Sets

- A domain points to one shared set by type
- Multiple domains can use the same shared set



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Shared sets provide great flexibility in how a system can be set up.

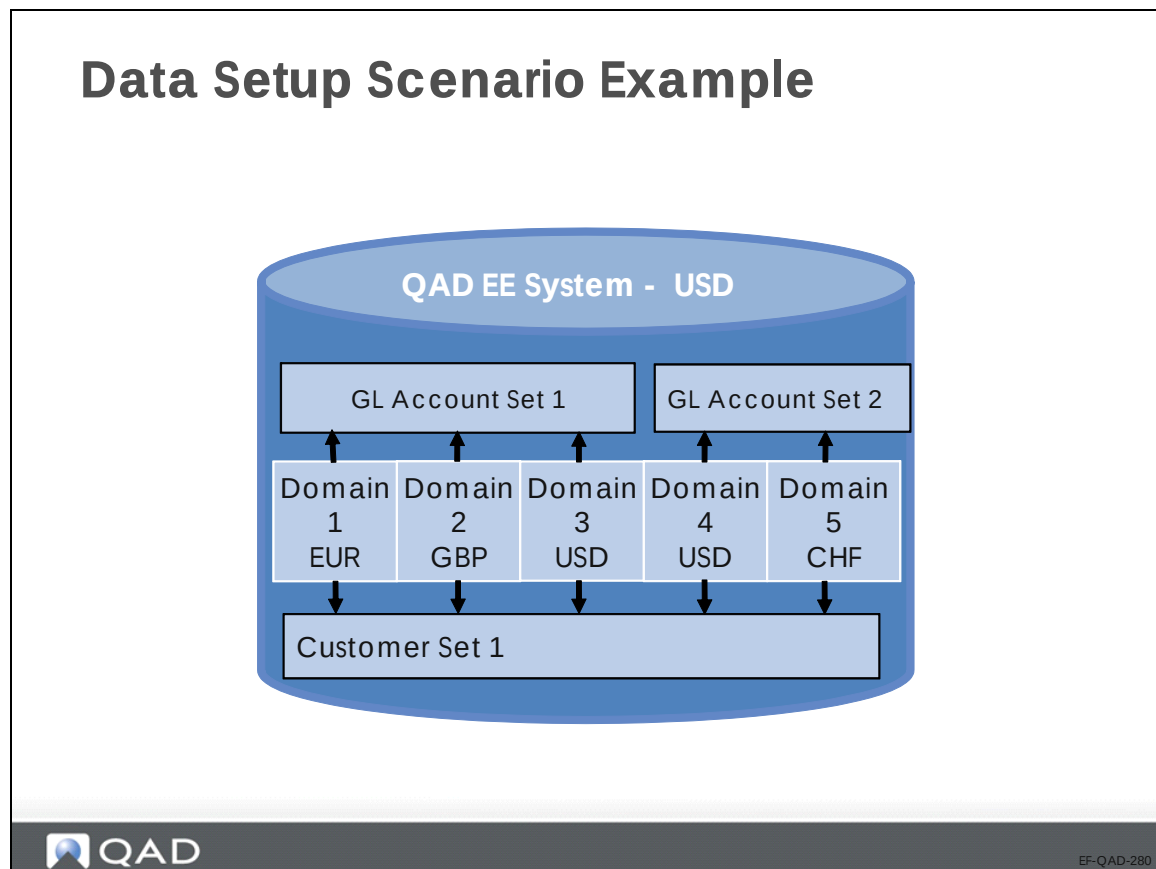
A default set of shared set codes is supplied with the system. However, you can create as many shared sets as are required by your financial structure.

The following types of data can be shared:

- Customers
- Suppliers
- Accounts
- Sub-accounts
- Sub-account COA mask
- Cost centers
- Cost center COA masks
- Projects
- Project COA masks
- Exchange rates
- Daybooks

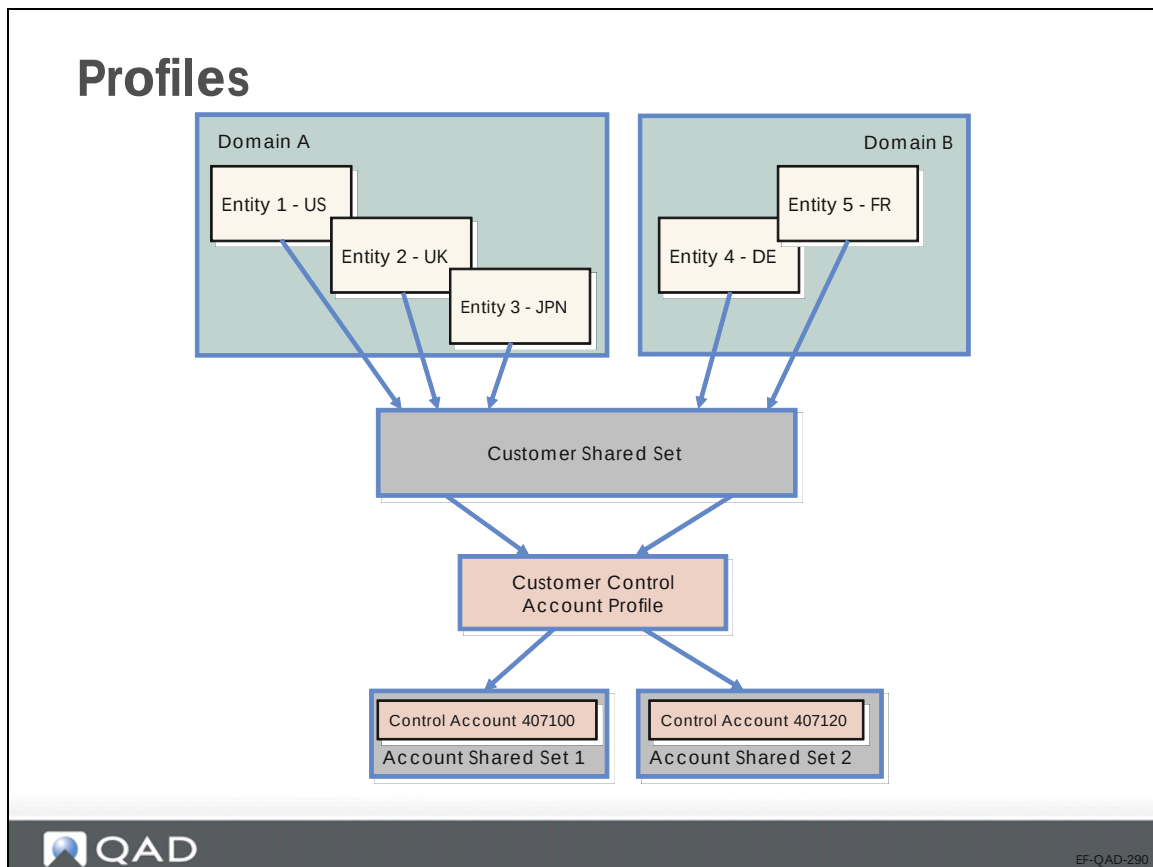
Example Three US domains can use the same chart of accounts, while two other domains in Japan can use another accounts shared set.

Shared Sets Data Setup Example



You may need to connect data in one shared set to another. For example, if several domains use the same customer shared set, but use different chart of accounts, you must link two different customer control accounts, one from each chart of account, to a single customer.

Profiles



In a multiple domain environment, you can use profiles to build relationships between shared sets.

In the above example, instead of linking a control account to the customer record, you specify a profile code. The profile code is linked to two different chart of accounts. This ensures that the correct control account is used for the domain in which the transaction is recorded.

Business Relation

Business Relation

- Each customer, supplier, entity, and employee is linked to a business relation code
- Defined at database or domain level
- Can be created when creating a new customer or supplier
- Business Relations have different address types:
 - Head office
 - Ship-to
 - Reminder
 - Remittance
 - Dock
 - End User



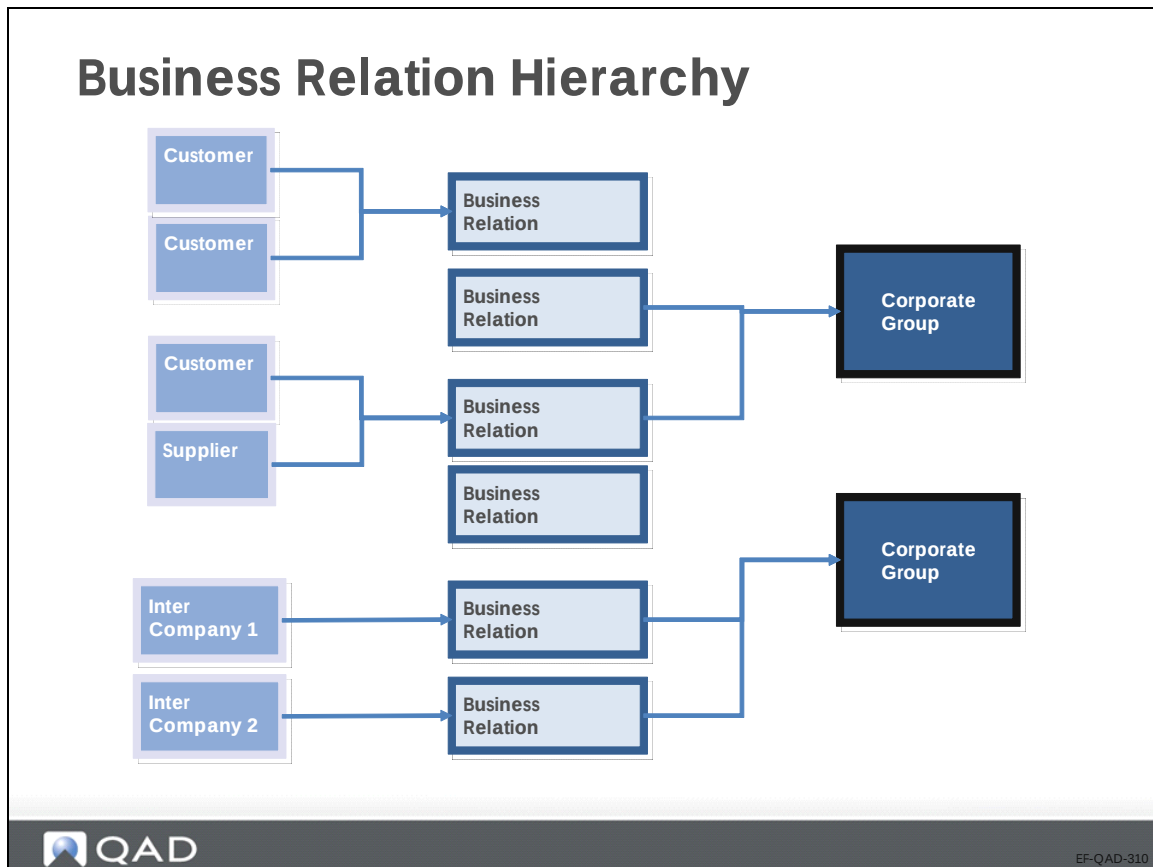
EF-QAD-300

Business relations represent any organization or person that a company does business with, for example, customers, suppliers, employees, or an internal entity. A business relation address is a prerequisite for creating any of these records.

You can also create a business relation from within the customer or supplier creation menus.

Business relations can have different address types, as shown above.

Business Relation Hierarchy



This slide shows how customer, supplier, and company records can relate to each other.

Note A business relation can be linked to both a customer and a supplier.

Example ABC produces pens and pencils, and sells to Office Supply Co. ABC, in return, purchases office supplies, such as paper and filing material, from Office Supply Co. Therefore, Office Supply Co. is both a supplier and a customer of ABC.

You can link business relations together using a corporate group. This feature is useful for reporting purposes.

Accounting Layers

Accounting Layers

- Three accounting layers:
 - Primary layer
 - For daily transaction posting
 - Secondary layer(s)
 - For adjustments (GAAP, IFRS compliance, or management reporting adjustments)
 - Transient layer(s)
 - For temporary postings
 - For what if simulations
 - Or before approval



EF-QAD-330

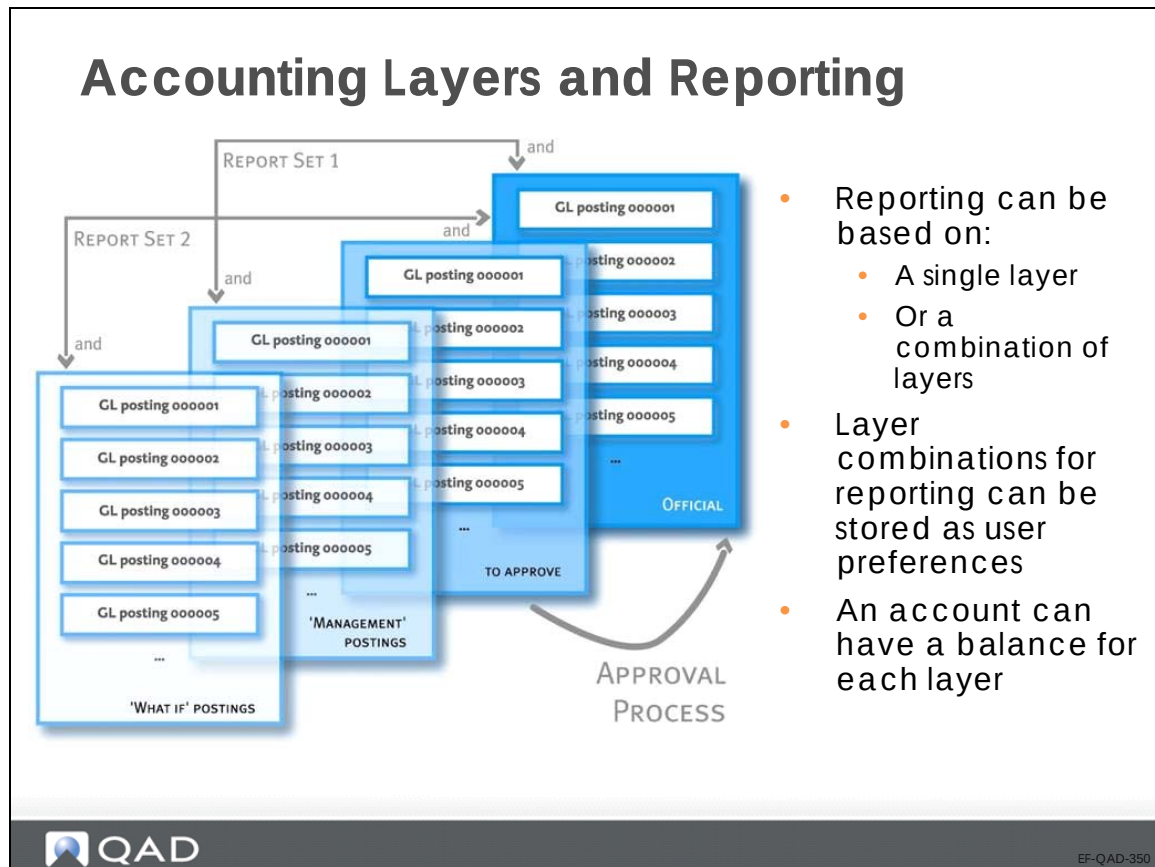
Accounting layers provide different ways to segregate transactions posted to a single GL account in order to facilitate reporting requirements. The posting of transactions is controlled by associating daybook types with one of the three system-defined accounting layers: the primary layer, the secondary layer, and the transient layer.

The primary layer is used for daily transaction posting.

You can define one or more secondary layers to allow for adjustments required to meet different GAAP or IFRS requirements, or for management reporting.

The transient layer is used to temporarily post transactions pending approval, or to simulate postings.

Accounting Layers and Reporting



Financials reports let you select multiple layers at a time, for example, you can select both the primary and secondary layers to include management adjustments.

Any combination is possible, as shown in the slide.

Daybooks

Daybooks

- Mandatory
 - Multiple daybooks possible (recommended)
 - Default when single daybook by type
- Control document numbering
- Linked to an accounting layer
- Controlled by
 - Financials
 - Operational
 - External



EF-QAD-360

Daybooks, also known as journals, are system- or user-defined views of the general ledger, and contain all transactions.

Daybooks play an important role in QAD Enterprise Financials, and their use is mandatory. It is recommended to use more than one daybook as a means of grouping transactions. You can use daybooks to distinguish between different types of journal entries such as auditor adjustments, payroll entries, GAAP adjustments, and manually prepared accruals.

Daybooks control the numbering of invoices and credit notes, in addition to GL transaction numbers. Daybooks are linked to an accounting layer, and can be controlled by the financial functions or by the operational functions. You can also create daybooks to store transactions from external third-party products.

GL Account Setup Features

GL Account Create

- GL Type
 - Standard
 - Bank
 - Customer and Supplier Control
 - System
 - Types – gains and losses
- Posting Control
 - Debit, Credit
 - Balance Sheet, P&L
 - Inter Company
 - Quantities
- Analysis
 - Cost Center, SAF, Sub-Accounts, (Default Values)

The screenshot displays the 'GL Account Create' window in QAD Enterprise Financials. The window has a tabbed interface with 'Posting', 'Currency', 'Analysis', 'Report Link', 'Banking', 'Cash', and 'Defaults' tabs. The 'Analysis' tab is currently selected. It contains several sections for configuring account analysis:

- Sub-Account Analysis:** Includes a checkbox for 'Sub-Account' and a text field for 'Default Sub-Account'.
- Cost Center/Project Analysis:** Includes checkboxes for 'Cost Center Analysis' and 'Project Analysis', a dropdown for 'Analysis Limitation' (set to 'None'), and text fields for 'Default Cost Center', 'Default Project', and 'Default SAF Structure'.
- SAF Analysis:** Includes a checkbox for 'SAF Analysis' and a text field for 'SAF Structure Code'.
- GL Analysis Set On Date:** Includes dropdowns for 'GL Analysis Set On Date' and 'GL Sub-Account Set On Date', and text fields for 'GL Analysis Set on by' and 'GL Sub-Account Set on by'.

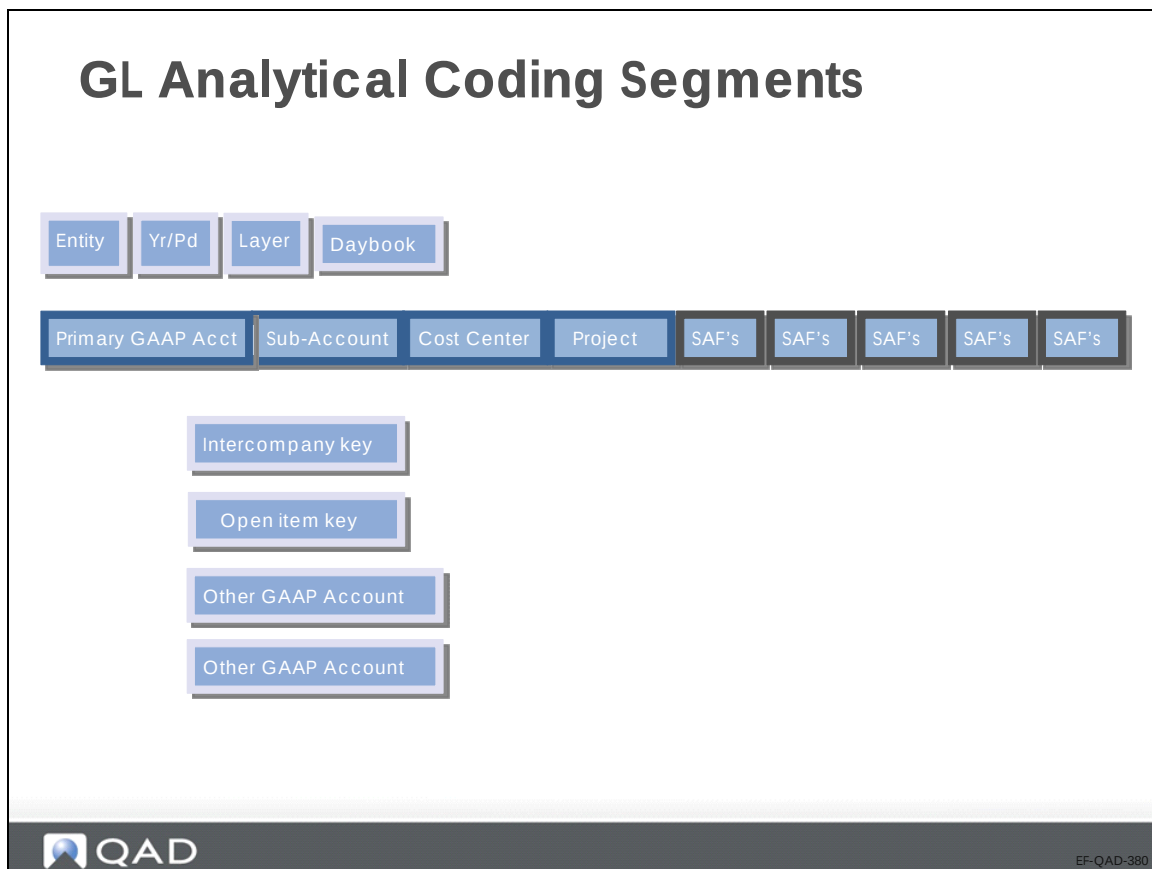


EF-QAD-370

Some of the features of General Ledger accounts in QAD Enterprise Financials include:

- Several GL types with added functionality for each
- Posting control, where some of the attributes are mandatory
- Extensive analysis capabilities with sub-accounts, cost centers, projects, and Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAFs)

GL Analytical Coding Segments



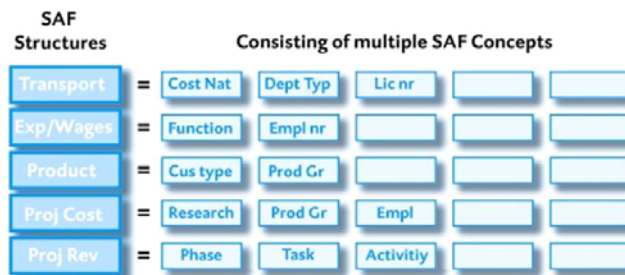
QAD Financials uses standard, industry-recognized components to implement the chart of accounts. The strength of the application is its flexibility. The business model can be configured to generate many different types of accounting information.

GL accounts, sub-accounts, cost centers, and projects combinations can be validated using a COA mask. The COA mask validates account element combinations when transactions are posted, preventing posting errors.

Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAFs)

Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAFs)

- Additional information linked to GL transactions for specific account, sub-account, cost center, and project combinations
- Up to five SAFs on a posting line
- System or user-defined SAF concepts
- System SAF concepts capture data from operational transactions



EF-QAD-390

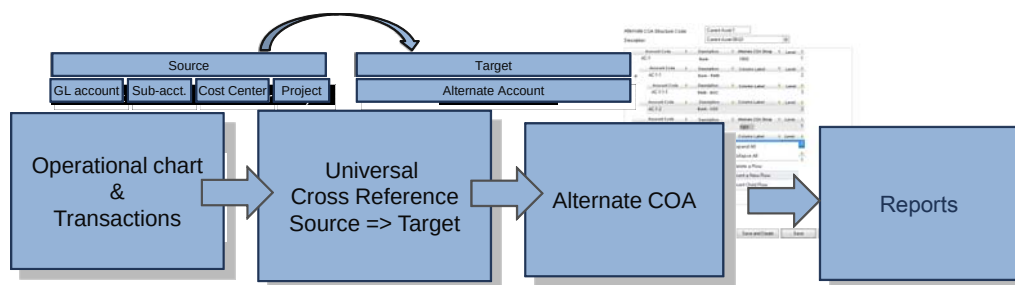
In addition to the four basic components of the general ledger, you can define five Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAFs) to fine-tune transactions. SAFs provide the basis for powerful and flexible financial reporting and analysis.

Default SAF codes are supplied with the system, and require no additional setup. You can also define your own SAFs, based on your unique reporting requirements.

Alternate COA

Alternate Chart Of Accounts

- Secondary grouping of accounts
- Cross-domain
 - Maintained at system level
- Multiple structures
- Mapping with cross references



EF-QAD-395

The Alternate Chart of Accounts functionality was introduced in QAD 2009 Enterprise Edition to provide the ability to report accounting activity using a standardized chart of accounts provided by local legal authorities (required in China, Russia, and France).

Alternate COAs are maintained at system level to be used across domains, and you can set up as many as required.

No posting occurs to the alternate COAs, which are only used for reporting.

Set up alternate COAs by defining cross-references from source GL combinations to target alternate accounts.

You can learn more about alternate COAs in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Dual Base Currency

Dual Base Currency

- Transaction amounts always stored in
 - transaction currency
 - base currency
 - statutory currency

Sample Supplier Invoice

In USD (base)

In USD (transaction)

In MXN (statutory)

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Due Date	Currency Code	BC Original Amount	TC Original Amount	SC Original Amount
2009/QADAPINV/0	07/17/2009	09/09/2009	USD	120.00	120.00	408.00



EF-QAD-400

In addition to the primary base currency at domain level, you can define a second management currency at database level, for reporting purposes. This currency is known as the statutory currency, and is normally the local currency of the country in which the organization must produce its declarations and financial reports.

The need for a statutory currency is most likely to arise in a country that is geographically close to a strong currency zone (for example, Mexico and Poland), where the country itself has another local currency. Companies operating in countries close to strong currency zones, such as the Euro and US Dollar, might use the stronger currency as their base currency (functional currency). However, local auditors and tax controllers can mandate that companies submit their declarations and financial reports in the local currency of the country. In these cases, the local country currency becomes the organizations' statutory currency.

Definitions

Definitions

- Transaction currency:
 - Functional currency of the transaction that is recorded
- Base currency:
 - Functional currency of the entity in which the transaction is recorded
- Statutory currency:
 - Local currency in which the organization must produce declarations and reports



EF-QAD-410

Foreign currency transactions can be stored in a maximum of three currencies: the transaction currency, the base currency, and the statutory currency. This three-currency system lets you display a transaction or create a report in any of the defined currencies. This feature is especially important in environments with high inflation and strong currency fluctuation.

Example of Dual Base Currency Use

Example

- A US Company in Mexico
 - keeps its accounting records in USD
 - Submits reports to the Mexican government in MXN
 - receives a supplier invoice from a UK supplier in GBP

	Transaction Currency = GBP
	Base Currency = USD
	Statutory Currency = MXN



EF-QAD-420

Example A multinational corporation has a subsidiary in Mexico. In the Mexican subsidiary, most business transactions are conducted in USD, the base currency. However, all reports that the subsidiary must produce for the Mexican government are in Mexican pesos, which is the statutory currency.

Chapter 2

UI Navigation and Browsing

Overview

Overview

- Login and welcome screens
- Menu navigation and tools
 - Search
 - Menu properties
 - Workflow - Inbox
 - Favorites
 - Alternative menu access (GoTo, context menu)
 - Document linking
 - Process maps
- Application integration
 - Excel and XML integration
- Browsing features



EF-UI-020

In this section, you will learn how to:

- Navigate through the Financials application.
- Simplify access to the most frequently used functions.
- Use features like email and the workflow.
- Browse data effectively.

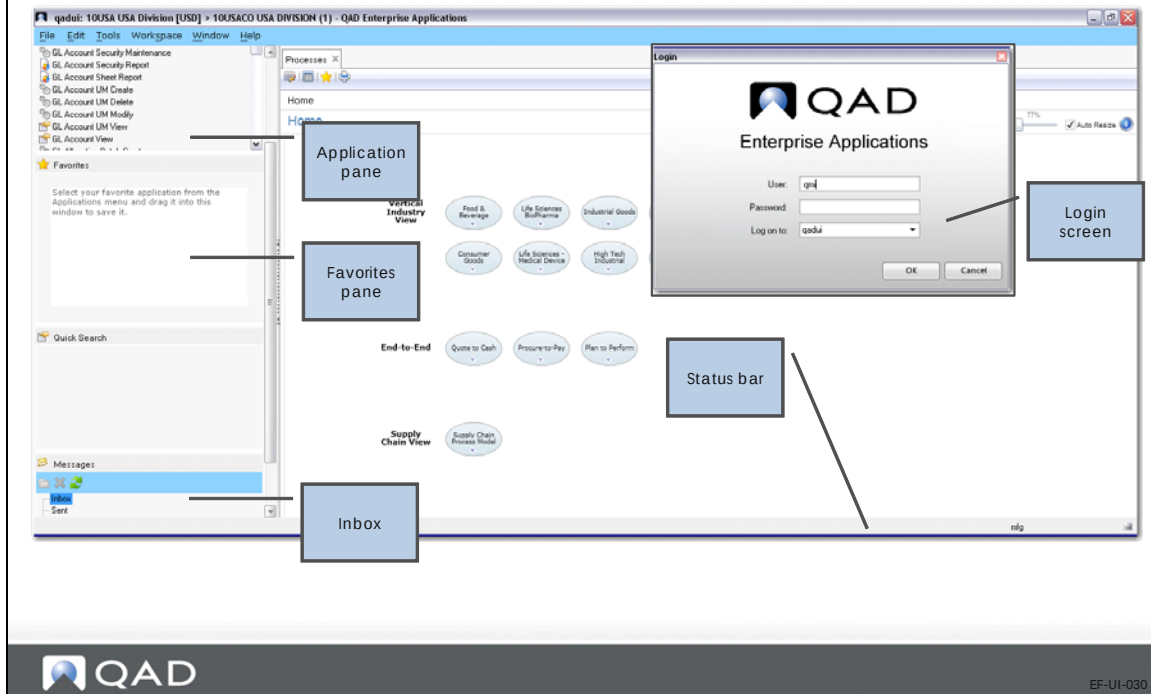
You will also learn about the application integration capabilities.

Most of the QAD Financials functions are developed using an object-based technology that supports a rich user interface—the QAD .Net User Interface. This UI offers additional features not available in character UI functions.

A standard menu bar is available throughout the .Net UI for all programs.

Login and Welcome Screens

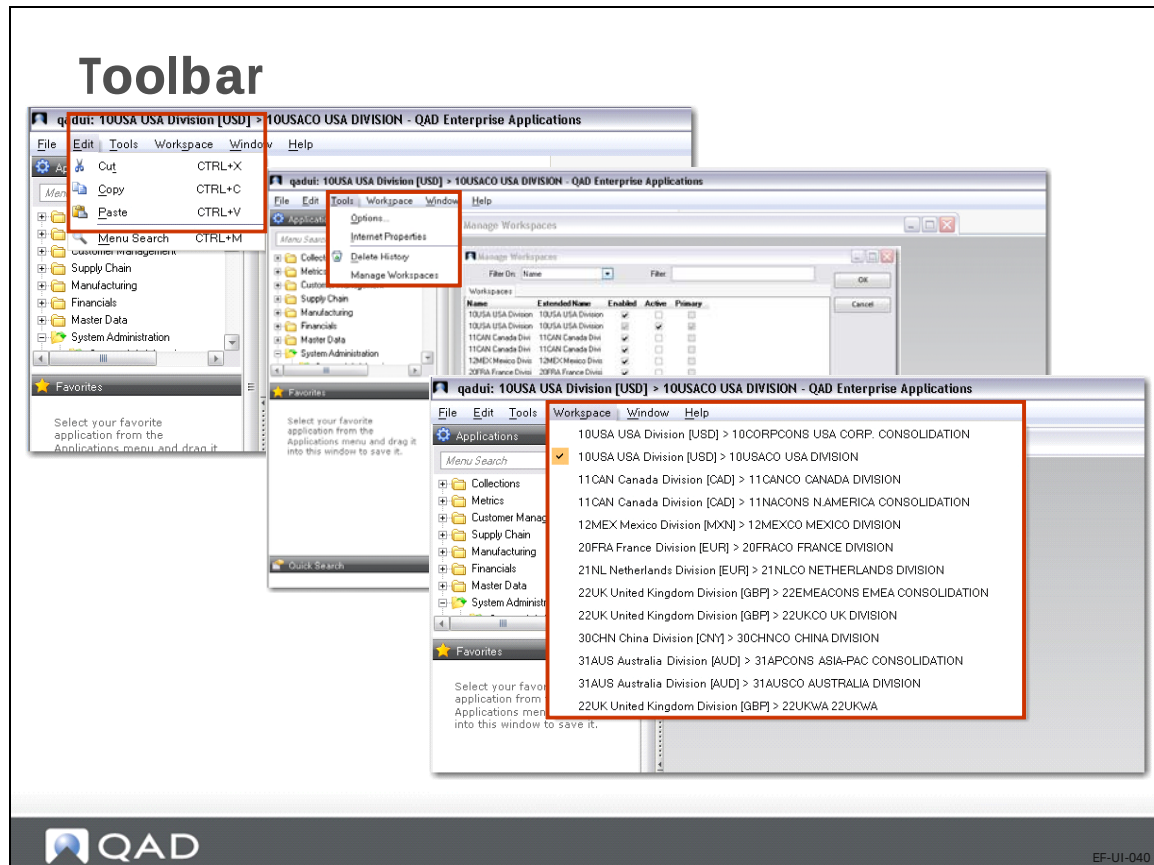
Login and Welcome Screens



On the Login screen, enter your assigned username and password. The third field represents the environment to log on to and usually defaults. The Welcome screen comprises several areas:

- The Application pane, with the menu search bar and menu list.
- The Favorites pane, where menus, reports, and browses can be dropped for direct access.
- The Inbox where you manage your messages. You can choose to hide the Inbox.
- The Workspace Selector, which lets you jump from one entity to the other in one click.
- In the middle, the menu windows open and represent your main work area.

Toolbar



The toolbar provides access to:

- The Edit menu, with standard Windows functions, such as cut, copy, and paste.
- The Tools menu, which lets you change various interface attributes, including the workspace (entity) to display.
- The Workspace menu, which allows navigation between workspaces.
- The Help menu.

Menu Search: Four Options

Menu Search: Four Options

The image displays four different methods for navigating to menu items in the QAD software interface:

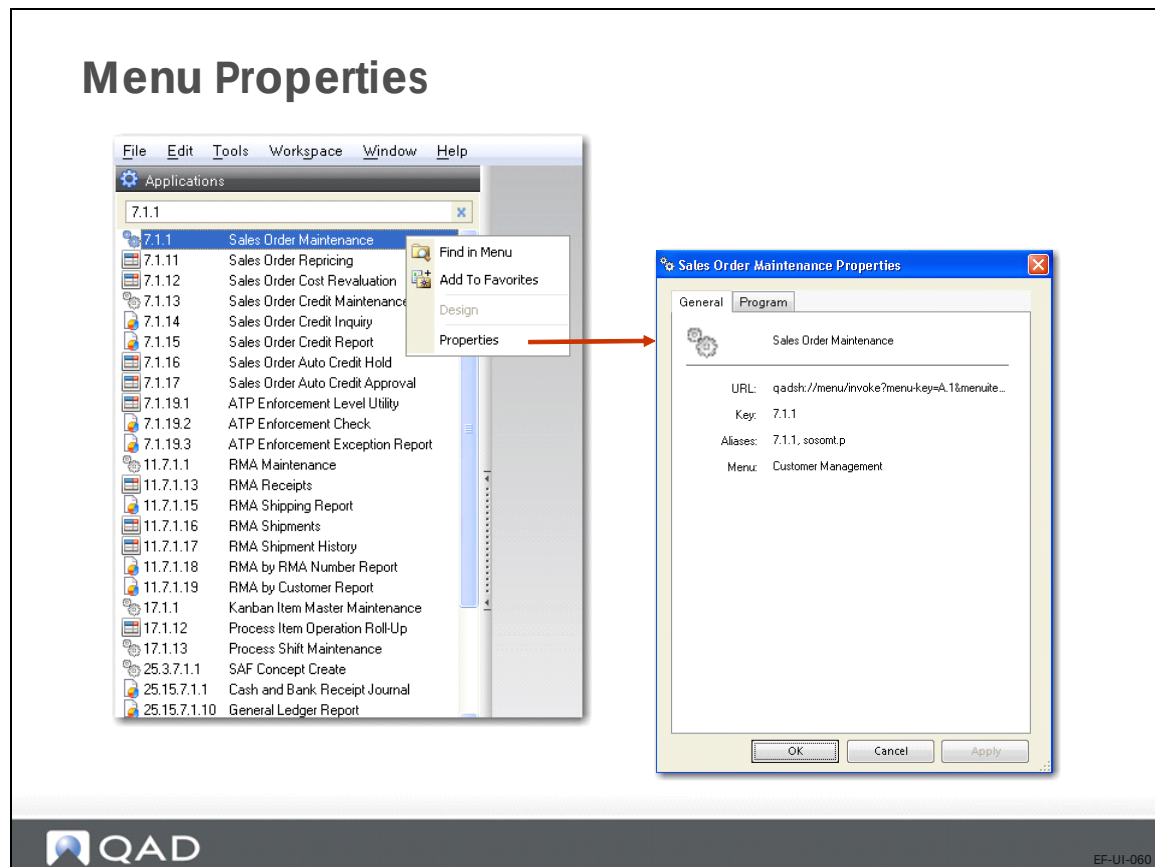
- Method 1 (Menu Tree):** A screenshot of the 'Applications' menu showing a tree structure. The 'Sales Order Maintenance' item is highlighted with a red box.
- Method 2 (Menu Search Bar):** A screenshot of the 'Applications' menu with the search bar containing 'Sales Order M'. The search results show 'Sales Order Maintenance' and 'Sales Order Manual Allocations'.
- Method 3 (Menu Number):** A screenshot of the 'Applications' menu with the search bar containing '7.1.1'. The search results show a list of items starting with '7.1.1', including 'Sales Order Maintenance'.
- Method 4 (Process Maps):** A screenshot of the 'Supply Chain Process Model' showing a grid of process maps. The 'Sales Order Maintenance' process map is highlighted with a red box.

QAD EF-UI-050

You can access menus items in four ways:

- By navigating down the menu tree.
- By entering the beginning of the menu name in the menu search bar.
- By entering the menu number.
- By navigating to the menu using process maps.

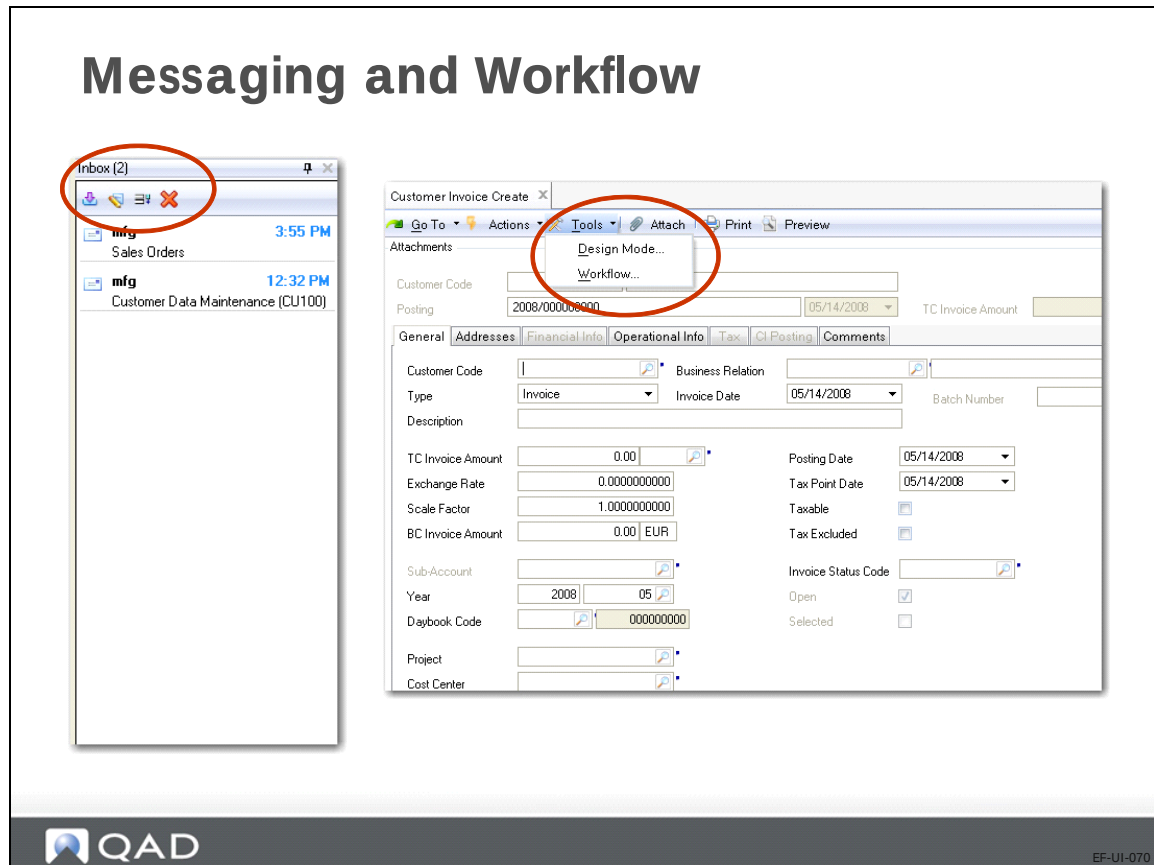
Menu Properties



To find a menu number, name, or other menu attributes, right-click the menu name in the menu pane and choose Properties.

Using the right-click menu, you can also display the menu in the menu tree.

Messaging and Workflow



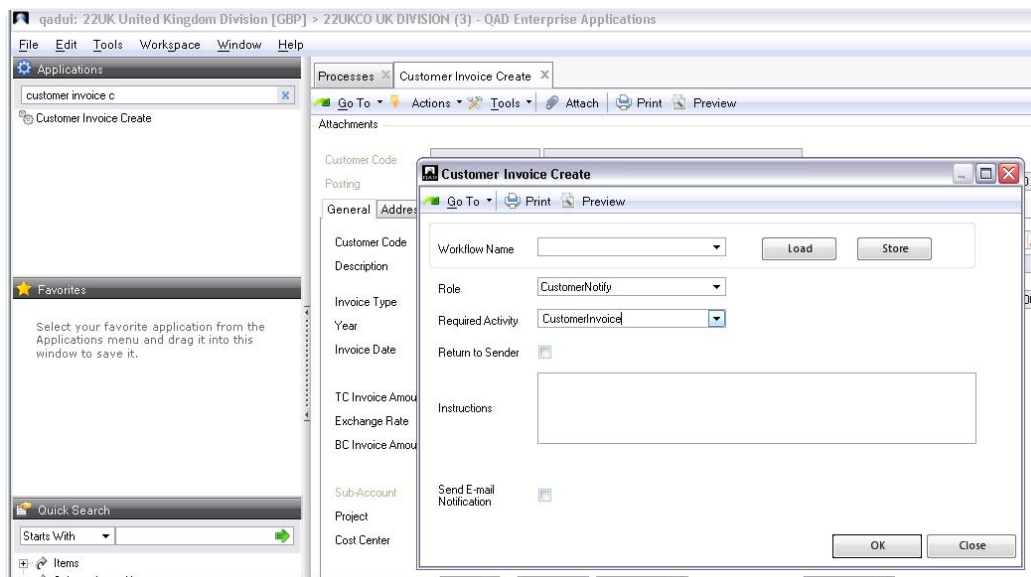
The Financials application includes full emailing capabilities. In addition, you can access workflow functionality in component-based functions (those displaying in tabs). This feature lets you create and initiate workflows between users or roles.

Example When a new customer record is created by a Financials user, a workflow is initiated for an operational user to set up the operational data for the customer.

The workflow supports the segregation of duties and adds efficiency to day-to-day tasks.

Creating a Workflow

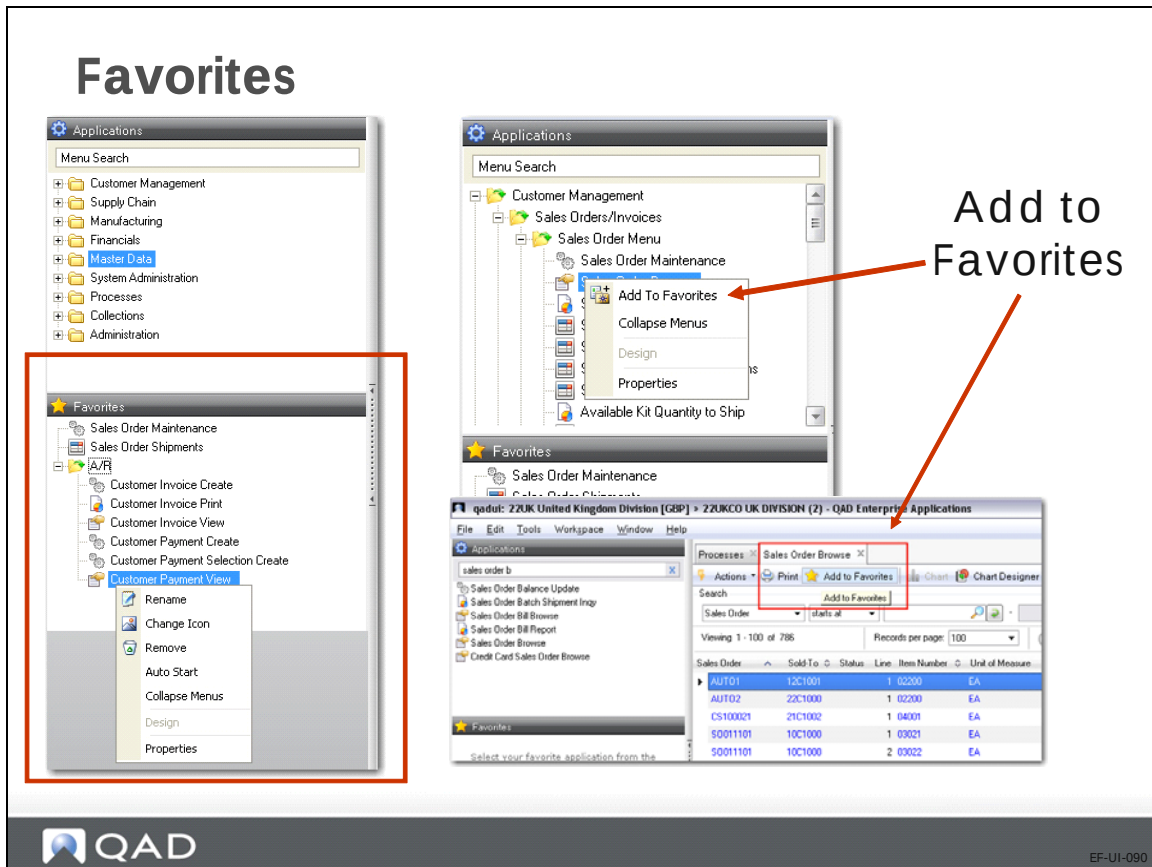
Creating a Workflow



To create a new workflow, select the function from the Tools drop-down list on the menu tool bar. Name the new workflow, assign it to a role, and specify the required activity. Additional instructions can be added in a text comment box.

You can then initiate the workflow or store it for later use and reuse.

Favorites



Use the Favorites pane to provide faster access to the menus that you use every day.

Add menus to your Favorites pane by right-clicking on the menu name on the menu list, by dragging and dropping the item from the menu list, or by clicking the Add to Favorites icon in the menu.

You can rename items in your favorites, and group them in directories.

Direct Menu Access with the GoTo Button

Direct Menu Access: GoTo

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Invoice Create' window. The 'Go To' menu is open, displaying a list of related functions. The background form contains the following fields and values:

Field	Value
TC Invoice Amount	0.00
Exchange Rate	0.0000000000
BC Invoice Amount	0.00 GBP
Business Relation	
Daybook Code	000000000
Posting Date	11/01/2010
Invoice Status Code	
Taxable	☐
Tax Excluded	☐

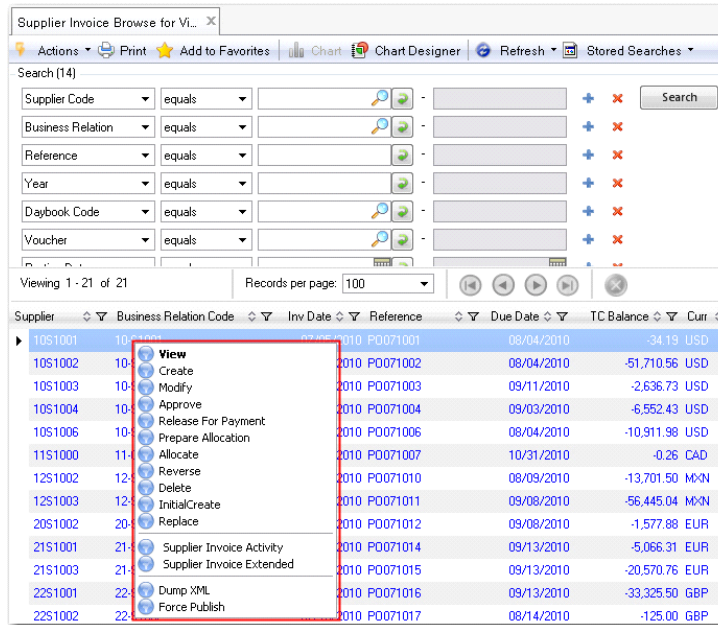
The GoTo function provides a faster way to access menus. Depending on the screen you are currently in, the GoTo menu lists other functions related to the current screen.

GoTo behaves differently, depending on whether the current field with focus contains data:

- If the field has a value, GoTo invokes the View activity.
- If the field is blank, GoTo invokes the Create activity.

Direct Menu Access using the Context Menu

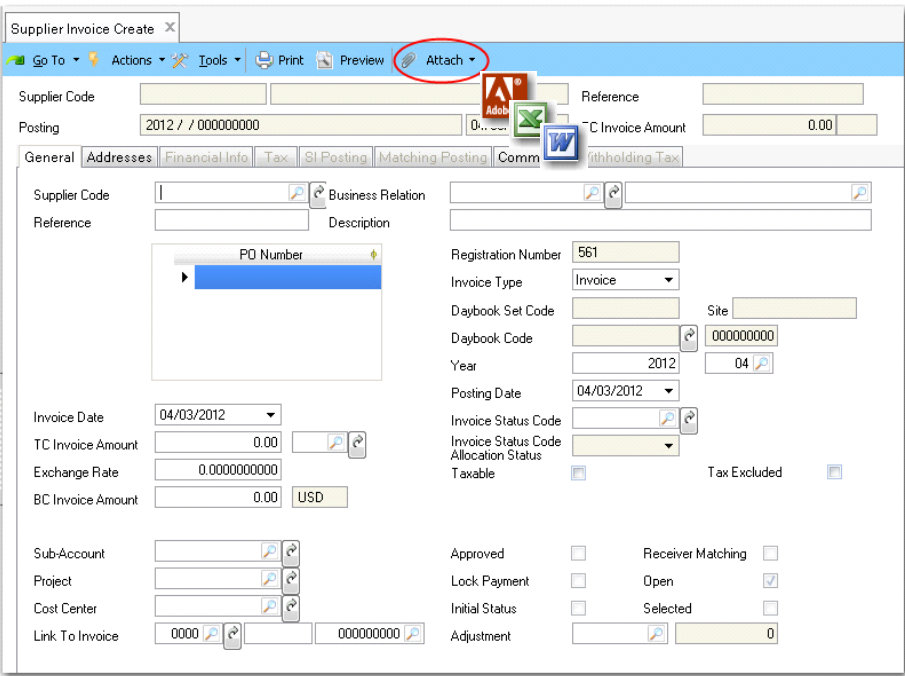
Direct Menu Access: Context Menu



In browses and views, you can access record-specific activities by right-clicking on the blue underlined record. Create, View, Modify, and Delete are standard activities available for most component-based records. However, some functions have additional activities, for example, in the Supplier Invoice Browse for View, the activities you can access include Release for Payment, Prepare Allocation, Allocate, Reverse, and Replace.

Document Linking

Document Linking



The screenshot shows the 'Supplier Invoice Create' window in QAD. The top menu bar includes 'Go To', 'Actions', 'Tools', 'Print', 'Preview', and 'Attach'. The 'Attach' button is highlighted with a red circle. Below the menu bar, there are fields for 'Supplier Code', 'Posting' (2012 / 000000000), 'Reference', and 'TC Invoice Amount' (0.00). A tabbed interface at the bottom includes 'General', 'Addresses', 'Financial Info', 'Tax', 'SI Posting', 'Matching Posting', 'Comm', and 'Withholding Tax'. The 'General' tab is active, showing fields for 'Supplier Code', 'Business Relation', 'Reference', 'Description', 'PD Number', 'Registration Number' (561), 'Invoice Type' (Invoice), 'Daybook Set Code', 'Daybook Code' (000000000), 'Year' (2012), 'Posting Date' (04/03/2012), 'Invoice Status Code', 'Invoice Status Code Allocation Status', 'Taxable', 'Tax Excluded', 'Sub-Account', 'Project', 'Cost Center', 'Link To Invoice' (0000), 'Approved', 'Receiver Matching', 'Lock Payment', 'Open', 'Initial Status', 'Selected', 'Adjustment', and '0'.

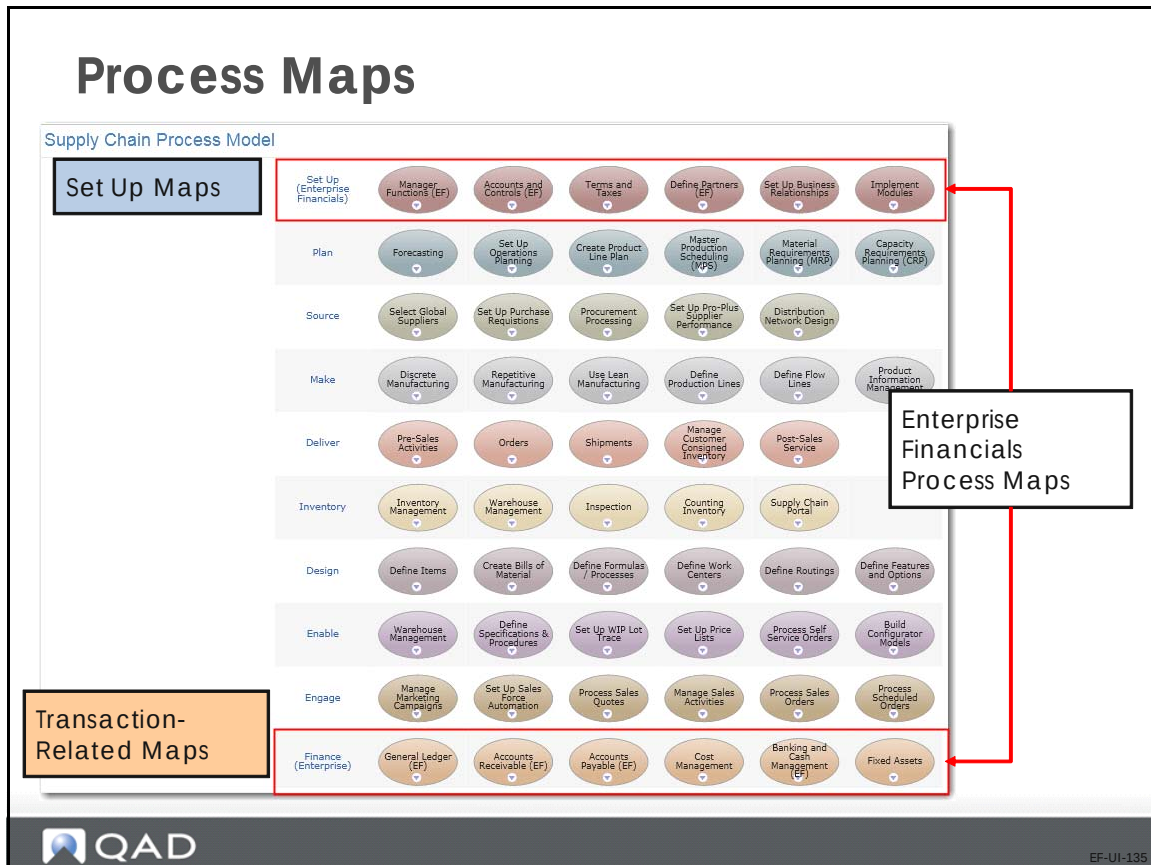
QAD

EF-UI-130

In QAD Enterprise Applications, you can link various types of documents, such as PDF, Excel, and Word documents, to records.

Example You can attach scanned invoices to supplier and customer invoice records.

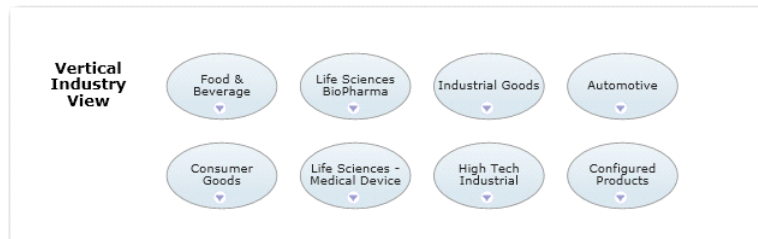
Process Maps



Process maps illustrate the principal business and operational processes within a QAD application, and consequently, provide graphical navigation. The maps are graphical models of workflows that link to programs, browses, and other process maps.

There are three separate views for process maps in QAD applications: the Supply Chain View (shown above), the End-to-End view, and the Vertical Industry View.

Process Maps – Vertical Industry View



EF-UI-136

The Vertical Industry maps are categorized using eight groups:

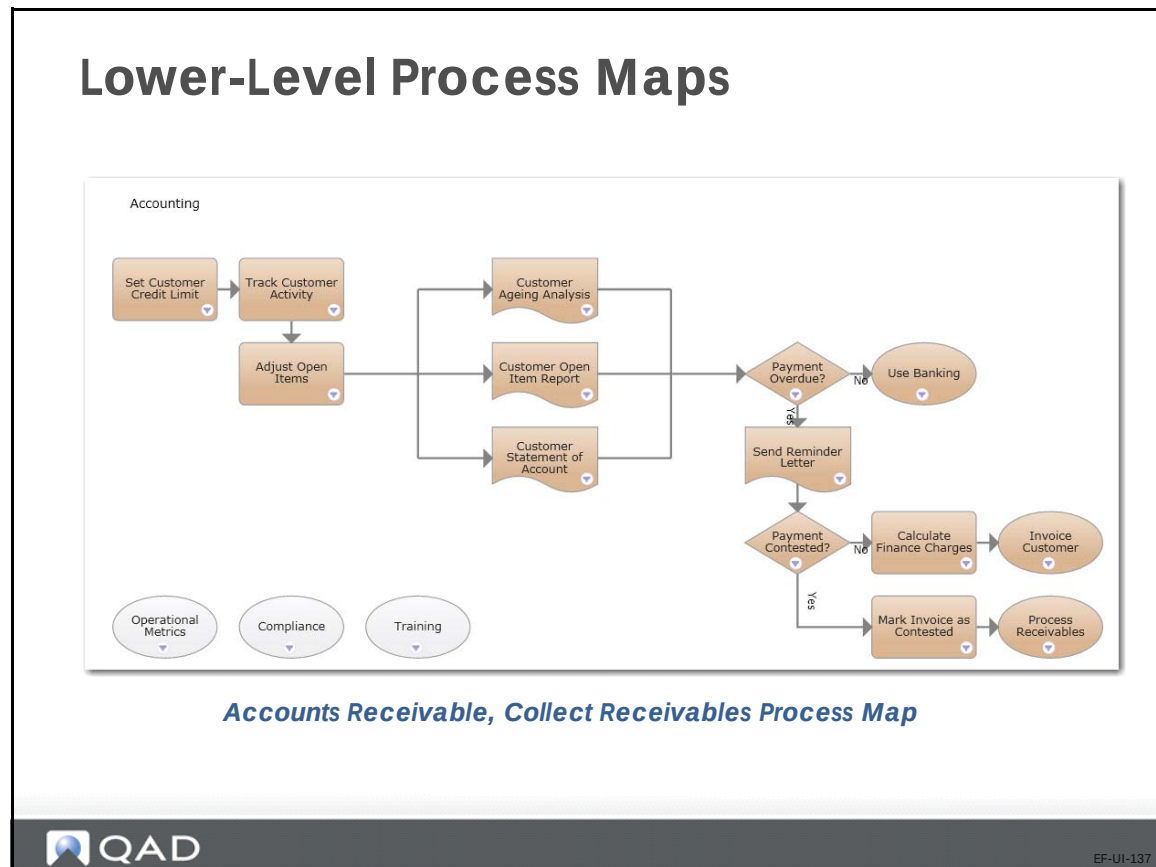
- Food and Beverage
- Life Sciences BioPharma
- Industrial Goods
- Automotive
- Customer Goods
- Life Sciences – Medical Devices
- High Technology Industrial
- Configured Products

The Vertical Industry maps link to the same lowest level maps as the Supply Chain View.

Process Maps – End-to-End View



Lower Level Process Maps



Detailed Enterprise Financials processes are illustrated using the Finance process maps. At the lowest level in the maps, you can click task nodes to open programs, views, and reports in the QAD Enterprise Financials application.

Application Integration

Application Integration

- XML
- Advanced Excel integration
 - Two way



EF-UI-140

The powerful XML integration and advanced Excel integration features facilitate data exchange between systems, and record creation, maintenance, and reporting.

XML Integration

XML Integration

XML Daemon Configure
Go To Actions Tools Print Preview
Attachments

Daemon Name
XmlDaemon
Instances
1
Interval (Sec)
10
Keep Processed Items
☒
Number Treated in One Run
999,999
Login ID for this Daemon
mfg
Password for this Daemon

Start Date of Last Daemon Run
08/08/2008 00:01:18
End Date of Last Daemon Run
08/05/2008 04:55:15
Daemon Status
Running
Running Processes
1

Daemon Log File
/dr01/qadapps/qdt/scripts/live/daemons/XMLDAEMON/logs/outputlog
Daemon Start Directory
/dr01/qadapps/qdt/scripts/live/daemons/XMLDAEMON
OS Command String
<DaemonExecutable>
Host Name

Input Directory for XML Files
/qad/daemon/xml_daemon
Action to be Performed
Save
Override XML Action
☐
Override Originator Action
☐

Originators

Originator
Activity
Override XML
Last Modified User
Last Modified Date
Last Modified Time

Save Close

QAD EF-UI-150

You can use XML to upload data at the start of an implementation, or to automatically load data, such as exchange rates, that must be imported on a regular basis.

XML integration is very flexible and easy to manage. See *User Guide: QAD System Administration* for more information.

Example of XML Integration

XML Integration

Before

Exchange Rate Browse for Vi...

Drag a column header here to group by that column.

From Cur	To Curr	Valid From	Rate	Scale Facto	Rate Type
EUR	USD	01/01/07	1.3000000000	1.0000000	ACCOUNTING
EUR	USD	01/31/08	1.5000000000	1.0000000	REVALUATION

After

Exchange Rate Browse for Vi...

Drag a column header here to group by that column.

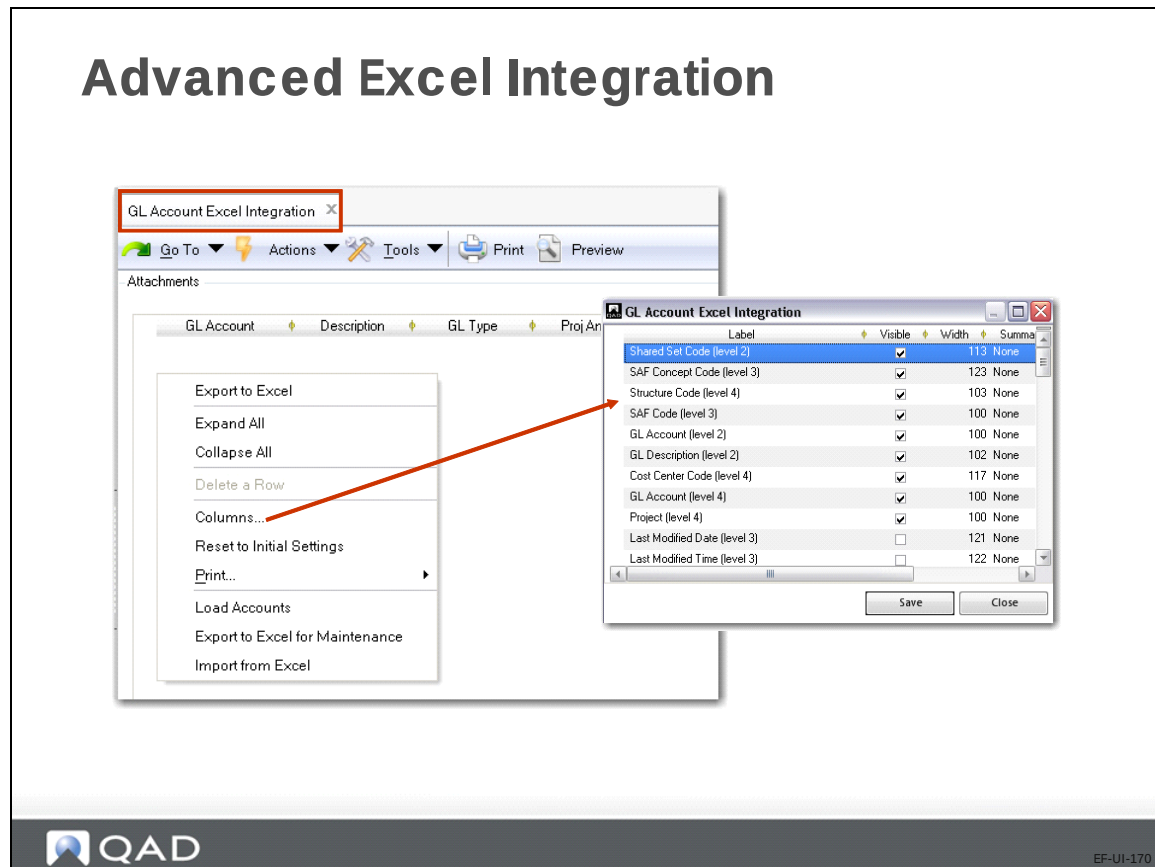
From Cur	To Curr	Valid From	Rate	Scale Facto	Rate Type
EUR	USD	01/01/07	1.3000000000	1.0000000	ACCOUNTING
EUR	USD	01/31/08	1.5000000000	1.0000000	REVALUATION
EUR	USD	01/01/08	1.4000000000	1.0000000	ACCOUNTING
EUR	USD	02/01/08	1.5000000000	1.0000000	ACCOUNTING



EF-UI-160

Data imported using XML integration.

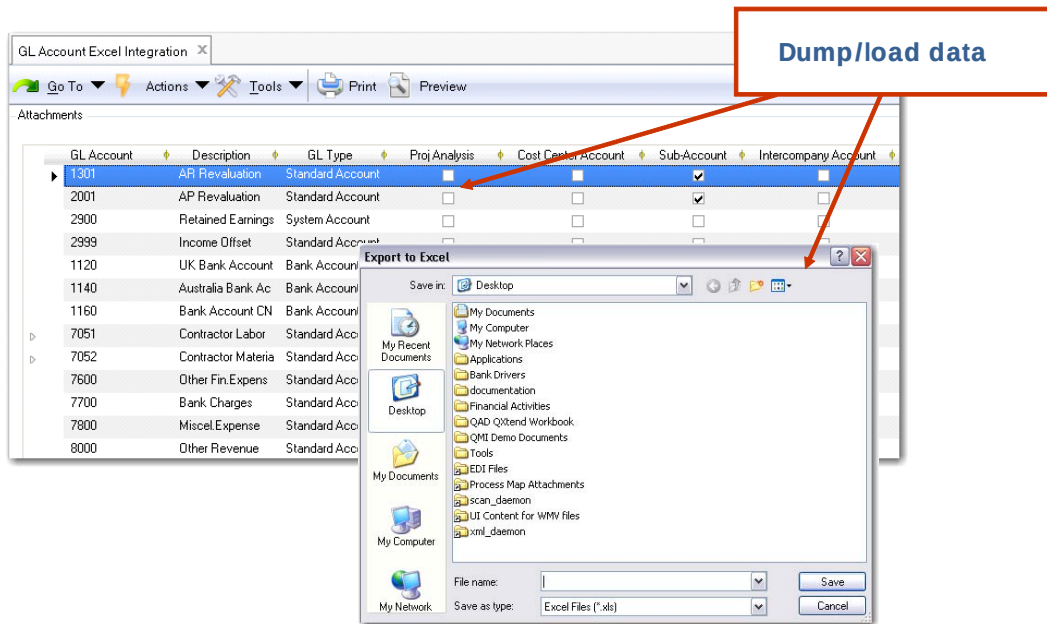
Advanced Excel Integration



With advanced Excel integration, you can export all records for remote maintenance, modify the data, and re-import the saved results into the system database.

The starting point for Excel integration is a blank template with column headings for all fields in a business component. You right-click in the grid for business components that support Excel integration and export the template to Excel to enable you to remotely maintain data for the business component. You can then create the data in the spreadsheet or load data from another application into the template to import it to the system database.

Advanced Excel Integration



EF-UI-180

Advanced Excel integration is available as a right-click option on the results grid of the following business components:

- GL Account
- Business Relation
- County
- Customer
- Journal Entry
- Payment Formats
- Supplier
- Customer and Supplier Bank Number

You do not have to exit the QAD application before working in Excel. When making minor changes, it might be more convenient to run your QAD application and Excel simultaneously, and to switch back to your QAD application to import the saved data.

You can also use Excel integration to maintain budgets. In the Budget module, the integration is maintained in real time, and is referred to as a hotlink. This feature is discussed in more detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Advanced Excel Integration

The screenshot shows the 'Sales Order Browse' window in QAD. The window displays a list of sales orders with columns: Sales Order, Sold-To, Status, Line, Item Number, Unit of Measure, Quantity Ordered, Quantity Open, Due Date, and Quantity Shipped. The list includes orders like AUT01, AUT02, CS100021, SD011101, and SD011102. A callout box labeled 'Export Browse Results' points to the 'Actions' menu in the top toolbar.

Sales Order	Sold-To	Status	Line	Item Number	Unit of Measure	Quantity Ordered	Quantity Open	Due Date	Quantity Shipped
AUT01	12C1001		1	02200	EA	0.0	0.0	06/20/2010	
AUT02	22C1000		1	02200	EA	0.0	0.0		
CS100021	21C1002		1	04001	EA	0.0	0.0		0.0
SD011101	10C1000		1	03021	EA	100.0	100.0	01/25/2011	0.0
SD011101	10C1000		2	03022	EA	100.0	100.0	01/25/2011	0.0
SD011101	10C1000		3	03023	EA	100.0	100.0	01/25/2011	0.0
SD011101	10C1000		4	03033	EA	100.0	100.0	01/25/2011	0.0

To export data to Excel for maintenance, choose the Excel integration activity for one of the supported record types, such as GL Account. Select an export location. In the Excel worksheet, make changes or add data, and save the changes. Then return to the QAD application and import the modified data. The system validates any data before importing it. For example, if a mandatory field is missing, the record cannot be imported.

Note The Excel integration function is described in detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Browse Export to Excel

You can also export browse results to Excel. To export data directly into an Excel spreadsheet, right-click in the results screen, and choose Export to Excel from the Actions menu.

The browse results are displayed in a new Excel window. The format of the original grid is preserved in the new spreadsheet.

Note You cannot re-import this data to the database.

Browse Highlights

Browse Highlights

- Sort (click heading)
- Drill-down (blue underlined values)
- Filter (funnel)
- Group data
- Rearrange display (drag and drop, column auto size)
- Graph designer
- Export (Excel, Word, PDF, or report)
- Print
- Save to Favorites
- Automatic refresh



EF-BRO-200

The Search options in Financials activities let you filter search results in a number of ways, and to save customized search settings for reuse. Whenever you view, modify, or delete a record created in a financial activity, you begin by launching a browse.

Browses provide many convenient features that let you manage search criteria and results in an efficient way. These features are described in the following pages.

Browse Features

Browse Features

The screenshot shows the 'Sales Order Browse' window. Annotations point to three key features:

- Drill-down:** Points to a blue underlined record (S0011101) in the list.
- Sort:** Points to a column header (Item Number) with a downward arrow icon.
- Filter funnel:** Points to a column header (Quantity Ordered) with a funnel icon.

The window displays a table of sales orders with the following columns: Sales Order, Sold-To, Status, Line, Item Number, Unit of Measure, Quantity Ordered, Quantity Open, and Due Date. The table contains several records, including AUT01, AUT02, C100021, and S0011101 through S0011102.

QAD EF-BRO-210

- **Sort**

You can sort all data in a result list on any of the columns just by clicking the column header. Click the header again to sort the data in reverse order.

- **Filter funnel**

Each column features a drop-down filter option. Click the icon to display the available filters and specify the data to display.

- **Drill-down**

You can right-click any blue underlined record to access related functions.

Rearrange Display

Rearrange Display

The screenshot displays the 'Sales Order Browse' window. The main table shows columns: Sales Order, Sold-To, Status, Line, Item Number, Unit of Measure, Quantity Ordered, Quantity Open, and Due Date. The 'Item Number' column is highlighted, and an annotation 'Sort by item' points to it. The 'Quantity Ordered' and 'Quantity Open' columns are also highlighted, with an annotation 'Rearranged columns' pointing to them. The 'Column auto sized' annotation points to the 'Item Number' column header. The 'Sales Order' column is also highlighted.

Column auto sized

Rearranged columns

Sort by item

QAD EF-UI-230

You can change the column order by clicking the column header in the browse screen and dragging it to another position in the results list. A red arrow indicates the place where that column will be dropped when you release the mouse button.

Browse Features

Browse Features

The screenshot shows the 'Sales Order Browse' window with a data grid. A context menu is open over the 'Qty Ordered' column header. The menu includes options like 'Autosize Columns', 'Group By Quantity Shipped', 'Show Group By Box', 'Remove Grouping', 'Expand All Groups', 'Collapse All Groups', 'Summary', 'Clear All Filters', 'Hide Column', 'Reset to Factory Settings', 'Columns', and 'Properties'. The 'Summary' option is expanded, showing sub-options: 'Count', 'Sum', 'Average', 'Minimum', and 'Maximum'. The 'Group' option is also visible in the main menu. The data grid shows columns for Order, Sold-To, Item Number, UM, Qty Ordered, Qty Open, and Qty Shipped. The grid is grouped by 'Due Date'.

Group

Column options

Summary options

QAD EF-BRO-240

Adjust the column size by clicking on the border of the column header and dragging the border to the left or the right.

Make additional adjustments to column settings by right-clicking on any column header and choosing the Columns option.

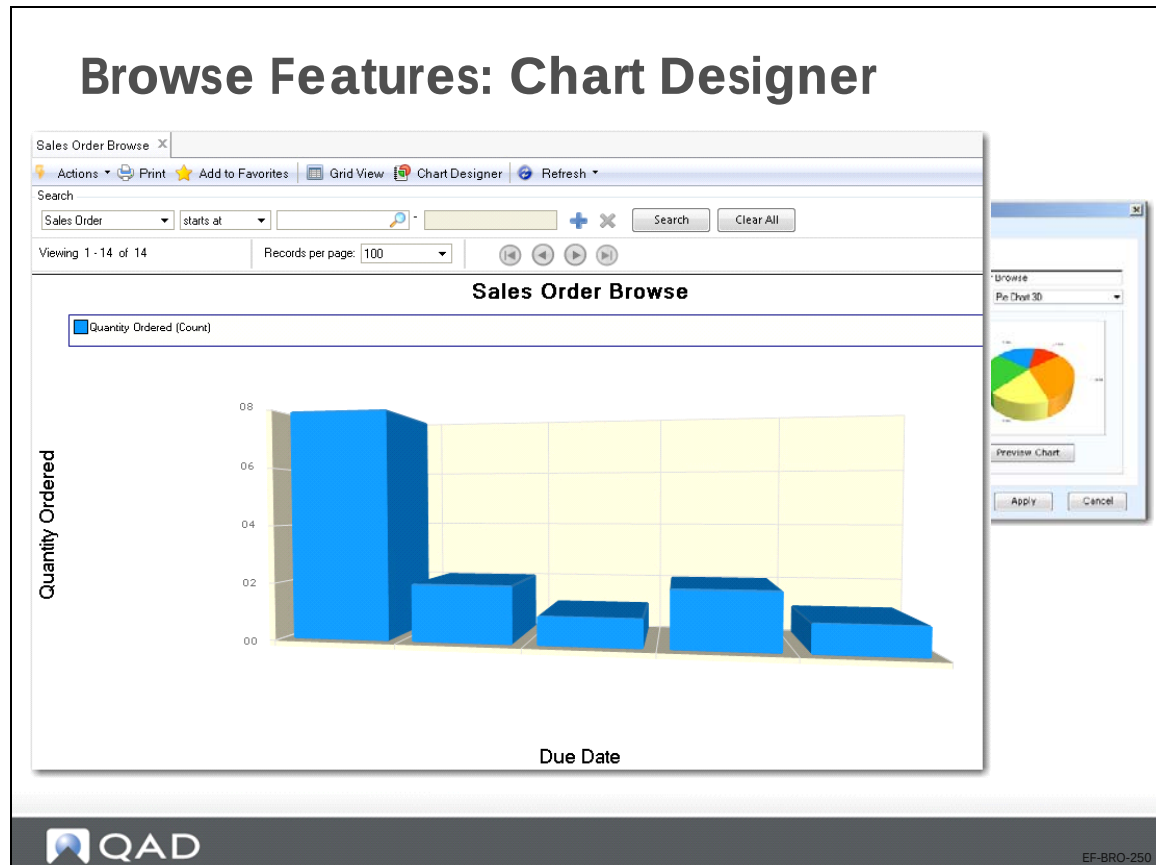
- Group

Use the right-click Group option to group data by column type. The grid now displays a summary of the column data, with different elements sorted into groups. You can expand each group in the list using the plus sign next to the group.

- Summarizing results

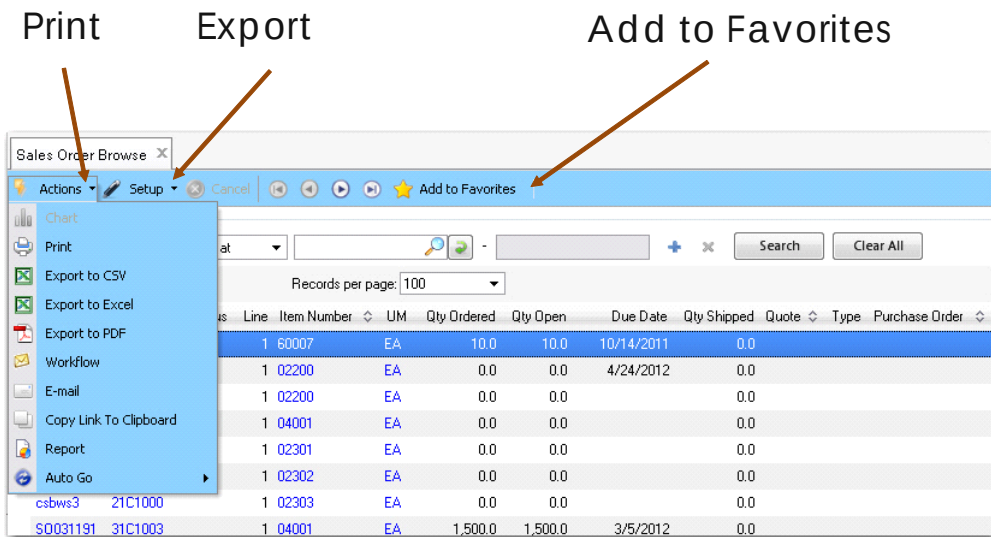
The Summary option displays summary information, depending on the column header in which you have clicked, for example, count, sum, average, minimum, or maximum. Note that you will only see meaningful results if the operator you choose applies to the data type.

Chart Designer



Using the browse Chart Designer feature, you can generate graphical representations of browse data. Toggle between the standard browse display (called the grid view) and the new chart view. Using the Chart View editor, you can select data in a browse and display it as a pie chart or bar graph.

Browse Features



You can export, print, and refresh browse results by clicking the buttons on the menu toolbar.

You can save a browse with specific search criteria to your Favorites.

US and EMEA Exercise: UI Navigation

In the US, log in to entity 10USACO. In EMEA, log in to entity 22UKCO.

- 1 Log on to QAD Enterprise Applications using the username and password provided by your instructor.

- a Familiarize yourself with the interface.
- b Click menu options and go down the menu tree.
- c Open your inbox.
- d Change the active workspace.

- 2 Look for the menu item Sales Order Browse.

Note Remember the four options to search for a menu item.

- a Look for the menu number. Right-click the menu name and select Properties.
- b Add Sales Order Browse to your Favorites.
- c Rename Sales Order Browse in your Favorites pane.

- 3 Open Sales Order Browse.

- a In the header Records per page field, select All.
- b Choose a column heading to sort on and click the column heading (for example, Due Date).
- c Move some columns around (drag and drop) to update the layout.
- d Filter the data, for example, by item number, by clicking on the Funnel icon.
- e Right-click a sales order number. Choose Sales Order Master and review the record.
- f In the Sales Order Browse, right-click a column header and select Show Group By Box.
- g Drag and drop the Due Date column header to this area. Click a + sign to drill down.
- h Drag and drop the Item Number column header to this area.
- i In the menu bar, click Actions|Export to Excel and save the Excel file to your desktop.
- j Review the Excel file you exported.
The grouping is preserved.
- k Return to the Sales Order Browse, and set the Records per page field in the header to 10.
- l In the Setup menu, choose Chart Designer and specify the following values to create a chart:
X Variable: Select Due Date.
Y Variable: Select Qty Ordered.

Chart Type: Select Column Chart 3D

m Click Apply to create the chart.

4 Open GL Account Excel Integration (25.3.13.5).

- a** In the grid area, right-click and choose Load Accounts.
- b** When the accounts have loaded, right-click in the grid again and choose Columns.
- c** Select the columns that you want to export. Deselect the ones you do not want to export.
- d** Click Save.
- e** Right-click in the grid and select Export to Excel for Maintenance.
- f** Review the data in the exported Excel file.

Look at row 2. It contains important information for the system to reload the data after maintenance. Do not modify the data on this row.

Chapter 3

Setting Up Financial Foundations

Objectives

Objectives

- Understand the business considerations related to setting up the financial foundations in QAD Enterprise Edition
- Be able to set up financial foundations in QAD Enterprise Financials for a given business model
- Understand the configuration impact on operations



EF-FFSB-020

In this section, you will learn how to set up financial foundations based on specific business requirements. You will also learn how certain financial configurations impact business operations.

Overview—Continued

Overview

- Financial structure setup
 - Domains
 - Currency
 - Shared set codes
 - Profiles
 - Accounting Layers
 - Daybooks
 - Entities
 - Address data
 - Business relation
- Security setup
 - Users, roles, permissions
- Tax setup
- Exercise: Domain and entity creation



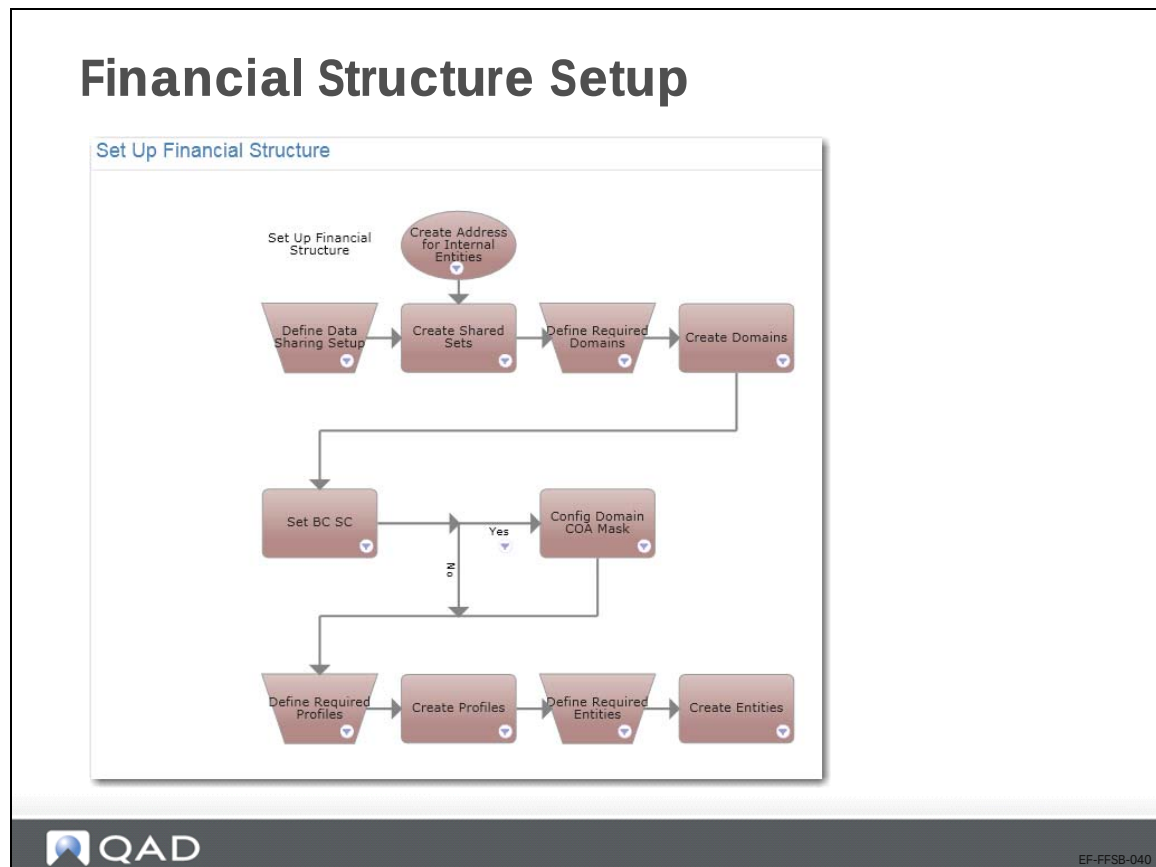
EF-FFSB-030

This section describes how to set up a new entity (company), and all of the data elements linked to an entity.

The first step is to determine the financial structure to set up, such as the number of domains and entities required, the tax setup, and how to share data. When this step is complete, you can set up domains and entities, and roll out the security model.

We will review the financial structure setup steps in detail, and follow up with an exercise.

Financial Structure Setup



The slide shows the process map for the financial structure setup. In each chapter, this training guide shows screenshots of process maps as a best practice reference.

Currency-Related Data

Currency-Related Data

The screenshot displays three overlapping windows from the QAD software interface:

- Currency Create**: A window for creating a new currency. Fields include:
 - Currency Code: EUR
 - Currency Description: Euro
 - Decimals Description: Eurocent
 - Rounding Method: 2
 - Rounding Method Description: Round to hundredths
 - Active: ☒
- Rounding Method - Modify**: A window for modifying a rounding method. Fields include:
 - Code: 0
 - Description: Round to Ones
 - Unit: 1.000
 - Threshold: 0.5000
- Exchange Rate Type Browse**: A window showing a list of exchange rate types. The list includes:

Rate Type	System
ACCOUNTING	yes
BUDGET	yes
CASH	yes
INTRASTAT	yes
INVENTORY	yes
REVALUATION	yes
STATUTORY	yes
VAT	yes

EF-FFSB-050

Currency-related data, such as codes, rounding methods, and rate types, are used database wide, across domains. Therefore, you must set up this data first, using the following functions:

- Currency Create/View/Modify (26.1, 2, and 3)
- Rounding Method Create/View/Modify (26.2.1, 2, and 3)
- Exchange Rate Type Create/View/Modify (26.3.1, 2, and 3)

Shared Set Codes

Shared Set Codes

- One set of codes supplied with system
- Determined by specific financial structure

Shared Set Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Shared Set Code ASIACust

Shared Set Description ASIAPAC Customer Shared Set

Shared Set Type Customer

Active ☒



EF-FFSB-060

Next, set up as many shared set codes as required for your financial structure. Shared set codes identify financial data that can be shared across selected domains.

Use Shared Set Create (36.1.1.3.1) to create shared set codes.

Shared Set Data Setup

Shared Set Data Setup

- Financial data shared across domains
- Minimum one shared set code of each type of data
- Use profiles to link one shared set type to data in another shared set type
 - Example: customers and suppliers link to control accounts



EF-FFSB-070

You use profiles to identify the relationships between records in shared sets of different types. Profiles are discussed a few slides further on.

Shared Set Types

Shared Set Types

- Exchange rates
- GL accounts
- Sub-accounts
- Sub-account mask
- Cost centers
- Cost center mask
- Projects
- Project mask
- Daybooks
- Suppliers
- Customers



EF-FFSB-080

There are eleven shared set data types. A domain must be linked to at least one shared set code of each type. The system is deployed with a default group of shared set codes.

Data Setup Example with Profiles

Shared Set Data Setup with Profiles

- 1 Supplier (Supplier Shared Set): MyVendor
- 3 Domains: US, EMEA, ASIA
- 3 COA (GL Shared Sets)

Supplier: **MyVendor** (exists in domains A, B, C)

Profile for Supplier Account Control Invoices:



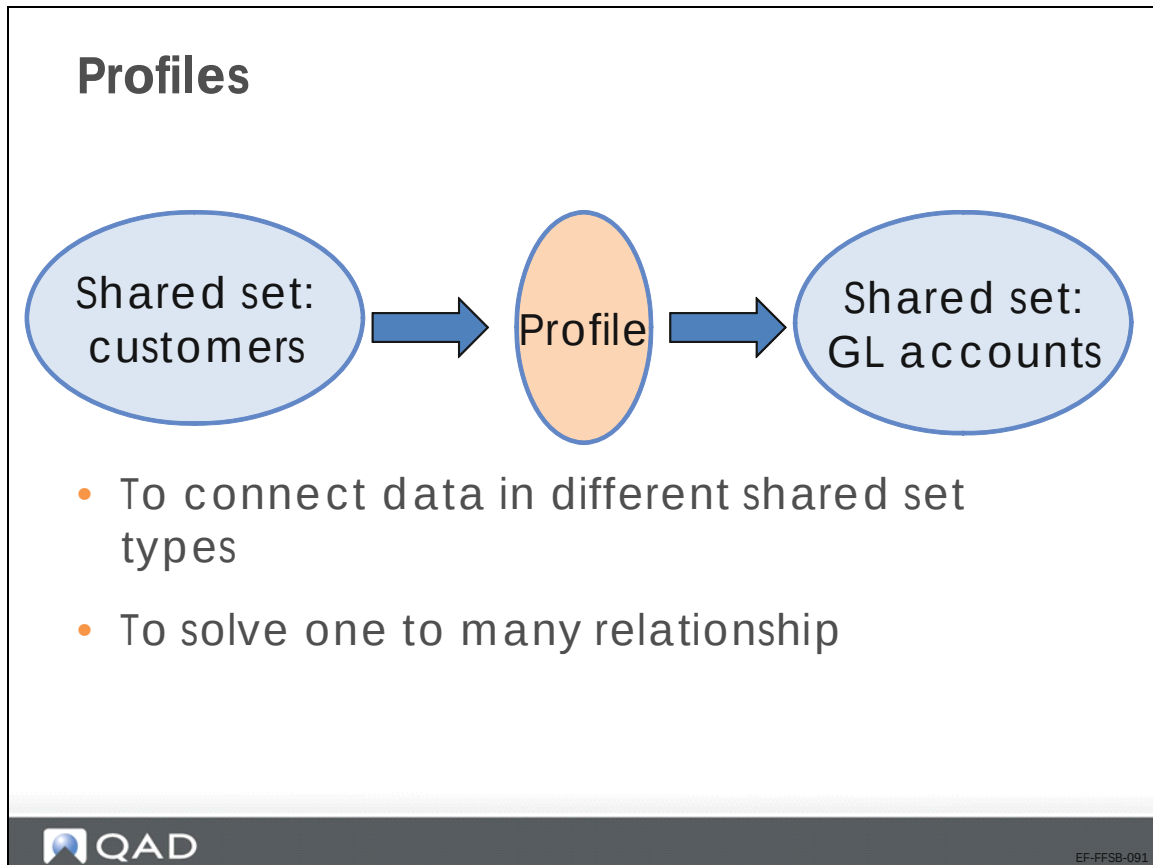
EF-FFSB-090

Consider the example shown in the slide where suppliers are shared by all domains, but GL accounts are not shared between domains.

Each supplier needs an associated supplier control account. However, if you assign a control account from the US account shared set, it would be invalid when purchase orders are created in the EMEA domain or in the Asia domain. Therefore, you must create three supplier control accounts and assign these to a profile, which indicates which control account to use, depending on the domain.

You assign the profile to the supplier's record. Then, regardless of which entity does business with the supplier, valid accounts are referenced when invoices are registered.

Profiles



Profiles are used to link data in one shared set type to data in another shared set type in order to solve the one-to-many relationship issues that can arise.

Only specific combinations are possible, and are defined by profile types.

Profiles Setup

Profiles Setup

- Ten predefined profile types
- In the grid, specify records to link to the profile for each listed shared set (domain)

Linked Object	Object Description	Shared Set
25500		Default General Le
17500		DefaultGL
2000	Accounts Payable	QMS-GL-US
15000	Accounts Payable	QMS-GL-EMEA



EF-FFSB-092

There are 10 predefined profile types (see the next page).

Use the Profile activities (36.1.1.4) to create, view, modify, and delete profiles.

In the grid under Linked Object, specify a record to link to this profile. For example, for a supplier account profile, select a specific account from each account shared set. Then, when you associate this profile with a supplier in the Purchase Account Profile field, a valid account is available, regardless of which company references the supplier.

In the Shared Set column, records are populated when the shared set type in the header is selected; it cannot be modified.

Profile Types

Profile Types

- Daybook and GL Accounts
 - Banking entry
 - Cash Paid and Cash Received daybooks
- GL Account and Customer
 - Customer account
 - Sales account
- GL Account and Supplier
 - Supplier account
 - Purchase account
- GL Account and Default Values
 - Sub-account
 - Cost center
 - Project



EF-FFSB-093

Different profile types exist, depending on the shared set type referenced by the profile.

Accounting Layers

Accounting Layers

- Primary, secondary, and transient layers
- Associate daybooks with a layer
- Change daybook to move to other layer
 - Use Mass Layer Transfer to move transactions in batch
- Optional: select multiple layers for reporting



EF-FFSB-94

Accounting layers provide different ways of segregating transactions within a single GL account. The posting of transactions is controlled by associating daybook types with one of the three system-defined accounting layers: primary, secondary, and transient

Transient accounting layers let you create temporary postings for review or analysis before posting the transactions to the primary layer. When a daybook is associated with the transient layer, transactions are posted to this layer for temporary review. If the daybook is associated with the primary layer, transactions are immediately posted to the general ledger.

Use secondary layers to provide different types of GAAP reports within one organization. For example, you can compile a set of local accounts for a French subsidiary of a US parent organization that comply with French GAAP standards. You can then compile US GAAP accounts for the parent company, and generate reports on the combination of the two sets. Then, you can review your subsidiary accounts, and create correction and adjustment transactions to make these accounts comply with the parent company GAAP standards.

Auditor adjustments are generally applied in the secondary layer. IFRS and US GAAP requirements are also implemented in secondary layers. When transferring postings between layers, the daybooks must be of the same type. You can transfer only from the transient layer to the other layers. When a transaction is transferred, a new daybook and reference is created for it.

Primary Layer

The primary layer is mandatory and system defined. All official postings are posted to the primary layer, and cannot be deleted or transferred to another layer. The primary layer is used for statutory postings; for example, fiscal stock valuation or fiscal depreciation.

Secondary Layer

The secondary layer is usually used for management accounts. Types of posting suitable for the secondary layer include accruals, stock valuation, elimination postings for consolidation, auditing adjustments, and IFRS- and GAAP-specific requirements. The secondary layer is also optional, and you can define custom secondary layers, which behave in the same way as the system-defined layer. Postings to the secondary layer do not update account balances.

Transient Layer

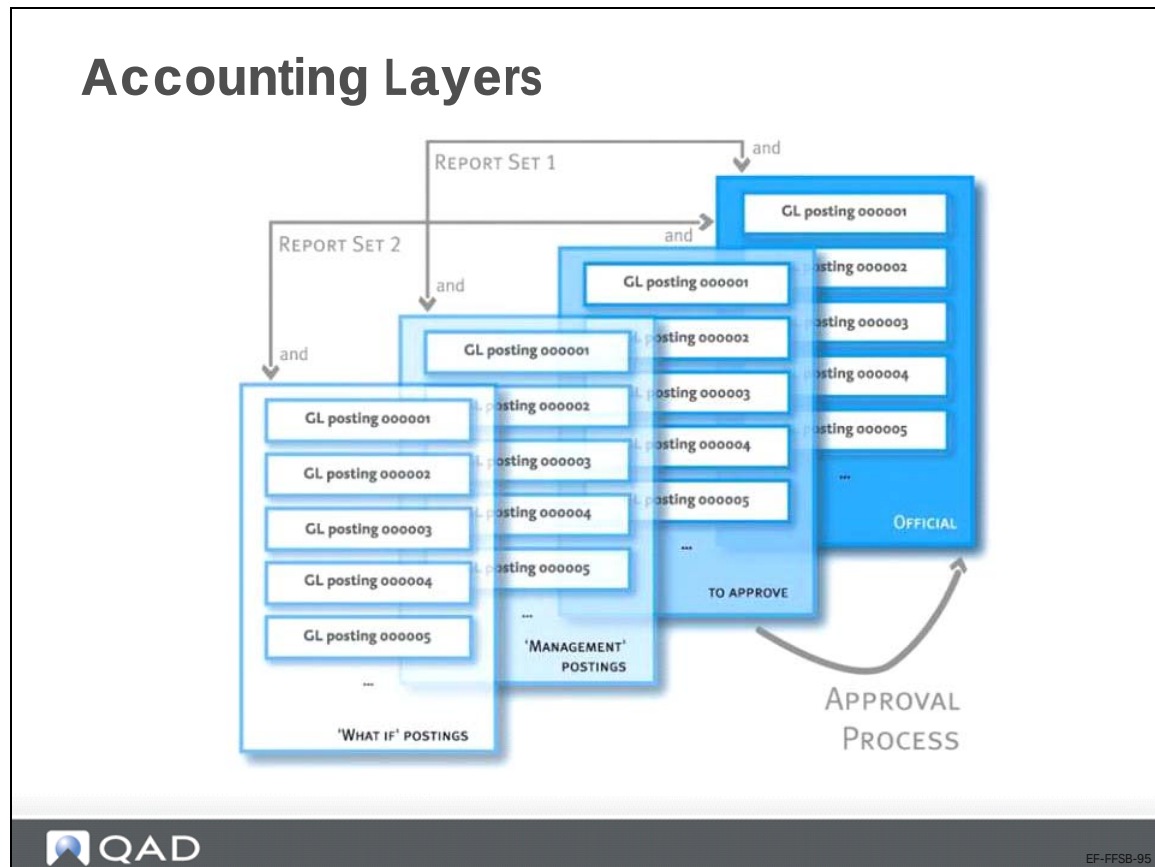
The transient layer is used for postings for internal use only, and should be separate from legal accounting. Certain transactions can, for example, require approval by management before being officially posted. Accounting transactions can be registered in transient layers and then transferred to primary or secondary layers. Reporting can be applied to combinations of layers to produce a complete record of transaction records.

You can post a limited types of transactions to the transient layer:

- Consolidation
- Journal entries
- Reversing entries
- Matching postings for supplier invoices

The transient layer is optional. Transactions posted to this layer have no impact on GL, and can be modified or deleted. You can also define custom transient layers, that behave in the same way as the system defined transient layer.

Accounting Layers—Continued



All transaction posting lines are recorded in daybooks that point to a specific accounting layer. You can transfer postings from one layer to another (for example, transient to primary) by changing the daybook, or you can transfer postings in batch using Mass Layer Transfer Execute.

You can select multiple layers in reports, allowing “what if” simulations and management reporting.

Daybooks

Daybooks

- System- or user-defined GL views
- Mandatory
- Useful for analysis and period close
- Document numbering control
- Financial, operational, external
- Daybook groups
- Daybook reporting



EF-FFSB-096

Daybooks, also known as journals, are system- or user-defined views of the general ledger, and contain all transactions. The use of daybooks is mandatory in all modules. Daybooks provide many advantages in terms of analysis, segregation of transactions, numbering, and consequently, speed of period close.

Using different types of daybooks lets you group GL transactions to satisfy legal reporting requirements or to ensure that GL reporting is consistent with common business practices:

- Financial daybooks accept postings that originate from financial functions such as the general ledger, AR, and AP.
- Operational daybooks are used for postings that originate from operational functions such as Sales, Inventory Control, Fixed Assets, and Manufacturing.
- External daybooks can be used with an interface to external systems such as payroll systems.

Daybooks can be used to distinguish between different types of journal entries such as auditor adjustments, payroll entries, GAAP adjustments, and manually prepared accruals.

Once daybooks are defined, you can use the Daybook field as a selection criterion on many GL reports and views.

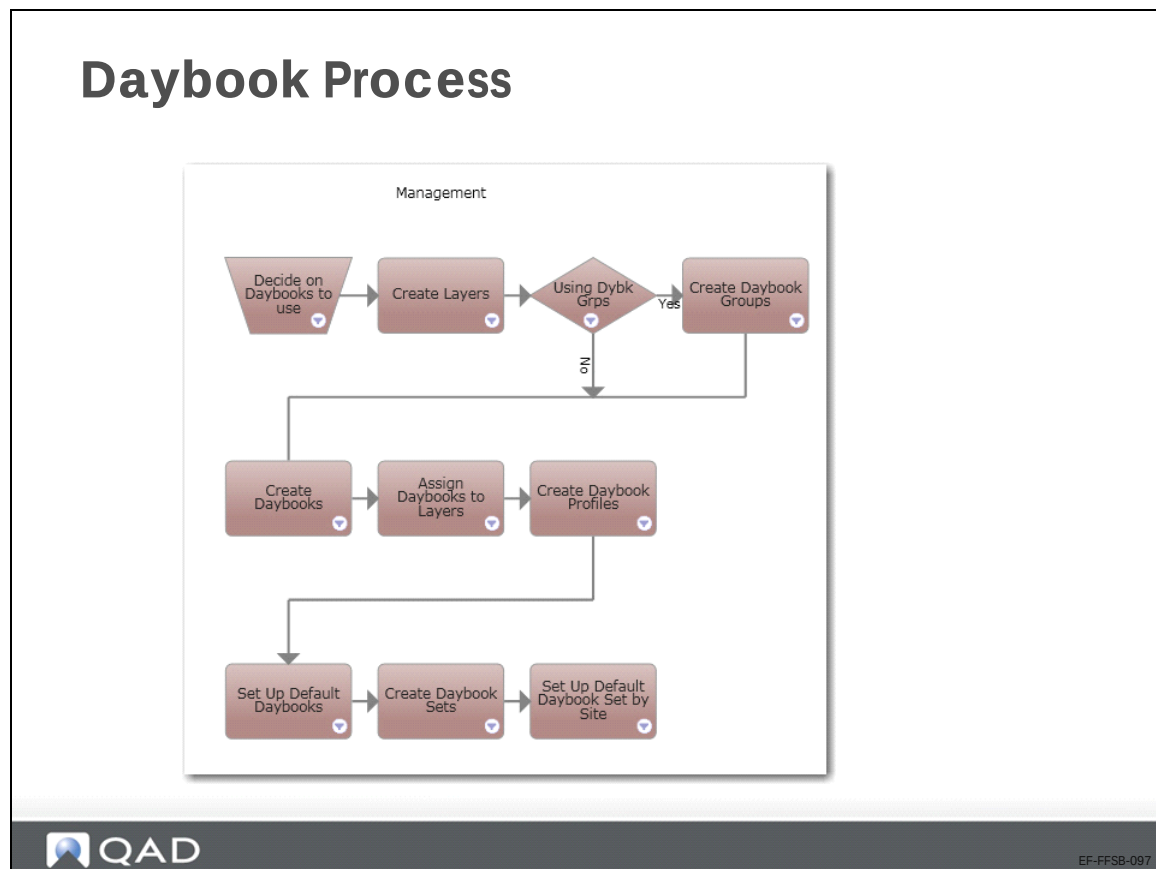
Daybooks record transactions chronologically, providing dated records of the entire financial activity of the entity. Daybooks also provide a controlled mechanism for having several different transaction numbering sequences. The numbering system prevents fraud because each daybook produces its own integral numbering sequence.

Daybook groups let you link numerous daybooks together so they can be reported on as a group; for example, you can create a group for all domestic supplier invoices. Define daybook groups using Daybook Group Create (25.8.2.1). Link a daybook group to a daybook using the Daybook Group field in Daybook Create (25.8.1.1).

Reporting Daybook Modify (25.13.1.15) lets you change the reporting daybook code on financial transactions created using customer and supplier invoice and payment functions, Banking Entry Create (31.1.1), Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5), Petty Cash Create, and Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).

For invoice-type transactions, the reporting daybook normally matches the posting daybook. However, if a transaction is posted using an incorrect daybook, you can use Reporting Daybook Modify to modify the reporting daybook to ensure that the transaction is reported correctly. You can also use Reporting Daybook Excel Integration (25.13.1.16) to update the reporting daybook.

Daybook Process



The slide above displays the daybook setup process. After you create daybooks and associate them with layers, you can define daybook sets, profiles, and defaults.

Daybook Groups

Daybook Groups

- Link daybooks together for reporting purposes
- Optional functionality
- Create groups in Daybook Group Create
- Link groups to daybooks using Daybook Create
- If you create a daybook group:
 - They become mandatory
 - Users must then specify a group when creating daybooks



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Daybook groups link multiple daybooks together for reporting purposes. For example, you can create a group for all domestic supplier invoices. You link a daybook group to a daybook using the Daybook Group field in Daybook Create (25.8.1.1).

Once you create a single daybook group, daybook groups become mandatory. You must then specify a daybook group every time you create a daybook in Daybook Create (25.8.1.1).

Daybook Groups—Continued

Daybook Groups – Continued

The screenshot shows the 'Daybook Group Create' window with the following fields:

- Daybook Group Code: DOMSUPP
- Description: Domestic Supplier Invoices
- Active: ☒

The flowchart illustrates the process:

```
graph TD; A[Create a Daybook Group] --> B[Link Daybook A to Group]; A --> C[Link Daybook B to Group]; A --> D[Link Daybook C to Group]; B --> E[Report on Group]; C --> E; D --> E;
```

QAD EF-FFSB-098B

Use Daybook Group Create (25.8.2.1) to define reporting daybook groups.

Use Daybook Group Delete (25.8.2.4) to delete a daybook group if no daybooks have been associated with the group.

Daybook Create

Use the Daybook activities (25.8.1) to create, view, modify, and delete daybooks. Daybooks contain the transaction posting lines, and control the posting of transactions because each daybook must be linked to an accounting layer. In addition, each daybook is associated with a daybook control type, which separates postings based on their source.

The Second Description field lets you specify an additional description of the types of transactions posted to this daybook. You can display this description on the GL Numbering report and the GL Transactions by Account report.

Once a daybook has been used, it cannot be deleted, but it can be deactivated. Prior to deactivating a daybook, ensure that there are no unposted transactions in the operational functions that reference the daybook. If unposted transactions exist, the daybook cannot be deactivated until these transactions are posted.

Link a daybook group to a daybook using the Daybook Group field in Daybook Create/Modify.

The Access Role field lets you specify a role to restrict access to the daybook. Only users with that role can post transactions to the daybook. You can specify a role for the following daybook types:

- Journal Entries, for Daybook Control types other than Operational
- Consolidation
- Matching

If no role is specified for a daybook, the daybook can be used by all roles.

Operational Daybooks

Operational Daybooks

- GL postings from:
 - Fixed Assets
 - Inventory Control
 - Sales Orders, Invoices
 - Work Orders
- Default daybooks to group transactions



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Operational daybooks control GL postings that originate from programs in the Fixed Assets and operational modules such as inventory control, sales orders/invoices, and work orders.

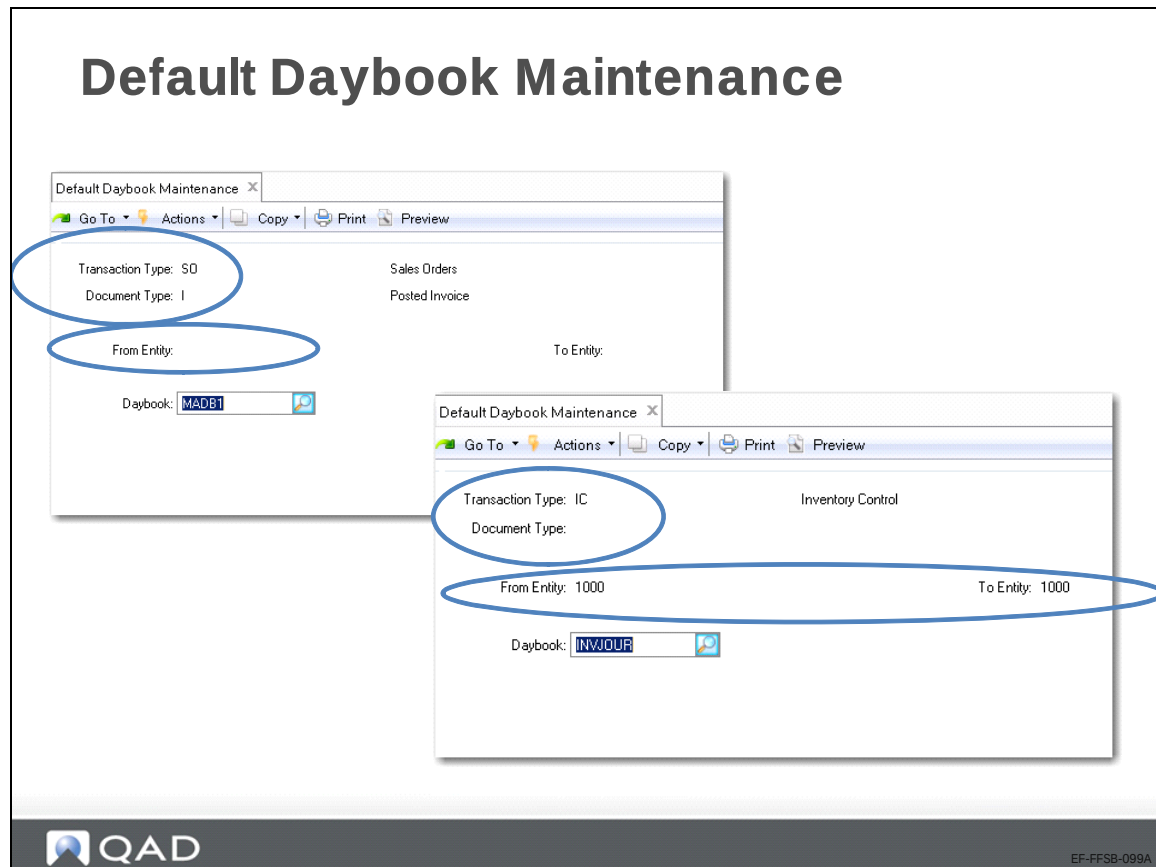
Use default daybooks to group operational transactions by type, depending on your business needs.

Depending on the operational function, you can set up daybook controls in two ways:

- Control the granularity of daybook assignments by defining default daybooks based on transaction type, document type, or entity.
- If the business does not require this level of control, simply assign all operational transactions to a system daybook.

Note To make a daybook available for operational transactions, set the Daybook Control field to Operational in Daybook Create (25.8.1.1). Otherwise, the daybook cannot be referenced in the default daybook or daybook set programs.

Default Daybooks



Use Default Daybook Maintenance (25.8.4) to control the assignment of the following type of operational GL transactions to daybooks:

- Fixed Assets (FA)
- Inventory Control (IC)
- Sales Orders (SO - non-invoice transactions only; invoice daybooks are controlled by daybook sets)
- Work Orders (WO)

Important At a minimum, you must create a system daybook record, which has a transaction type, a document type, and a blank entity range. This daybook is used when the system cannot find a record that matches an operational transaction.

Daybook Sets

Daybook Sets

- For both AR and AP transactions
- Assigned to customer bill-to in Customer Data Maintenance
- Assigned to suppliers in Supplier Data Maintenance
- Separate daybooks for:
 - Invoices
 - Credit notes
 - Intercompany transactions
 - Correction invoices
- By domain or by site



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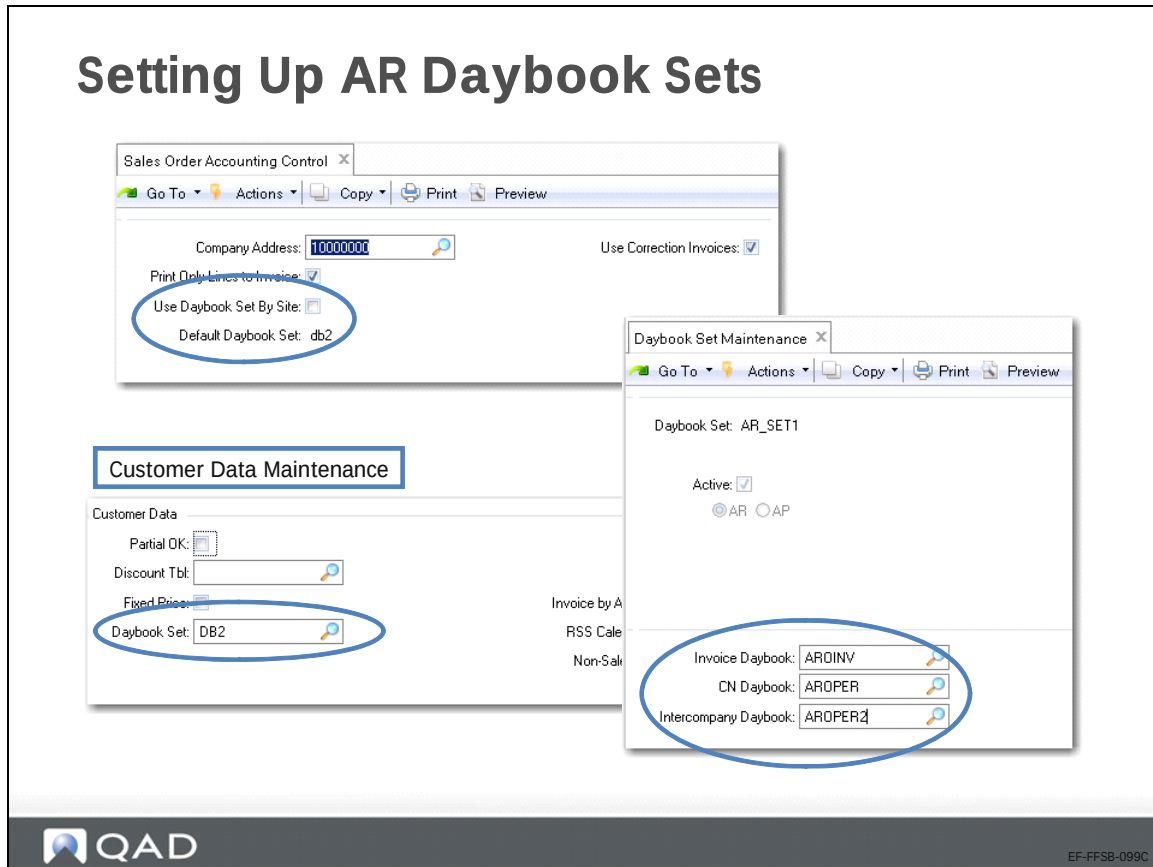
QAD Financials lets you create daybook sets for both AR and AP transactions.

Use daybook sets to control which daybooks are assigned to specific kinds of AR and AP transactions created when sales order invoices and purchase order receipts are posted. Separate menu programs let you define daybook sets for the entire domain or for specified sites.

Depending on your company's business requirements, you can define daybook sets either for the entire domain or for individual sites. For AR daybooks, this is configured in Sales Order Accounting Control (36.9.6) and, for AP daybooks, in Purchasing Accounting Control. The site-based method supports the legal requirement in some countries, where you must use a different invoice sequence for each shipping and receiving site.

Note Regardless of which method you use, you must define at least one daybook set each for AR and AP. These are needed as the defaults for new customer and supplier records.

Setting Up AR Daybook Sets



Before you create AR daybook sets, you must define the individual daybooks in Daybook Create (25.8.1.1).

Define AR daybook sets in Daybook Set Maintenance. All daybook sets must contain daybooks for invoices and credit notes, as well as an intercompany daybook for transactions that involve more than one entity. Additionally, when Use Correction Invoices is selected in Sales Order Accounting Control for AR daybook sets, each daybook set must include daybooks for correction invoices and correction credit notes.

Alternatively, when Daybook Sets by Site is selected in Sales Order Accounting Control, use Daybook Sets by Site Maintenance to define site-specific AR daybook sets.

After creating daybook sets, assign one to each customer address in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1).

- When you define daybook sets by site, Customer Data Maintenance looks for the first active daybook set that matches the default customer site. If one has not been defined, it uses the first active daybook set with a blank site. If no definitions have been set up by site, you must create at least one with blank site before you can complete Customer Data Maintenance records.
- Otherwise, the customer daybook set value defaults from the Default Daybook Set field in Sales Order Accounting Control. However, you can overwrite this value.

Note The Default Daybook Set field is not available when Use Daybook Set by Site is selected.

The customer record determines the default daybook set for new orders. You can update the daybook set in the following programs:

- Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1)
- Customer Scheduled Order Maintenance (7.3.13)
- Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15)
- Sales Quote Maintenance (7.12.1)
- Pending Invoice Maintenance (7.13.1)
- Call Activity Recording (11.1.1.13)
- Call Invoice Recording (11.1.1.15)
- RMA Maintenance (11.7.1.1)

Setting Up AP Daybook Sets

The image displays three screenshots from the QAD software interface, illustrating the setup of AP Daybook Sets.

Top Left: Purchasing Accounting Control
This window shows various fields for supplier data. The "Default Daybook Set" field is highlighted with a blue circle and contains the value "ITL DBS". Other visible fields include "Bill To" (10000000), "Price by PO Line Due Date", "PO Interest Accrued Acct" (6900), "PO Interest Applied Acct" (2270), "Next Fiscal Batch" (1), "Print Tax ID - Misc on PO", "Use Daybook Set By Site", and "Allow Supplier Invoice Daybook Update" (checked).

Top Right: Daybook Set Maintenance
This window shows the configuration for the "Italian Daybook Set". The "Active" checkbox is checked. Below, the "Invoice Daybook" is set to "ITLAPINV" and the "CN Daybook" is set to "ITLAPCN", both highlighted with blue circles. Other fields include "Currency: USD", "Language: us", "Daybook Set: ITL DBS" (highlighted with a blue circle), "Site: 10000", "Kanban Supplier", and "Promotion Group".

Bottom Left: Supplier Data Maintenance
This window shows the "Supplier Data" section for "Acme Supply Co.". Fields include "Supplier", "Ship Via", "Remarks", "Carrier", and "Purchase Contact".

Bottom Right: Supplier Data Maintenance (Continued)
This section shows additional fields for the supplier, including "Currency: USD", "Language: us", "Daybook Set: ITL DBS" (highlighted with a blue circle), "Site: 10000", "Kanban Supplier", and "Promotion Group".

Before you create AP daybook sets, you must define the individual daybooks in Daybook Create (25.8.1.1).

Create AP daybook sets in Daybook Set Maintenance. All daybook sets must contain daybooks for invoices and credit notes, as well as an intercompany daybook for transactions that involve more than one entity.

When Accounts Payable is set to Yes in the AP AR Correction section of GL Correction Control for AP daybook sets, each daybook set must also include daybooks for correction invoices and correction credit notes.

Alternatively, when Daybook Sets by Site is selected in Purchasing Accounting Control, use Daybook Sets by Site Maintenance to define site-specific AP daybook sets.

After creating daybook sets, assign one to each supplier address in Supplier Data Maintenance (2.3.1). The system determines the default value for new supplier records as follows:

- When daybook sets are defined by site, Supplier Data Maintenance looks for the first active daybook set that matches the default supplier site. If one has not been defined, it uses the first active daybook set with a blank site. If no definitions have been set up by site, at least one with a blank site must be created before you can complete Supplier Data Maintenance records.
- Otherwise, the supplier daybook set value defaults from the Default Daybook Set field in Purchasing Accounting Control (36.9.5). However, you can overwrite this value.

The supplier record determines the default daybook set for new orders. You can update the daybook set in the following programs:

- Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7)
- Supplier Scheduled Order Maintenance (5.5.1.13)

When a supplier scheduled order is a trade sales order, the Daybook Set field defaults from the related supplier, but will be read only.

- Blanket Order Maintenance (5.3.1)

US Exercise: Daybook Setup

In this exercise, you will create an operational daybook that you will use as default for all fixed asset transactions. Then, you will create a set of daybooks that you will use as defaults for sales orders by site.

Log in to 10USACO.

- 1 In Daybook Group Create (25.8.2.1), define the following daybook groups:

Field	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Daybook Group Code	FA-TRANS	CU-TRANS	IC-TRANS
Description	Fixed Assets Transactions	Customer Transactions	Intercompany Transactions

Field	Group 4	Group 5
Daybook Group Code	REV-TRANS	TR-ACCRUAL
Description	Revaluation Transactions	Transient Accruals

- 2 Use Daybook Create (25.8.1.1) to create the following daybooks. Click Save and Create after each daybook. Finally, click Save when you have created the last daybook.

Field	Daybook 1	Daybook 2	Daybook 3
Daybook Code	FA-DB	CIDB	CCNDB
Description	Fixed Assets	Customer Invoices	Customer Credit Notes
Daybook Type	Journal Entries	Customer Invoices	Customer Credit Notes
Layer Code	Primary	Primary	Primary
Daybook Control	Operational	Operational	Operational
Daybook Group	FA-TRANS	CU-TRANS	CU-TRANS

Field	Daybook 4	Daybook 5
Daybook Code	ICDB2	CADB
Description	Intercompany	Customer Adjustments
Daybook Type	Journal Entries	Customer Adjustments
Layer Code	Primary	Primary
Daybook Control	Operational	Operational
Daybook Group	IC-TRANS	CU-TRANS

- 3 In Default Daybook Maintenance (25.8.4), set the daybook default for fixed assets transactions:

Field	Daybook 4
Transaction Type	FA
Document Type	<blank>
From Entity	10USACO
To Entity	10USACO
Daybook	FA-DB

Click Next to save, then Back to leave. Now, fixed asset transactions are linked to your new daybook by default.

- 4 In Sales Order Accounting Control (36.9.6), select the Use Daybook Set by Site field and the Use Correction Invoices field.
- 5 In Daybook Set by Site Maintenance (25.8.10), update the default AR daybook set for site 10-100.

Click Next to go from screen to screen.

Field	Value
Daybook Set	10-SALES
Site	10-100
Type	AR
Active	Yes
Copy from Site	<blank>

Note If the field lookups for the following fields are empty, manually enter the values in the fields.

Field	Value
Invoice Daybook	CINV
CN Daybook	CCN
Intercompany Daybook	JE
Correction Invoices (Negative)	CCN
Correction Credit Notes (Negative)	CINV-CA
Correction Invoices (Positive)	CINV
Correction Credit Notes (Positive)	CCN-CA
Adjustment Daybook	CADJ

Any new customer created and attached to this site will be linked to the daybook set 10-SALES.

EMEA Exercise: Daybook Setup

In this exercise, you will create an operational daybook that you will use as default for all fixed asset transactions. Then, you will create a set of daybooks that you will use as defaults for sales orders by site.

Log in to 22UKCO.

- 1 In Daybook Group Create (25.8.2.1), define the following daybook groups:

Field	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Daybook Group Code	FA-TRANS	CU-TRANS	IC-TRANS
Description	Fixed Assets Transactions	Customer Transactions	Intercompany Transactions

Field	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
Daybook Group Code	REV-TRANS	TR-ACCRUAL	MIRR-ACC
Description	Revaluation Transactions	Transient Accruals	Mirroring

- 2 Use Daybook Create (25.8.1.1) to create the following daybooks. Click Save and Create after each daybook. Finally, click Save when you have created the last daybook.

Field	Daybook 1	Daybook 2	Daybook 3
Daybook Code	FA-DB	CIDB	CCNDB
Description	Fixed Assets	Customer Invoices	Customer Credit Notes
Daybook Type	Journal Entries	Customer Invoices	Customer Credit Notes
Layer Code	Primary	Primary	Primary
Daybook Control	Operational	Operational	Operational
Daybook Group	FA-TRANS	CU-TRANS	CU-TRANS

Field	Daybook 4	Daybook 5
Daybook Code	ICDB2	CADB
Description	Intercompany	Customer Adjustments
Daybook Type	Journal Entries	Customer Adjustments
Layer Code	Primary	Primary
Daybook Control	Operational	Operational
Daybook Group	IC-TRANS	CU-TRANS

- 3 In Default Daybook Maintenance (25.8.4), set the daybook default for fixed assets transactions:

Field	Daybook 4
Transaction Type	FA
Document Type	<blank>
From Entity	22-100
To Entity	22-100
Daybook	FA-DB

Click Next to save, then Back to leave. Now, fixed asset transactions are linked to your new daybook by default.

- 4 In Sales Order Accounting Control (36.9.6), select the Use Daybook Set by Site field and select the Use Correction Invoices field.
- 5 In Daybook Set by Site Maintenance (25.8.10), update the default daybook set for site 22-100. Click Next to go from screen to screen.

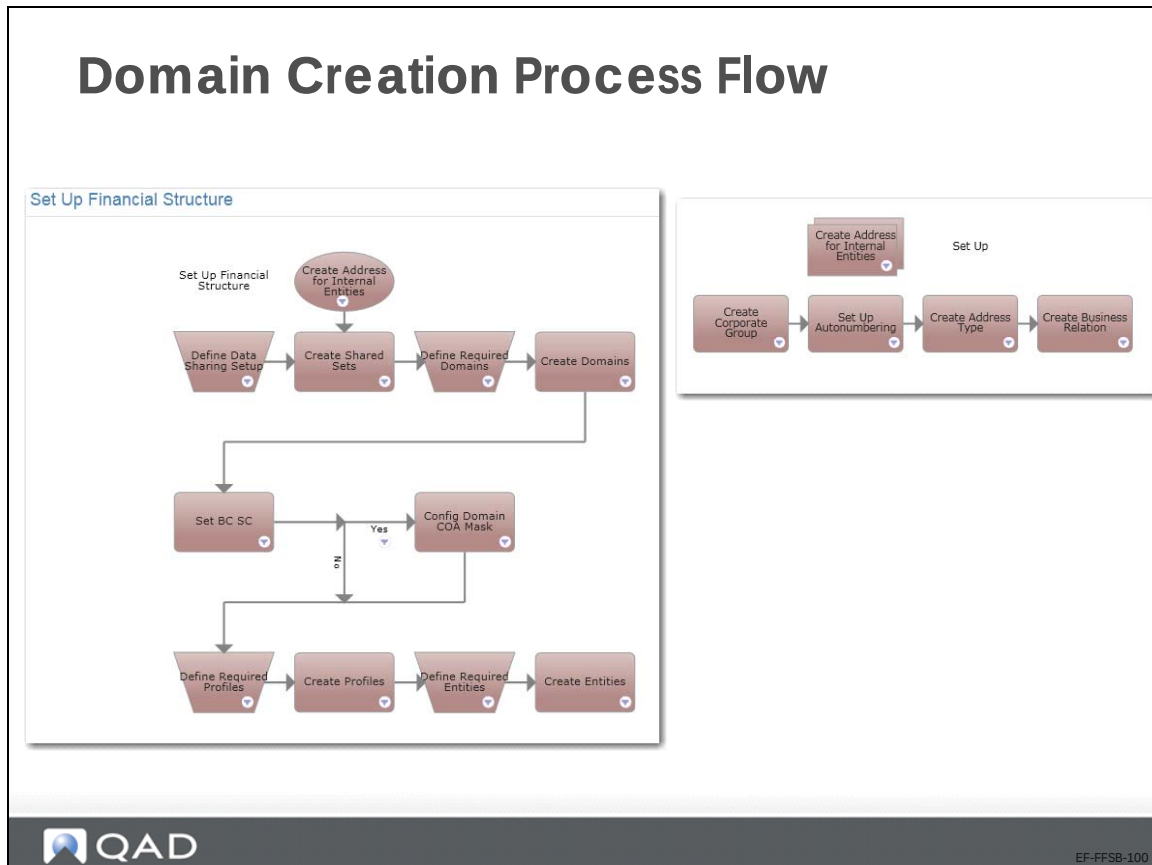
Field	Value
Daybook Set	22-SALES
Site	22-100
Type	AR
Active	Yes
Copy from Site	<blank>

Note If the field lookups for the following fields are empty, manually enter the values in the fields.

Field	Value
Invoice Daybook	CINV
CN Daybook	CCN
Intercompany Daybook	JE
Correction Invoices (Negative)	CCN
Correction Credit Notes (Negative)	CINV-CA
Correction Invoices (Positive)	CINV
Correction Credit Notes (Positive)	CCN-CA
Adjustment Daybook	CADB

Any new customer created and attached to this site will be linked to the daybook set 22-SALES.

Domain Creation Process Flow



When you have defined system-wide data and shared sets, you can start to set up domains. The process maps above display the steps involved in creating domains.

Domain Create Menu

Domain Create

The screenshot shows the 'Domain Create' window in QAD. The window has a title bar 'Domain Create' and a menu bar with 'Go To', 'Actions', 'Tools', 'Print', 'Preview', and 'Attach'. The main area is divided into two sections. The top section contains fields for 'Domain' (EMEADOM), 'Name' (EMEADOM), 'Search Name' (EMEADOM), 'Primary Entity' (EMEAE1), 'Active' (checked), and 'Setup Complete' (unchecked). Below this is a tabbed interface with 'General', 'Shared Sets', 'Operational', 'Cross-Company', and 'Invoice Numbering' tabs. The 'General' tab is active and contains fields for 'Base Currency' (EUR), 'Statutory Currency' (EUR), 'Statutory Currency Enabled' (unchecked), 'Time Zone' (empty), 'Language Code' (us), 'Type' (empty), 'Use Withholding Tax' (checked), and 'Tax Validation' (checked). At the bottom, there is a 'COA Mask' section with a table of masks and their corresponding 'COA Element without Mask' values.

Mask	COA Element without Mask
Sub-Account Mask	Exclude From Posting
Cost Center Mask	Exclude From Posting
Project Mask	Exclude From Posting



EF-FFSB-110

Use Domain Create (36.1.1.1.1) to define domain data, including the base currency, statutory currency, and shared set codes. You can specify values in fields, such as Primary Entity, after the entities have been defined.

Select the Setup Complete field after all the necessary domain data has been set up and you consider the settings permanent. After selecting the Setup Complete field and saving, the shared set codes, linked entities, and the base currency cannot be modified. The domain is only available to operational functions after its setup is complete.

Link Domain to Shared Sets

Link Domain to Shared Sets

Domain Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Domain: EMEADOM Primary Entity: EMEAGENT1

Name: EMEADOM Active: ☒

Search Name: EMEADOM Setup Complete: ☐

General **Shared Sets** Operational Cross-Company Invoice Numbering

Shared Set Code	Shared Set Type
Project	
Project COA Mask	
Sub-Account COA Mask	
Cost Center COA Mask	
Cost Center	
Supplier	
Customer	
Sub-Account	
Exchange Rate	
General Ledger	
Daybook	



EF-FFSB-120

On the Shared Set tab in the domain record, specify a code for each shared set type. You can modify the domain shared set data until the domain setup is confirmed.

Each entity in the domain will use the same shared sets.

Domain-Level Data

Domain-Level Data

- Base currency and statutory currency
 - Domain Create
- Default GL accounts
 - Domain/Account Control
 - Verify GL accounts field
- COA masks
- GL calendar
 - Domain GL Period Create
- Tax rates
- Most operational data
 - Items, purchasing, sales and manufacturing setup



EF-FFSB-130

In Domain Create (36.1.1.1.1), define the domain base currency, and, optionally, the statutory currency.

After the chart of accounts is set up, you must use Domain/Account Control to define the default GL accounts, and to set the Verify GL accounts field to Yes to ensure that transactions are posted correctly. Later sections in this guide describe the use of COA masks to validate GL account combinations.

The GL calendar and the tax calendar can differ. You define these calendars in Domain GL Period Create (25.4.1.1) and Tax Period Create (25.4.4.1) respectively. You can copy the tax period from the GL period if they are the same.

Tax rates, which you define in Tax Rate Maintenance (29.4.1), are the only tax elements that are stored at domain level.

Most operational data is defined at domain level such as items, purchasing, sales and manufacturing setup.

Domain-Level Data

The screenshot displays several overlapping windows in the QAD software interface, illustrating the configuration of domain-level data:

- Domain Create**: A window for creating a new domain. Fields include Domain (EMEADOM), Name (EMEADOM), Search Name (EMEADOM), Base Currency (EUR), Statutory Currency (EUR), and Time Zone.
- Domain/Account Control**: A window for setting domain and account control. Fields include Base Currency (EUR), Entity (10), and Default Domain Language (us).
- Domain GL Period Create**: A window for creating domain GL periods. It shows a table of GL Periods with columns for GL Pk, Start Date, End Date, GL Period Type, and Last Modified User.
- New Year**: A dialog box for creating a new year. It asks "How to Create" and offers options: "Copy From GL Calendar Year" (with a dropdown set to 2010) and "Create Manually".
- Tax Rate Maintenance**: A window for maintaining tax rates. It includes fields for Tax Type, Item Tax Class, Tax Usage, Effective Date, Tax Code, and Tax Rate (10.00%). It also has checkboxes for various tax-related options like "Update Tax Allowed", "Allow Tax Included", and "Discount Tax at Payment".

Account defaults and control, GL periods, and tax rates are set up at domain level. Use Domain/Account Control (36.9.24), Domain GL Period Create (25.4.1.1), Tax Period Create (25.4.4.1), and Tax Rate Maintenance (29.4.1) to configure this data.

Entity Setup

Entity Setup

- Prerequisites:
 - Active domain
 - Address data
 - Business relation
- Independent financial unit
 - Separate balance sheet, income statement and tax declaration
- Base currency, statutory currency, and shared sets equals domain
- Entity-specific data:
 - Employees
 - Bank account numbers



EF-FFSB-150

Use the Entity activities (36.1.1.2) to create, view, and modify entities in an active domain. Entities represent independent financial units within a business for which you assess taxes and generate separate balance sheets and income statements. Each entity within a domain inherits the domain base currency, and uses the same shared set data.

Note You cannot delete entities; instead, make an obsolete entity inactive.

A business relation code is associated with an entity to provide address information on printed documents. Prerequisites for creating an entity are an active domain and a business relation.

Entity-specific data includes employees and the company's bank account numbers.

The workspaces in your QAD EE application correspond to entities. You cannot log in to a domain directly.

Address-Related Data

Address-Related Data

Country Create X State Create X County Create X Language Create X Address Type Create X Corporate Group Create X

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Country Code

Description

EU Member ☐

Postal Format

Active ☒

Tax Format	Last Modified User	Last Modified Date	Last Modified Time

QAD EF-FFSB-160

Depending on your local requirements, prerequisites to setting up an entity can include:

- Countries
- States
- Counties
- Address types
- Corporate groups
- Languages

Business Relations Setup

Business Relations Setup

- Every customer, supplier, end user, entity, and employee is linked to a business relation code
- Defined at database or domain level
- Create business relations as needed when creating a new customer or supplier
- Business relations can have different address types:
 - Head office
 - Ship-to
 - Reminder
 - Dock
 - Remittance
 - End User



EF-FFSB-170

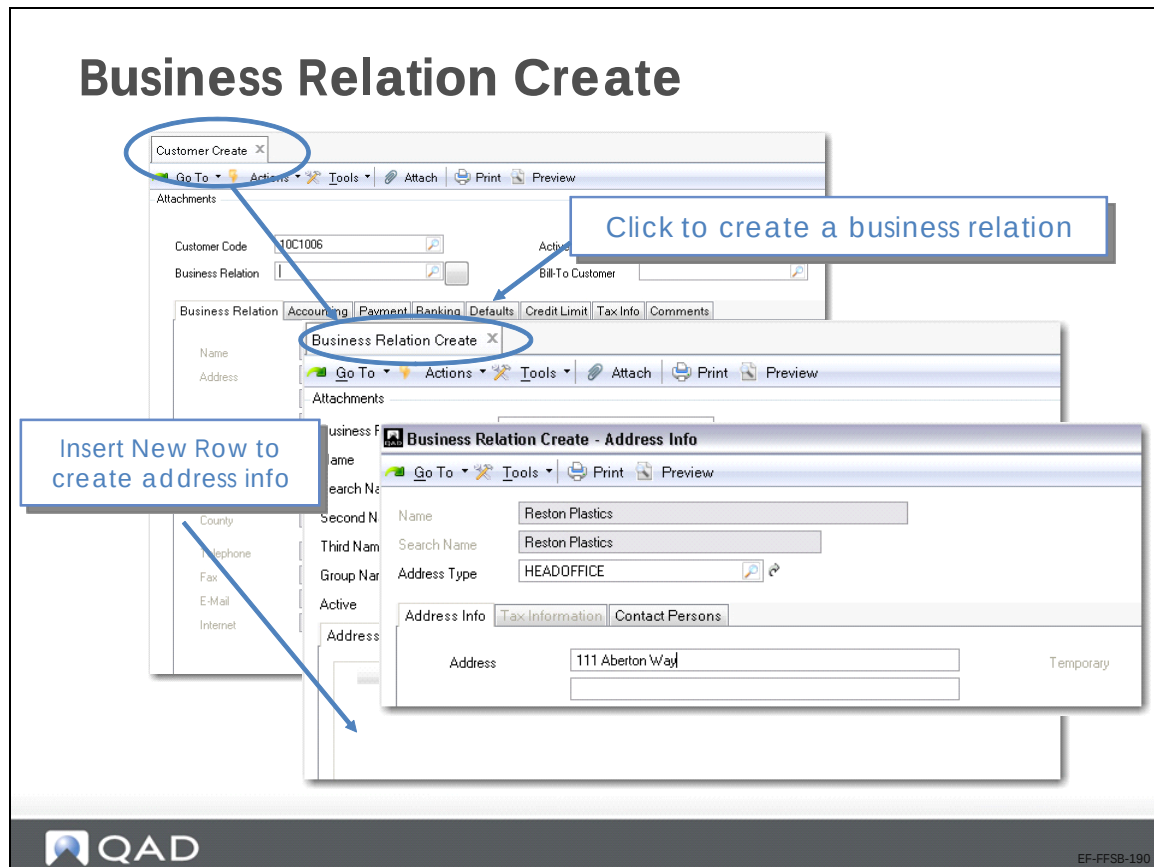
Business relations are defined at database or, alternatively, at domain level, and are a prerequisite to creating entity, employee, customer, end user, or supplier records.

When you use the entity, employee, customer, end user, or supplier programs to create a new record, you can also create a new business relation as required.

Business relations can have different types of address, as shown in the slide. Other address types exist in the system and are defined elsewhere in the system:

- Bill-to (Customer Create (27.20.1.1))
- Ship-to (Customer Ship-To Create (27.20.2.1))
- End user (End User Create (27.20.3.1))
- Company (Company Address Maintenance (2.12))

Business Relation Create Menu



Use Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1) to define a new business relation. The business relation code is then used in the customer, supplier, end user, and entity functions to link address data.

In the customer, supplier, end user, and entity functions, the button next to the Business Relation field provides direct access to Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1) to create a new record.

Business relations can be domain restricted. A restricted business relation can only be viewed, modified, and reported on in the domain in which it was created. If, for example, the database is organized by domain per country, you can use this restriction to ensure that users cannot accidentally or deliberately use a business relation that belongs to another domain and country.

If the business relation must be linked to an internal entity, you must configure this setting when creating the business relation.

Business Relations Features

Business Relation Features

- Combine multiple debtor, creditor positions
- Allows for AR, AP netting and inter-company transactions

The screenshot shows the 'Defaults' tab of a business relation form. The 'Intercompany' checkbox is checked, and the 'Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed' checkbox is also checked, both of which are circled in red. The 'Language Code' is set to 'us'. The 'Domain Restricted' and 'Internal Entity' checkboxes are unchecked. The 'Intercompany Code' field is empty. The 'Tax Report', 'Name Control', and 'Last Filing' fields are also empty.



EF-QAD-320

If a business relation applies to both a customer and a supplier, you can allow open items for customers and suppliers that belong to that business relation to be netted against each other by selecting the Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed field.

The entity record also contains a Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed field. When customer and supplier compensation is enabled at entity level, the Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed field must be enabled for the business relations involved for an adjustment to be saved.

When customer and supplier compensation is disabled for the entity, this overrides the customer and supplier compensation setting for the business relation if compensation is enabled here.

Entity Create

Entity Create

Entity Code: EMEAENT1 Active: ☒

Entity Description: EMEAENT1 Domain: EMEADOM

Business Relation: EMEAENT1

Localization Code: [Dropdown]

General | Shared Sets | Additional GL Numbering | Taxes

Check Budgets on Overlap: ☐ AP Exchange Tolerance %: 0.00

Reverse P&L Revaluations: ☒ AR Exchange Tolerance %: 0.00

Consolidation Entity: ☐

Decimals for Qty: 2

Invoice Upper Limit: 0.00

Mirror Setup: None

Open Item Netting Restriction: None Open Item Cross Entity Allowed: ☒

Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed: ☒

Error prevention

QAD EF-FFSB-200

Use Entity Create (36.1.1.2.1) to create entity records. Enter the previously created domain and business relation codes.

The following domain data is copied to the entity when you save the record: shared set codes, base currency, cross-company accounts, GL periods, and COA masks. Shared set codes display on the second tab of the entity record, but cannot be updated.

On the General tab, use the AR and AP Exchange Tolerance% fields to help prevent errors in exchange rates. The exchange tolerance verifies whether the realized exchange gain or loss on foreign currency payments is reasonable. The realized gain or loss amount in base currency is compared with the base currency equivalent of the amount paid and expressed as a percentage:

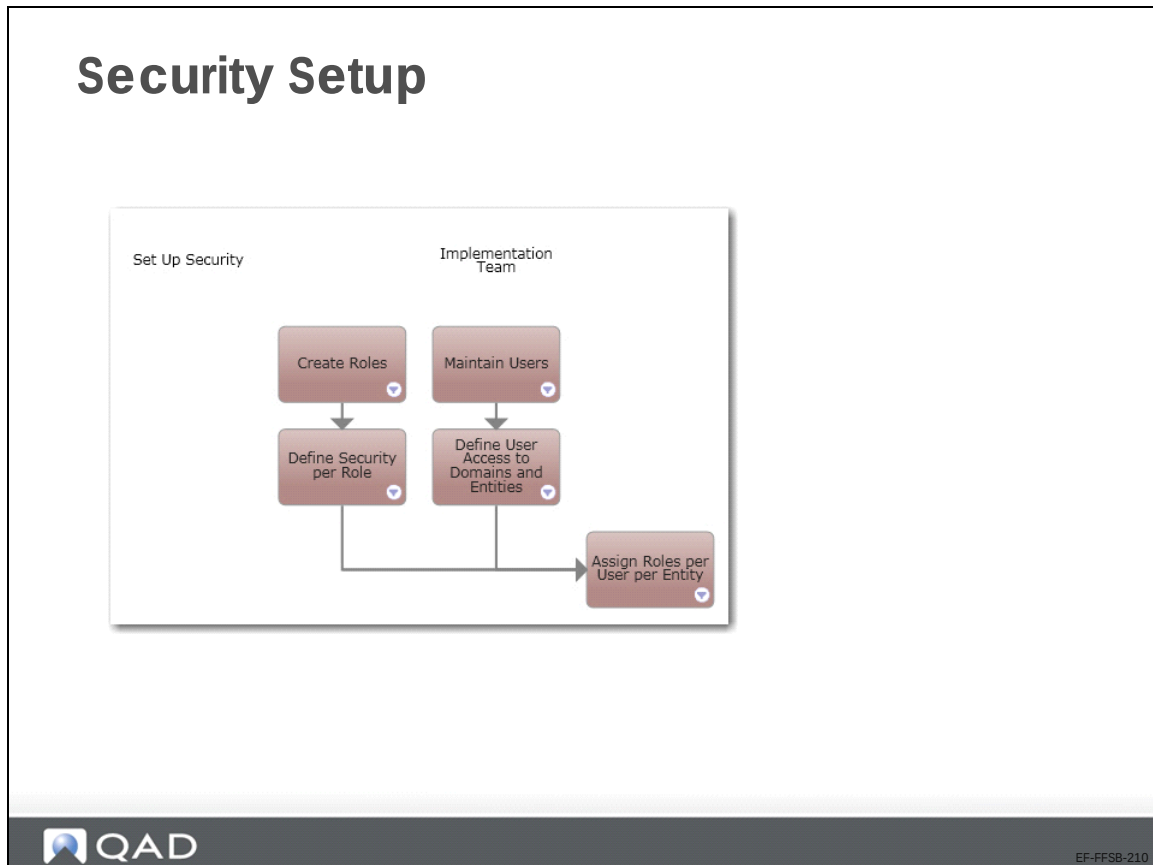
$$\text{gain-loss BC} / \text{payment BC} * 100$$

If that percentage is higher than the maximum allowed tolerance, an error message is displayed in the payment transaction.

The Additional GL Numbering tab is used to allow a secondary numbering sequence for GL transactions. This feature is used in some countries when transactions must be identified by numbers in a sequence without any gap.

Use the Taxes tab to configure settings for suspended and delayed taxes.

Security Setup



After defining a new entity, you must define user security and access. To set up security, you must define three main elements:

- Users
- Roles
- Permissions

The configuration for the three areas must be linked in a fourth step.

Roles

1) Roles

- Set up role
- Add permissions to the role

The screenshot displays two overlapping windows from the QAD software interface. The 'Role Create' window on the left has fields for 'Role Name' (empty), 'Role Description' (empty), and 'Active' (checked with a blue checkbox). The 'Role - Permissions' window on the right shows 'Role Name' as 'AP Clerk' and 'Role Description' as 'AP Voucher Entry Clerk'. Below these fields is a tree view of permissions. The 'Secured items on menu' checkbox is checked. Under 'Financials', 'Accounts Payable (28)' is checked, which includes 'Supplier Invoice Menu (28.1)' and 'Receiver Matching (28.2)' (both checked). Other options like 'Customer Management', 'Supply Chain', 'Manufacturing', 'General Ledger (25)', 'Multiple Currency (26)', 'Accounts Receivable (27)', and 'Supplier Payment Activity Menu (28.9)' are unchecked.

In Role Create (36.3.6.1), enter a name and description to create a new role.

During implementation, you can create inactive roles by clearing the Active field. An inactive role cannot be referenced in any functions other than Role Create.

Users

2) User Maintenance

The screenshot displays the 'User Maintenance' window in QAD. The window has a title bar 'User Maintenance' and a menu bar with 'Go To', 'Actions', 'Copy', 'Print', and 'Preview'. The main area shows user details for 'User ID: walter' and 'User Name: Walter Nemo'. Below this are fields for 'Language: US', 'Country Code: US', 'User Type: Employee', 'Time Zone: PST', 'E-mail Def:', 'E-mail Address:', 'Menu Substitution:', 'Remark:', 'Variant:', 'Restricted:', 'Access Location: PRIMARY', 'Initials: wnr', and 'Active: [checked]'. A 'SystemAccess' window is open over the main window, showing an 'Application List' table. The table has columns: Application, Description, Active, Date, and Last Access. The data row shows 'MFG/PRO' as the application, 'Enterprise Application' as the description, 'Active' as checked, 'Date' as '7/21/2008', and 'Last Access' as empty. A dialog box 'Authorize user for all licensed products' with 'Yes' and 'No' buttons is also visible.

User ID: walter User Name: Walter Nemo

Language: US Variant: Restricted: ☐

Country Code: US Access Location: PRIMARY Initials: wnr

User Type: Employee Active: ☒

Time Zone: PST E-mail Def: E-mail Address: Menu Substitution: Remark:

SystemAccess User ID: walter User Name: Walter Nemo

Authorized user for all licensed products

Yes No

Application	Description	Active	Date	Last Access
MFG/PRO	Enterprise Application	☒	7/21/2008	
SSD		☐		

QAD EF-FFSB-230

In User Maintenance (36.3.1), define a user ID. If you enter or modify the user name, the following message will display:

“You can delete the user at this step only if the user has never logged into system.”

User Access

3) User Access

User Domain/Entity Access Ma...

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview

Attachments

User: qmi Domain: 10USA Entity: Search

Drag a column header here to group by that column.

Link	User Login	Domain Code	Default Domain	Entity Code	Primary Entity
☒	qmi	10USA	☒	10CORPCONS	☐
☒	qmi	10USA	☒	10USACD	☒

Assign domains and
Entities to user

Go to User Domain/Entity Access Maintain (36.3.4) to set up the user access.

Select the user and click Search. A new window will display. Link a user to an entity by selecting the field in the Link column.

Link All Together

4) Link All Together

The screenshot shows the 'Role Membership Maintain' window. The search criteria are as follows:

User	qmi	Domain	10USA
Role	SuperUser	Entity	

A red box highlights the search criteria fields. Below the search criteria is a table with the following data:

Link	User Login	Role Name	Default Role	Domain Code	Entity Code
☒	qmi	SuperUser	☒	10USA	10CURPCONS
☒	qmi	SuperUser	☒	10USA	10USACO

Go to Role Membership Maintain (36.3.6.6)

Select either a user, role, domain, entity or a combination, then click Search. Link a user to a role for the entities that the user has access to.

A user can have different roles in each entity.

Tax Setup

Tax Setup: Global Tax Management

- Set up at database level
 - To be used with business relations and shared set data (customers, suppliers)
 - Exception: tax rate setup at domain level
- Introduced in QAD Enterprise Edition:
 - Tax box
 - Tax group
 - Extensive reporting
 - Tax calendar



EF-FFSB-340

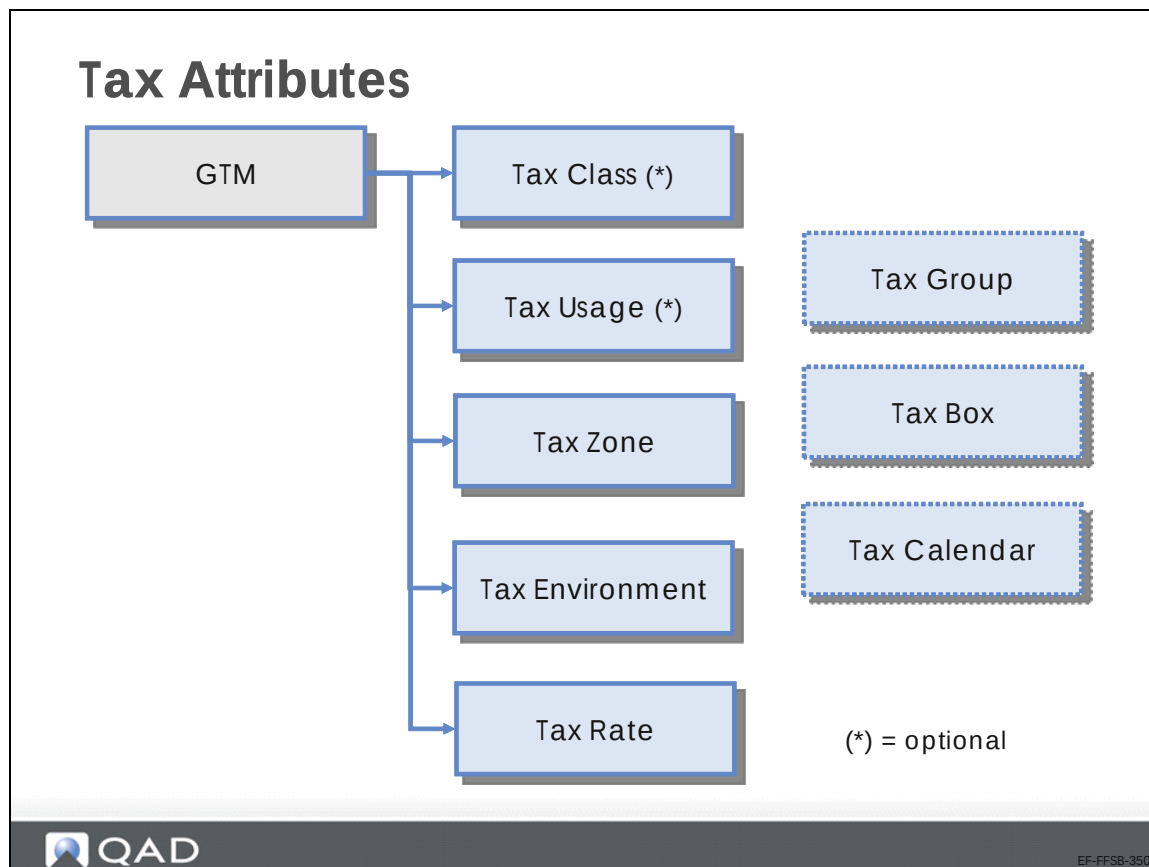
In QAD Enterprise Financials, most tax data is set up at database level. The data can then be shared by multiple addresses from multiple shared sets.

You enter tax data on the Tax tab of Business Relation Create (database level). Then, the tax data is linked to a customer, supplier, or entity using a shared set. This explains the need to set up tax data system wide. Only tax rates are defined at domain level.

Use Global Tax Management to set up taxes.

Tax box, tax groups, tax calendar, and extended tax reporting are new tax concepts that were introduced in QAD Enterprise Edition.

Tax Attributes



Before defining tax rates, you must set up the data required to support tax reporting. This task has three steps:

- 1 Define tax boxes for each country in Tax Box Create (29.6.1.1.1). Tax boxes represent tax subtotal fields on tax declaration forms required for filing legal reports. Tax boxes are generally defined in pairs, one identifies the transaction amount and the other, the transaction tax amount. The tax box type identifies whether the tax box displays the base transaction amount or the tax amount.
- 2 Define tax groups using Tax Group Create (29.6.1.2.1), and group related tax boxes, generally one of each type.
- 3 Associate tax groups with tax rates in Tax Rate Maintenance (29.4.1). A different group can be specified for each type of transaction: customer invoice, customer credit note, supplier invoice, supplier credit note, absorbed invoice, absorbed credit note, retained invoice, and retained credit note.

You can then use a declaration report to display the tax detail:

- Tax Declaration by Box (29.6.2.1)
- Tax Declaration by Box and Group (29.6.2.2)

Note These reports are not formal reports that can be submitted for regulatory reporting. Rather, based on your selection criteria, they display tax box totals, which you can then use to fill out required reports.

Credit Terms Setup

Credit Terms Data Setup

The screenshot shows the 'Credit Terms Create' form. It includes a toolbar with 'Go To', 'Actions', 'Tools', 'Attach', 'Print', and 'Preview'. Below the toolbar is an 'Attachments' section. The main form fields are:

- Credit Terms Code:** 2-10/30
- Description:** 2% discount in 10 days, due in 30 days (with a multi-language icon)
- Payment Type:** Normal (dropdown menu)
- Active:** ☒

Below these fields are three tabs: 'Normal', 'Discount', and 'Staged'. The 'Normal' tab is selected, showing the following fields:

- Period Type:** Days (dropdown)
- No of Periods:** 30
- Supplementary Days:** 0
- Min Due Days:** 0
- Base Date / Fixed Due Date:** (dropdown)
- Base Days:** 0
- Grace Days:** 0
- Terms Interest Percentage:** 0.00
- Daily Overdue Int Percentage:** 0.00

Two blue callout boxes with arrows point to specific fields:

- Multi-language Description:** Points to the multi-language icon next to the Description field.
- Payment type: Normal or Staged:** Points to the Payment Type dropdown menu.

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Credit terms are used to calculate invoice due dates and to apply settlement discounts on early payments. You can also use credit terms to define staged payments, which allow multiple payments to be made in stages, based on invoice percentages. Credit terms are linked to customers and suppliers, and default when invoices are created.

You can also create credit terms with fixed due dates using Credit Terms Create. Fixed due dates are not calculated based in the invoice date. For example, if a credit term has a fixed due date of February 1, and an invoice for which that due date applies is created on February 15, the invoice due date is still fixed as February 1. You can also create staged credit terms with fixed due dates.

You create a credit term with a fixed due date by specifying a due date in the Base Date/Fixed Due Date field and setting the No of Periods, Supplementary Days, Minimum Due Days, and Base Days fields to 0 (zero).

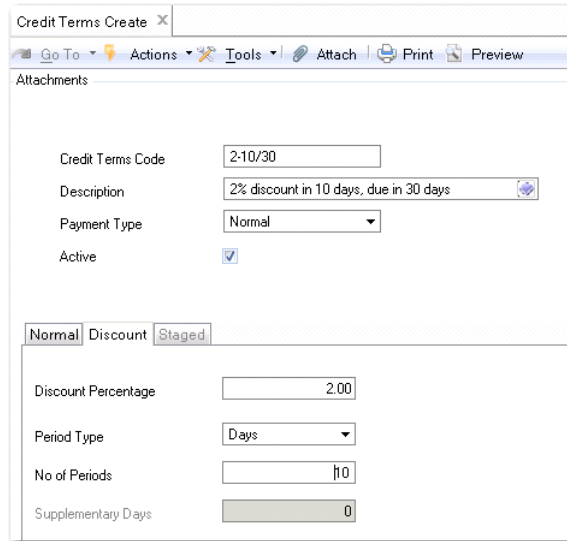
Payment Type. Select the type of payment, Normal or Staged. The payment type determines which tabs can be used to configure the credit terms code. Normal and discount payments are used with Normal payment types; staged payments are used with the Staged payment type.

The credit term description can be displayed in multiple languages.

Credit Terms Data Setup

Early payment
discount setup

Discount Tab



Credit Terms Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Credit Terms Code: 2-10/30

Description: 2% discount in 10 days, due in 30 days

Payment Type: Normal

Active: ☒

Normal Discount Staged

Discount Percentage: 2.00

Period Type: Days

No of Periods: 10

Supplementary Days: 0

Use the Discount tab to define the data that determines settlement discounts on early payments for Normal credit terms.

Discount Percentage. Specify a discount percentage that will apply for prompt payments for this credit terms code. The default percentage is zero, and you must specify the actual discount percentage in this field, and not the payment percentage.

Period Type. Choose the period type from the drop-down list. The options are days, weeks, fortnights, and months.

No of Periods. Enter the number of periods to take into account when calculating the due date.

Supplementary Days. Specify the number of days to add to the normal calculation date. This value applies only when you select the period type Month.

Credit Terms Data Setup

Staged credit terms

Staged tab

Credit Terms - Modify

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Credit Terms Code: 30-60-90

Description: 3 staged 40% 30% 30%

Payment Type: Staged

Active: ☒

Normal Discount Staged

Credit Terms	Percentage	Description
30D	40.00	30 days after invo
60D	30.00	60days after invo
90D	30.00	90days after invo

Staged payments consist of a series of normal credit terms, staggered over time periods. Enter a credit term code and percentage of payment for each stage of payment. The description of the credit terms code is displayed for reference. The payment percentages must total 100%.

Invoice Status Codes

Invoice Status Codes

- Determine invoice process flow
- Use for supplier and customer invoices

Attributes



EF-FFSB-470

Use Invoice Status Code activities (36.1.11) to create, modify, view, and delete codes used to:

- Manage the approval, allocation status, and payment of invoices to suppliers.
- Identify contested invoices for filtering reports and managing finance charge calculation for customers.
- Associate a default invoice status with each customer and supplier record.

Invoice status codes are primarily used with suppliers. You approve supplier invoices and release them for payment by modifying the invoice status code applied to the invoice. You can also control how postings occur by specifying an invoice status code with a different allocation status.

Invoice Status Code Attributes

Invoice Status Code Attributes

- Locked for payment: Y/N
- Invoice Approved: Y/N
- Allocation status:
 - No Allocation
 - Transient Allocation
 - Allocation
- Initial status: Y/N
- Receiver Matching: Y/N
- Status after match
- Do not Increment Reminder Count: Y/N



EF-FFSB-480

The combination of the different attribute values indicates to the system how to treat a document (primarily, a supplier invoice).

Attributes of invoice status codes include:

Locked for Payment. Use this option to prevent invoices from being included in payment selections.

Invoice Approved. Use this option to determine whether an invoice is approved for payment.

Allocation Status. The options are Allocation, No Allocation, Transient Allocation, and Any.

Initial Status. Use this setting for initial invoices that are locked for payment, unapproved, or that have a status of No Allocation.

Receiver Matching. Use this option for invoice status codes used in receiver matching.

Status After Match. When no allocation and receiver matching are selected, specify the invoice status code to apply to the invoice after it has been matched. This code must have the Allocation and Receiver Matching field selected.

Do not Increment Reminder Count. Select this field to create an invoice status code that prevents reminder levels on customer reminder letters from incrementing. You can use these status codes to create invoices that remain at the same reminder level for each print run.

Different sets of codes might be needed, depending on whether you are creating a financial invoice or an invoice for matching with a purchase order.

None of the invoice status settings has an effect on customer invoices. The status code is used to filter in reports and to determine how invoices are included in finance charge calculations. Invoice status codes do not have a blocking effect on customer invoices and do not form part of the credit checking process.

US and EMEA Exercise: Domain Setup

In the US, log in to entity 10USACO. In EMEA, log in to entity 22UKCO

Domain and Entity Creation

- 1 Use Domain Create (36.1.1.1.1) to create a domain using the details below. Name your domain, complete the fields as necessary, and link shared sets to the domain.

Field	Value
Domain	41STHAMS
Name	South American Division
Primary Entity:	Blank
Setup Complete:	Blank
Language Code	us
Base Currency	USD
Statutory Currency	USD

- 2 Link the following shared sets:

Shared Set Type	Shared Set Code
General Ledger	QMS-GL-US
Customer	QMI-CUST
Supplier	QMI-SUP
Sub-Account	QMS-SubAccount
Sub-Account COA Mask	Sub-Account COA Mask
Cost Center	QMS-CostCenter
Cost Center COA Mask	Cost Center COA Mask
Project	QMS-Project
Project COA Mask	Project COA Mask
Daybook	QMS-DB-US
Exchange Rate	QMS-ExRate-US

- 3 Save the domain record, but do NOT select the Setup Complete field.

Note You cannot select the Setup Complete field without error until you have updated the domain record with the entity you will create in step 6.

- 4 In Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1), create a business relation for 41STHAMS.

Field	Value
Business Relation	41STHAMS
Name	South American Division
Search Name	41STHAMS

General Tab

Internal Entity	Yes
Intercompany Code	STHAMS

Field	Value
<u>Address Info Tab</u>	
Address Line 1	11 Domingo
City	Rio de Janeiro
Country Code	BR
<u>Tax Information Tab</u>	
Taxable Address	Yes
Tax Zone	Blank

5 Save your changes.

6 Create a new entity in Entity Create (36.1.1.2.1). Complete all fields as required.

Field	Value
Entity Code	STHAMS
Entity Description	South American Division
Business Relation	41STHAMS
Domain	41STHAMS

On the Shared Sets tab, note that the shared sets defined for the domain 41STHAMS are automatically displayed.

Security Setup

- 1 Use User Domain/Entity Access Maintain (36.3.4) to give your user ID access to the newly created domain/entity.
 - a Enter your user ID. Then, click Search.
A list of domains and entities displays.
 - b Select the field next to your domain/entity combination in the Link column.
 - c Click Save.
- 2 Use Role Membership Maintain (36.3.6.6) to update the Superuser role:
 - a Enter your user ID and the role Superuser, and click Search.
A list of domains and entities displays.
 - b Select the field next to your domain/entity combination in the Link column.
 - c Click Save.

Complete the Domain Setup

- 1 Use Domain Modify (36.1.1.1.2). Assign your newly created entity as the domain's primary entity.

Field	Value
Domain	41STHAMS
Primary Entity	STHAMS

Cross-Company Tab

Accounts Receivable GL Account	1950
Accounts Payable GL Account	2950
Inventory GL Account	1960
Manual Journal Entry GL Account	1970
Fixed Assets GL Account	1980

- 2 Select the Setup Complete field and save the domain record.

Note After you have selected the Setup Complete field, you can still make some limited changes to the domain record. However, you can no longer modify the primary entity, shared set list, or domain currencies.

Other Domain Foundations Setup

- 1 Log off the system and log back in.
- 2 Select Workspace 41STHAMS-STHAMS.
- 3 Define the domain's GL calendar in Domain GL Period Create (25.4.1.1).

Field	Value
New Year	Current year
Copy from GL Calendar Year	Last Year or Create Manually

- 4 Click Save.
- 5 Review the created periods. Save.
- 6 Set up default GL accounts in Domain/Account Control (36.9.24) as shown below and set the Verify GL account field to Yes.

Note The 10USA and 22UK domains use the same GL account shared set. Therefore, the accounts displayed in the graphics pertain to both domains.

Fig. 3.1
Domain/Account Control, Sales Accounts

Sales Accounts				
Sales:	4010	Mech	ADM	
Sales Discount:	4200	Mech		
Sales Inv Tax Acct:	2400	Mech		
Sales CN Tax Acct:	1405	Mech		
Sales Inv Tax Absorbed Acct:	2410	Mech		
Sales CN Tax Absorbed Acct:	1415	Mech		
Sales Returns:	4300	Mech		
COGS Material Acct:	5010	Mech	ADM	
COGS Labor Acct:	5100	Mech		
COGS Burden Acct:	5200	Mech		
COGS Overhead Acct:	5300	Mech		
COGS Subcontract Acct:	5400	Mech		
Sales Freight Accrued:	2180	Mech		
Sales Freight Applied:	4680	Mech		
Terms Late Interest:	4650	Mech		

Fig. 3.2
Domain/Account Control, Accounts Payable Accounts

Accounts Payable				
AP Inv Tax Acct:	1400	Mech		
AP CN Tax Acct:	2405	Mech		
AP Inv Tax Retained Acct:	1420	Mech		
AP CN Tax Retained Acct:	2415	Mech		
Expensed Item Receipts:	2550	Mech		
Expensed Item Usage Var:	5650	Mech		
Expensed Item Rate Var:	5660	Mech		
Department				
Cost of Production:	5770	Mech		
Labor:	5120	Mech	mfg	
Burden:	5220	Mech	mfg	

Fig. 3.3
Domain/Account Control, Product Line Accounts

Product Line				
Inventory Acct:	1500	Mech		
PO Receipts Acct:	2520	Mech		
Purchases:	6610	Mech	ADM	
Overhead Appl Acct:	5330	Mech		
Scrap:	6000	Mech		
Work in Process:	1550	Mech		
Inv Discrep Acct:	5900	Mech		
Cost Revalue Acct:	6100	Mech		
Floor Stock Account:	1600	Mech		

Fig. 3.4
Domain/Account Control, Variances Accounts

Variances				
PO Price Var Acct:	6710	Mech	ADM	
AP Usage Variance:	6720	Mech		
AP Rate Variance:	6740	Mech		
Method Variance Acct:	6800	Mech		
Transfer Variance:	6820	Mech		
Material Usage Var:	5040	Mech		
Material Rate Var:	5050	Mech		
Labor Usage Variance Acct:	5140	Mech	mfg	
Labor Rate Variance Acct:	5150	Mech	mfg	
Burden Usage Variance:	5240	Mech	mfg	
Burden Rate Variance:	5250	Mech	mfg	
Subcontract Usage Variance:	5440	Mech		
Subcontract Rate Var:	5450	Mech		
Mix Variance:	6830	Mech		

Fig. 3.5
Domain/Account Control, Service Accounts

Service Accounts				
Service Labor:	6900	Mech		
Service Overhead:	6905	Mech		
Service Expense:	6910	Mech		
Expense Due:	6915	Mech		
Service Returns:	6920	Mech		
Deferred Revenue:	2450	Mech		
Accrued Revenue:	1450	Mech		

Chapter 4

Banking Setup

Banking Setup Overview

Banking Setup Overview

- Set up bank account
 - GL Account Create
 - Banking tab
- Link bank account to payment format
 - Bank Payment Format Link
- Setup payment statuses
- Suppliers and customers setup
 - Banking tab
 - Link customer and supplier bank account to bank account and payment format



EF-BAS-020

In this chapter, you will learn how to set up the components required for banking.

In order to process banking transactions, you need to set up your entity bank record. The entity bank record consists of the bank account to which the final postings are made and the business relation, which contains the address and tax information for your bank.

To store your bank account number in the system, you first apply a validation format to the account number. Therefore, before you create your bank account, ensure that the correct validation format is available for your account number.

To create electronic payment files for transfer to other banks, you can use electronic payment formats that you download to the system and associate with your bank account.

Setting up a Bank Account

Create Own Bank Account

General Ledger Account - Mod...

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Account: 1100

Description: Current bank account USD

GL Type: Bank Account

Active: ☒

Referenced: ☒

In Posting: ☒

System Type:

Budget Group:

Budget Enabled: ☒

Category: Asset

Posting Currency Analysis Report Link Banking Cash Defaults

Entity Code	Default	Bank Format	Bank Account No	Business Relation Code	Active	SWIFT Code	Branch	Own GL Ac
US-B	☒	☒	12345678		☒			
US-D	☒	☒	454697884		☒			
US-C	☒	☒	542334881		☒			
USA-01	☒	☒	88436344		☒			

Banking Daybook Profile: BEUSD

AP Discount Account: 5700

AR Discount Account: 4220

QAD EF-BAS-030

You create bank accounts in GL Account Create (25.3.13.1). Select the Bank account type from the drop-down list of available account types.

The Banking tab is enabled when you create an account of type Bank or Cash. The bank information specified here identifies your company banks. Associate these banks with customer and supplier banks in the customer and supplier functions (see later in this chapter).

To add lines on the grid, right-click in it and insert a new row for each bank account. Each bank account is linked to at least one entity.

Use the Banking tab to specify the following details:

Entity Code. This is typically the code of the current entity. When you link the current entity to the bank account, you define the account as your own bank account, through which all customer and supplier payments are processed.

Business Relation Code. This is the business relation linked with the bank account. This business relation provides your bank address and tax information in customer and supplier payments. You can assign multiple bank accounts for each GL account, to support each activity where the GL account is used.

Bank Format. If the bank account number must be validated, choose the validation method from the drop-down list. When you select a bank number format, the system creates a child row in which you enter the number to be validated.

Use Bank Account Format Maintain (25.11.4) to view an international account number format to apply to the bank accounts you create. You can also define new number formats, which must comply with the banking system of the country in which you are doing business, or with your customer or supplier banking systems. See *User Guide: QAD Financials* for more information about bank account formats.

When you click to save the account details, the system displays a warning to say that you have not defined bank accounts for all the other entities using this account shared set. You need only define bank accounts for the entities in which you are working, this message does not prevent you from saving the account.

Payment Formats

Bank Payment Formats

- To define payment output layout, you indicate:
 - Module: AR or AP
 - Payment type: domestic, foreign, both
 - Payment instrument: check, draft, electronic, direct debit, promissory note
- List of standard payment formats available
- Link the payment format to own bank
 - Link the payment format/own bank combination to supplier or customer bank records



EF-BAS-040

Payment formats are used in customer and supplier payments to define the layout of the payment output. These codes ensure that each payment from your account is formatted according to the requirements of the receiving customer or supplier bank. Each individual payment contains your own bank account details, the required format, and the correct customer and supplier account information.

Payment formats determine such aspects of the payment as:

- Whether the payment is for AR or AP
- Whether the payment is domestic, foreign, or both
- The payment instrument to use, for example, check, draft, or electronic transfer

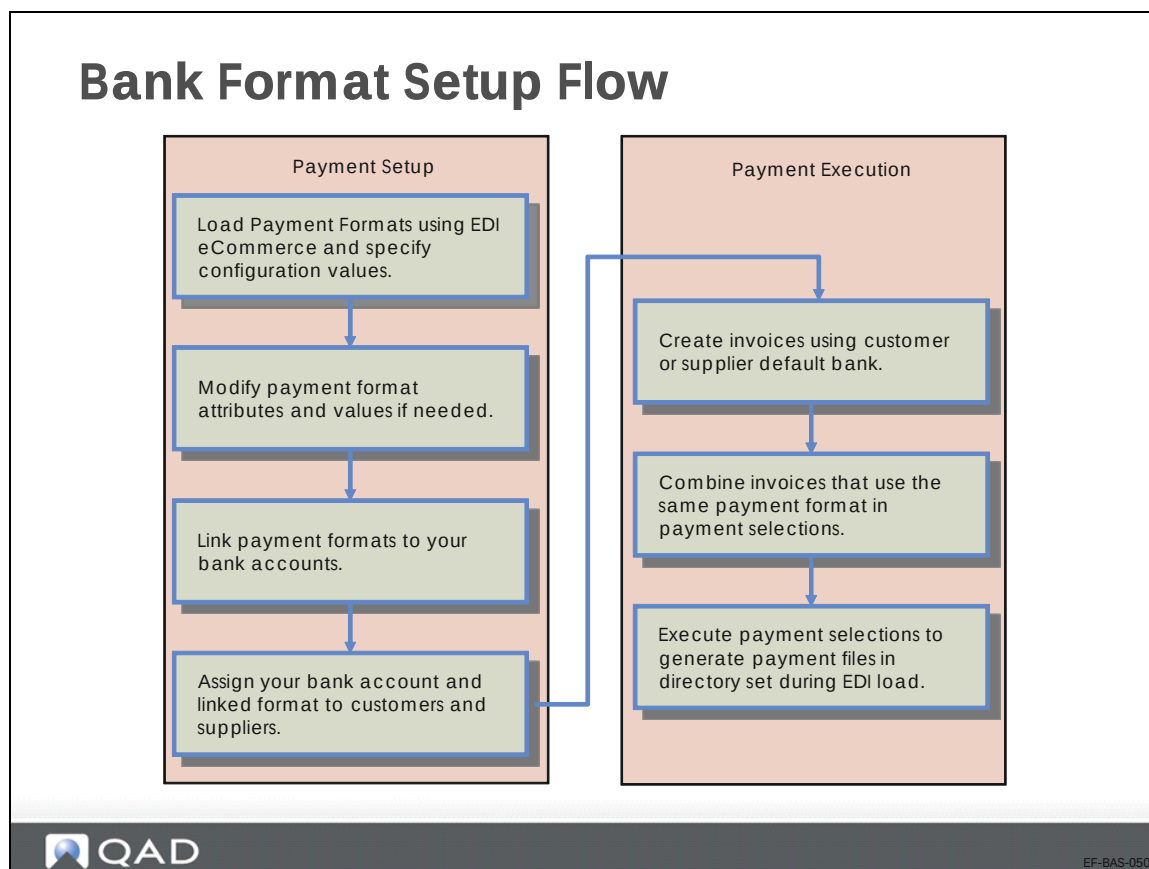
Electronic payment formats are used with paper-based payments, such as checks or drafts, and with payments, such as direct debit or electronic transfer. Formats tend to be common to certain regions. For example, US banks tend to deal with AP and AR checks. Northern European banks more commonly use AP electronic transfers and AR direct debits. Southern European banks use checks, drafts, and transfers.

Preconfigured formats are available on the QAD Support Web site for download and can be loaded in the system using standard EDI eCommerce functions. These formats are designed for specific banking systems, and are used to create electronic payment files to be transferred to these banks.

Ensure that supplier and customer payments automatically use the correct format by linking the format to your bank account using Bank Payment Format Link and then associating the linked account number to the supplier or customer bank account number. When the account numbers are linked, the system selects the correct format.

When a customer or supplier payment is created, the customer or supplier default bank is automatically displayed in the payment screen. If multiple account numbers for a supplier or customer are defined, you can select another account number for the payment, but only if it has been linked to a format.

Bank Format Setup Flow



A number of different types of data must be set up before you can generate customer and supplier payments.

The figure above illustrates the general flow. To complete this flow, you must have already created bank account validations and defined your entity banks.

You can also use Payment Format Excel Integration to create a template and load data. However, this is typically not required, since the EDI load provides this data for you.

Generally, no changes are needed to these formats, but if necessary, attributes and values can be changed in Payment Format Maintenance (25.11.1). See “Payment Format Maintenance” on page 124.

Link the payment formats to your entity bank account using Bank Payment Format Link (25.11.2).

Associate your bank account and the correct linked format with the customer and supplier bank account numbers specified on the Banking tab of the Customer or Supplier function.

When this setup is complete, you can create invoices using this payment information, combine them in payment selections, and execute the selections to generate payment files.

Payment Format Maintenance

Payment Format Maintenance

The screenshot displays the 'Payment Format Maintenance' window. It contains two main tables. The first table lists payment formats, and the second table lists attributes for a selected format.

Format Name	Description	Module	Payment Type	Payment Instrument	Curr	Active	Invoices per check
CUST-CHECK		Accounts Receivable	Domestic	Check		☒	0
DE-CHEQUE		Accounts Payable	Both	Check		☒	0
DE-DTAUS-AP	German Inland Pa	Accounts Payable	Domestic	Electronic Transfer		☒	0

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Input Option	Level	Mandatory	Active	Group Code
Payment Type	Payment Type	Text	Both	Payment	☐	☒	1

Attribute Value	Description	Active	Default	Type	Group Code
04000	Default value 5	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
05000	Default value 6	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
05005	Default value 7	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
53000	Default value 2	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
51000	Default value 1	☒	☒	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
54000	Default value 3	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
56000	Default value 4	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
05006	Default value 8	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1
05015	Default value 9	☒	☐	DE-DTAUS-AP	1

Format Name	Description	Module	Payment Type	Payment Instrument	Curr	Active	Invoices per check
DE-DTAUS-AR		Accounts Receivable	Domestic	Direct Debit		☒	0
GENERIC-PAY-AP		Accounts Payable	Both	Electronic Transfer		☒	0
GENERIC-DRAFT-AR	Generic AR	Accounts Receivable	Both	Direct Debit		☒	0
US-CHECK	US Checks	Accounts Payable	Both	Check		☒	15
USA2CAP		Accounts Payable	Both	Electronic Transfer		☒	0

EF-BAS-060

Use Payment Format Maintenance (25.11.1) to view and modify payment formats, their attributes, and attributes' values. You can create a new format by adding a new row in the grid and specifying its attributes. Ensure that these attributes match the requirements of the banking system to which you will send the payment.

For electronic payment formats, most users download predefined formats and do not need to manually create formats. The formats that you load using EDI eCommerce are displayed here.

When you have used a payment format in a payment, you cannot modify the format code, but can modify the description and currency.

Chapter 5

Customer Setup

Overview

Customer Setup Overview

- Customer setup flow
- Customer setup highlights
- Customer data setup
 - Customer type
 - Customer rating
 - Customer Create and Customer Data Maintenance menus
- Customer ship-to and end user setup
- Managing customer credit
- Customer payment status codes



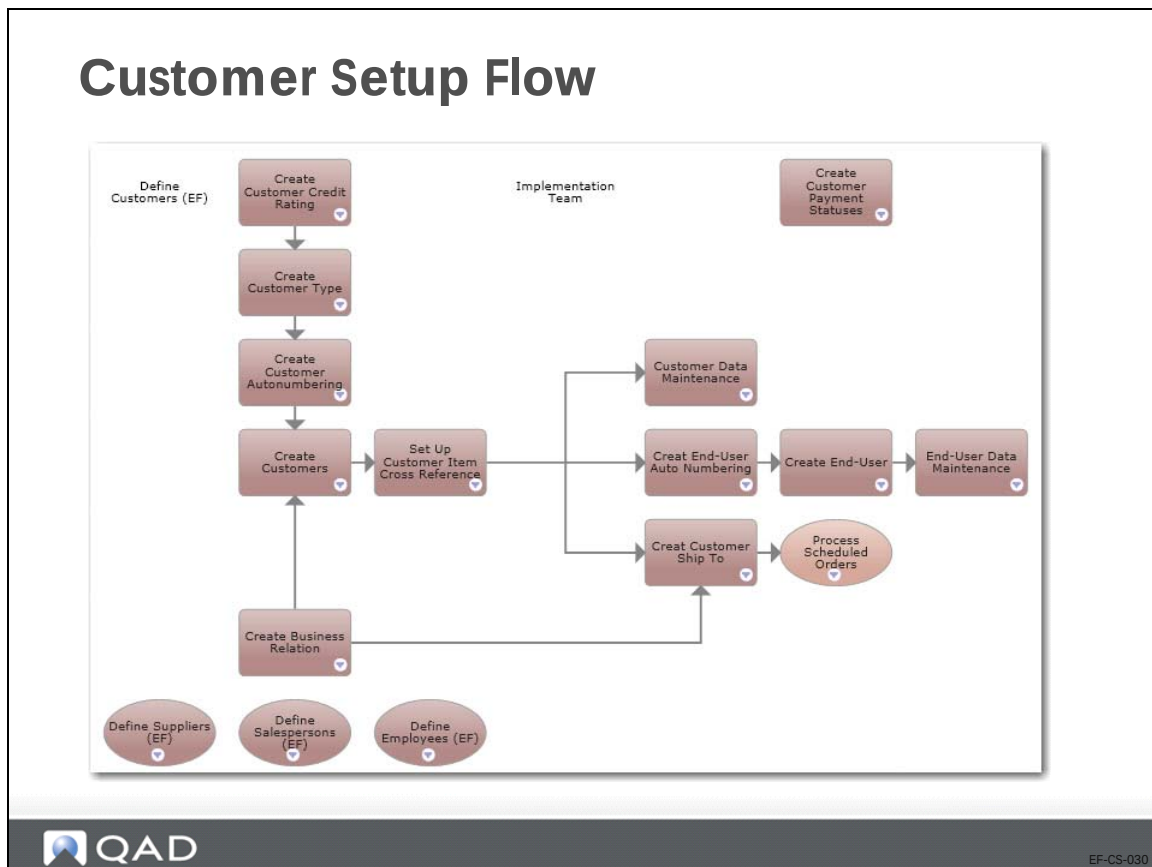
EF-CS-020

Your customers are the companies that purchase your goods and services. They are referenced on sales quotations, sales orders, invoices, and in accounts receivable. They are also used for service and support documents such as calls, contracts, and return material authorizations (RMAs).

Before setting up customers, you must first define customer type codes and credit rating codes, described next. Customer records also require GL account profiles—control accounts for invoices, control accounts for credit notes, customer bank accounts, and sales accounts.

After reviewing the setup flow, you will learn about each element in more detail. Lastly, we will explain how customer credit is managed in QAD Financials.

Customer Setup Flow



After a customer has been created and set up by an authorized role, additional operational data, such as the default inventory site for sales transactions, can be associated with the record in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1).

Some of the steps in this process flow are mandatory; others are optional.

Customer Setup Details

Customer Setup Details

- Three control accounts
- Sales account profile
- Sold-to, bill-to, ship-to, and end user addresses
- Banking tab
 - Link customer bank account to your bank and payment format
- Credit control



CS-040

Before setting up customers, you must create customer type codes, credit rating codes, and GL profiles for the control accounts for invoices, credit notes, bank accounts, and sales accounts (for memo items).

A sales order can reference up to three customer addresses: a sold-to address, a bill-to address, and a ship-to address. A customer can also be referenced as an end user address by service and support functions.

The Customer Credit Rating activities (27.20.5) let you rank customers by credit worthiness.

The system stores the customer and company bank account numbers on the Banking tab, together with the default payment formats for transactions.

Customer Setup Details – Continued

- Separate operational customer data
 - Customer Data Maintenance
- Email notification
- Autonumbering sequences

Customer Data Setup

Customer Data Setup

- Financial data (Customer Create)
 - Customer code
 - Customer type code (optional)
 - Business relation
 - Accounts profiles
 - Credit terms
 - Credit rating code (optional)
 - Tax zone
 - Invoice status code
- Operational data in Customer Data Maintenance (mandatory)
 - Site
 - Daybook set
 - EMT type



EF-CS-050

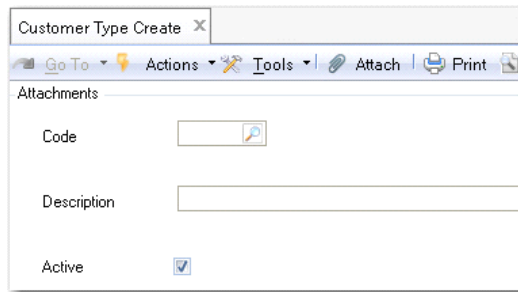
You set up most customer data in Customer Create (27.20.1.1) in Financials. However, some data specific to the operational functions, such as the site linked to the customer, daybook set, or EMT type, is set up in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1).

Credit rating and customer type codes are optional. However, if you want to use ratings or customer types, you must define these prior to creating a customer record. This restriction also applies to some mandatory data, such as account profiles, invoice status codes, and tax zones.

Customer Type

Customer Type

- Used for sales analysis
- Available system wide when defined
- Define GL sales account by customer type (optional)
 - For example, you can report sales by customer type



Customer Type Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print

Attachments

Code

Description

Active ☒



EF-CS-060

Use Customer Type activities (27.20.4) to create, modify, view, and delete codes for grouping customers. You can use the customer type to select groups of customers for reporting, in particular, for sales analysis reports.

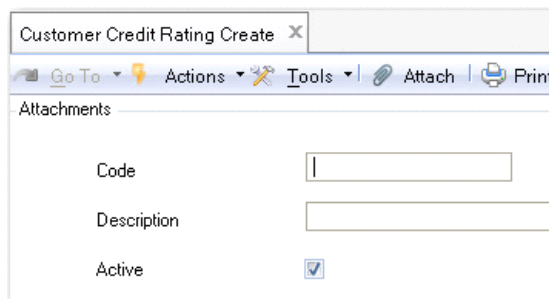
Customer types are system-wide data, and apply to all domains and entities.

You can also define GL sales accounts by customer type, channel, product line, and site in Sales Account Maintenance (1.2.17). This lets you track sales and cost of sales amounts separately for different types of customers.

Customer Credit Rating Code

Customer Credit Rating Code

- Used to rate customer creditworthiness
- Available system wide when defined
- Useful for reporting



Attachments	
Code	
Description	
Active	☒



EF-CS-070

Use Customer Credit Rating activities (27.20.5) to create, modify, delete, and view codes for ranking customers by creditworthiness.

You can use customer credit rating codes to select groups of customers for reporting. Customer credit rating codes are system-wide data, and apply to all domains and entities.

Mandatory Customer Setup Components

Mandatory Customer Setup Components

- Financial setup: Customer Create
- Operational setup: Customer Data Maintenance

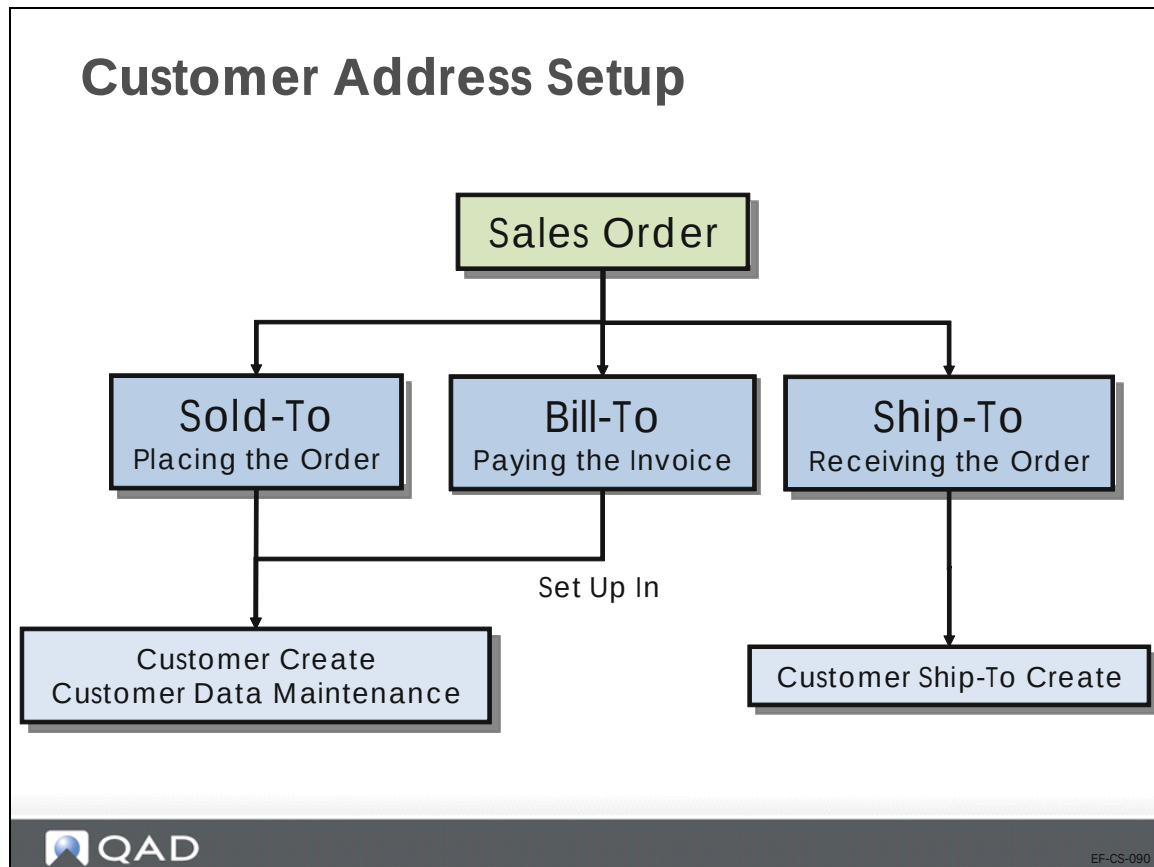
The screenshot displays two overlapping windows from the QAD software interface. The 'Customer Create' window on the left contains fields for 'Customer Code', 'Business Relation', and tabs for 'Accounting', 'Payment', 'Banking', and 'Defaults'. The 'Customer Data Maintenance' window on the right is more detailed, featuring a 'Customer Address' section with fields for Name, Address, City, State, Post, and County, along with checkboxes for 'Active' and 'Added'. Below this is a 'Customer Data' section with fields for 'Sort Name', 'Salespsn1', 'Multiple' (checkbox), 'Type', and 'Region'. The QAD logo and version 'EF-CS-080' are visible at the bottom of the windows.

Use Customer activities (27.20.1) to create, view, modify, or delete customer records. You can link the customer code to an existing business relation or create a new business relation. You can only delete a customer record if it is not referenced in the system. However, you can mark a referenced record as inactive.

You can use Excel Integration (27.20.1.5) to export customer records to or load records from an Excel spreadsheet. You can also use Excel Integration to import customer bank accounts. See *Advanced Excel Integration* on page 44 and *User Guide: Introduction to QAD Enterprise Applications* for more information.

After creating a customer in the Financials module, you must specify additional operational data in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1). An email is automatically sent to the members of the CustomerNotify role responsible for creating this data when a new customer is created.

Customer Addresses Setup



A sales order or sales quotation can reference up to three customer addresses. These addresses can reference the same or different business relations.

- Sold-to customer. The customer placing the order.
- Bill-to customer. The customer paying the invoice. A single bill-to is assigned when the customer is set up. If no bill-to is assigned, the sold-to customer code is used as the bill-to.
- Ship-to customer. The customer receiving the order. Ship-to customer IDs are set up in the Customer Ship-To function. Each customer can have multiple ship-to addresses.

Sales order header information, such as default credit terms and currency, is determined by the bill-to customer. Other fields default from the sold-to customer, unless a customer record was entered for the ship-to address for the order. These include language, taxable status, and other tax defaults.

During order entry, the bill-to address defaults from the sold-to, unless a different bill-to address is assigned to the sold-to customer. The ship-to address also defaults from the sold-to address. If alternate ship-to addresses are defined, they can be selected as needed.

Business Relation Addresses

Business Relation Addresses

The screenshot shows the 'Business Relation Create - Address Info' dialog box. It has a menu bar with 'Go To', 'Tools', 'Print', and 'Preview'. The 'Name' field is 'Auto BM', 'Search Name' is 'Auto BM', and 'Address Type' is 'HEADOFFICE'. The 'Address' field contains '256, Washington Ave.' and is marked 'Temporary'. The 'Zip/City' field is '33987', 'State' is 'PA', 'County Code' is empty, 'Country Code' is 'USA', 'Language Code' is 'us', 'Telephone' is empty, and 'Fax' is empty. There are 'OK' and 'Close' buttons at the bottom right.

A business relation must have a single address of type headoffice. To add an address, right-click in the Address Information tab and choose Insert a New Row. The Business Relation Address Information screen displays.

- 1 Specify the full name for the address. The name defaults from the value specified for the business relation. It cannot be modified for the headoffice type. The name is useful since some address types in the business relation may operate under their own name. For example, a ship-to address for this business relation may have a unique name.
- 2 Choose an address type from the drop-down list. This field is mandatory. A set of address types is supplied with the system. You can create new address types using Address Type Create.

For each business relation, you must create an address with the headoffice address type. Other types of business relation addresses can be created as needed. A business relation can have multiple ship-to addresses.

The only address types that can be created directly in the business relation are headoffice, dock, reminder, and remittance; you cannot create or delete ship-to and end user addresses. You must use the Customer Ship-To and End User functions. This prevents ship-to and end user addresses from being created that are not linked to customer ship-to and end user records.

Customer Link to Bill-To

Customer Create

Link Bill-To Address

Customer Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Customer Code

Business Relation

Active

Bill-To Customer

Business Relation Accounting Payment Banking Defaults Credit Limit Tax Info Comments

Name

Address

Zip/City

Country Code

State

County

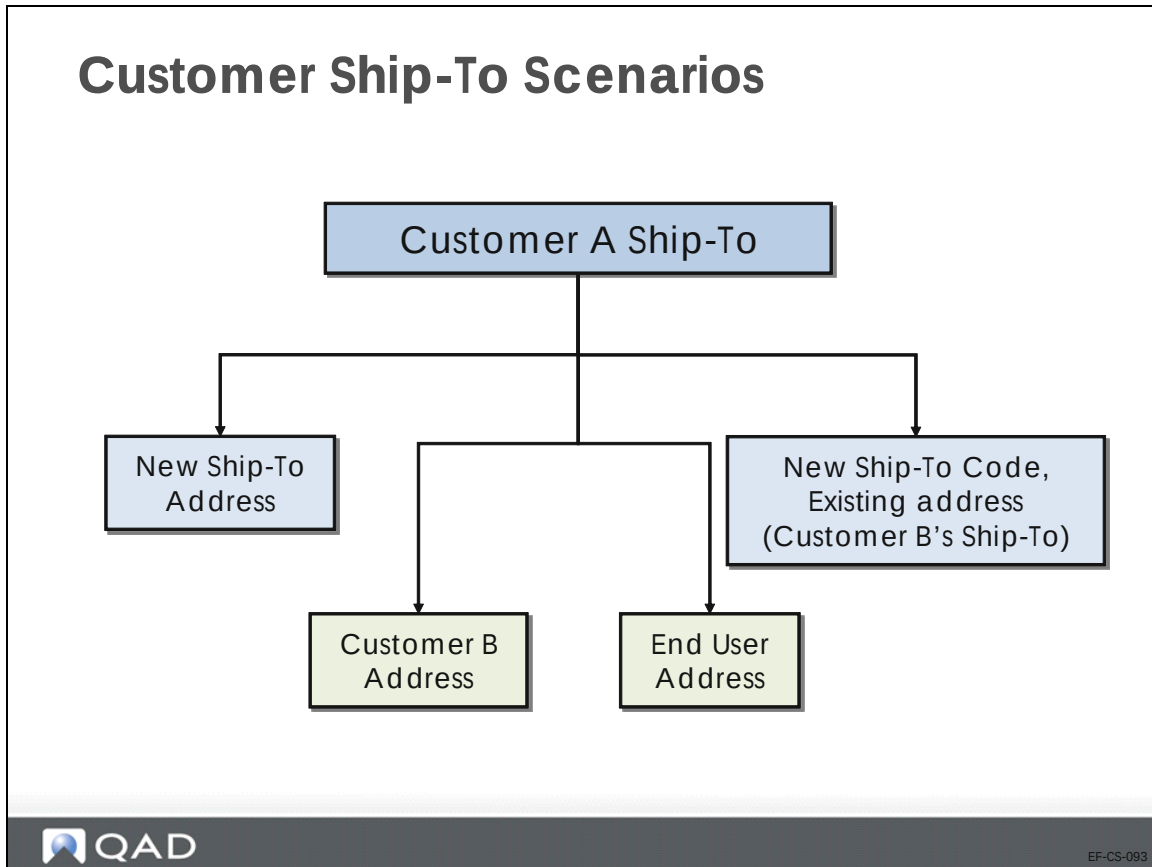
Telephone

QAD

EF-CS-092

The Bill-To address is linked to a customer code in Customer Create (27.20.1.1). End User and Ship-To addresses are created and linked in separate menus.

Customer Ship-To Scenarios



It is common for affiliated addresses to operate under different names. For example, a customer ship-to address may have a name that is distinct from the customer address.

You can create temporary ship-to address records using the following operational programs:

- Sales Quote Maintenance (7.12.1)
- Sales Quote Copy from Order (7.12.5)
- Sales Quote Copy from Quote (7.12.6)
- Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1)
- Pending Invoice Maintenance (7.13.1)
- S/RO Maintenance (7.23.1)
- RMA Maintenance (11.7.1.1).
- Material Order Maintenance (11.11.1)

You can only create temporary ship-to addresses using these programs if you also have permission to create records in Customer Ship-To Create.

You can create customer ship-to addresses in multiple ways:

- Create an entirely new ship-to and specify the address, tax, and contact details in this function. To do this, clear all the link-to-address fields, and enter a code in the Ship-To Code field (or leave blank for a system-generated number). The new address is created as a ship-to address type for the customer's business relation. Multiple ship-tos for the same customer can share the same address.
- Indicate that another customer—of the same or different business relation—is the ship-to address of a specified customer; in this case, the same code and address information is used. A customer can be the ship-to address of only one other customer, and the address used is the headoffice address.

You can create ship-to records for inactive customers.

- Indicate a customer's end user is also a ship-to address. In this case also, the same code and address information is used.
- Specify a new ship-to code and associate it with an existing address with the ship-to type defined for the customer or the customer's business relation (where two customers share the same business relation).

Example Alverton has two associated ship-tos: one for deliveries and one for returns. The company uses a central receiving address, so deliveries and returns have a common ship-to address. If Alverton updates any of the address details, the same change can be applied to both ship-tos at the same time.

Important When maintaining ship-to addresses in Customer Ship-To Modify, if you modify any of the key address fields (address lines 1 to 3, the City field, or the Zip field) to be the same as an existing address, the system displays an error message stating that you must use the Link to Ship-To option to assign the ship-to to an existing address.

Creating Ship-To Addresses

Customer Ship-To Create



EF-CS-094

Use the Customer Ship-To activities (27.20.2) to create, view, modify, or delete customer ship-to records. You can use Customer Ship-To Create (27.20.2.1) in multiple ways, depending on the scenario, as described on the previous slide.

If you select Link to Another Customer or Link to End User, you can then select an existing customer from the lookup. The Ship-To Code field is filled with the value you specify for the customer or end user and the customer's headoffice address is displayed in the Address Information fields. These addresses will be added as ship-to addresses in the business relation record for the customer specified in Customer Code.

The Maintain and Create buttons in the Address Information area are unavailable. You can use the View button to see tax and contact details.

Select the Link to Ship-to Address field if you want create a new code that shares address information with another existing ship-to address for the specified customer code. Click the Ship-To Address button to display all ship-to addresses for the customer. After you select the address you require from the lookup, you can modify details.

All fields in the Address Information frame are read only. Which buttons are active depends on your previous input:

Click View to view address details. When you specify another customer or end user as the ship-to, the address is display only.

Click Maintain to modify an existing ship-to type address. The Customer Ship-To Modify Address Information screen is the same as the business relation screen, and also contains tabs for contact information and tax information. This button is active when you select an address using the Link to Ship-to Address option.

Click Create to display the Customer Ship-To Create Address Information screen, which lets you create a new address to use as the ship-to address. This button is active when none of the link-to check boxes is selected.

When you create a new ship-to address using the Create activity or modify an address using the Modify activity, the customer's business relation is updated with the new ship-to address details.

Defining End Users

Defining End Users

- Used in the Service and Support (SSM) Management module
- Use address type: end user
- Use two menus to create a complete end user record:
 - Financial data: Customer End User Create
 - Operational data: End User Data Maintenance
- You can create end users as needed in SSM:
 - Contract Maintenance, Call Maintenance



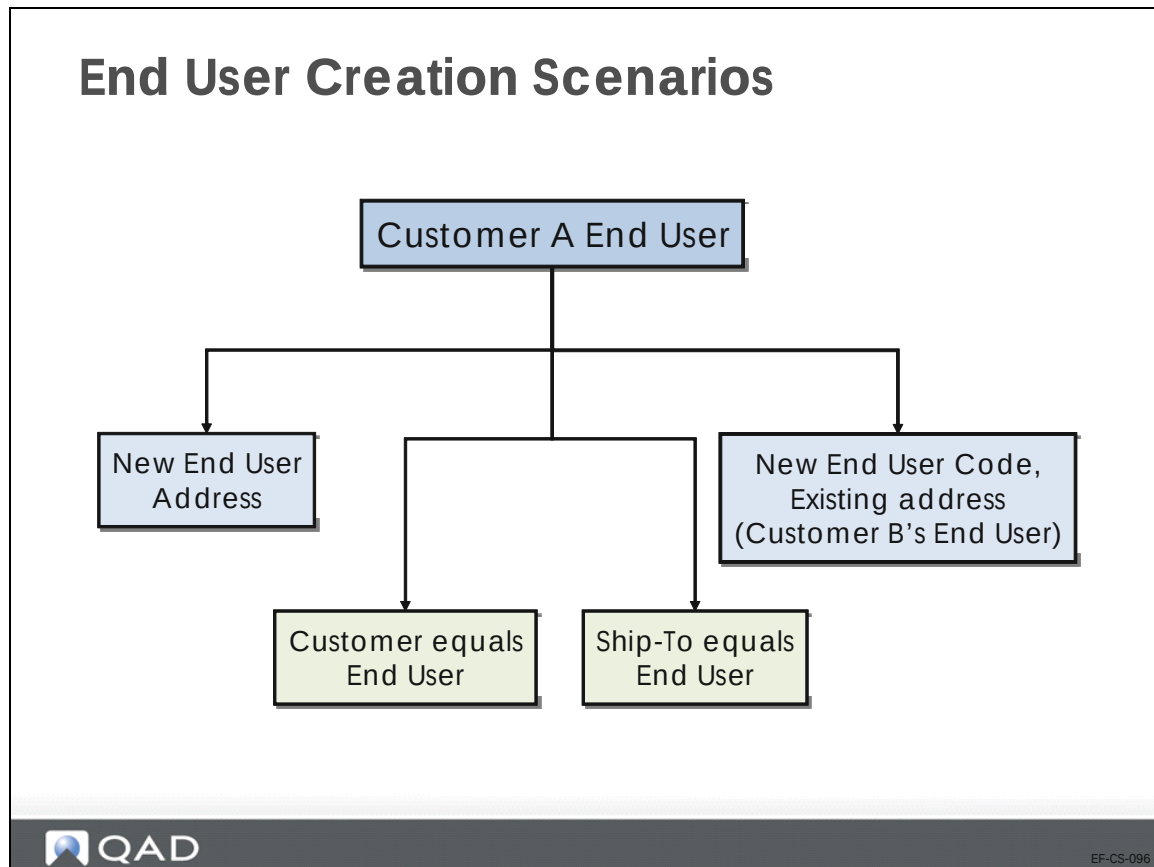
EF-CS-095

Use the Customer End User (27.20.3) activities to create, view, modify, or delete end user records. End users are used in the Service and Support Management module to identify the address that owns items requiring service. End users are specified on calls, return material authorizations, and contracts. End user addresses must be of type Enduser.

After creating end users here, specify additional SSM data in End User Data Maintenance (11.9.1). An email is automatically sent to the members of the EndUserNotify role responsible for creating this data when a new end user is created.

The system can automatically create end user records based on settings in Service Management Control (11.24) when an invoice is posted for an item being recorded in the SSM installed base. See *User Guide: QAD Service and Support Management* for details.

End User Creation Scenarios



You can use End User Create (27.20.3.1) in multiple ways:

- Create an entirely new end user and specify the address, tax, and contact details in this function. To do this, clear all the link-to-address fields, and enter a code in the End User Code field (or leave blank for a system-generated number). The new address is created as an enduser address type for the customer's business relation.

Multiple end users for the same customer can share the same address.

- Indicate that the customer is also an end user.
- Specify an existing ship-to address of a customer as an end user. In this case, the end user code is the same as the ship-to code and the address details cannot be modified here.
- Specify a new end user code and associate it with an existing address with the enduser type defined for the customer or the customer's business relation (where two customers share the same business relation).

Example Alverton has two associated end users, E1001 and E1002. The two end users share the same end user address. You create a third end user E1003 for customer Alverton. You can now associate the same address with E1003 by specifying Alverton as the customer code, selecting Link to End User, clicking the End User Address button, and choosing the E1001 (or E1002) address from the lookup. If you update any of the address details, you have the option to apply the changes to all end users who reference the address.

- When maintaining end user addresses in End User Modify, if you modify any of the key address fields (address lines 1 to 3, the City field, or the Zip field) to be the same as an existing address, the system displays an error message stating that you must use the Link to Address option to assign an end user to an existing address.

End User Create

The following is a more detailed description of the fields in End User Create (27.20.3.1):

Customer Code. If you are linking to another customer or to a ship-to address, enter the code that identifies the customer this enduser record is associated with; otherwise leave blank.

End User Code. If you are not linking to another customer or to a ship-to address, specify a new code. This code is automatically created with an address type of end user.

If you select Link to Customer or Link to Ship-To Address, the End User Code field is filled with the value you specify for the customer or ship-to. These addresses will be added as end users for the customer specified in Customer Code.

End User Name. Enter a maximum of 36 characters for the end user name. The default is the business relation name for the customer to which the end user is linked. This field is optional.

Link to Customer. Select this field if you want to define the customer entered in the first field as an end user. In this case, the end user code is set to the customer code and cannot be modified. All address details are filled in based on the headoffice address of the customer and cannot be changed.

Link to Ship-To Address. Select this field if you want to enter a ship-to associated with the customer and define the ship-to as an end user.

Link to End User Address. Select this field if you want create a new end user code that shares address information with another existing end user address for the specified customer code. Click the End User Address button to display all end user addresses for the customer.

After you select the address you require from the lookup, the Modify and View buttons are enabled and you can modify details. All fields in the Address Information frame are read only.

Click Create to display the Customer End User Create Address Information screen, which lets you create a new address for the ship-to end user. This button is active when none of the link-to check boxes is selected.

When you create a new end user address using End User Create (27.20.3.1), the customer's business relation is updated with the new enduser address.

Creating a New End User Code and Address

- 1 Specify the customer code.
- 2 Clear the Link to Customer, Link to Ship-To Address, and Link to End User Address fields.
- 3 Specify the end user code in the End User Code field or leave blank for a system-generated number.
- 4 Click the Create button in the Address Information tab.
- 5 Specify the new end user address in the fields provided.
- 6 Click Save. The end user address is saved in the business relation for the customer.

Setting Up a Ship-To Address as an End User

- 1 Specify the customer code.
- 2 Leave End User Code field blank.
- 3 Clear the Link to Customer and Link to End User Address fields.
- 4 Select the Link to Ship-To Address field. A lookup for existing ship-tos is enabled.
- 5 Enter or select the ship-to. All address details come from the selected ship-to address.
- 6 The ship-to code displays in the End User Code field and the address details of the headoffice of the customer's business relation display in the Address Information area. The address cannot be modified; tax and contact details can be viewed by clicking the View button.
- 7 Click Save.

Setting Up an Existing Address as an End User

- 1 Specify the customer code.
- 2 Specify the end user code or leave blank for a system supplied number.
- 3 Clear the Link to Customer and Link to Ship-To Address fields.
- 4 Select the Link to End User Address field.
- 5 Click the End User Address button. This displays all end user addresses for the business relation associated with the customer code.

- 6 Select the address you want to use.

Note A business relation end user address can be linked to only one end user address for the same customer.

- 7 Click Maintain to update address details if necessary.

- 8 Click Save.

Modifying a Shared End User Address

- 1 Open End User Modify.
- 2 In the browse, locate and open the record you want to modify.
- 3 Click the Maintain button to display the address details.
- 4 Modify the details as required.
- 5 Save the changes in End User Modify.

If you modify address details for an end user address shared by other end users for the same customer, the system prompts you to apply the change to all end users with that address.

If you select Yes, the system checks to see if an address that matches the modified address already exists. If a matching address already exists, the system links all end users who shared the original address to that address record. If a matching address does not already exist, the system links all end users who shared the original address to the modified address record.

If you select No, the system checks to see if an address that matches the modified address already exists. If a matching address already exists, the system links the end user to that address record. If a matching address does not already exist, the system links the end user to the modified address.

Reassigning a Shared End User Address

If an end user shares the same address as other end users for the same customer and you use the End User Address option to select a different end user address, the system prompts you to apply this address change to all end users that share the original address.

If you select Yes, the system applies the change to all end users that share the original address. If you select No, the system links the current end user alone to the new address.

Managing Customer Credit

Managing Customer Credit

- Three configurable types of credit limit:
 - Fixed maximum limit
 - Percentage of gross turnover
 - Maximum number of days overdue
- Credit limit valid for all entities with same customer shared set



EF-CS-100

You define one or a combination of credit limits on the Credit Limit tab of the Customer screen. Once defined and saved, these credit limits are automatically applied to this customer, and enable credit checking on the customer's transactions.

The maintenance of credit data is also available as a separate activity.

US Exercise: Payment Status

Log in to entity 10USACO.

- 1 Use Customer Payment Status Create (27.6.2.1) to create payment statuses for the payment instrument Draft.

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid
Bank Account Code	1100	1100	1100
Daybook Code		ARPAY	ARPAY
GL Account		1380	1380
Default Value Days	0	0	0

EMEA Exercise: Payment Status

Log in to entity 22UKCO.

- 1 Use Customer Payment Status Create (27.6.2.1) to create payment statuses for the payment instrument Draft.

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid
Bank Account Code	1120	1120	1120
Daybook Code		ARPAY	ARPAY
GL Account		1380	1380
Default Value Days	0	0	0

US Exercise: Customer Setup

Log in to entity 10USACO.

In this exercise, you will create a business relation record and a customer record.

- 1 In Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1), create the following business relation:

Field	Value
Business Relation	10-C0999
Name	Vons
Search Name	Safeway Inc c/o Vons

- 2 In the Address Info grid, right-click and select Insert a new row. Create the following address record:

Field	Value
Address Type	Headoffice
Address	4750 E Indian School Rd
Zip/City	85038 Phoenix
State	AZ
Country Code	USA

- 3 In Customer Create (27.20.1.1), create the following customer record:

Field	Value
Customer Code	10C0999
Business Relation	10-C0999
Bill-To Customer	Leave blank.

- 4 In the Accounting tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Control GL Profile (Invoice)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Control GL Profile (Credit Note)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Control GL Profile (Prepayment)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Control GL Profile (Deduction)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Sales Account GL Profile	Sales-Project
Finance Charge Profile	FinCharge1
Sub-Account Profile	DefSubAct
Currency Code	USD
Customer Type	WHSL

- 5 In the Payment tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Credit Term Code	30D
Invoice Status Code	C-OK
Print Reminder	Enabled
Print Statement	Enabled

Field	Value
Finance Charge	Enabled
Statement Cycle	MO

- 6 In the Banking tab of Customer Create, right-click and select Insert a new line. Specify the following values:

Field	Value
Bank Format	XX
Customer Bank Number	AR201101
Own Bank Number	55667342
Payment Format	CUST-CHECK

- 7 In the Credit Limit tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Apply Fixed Ceiling	Yes / 5,000,000
Include Sales Orders	Yes
Include Open Items	Yes
Calculate before Order Entry	Yes
Calculate after Order Entry	Yes
Credit Check Override Allowed	Yes

- 8 In the Tax Info tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Taxable Customer	Yes
Tax in City	Yes
Tax Zone	USA

- 9 Save the customer record.

- 10 Complete the customer setup in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1) by specifying the following values:

Field	Value
Customer	10C0999
Salesprsn1	10SP01
Ship Via	FEDX
Region	US-W
Site	10-100
Partial OK	Enabled
Fixed Price	Enabled
Daybook Set	10-SALES
Class	WHS
RSS Calendar Option	1
Time Zone	PST/PDT
Freight List	10FRT
Min Frt Wt	1

Field	Value
Freight Terms	ADD
EMT Type	NON-EMT

- 11 In Customer Ship-to Create (27.20.2.1), create the following customer ship-to record:

Field	Value
Customer Code	10C0999
Ship-To Code	10C0999A

- 12 Click the Create button.

- 13 In the Address Info tab of the popup window, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Address	850 Linden Ave
Zip/City	93013 Carpinteria
State	CA
Country Code	USA

- 14 In the Tax Information tab of the popup window, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Taxable Address	Yes
Tax in City	Yes
Tax Zone	USA

EMEA Exercise: Customer Setup

Log in to entity 22UKCO.

In this exercise, you will create a business relation record and customer record.

- 1 In Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1), create the following business relation:

Field	Value
Business Relation	22-C0999
Name	Vons
Search Name	Safeway Inc c/o Vons

- 2 In the Address Info grid, right-click and select Insert a new row. Create the following address record:

Field	Value
Address Type	Headoffice
Address	4750 E Indian School Rd
Search Name	Safeway Inc c/o Vons
Zip/City	BT12 11HQ Bristol
Country Code	GB

- 3 In Customer Create (27.20.1.1), create the following customer record:

Field	Value
Customer Code	22C0999
Business Relation	22-C0999
Bill-To Customer	Leave blank.

- 4 In the Accounting tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Control GL Profile (Invoice)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Control GL Profile (Credit Note)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Control GL Profile (Prepayment)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Control GL Profile (Deduction)	ARcontrol3rdparty
Sales Account GL Profile	Sales-Project
Finance Charge Profile	FinCharge1
Sub-Account Profile	DefSubAct
Currency Code	GBP
Customer Type	WHSL

- 5 In the Payment tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Credit Term Code	30D
Invoice Status Code	C-OK
Print Reminder	Enabled
Print Statement	Enabled
Finance Charge	Enabled
Statement Cycle	MO

- 6 In the Banking tab of Customer Create, right-click and select Insert a new line. Specify the following values:

Field	Value
Bank Format	XX
Customer Bank Number	AR201101
Own Bank Number	UK5564999
Payment Format	CUST-CHECK

- 7 In the Credit Limit tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Apply Fixed Ceiling	Yes / 5,000,000
Include Sales Orders	Yes
Include Open Items	Yes
Calculate before Order Entry	Yes
Calculate after Order Entry	Yes
Credit Check Override Allowed	Yes

- 8 In the Tax Info tab of Customer Create, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Taxable Customer	Yes
Tax in City	Yes
Tax Zone	GB

9 Save the customer record.

10 Complete the customer setup in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1) by specifying the following values:

Field	Value
Customer	22C0999
Salesprsn1	22SP01
Ship Via	FEDX
Region	EUR
Site	22-100
Partial OK	Enabled
Fixed Price	Enabled
Daybook Set	22-SALES
Class	WHS�
RSS Calendar Option	1
Time Zone	GMT
Freight List	22FRT
Min Frt Wt	1
Freight Terms	ADD
EMT Type	NON-EMT

11 In Customer Ship-to Create (27.20.2.1), create the following customer ship-to record:

Field	Value
Customer Code	22C0999
Ship-To Code	22C0999A

12 Click the Create button.

13 In the Address Info tab of the popup window, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Address	850 Linden Ave
Zip/City	BT12 1HQ Bristol
Country Code	GB

14 In the Tax Information tab of the popup window, specify the following values:

Field	Value
Taxable Address	Yes
Tax in City	Yes
Tax Zone	GB

Chapter 6

Sales Process

Overview

Overview

- Functional overview
 - Process flows
 - Setup prerequisites
- Hands on exercise



EF-SP-020

In this section, you will learn how sales orders are processed in QAD Enterprise Applications, concentrating on the Financials side of the process. You will also see what data must be set up in Financials.

Functional Overview

Functional Overview

- Process flows
 - Sales Order Management

- Setup prerequisites
 - Customer setup
 - Other setup parameters

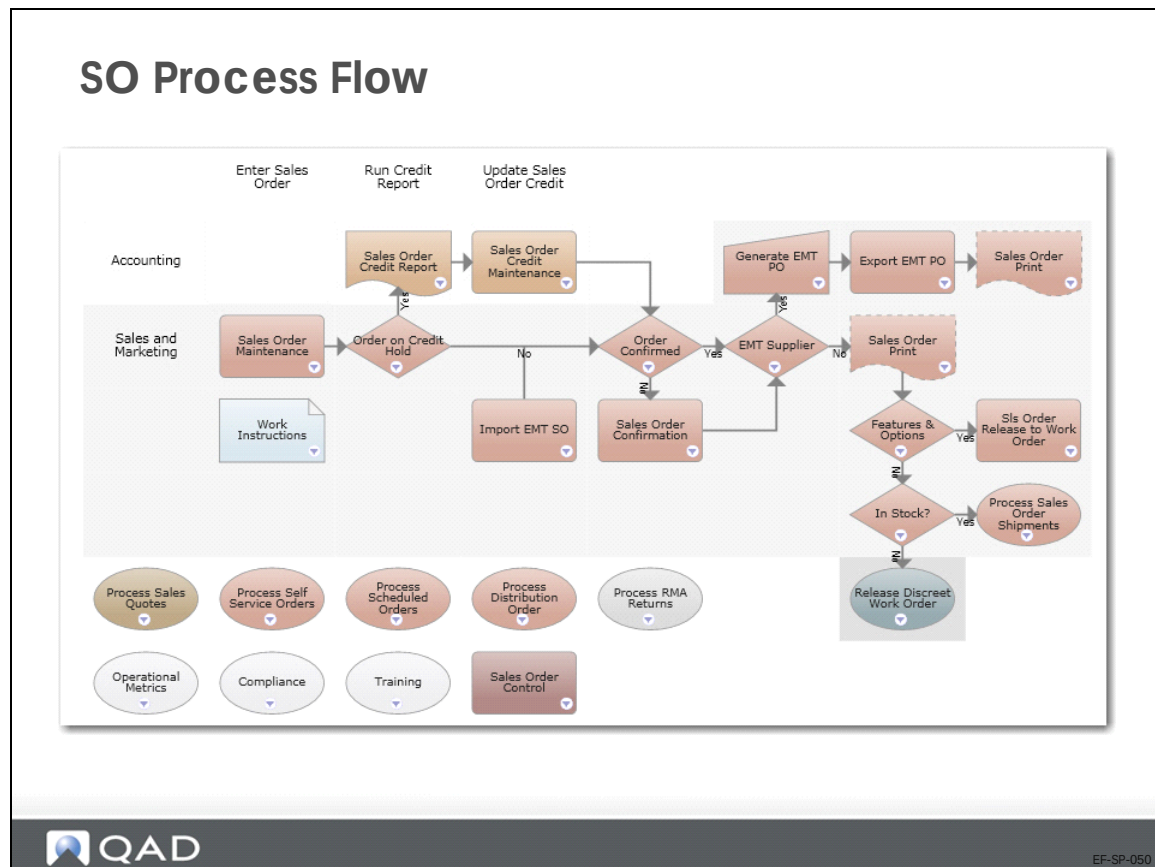
- Invoicing



EF-SP-040

In the following pages, you will examine the sales orders process flow from quote to invoice. After reviewing the setup prerequisites, you will learn more about the invoicing process.

Sales Order Process Flow



The process map displays the sales order process flow from entering a sales order to shipping.

- The sales order may need to be confirmed. If the customer is on credit hold, the order cannot be confirmed.
- Sales order shipments create unposted transactions. Run Operational Transactions Post (25.13.7) to post the transactions to Financials.

Setup Prerequisites

Setup Prerequisites: Customer

- Business Relation Create
- Customer Create (Financial)
- Customer Data Maintenance (Operational)
 - No SOs, quotes, or SSM transactions can be raised until operation data is set up
- Bill-to, Ship-to, End user
 - Creation of ship-to and end user records directly in SOs and SSM transactions



EF-SP-060

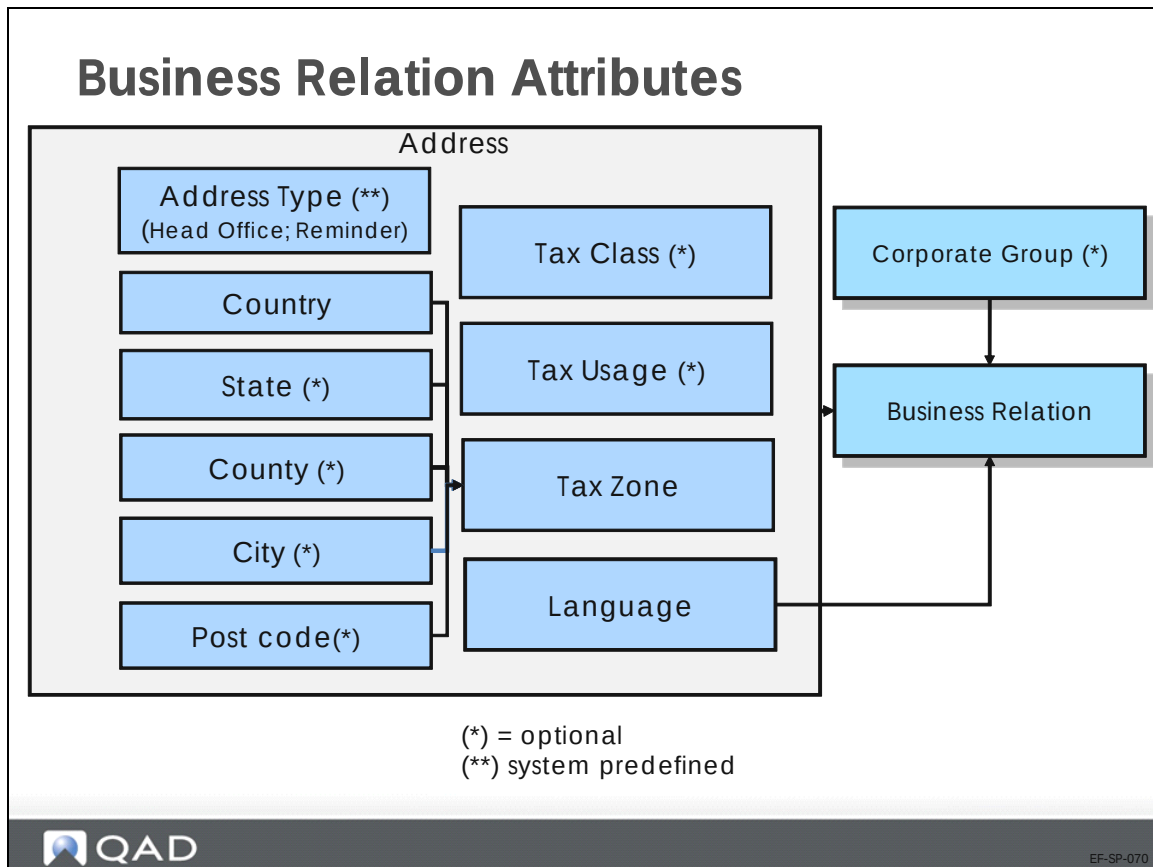
Customer Record

Before you can record operational transactions, such as sales orders, for a specific customer; you must create operational data (sites) for the customer in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1).

You can create additional addresses, such as the bill-to or ship-to, as required when creating sales orders or in the Service and Support Management module.

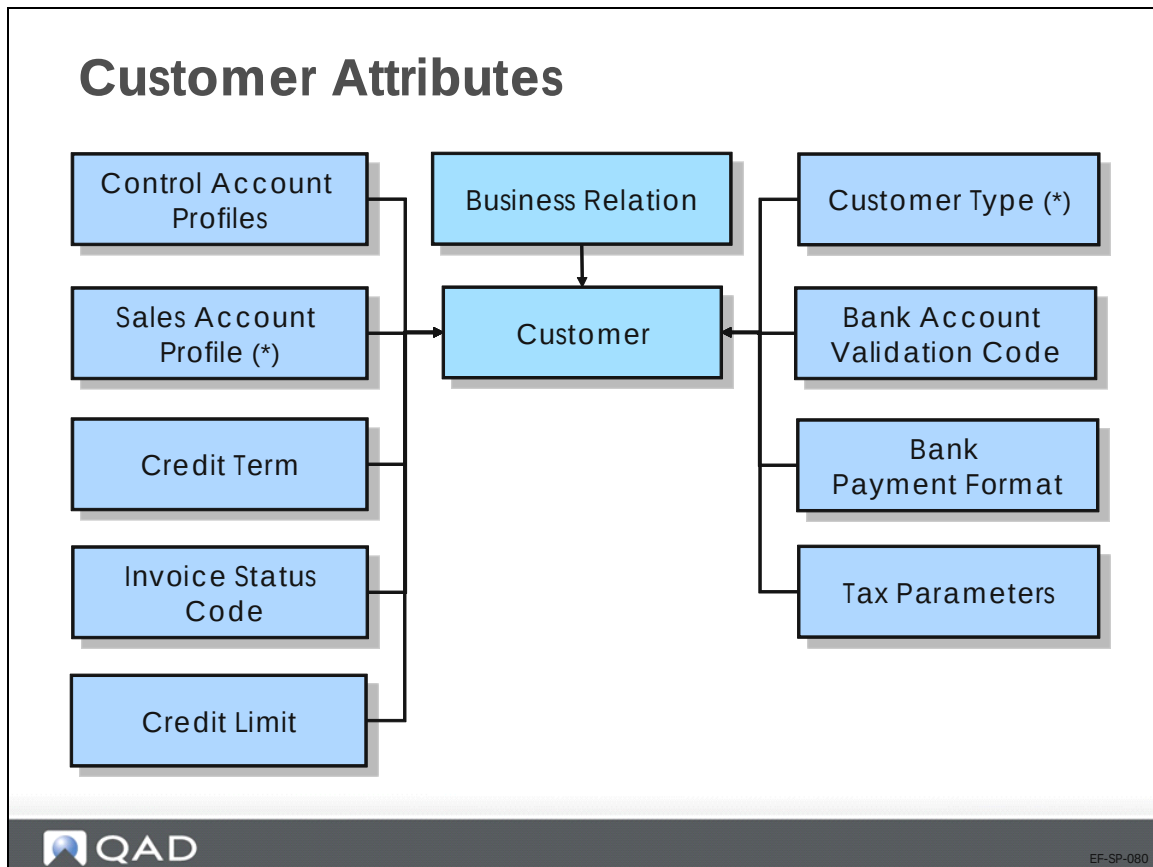
When transactions have been recorded for a customer, you cannot delete the customer data. However, you can mark the customer record inactive in Financials to prevent new orders from being created for the customer.

Business Relation Attributes



The slide displays which business relation attributes are used on a sales order.

Customer Attributes



The slide displays the sales orders attributes that originate from the customer record. These attributes must be defined before the customer can be used on transactions.

Other

Setup Prerequisites: Other

- Daybooks:
 - Operational: sales order based invoices
 - Financial: Invoices created directly in Financials
 - Invoices, Credit Notes, Corrections
 - Adjustments
 - Payments
 - Default
 - Daybook sets by site
- Correction invoices
- Payment instruments



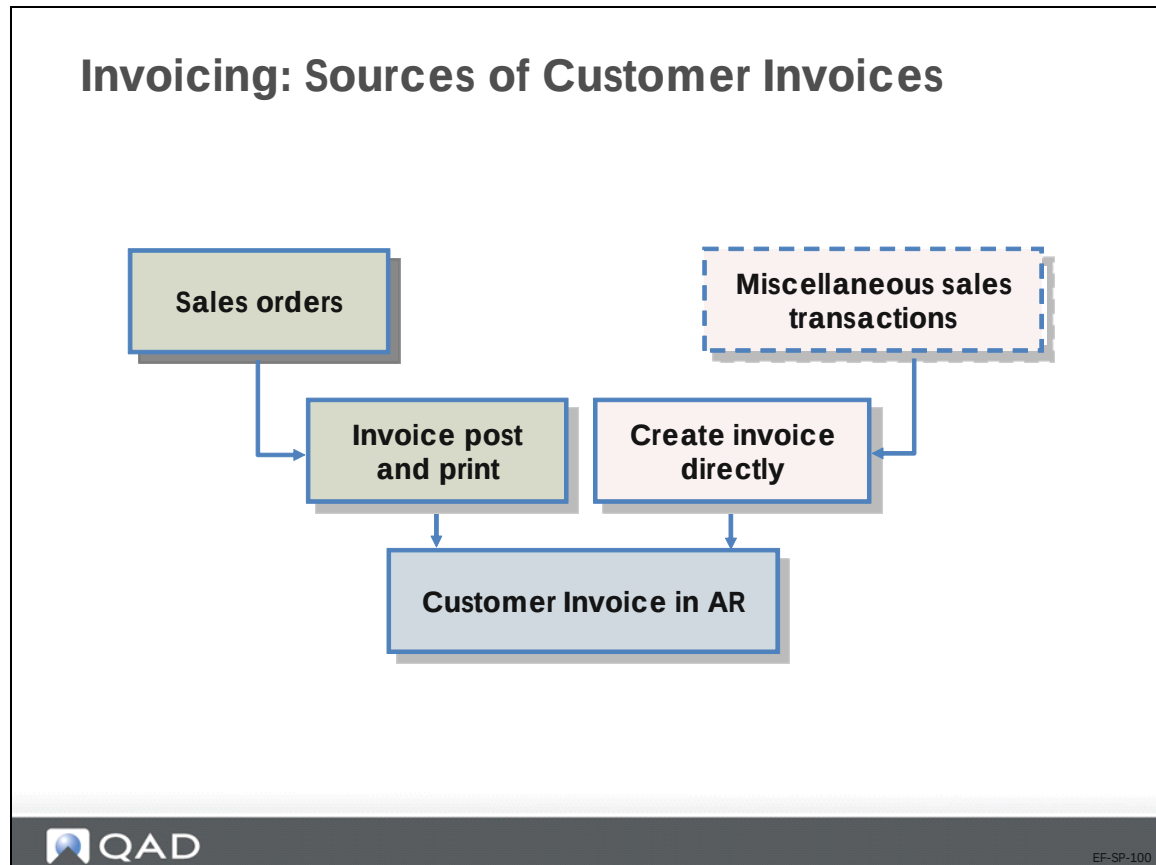
EF-SP-090

Daybooks are required for operational transactions such as sales order shipments, and financial transactions such as invoices, credit notes, adjustments, and payments. Default daybooks can be set up to facilitate order entry and invoice creation. Daybook sets are linked to customers to determine which daybook to use for each specific payment. See “Customer Setup” on page 125 for more information.

Correction invoices are used to link invoices for correction, such as price increases and decreases, and quantity adjustments, to the original invoice. Select the Use Correction Invoice field in Sales Order Accounting Control (36.9.6) if you want to use this feature.

You must define payment instruments in order to process payments. The payment instrument setup is described in “Banking Setup” on page 117.

Invoicing



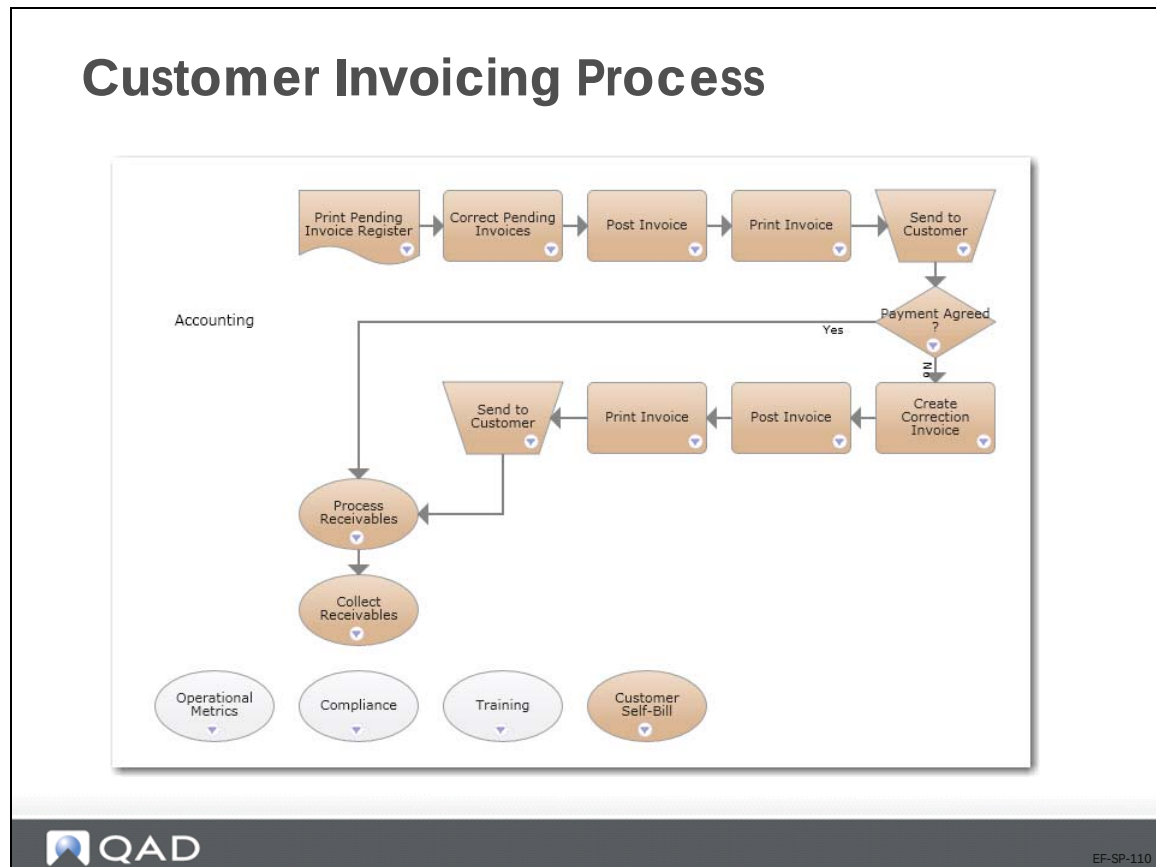
Sources of Customer Invoices

Customer invoices can either originate from sales orders, or can be created in Financials.

In the first instance, invoices are created using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).

In the second instance, invoices are created using Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1). Financial invoices can be created to process additional charges or price adjustments.

Customer Invoicing Process



Key Invoicing Points

Key Invoicing Points

- Invoice numbers generated using daybooks and daybook sets
 - Supports separate numbering by site
 - Separate daybooks for SO invoices and financials invoices
- Invoice post and print
 - Only posted invoices can be printed
 - Reprinting possible (Invoice print or reprint)
 - Preview invoice print possible
 - Shipper number data is passed to Financials invoice record



EF-SP-120

Invoice numbers are generated using daybooks. If the daybooks are set up by site, the invoice numbering is also site specific. This setting is a legal requirement in some European countries.

Invoice posting and printing are combined in QAD Enterprise Financials. Before posting, you can preview invoices. You can also reprint invoices after posting.

When the enhanced shipping functionality is used, the shipping data is passed to Financials for invoice creation.

Key Invoicing Points – Continued

- Correction invoices
 - Keep relationship with original invoice
 - All relevant detail automatically copied to the new sales order
 - Ship correction order to process returns
- Reports
 - Invoice History Report (7.13.8)
 - Sales Order Tracking Inquiry (7.13.10)
 - Correction Invoice Link Report (7.13.6)



EF-SP-125

The correction invoice functionality lets you maintain a link between original invoices and corrections. This function streamlines order entry because all details from the original invoice are copied to the new sales order, ready to be updated.

US Exercise: Sales Process

In this exercise, you will create and post customer invoices based on sales orders.

Use the following parameters where needed:

Parameter	Value
Entity	10USACO
Sub-account	Elec
Cost Center	default or Adm
Intercompany	USACO
Site	10-100
Location	010
Printer	PAGE

For all other fields, use the default or choose data from a lookup.

1 Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create a sales order.

- a** Press Enter on the Order field. Note the order number (needed for the next step)_____.

Field	Value
<u>Sales Order Header</u>	
Sold-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Bill-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Ship-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)

Tax Info

Taxable:	No

- b** Specify the line details:

Field	Value
Ln	1
Item Number	02003
Site	10-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	USD 2.34

Note On the sales order line, enter the List Price in the field. Do not use the Price List popup window.

- c** Press Enter to confirm the line. At line 2, click End Lines and then click Trailer to go to the trailer.
- d** Press Next twice to confirm the order.
- ### 2 Use Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15) to ship all 100 units.

Field	Value
Order	Insert the order number created at step 1
Site	10-100

a Click Next until you reach the lines frame. Enter the data for line 1.

Field	Value
Ln	1
Quantity	100

b Press Enter, then Next twice.

“Display sales order lines being shipped”: Yes.

“Is all information correct?”: Yes

c Review the trailer and press Next twice to save.

3 Review the ready to invoice sales order in Pending Invoice Register (7.13.2).

Field	Value
Sales Order	Enter the sales order number from step 1.

4 Review the created transactions using Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14).

Field	Value
Entered Date	Today
To	Today

5 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the sales order shipment. Limit postings by using the daybook ISS-SO and the current date.

Field	Value
Daybook	ISS-SO
To	ISS-SO

6 Review the GL transaction in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3). Select transactions for daybook ISS-SO only.

Field	Value
Daybook Code	ISS-SO

Double-click your transaction to review the posting details.

7 Use Preview Invoice Print (7.13.3) to print a draft invoice for your sales order.

Field	Value
Sales Order	Enter the sales order number created at Step 1.
To	Re-enter the SO number.

8 Use Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4) to post and print the customer invoice.

Enter the sales order number to post and print.

A new window opens with the posting details.

After reviewing the posting details, close the window. In the first window, click Next to print your invoice. A new window opens with your invoice.

- 9 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).

Look for the customer number (10C1005 Rockland Industrial Company) in the browse and double-click it to select it. Click Search to display the invoices for this customer. You can use the browse filters to further target your search.

- 10 Review the invoice posting on the CI Posting tab.

- 11 Run the following reports with the current date as the posting date:

- GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
- GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
- GL Transactions by Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Use the filter criteria to make your search easier (for example, daybook, customer, date).

Note If unposted transactions prevent the report from running, select Tools | Manage Filter Fields in the menu. Select to display the Check for Unposted Transactions filter criteria. Set Check for Unposted Transactions to No when running the report.

EMEA Exercise: Sales Process

In this exercise, you will create and post customer invoices based on sales orders.

Use the following parameters where needed:

Field	Value
Entity	22UKCO
Sub-Account	Elec
Cost Center	default, or Adm
Site	22-100
Location	10
Printer	PAGE

For all other fields, choose data from the lookups

- 1 Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create a sales order.

- a Press Enter on the Order field. Note the order number (needed for the next step)_____.

Field	Value
<u>Sales Order Header</u>	
Sold-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Bill-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Ship-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)

Tax Info

Taxable:	No

- b Specify the line details:

Field	Value
Ln	1
Item Number	02003
Site	22-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	GBP 2.34

Note On the sales order line, enter the List Price in the field. Do not use the Price List popup window.

- c Press Enter to confirm the line. At line 2, click End Lines and then click Trailer to go to the trailer.
 - d Press Next twice to confirm the order.
- 2 Use Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15) to ship all 100 units.

Field	Value
Order	Enter the order number created at Step 1.
Site	22-100
Lot/Serial	Select from lookup

- a** Click Next until you reach the lines frame. Enter the data for line 1.

Field	Value
Ln	1
Quantity	100

- b** Press Enter, then Next twice.

“Display sales order lines being shipped”: Yes.

“Is all information correct?”: Yes

- c** Review the trailer and press Next twice to save.

- 3** Review the ready to invoice sales order in Pending Invoice Register (7.13.2).

Field	Value
Sales Order	Enter the sales order number from Step 1.

- 4** Review the created transactions using Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14).

Field	Value
Entered Date	Today
To	Today

- 5** Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the sales order shipment. Limit postings by using the daybook ISS-SO and specify the current date.

Field	Value
Daybook	ISS-SO
To	ISS-SO

- 6** Review the GL transaction in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3). Select transactions of daybook ISS-SO only.

Field	Value
Daybook Code	ISS-SO

Double-click your transaction to review the posting details.

- 7** Use Preview Invoice Print (7.13.3) to print a draft invoice for your sales order.

Field	Value
Sales Order	Enter the sales order number created at step 1
To	Re-enter the SO number

Click Next to confirm.

- 8** Use Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4) to post and print the customer invoice.

Enter the sales order number to post and print.

A new window opens with the posting details.

After reviewing the posting details, close the window. In the first window, click Next to print your invoice. A new window opens with your invoice.

9 View the customer invoice in Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).

Look for your customer number (22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)) in the browse and double-click to select it. Click Search to display the invoices for this customer. You can use other browse filters to further target your search.

Review the invoice posting on the CI Posting tab.

10 Run the following reports with the current date as the posting date:

- GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
- GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
- GL Transactions By Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Use the filter criteria to make your search easier (for example, daybook, customer, date).

Note If unposted transactions prevent the report from running, select Tools | Manage Filter Fields in the menu. Select to display the Check for Unposted Transactions filter criteria. Set Check for Unposted Transactions to No when running the report.

Chapter 7

AR Process

AR Process Overview

AR Process Overview

- Basic sales flow
- Sales flow variants
- AR management



EF-ARP-010

The Accounts Receivable process consists of the sales flow (basic and alternative flows) and AR management.

We have reviewed the basic sales process in QAD Enterprise Applications. We will now learn how to deal with variants of this process, and how to manage the different AR payment functions.

Sales Flow Variants

Sales Flow Variants

- Additional invoice for price increase
 - Demo and hands-on exercise
- Correction for overcharged price
 - Demo and hands-on exercise
- Using pending invoices
 - Demo and hands-on exercise
- Manual customer invoices
 - Details



EF-ARP-020

Sales flow variants cover corrections to sales order based invoices and manual invoices (customer invoices created directly in Financials). Manual invoices are used, for example, for financial charges or as credit notes.

Most of these areas are covered in the exercises on the following pages.

US Exercise: Sales Flow Variant—Customer Invoice/Correction Invoice

In this exercise, you will create and post customer invoices based on a sales order.

Use the following parameters, as needed:

- Entity: 10USACO
- Sub-account: use Elec
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- Site: 10-100
- Location: 010
- All other fields: use the lookup and choose from this list.
- Printer: PAGE

- 1 In Sales Order Accounting Control (36.9.6), ensure that the Use Correction Invoices field is selected.
- 2 Create a sales order in Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1).

- a Press Enter on the Order field. Note the order number (needed for the next step)_____.

Field	Value
<u>Sales Order Header</u>	
Sold-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Bill-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Ship-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)

Tax Info

Taxable:	No

- b Specify the line details:

Field	Value
Ln	1
Item Number	02003
Site	10-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	USD 2.34

- 3 Ship all 100 units of the sales order created in step (2) using Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15).
- 4 Post the sales order shipment using Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7). Specify daybook ISS-SO and the current date.
- 5 Post and print the customer invoice using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).

- 6 You notice that you did not use the correct pricing and need to make an adjustment. Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create a new sales order and link it to the sales order created in step (2).

Field	Value
Customer:	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Taxable:	No
Item Number	02003
Site	10-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	USD 2.30

- 7 Use Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15) to ship all 100 units of the sales order created in step (6).
- 8 Review the Pending Invoice Register (7.13.2).
- 9 Review Sales Order Shipped not Invoiced (7.15.20).
- 10 Look in Unposted Transaction Inquiry (25.13.13).
- 11 Post the sales order shipment using Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7). Specify daybook ISS-SO and the current date.
- 12 View transactions for daybook ISS-SO in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).
- 13 Post and print the customer invoice using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).
- Important** Select the Correction Invoices field.
- 14 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).
- 15 Run the following reports with the current date as the posting date:
- GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
 - GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
 - GL Transactions by Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Note If unposted transactions prevent the report from running, select Tools | Manage Filter Fields in the menu. Select to display the Check for Unposted Transactions filter criteria. Set Check for Unposted Transactions to No when running the report.

US Exercise: Sales Flow Variant—Service Fees/Trailer Charges

In this exercise, you will create and post customer invoices based on a sales order.

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Entity: 10USACO
- Sub-account: use Elec
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- Site: 10-100
- Location: 010
- All other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list
- Printer: PAGE

1 Create a sales order using Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1).

- a** Press Enter on the Order field. Note the order number (needed for the next step)_____.

Field	Value
<u>Sales Order Header</u>	
Sold-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Bill-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)
Ship-To	10C1005 (Rockland Industrial Company)

Tax Info

Taxable:	No

- b** Specify the line details:

Field	Value
Ln	1
Item Number	02003
Site	10-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	USD 2.34
(Trailer) Service Fee:	USD 200

Note The Special field is located in the Trailer section of Sales Order Maintenance.

- 2** Ship all 100 units of the sales order created in step (1) using Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15).
- 3** Change the unit price and service fee using Pending Invoice Maintenance (7.13.1).

Note In order to edit the unit price, select the Reprice/Edit field in the Details frame of Pending Invoice Maintenance.

Field	Value
Customer:	10C1005
Item:	02003
Quantity:	100
Unit Price:	2.30
Special:	100

- 4 Review Sales Order Shipped not Invoiced (7.15.20).
- 5 Post the sales order shipment using Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7). Specify daybook ISS-SO and the current date.
- 6 Review Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) for daybook ISS-SO.
- 7 Print the draft invoice for the sales order using Preview Invoice Print (7.13.3).
- 8 Post and print the customer invoice using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).
- 9 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).
- 10 Run the following reports with the current date as the posting date:
 - GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
 - GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
 - GL Transactions by Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Note If unposted transactions prevent the report from running, select Tools | Manage Filter Fields in the menu. Select to display the Check for Unposted Transactions filter criteria. Set Check for Unposted Transactions to No when running the report.

EMEA Exercise: Sales Flow Variant—Customer Invoice/Correction Invoice

In this exercise, you will learn to create and post a correction invoice.

Use the following parameters where needed:

- Entity: 22UKCO
 - Site: 22-100
 - Location: 010
 - Sub-account: use Elec
 - Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
 - For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.
 - Printer: PAGE
- 1 In Sales Order Accounting Control (36.9.6), ensure that the Use Correction Invoices field is selected.
 - 2 Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create a sales order.
 - a Press Enter on the Order field. Note the order number (needed for the next step)_____.

Field	Value
<u>Sales Order Header</u>	
Sold-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Bill-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Ship-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
<u>Tax Info</u>	
Taxable	No

 - b Specify the line details:

Field	Value
Ln	1
Item Number	02003
Site	22-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	GBP 2.34
 - 3 Use Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15) to ship all 100 units of the sales order created in step (2).
 - 4 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the sales order shipment. Specify daybook ISS-SO and the current date.
 - 5 Use Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4) to post and print the customer invoice.
 - 6 You notice that you did not use the correct pricing and need to make an adjustment. Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create a new sales order and link it to the sales order created in step (2).

Field	Value
Customer	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Item	02003
Quantity	100
Unit price	2.30 GBP

- 7 Use Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15) to ship all 100 units of the sales order created in step (6).
- 8 Review Pending Invoice Register (7.13.2).
- 9 Review Sales Order Shipped not Invoiced (7.15.20).
- 10 Review Unposted Transaction Inquiry (25.13.13).
- 11 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the sales order shipment. Limit transactions to post to sales order shipments by entering daybook code ISS-SO.
- 12 Review Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) for daybook ISS-SO.
- 13 Use Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4) to post and print the customer invoice.
Important Select the Correction Invoices field.
- 14 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).
- 15 Run the following reports with the current date as the posting date:
 - GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
 - GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
 - GL Transactions by Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Note If unposted transactions prevent the report from running, select Tools | Manage Filter Fields in the menu. Select to display the Check for Unposted Transactions filter criteria. Set Check for Unposted Transactions to No when running the report.

EMEA Exercise: Sales Flow Variant—Service Fees/Trailer Charges

In this exercise, you will create and post customer invoices based on sales orders with price changes.

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Entity: 22UKCO
- Site: 22-100
- Location: 010
- Sub-account: use Elec
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.
- Printer: PAGE

1 Create a sales order as follows.

- a Press Enter on the Order field. Note the order number (needed for the next step)_____.

Field	Value
<u>Sales Order Header</u>	
Sold-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Bill-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Ship-To	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)

Tax Info

Taxable	No

- b Specify the line details:

Field	Value
Ln	1
Item Number	02003
Site	22-100
Qty Ordered	100
List Price	GBP 2.34
(Trailer) Service Fee:	GBP 200

Note The Special field is located in the Trailer section of Sales Order Maintenance.

2 Ship all 100 units of the sales order created in step (1) using Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15).

3 Change the unit price and service fee using Pending Invoice Maintenance (7.13.1).

Note In order to edit the unit price, select the Reprice/Edit field in the Details frame of Pending Invoice Maintenance.

Field	Value
Customer:	22C1001 (Teasdale Hospital)
Item	02003
Quantity:	100
Unit price:	2.30 GBP
(Trailer) Service Fee:	100 GBP

- 4 Review Sales Order Shipped not Invoiced (7.15.20).
- 5 Post the sales order shipment using Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7). Specify daybook ISS-SO and the current date.
- 6 Review transactions in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) for daybook ISS-SO.
- 7 Print the draft invoice for the sales order using Preview Invoice Print (7.13.3).
- 8 Post and print the customer invoice using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).
- 9 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).
- 10 Run the following reports with the current date as the posting date:
 - GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
 - GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
 - GL Transactions by Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Customer Invoice

Customer Invoice Record

Customer Invoice Create

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview Attach

Customer Code 10C1003 Pacific Health Care Systems

Posting 2012/CIM/000000001 04/05/2012 TC Invoice Amount 190.00 USD

General Addresses Financial Info Operational Info Tax CI Posting Comments

Customer Code 10C1003 Business Relation 10-C1003 Pacific Health Care Systems

Description Inv1023 Batch Number

Invoice Type Invoice Daybook Code CIM 000000001

Year 2012 04 Posting Date 04/05/2012

Invoice Date 04/05/2012

TC Invoice Amount 190.00 USD Exchange Rate 1.000000000

BC Invoice Amount 190.00 USD Invoice Status Code C-OK

Taxable ☒ Tax Excluded ☐

Sub-Account Gserv Open ☒

Project

Cost Center

Link to Invoice 0000 000000000 Adjustment 0

Customer Invoice

- Header
- Seven tabs:
 - General
 - Addresses
 - Financial Info
 - Operational Info
 - Tax
 - CI Posting
 - Comments



EF-ARP-030

The Customer Invoice function is used for two purposes:

- 1 Viewing and modifying invoices and credit notes created by Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4). Most of the information on these sales-related invoices defaults from the associated sales order and is set during invoice post. You can modify only a small subset of fields (more details are provided on this later).
- 2 Creating invoices for miscellaneous customer charges or credit notes. For this type of manual invoice, you must specify fields that are automatically populated during invoice post.

General Tab

Customer Invoice, General Tab

General		Addresses		Financial Info		Operational Info		Tax		CI Posting		Comments	
Customer Code	10C1003			Business Relation	10-C1003			Pacific Health Care Systems					
Description	Inv1023			Batch Number									
Invoice Type	Invoice			Daybook Code	CIM			000000001					
Year	2012 04			Posting Date	04/05/2012								
Invoice Date	04/05/2012												
TC Invoice Amount	190.00 USD			Invoice Status Code	C-OK								
Exchange Rate	1.0000000000			Taxable	☒								
BC Invoice Amount	190.00 USD			Tax Excluded	☐								
Sub-Account	Gserv			Open	☒								
Project													
Cost Center													
Link to Invoice	0000			Adjustment	0000000000			0					

General Tab – Key Fields

- Invoice Type
 - Invoice
 - Invoice Correction
 - Credit Note
 - Credit Note Correction
 - Finance Charge
- TC Invoice Amount
- BC Invoice Amount
 - Automatically calculated
 - Scale factor
- Daybook Code
 - Specific types
 - Primary layer posting
- Link to Invoice
 - Use with credit notes
- Adjustment
 - Invoice adjustment daybook



EF-ARP-040

BC Invoice Amount. Automatically calculated using the correct accounting type exchange rate
Scale factor: Calculate actual exchange rate by multiplying defined exchange rate by scale factor (for use with a greatly inflated currency)

Link to Invoice. Use with credit notes to link to existing invoices. When you link to an invoice, the system creates an automatic invoice adjustment.

Address Tab—Key Fields

Address Tab – Key Fields

General
Addresses
Financial Info
Operational Info
Tax
CI Posting
Comments

Ship-From

Business Relation: 10-USA-CO

Address Type: HEADOFFICE

Address: 30 Ridgedale Avenue

Zip/City: 07950 East Hanover USA

Customer Code: 10C1003 Contact:

Ship-To

Ship To Code: 10C1003

Business Relation: 10-C1003

Address Type: HEADOFFICE

Address: 600 Calle de Los Caminos

Zip/City: 90212 Los Angeles USA

Ship from

- Current entity business relation
- Address type: head office

Ship to

- Customer-specific ship-to address

Or

- Customer headoffice address

EF-ARP-050

Use the Addresses tab to specify the Ship-From address, which identifies one of your inventory sites, and the customer ship-to address.

The address on the General tab is the bill-to address for the invoice.

All fields in this tab display read-only information for sales-related invoices, except for the Sold-To Customer Code.

The system uses the Ship-From and Ship-To addresses to select the correct tax environment for tax calculation.

Financial Info Tab—Key Fields

Financial Info Tab – Key Fields

Entity Code	Validation	Customer Bank Number	Own Bank Number	Payment Format	Payment Instrument	Extension
10USACD	XX	PC44590098	55667342	CUST-CHECK	Check	

Credit Information

- Terms
- Due Date
- Payment Date
 - Customer's promised payment date
- CN payment allowed
- TSM Number



EF-ARP-060

CN Payment Allowed: Indicates if credit notes can be selected for payment.

TSM Number: Select to include a unique structured message in the customer payment.

Operational Tab—Key Fields

Operational Tab

- Enter any operations-related data

The screenshot shows the 'Operational Info' tab of a software interface. It contains the following fields and sections:

- Purchase Order:** A text input field.
- Sales Amount:** A text input field with the value '0.00'.
- Salesperson 1, 2, 3, 4:** Each has a text input field for the name and a corresponding '% Commission' text input field with the value '0.00'.
- Sales Order:** An expandable section with a 'Description' field.
- Shipper ID:** An expandable section with a 'Description' field.



EF-ARP-070

The Operational Info tab displays data for sales-related invoices only. In this case, details about the originating sales order are displayed for reference. For a sales-related invoice, only the Sales Amount used for calculating commission can be modified. For a manually created invoice, you can specify a purchase order number, sales amount, and salesperson.

Tax Tab

- Invoice-related tax information (GTM)

General	Addresses	Financial Info	Operational Info	Tax	CI Posting	Comments																		
Own Tax Number USA Customer Tax Number USA TC Amount With Taxes 190.00 Tax Point Date 04/05/2012																								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tax Class</th> <th>Tax Usage</th> <th>Tax Env</th> <th>Tax Type</th> <th>Tax Code</th> <th>Domain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▶</td> <td></td> <td>US/NJ</td> <td>NJ-ST</td> <td>12</td> <td>10USA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Tax Class	Tax Usage	Tax Env	Tax Type	Tax Code	Domain	▶		US/NJ	NJ-ST	12	10USA						
Tax Class	Tax Usage	Tax Env	Tax Type	Tax Code	Domain																			
▶		US/NJ	NJ-ST	12	10USA																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TC Total Non-Taxable Base Amount</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TC Total Taxable Base Amount</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>177.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TC Total Tax Amount</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>12.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TC Invoice Amount</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>190.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TC Invoice Amount (DR)</td> <td>190.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Debit	Credit	TC Total Non-Taxable Base Amount	0.00	0.00	TC Total Taxable Base Amount	0.00	177.57	TC Total Tax Amount	0.00	12.43	TC Invoice Amount	0.00	190.00	TC Invoice Amount (DR)	190.00	0.00
	Debit	Credit																						
TC Total Non-Taxable Base Amount	0.00	0.00																						
TC Total Taxable Base Amount	0.00	177.57																						
TC Total Tax Amount	0.00	12.43																						
TC Invoice Amount	0.00	190.00																						
TC Invoice Amount (DR)	190.00	0.00																						



EF-ARP-075

When the invoice is taxable, the system calculates tax information and displays it on the Tax tab. This information is read only for sales-related invoices, and reflects the tax amounts generated based on the order tax details.

CI Posting Tab

CI Posting Tab

General Addresses Financial Info Operational Info Tax CI Posting Comments									
Year		2012 04		Posting Date		04/05/2012		Additional GL Numbering Date	
Daybook Code		CIM 000000001		Layer Type		OFFICIAL		Save As Template	
Description		Inv1023		Template Code					
GL Account	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit			
1300	Gserv		Inv1023	USD	190.00	0.00			
2400	Mech		Inv1023	USD	0.00	12.43			
4010	Gserv	Adm	Inv1023	USD	0.00	177.57			

CI Posting Tab – Key Fields

- Customer Invoice (CI) Posting
- General Ledger posting information
 - Posting Reference
 - Posting Date
 - Daybook Code
 - Layer
 - Description
 - Accounts
 - AR and sales accounts default from the profiles associated with the customer record
 - Tax accounts default from Tax Rate Maintenance



EF-ARP-080

The Customer Invoice Posting tab displays the account and posting information for the invoice or credit note. Invoice postings update the following accounts:

- Invoices debit Customer Control and credit Tax and Sales.
- Credit notes debit Tax and Sales and credit Customer Control.

The Customer Control and Sales accounts default from the profiles you define for the customer in the Accounting tab of the Customer record. The Tax account defaults from details for the tax code defined in Tax Rate Maintenance. You cannot select a different Customer Control account or Tax account in the CI Posting tab.

Modifiable Customer Invoice Data

Modifiable Customer Invoice Data

- General tab
 - Description
 - Invoice Status Code
 - Contact
 - Link to Invoice, Adjustment (used for credit notes)
- Addresses tab: sold-to customer code
- Financial Info tab
 - Credit Terms, Due Date
 - Banking information
- Comments tab



EF-ARP-090

You can modify the fields listed above after the customer invoice has been posted.

AR Process Overview

- Basic sales flow ✓
- Sales flow variants ✓
- AR management



EF-ARP-100

After reviewing the sales process in detail, you will now learn how Accounts Receivable are managed in QAD Enterprise Financials.

US Exercise: Sales Flow Variant—Credit Note

In this exercise, you will create and post financial customer invoices.

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Entity: 10USACO
- Invoice Status Code: C-OK
- Not taxable
- Daybooks: CIM (invoice), CCNM (CN)
- All other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.
- Printer: PAGE

1 Create a customer invoice using Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1).

Field	Value
Customer Code	10C1003, Pacific Health Care Systems
Description	Inv 10C1003-1
Daybook Code	CIM
TC Invoice Amount	\$2380.00 USD

2 Create a customer credit note using Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1).

Field	Value
Customer Code	10C1003, Pacific Health Care Systems
Description	CN 10C1003-1
Invoice Type	Credit Note
Daybook Code	CCNM
TC Invoice Amount	\$180.00 USD
Link to Invoice	Choose the invoice you created in step 1.
Adjustment	CUSTADJ

3 Review the resulting postings in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3). Search using the daybook and date to find the postings.

4 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).

5 Run the following reports for the customer invoice:

- GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1)
- GL Transactions Audit Log (25.15.1.9)
- GL Transactions by Daybook (25.15.1.4)

Note If unposted transactions prevent the report from running, select Tools | Manage Filter Fields in the menu. Select to display the Check for Unposted Transactions filter criteria. Set Check for Unposted Transactions to No when running the report.

EMEA Exercise: Sales Flow Variant—Credit Note

In this exercise, you will create a credit note.

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Entity: 22UKCO
- Invoice Status Code: C-OK
- Not taxable
- Daybooks: CIM (invoice), CCONM (CN)
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.
- Printer: PAGE

1 Create a customer invoice using Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1).

Field	Value
Customer Code	22C1002, Electronic Services Ltd
Description	Inv 22C1002-1
Daybook Code	CIM
TC Invoice Amount	2380.00 GBP

2 Create a customer credit note using Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1).

Field	Value
Customer Code	22C1002, Electronic Services Ltd
Description	CN 22C1002-1
Invoice Type	Credit Note
Daybook Code	CCNM
TC Invoice Amount	180.00 GBP
Link to Invoice	Choose the invoice you created in step 1.
Adjustment	CUSTADJ

3 Review the resulting postings in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3). Search using the daybook and date to find the postings.

4 View the customer invoice using Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).

5 Review the Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1).

AR Management Overview

AR Management Overview

- Credit management
- Views and reports
- AR payments
 - Using payment instruments
 - Finance charges



EF-ARP-110

Overview

In this section, you will learn about three main topics of AR management:

- Credit management
- Views and reporting
- AR payments

Credit Management Key Points

Credit Management Key Points

- Credit details are maintained in Financials
 - Replicated to operational modules
- Referred to by sales order functionality
- Available across domains



EF-ARP-120

Credit checking lets you monitor overdue payments and customer account balances, and place further sales orders and invoices for this customer on hold when a specified credit limit has been exceeded.

Credit settings are maintained in Financials and are stored on the customer record (in the shared set), which means that the settings are replicated to all domains in the operational modules.

All sales order credit functions refer to the credit limit in the customer record, including open order balances and combined AR balances in all domains that use the same shared set.

AR Management Overview

- Credit management ✓
- Views and reports
- AR payments
 - Using payment instruments
 - Finance charges



EF-ARP-130

You will now learn more about views and reports available in Accounts Receivable.

The AR module includes many different reports and views that let you review customer information using customizable selection criteria.

Views and Reports

Views and Reports

- Customer Activity Dashboard
- Customer Aging Analysis Current
- Customer Statement of Account
- Reminders



EF-ARP-140

The views and reports most often used in AR management are:

- Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1)
- Customer Aging Analysis (27.17.6, 7, 8, and 9)
- Customer Statement of Account (27.17.19)
- Customer Reminder Overview (27.17.11)

Customer Activity Dashboard

Customer Activity Dashboard

Customer Code: 10C1001 Currency Code: USD Apply

Business Relation: 10-C1001 Entity: 10CORPCONS

Name: MedLogic

Start Date: 01/11/2012 End Date: 04/10/2012 Status: Open

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Due Date	Discount Due Date	Open	Curr	TC Open Amount	BC Original Amount	TC Original Amount	SC Original Amount	SC Open Amount
2012/CINV/000000	03/13/2012	06/30/2012	03/13/2012	✓	USD	53,255.28	53,255.28	53,255.28	53,255.28	53,255.28
2012/CINV/000000	03/13/2012	06/30/2012	03/13/2012	✓	USD	285,766.63	285,766.63	285,766.63	285,766.63	285,766.63
2012/CINV/000000	01/17/2012	04/30/2012	01/17/2012	✓	USD	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18
2012/CINV/000000	01/17/2012	04/30/2012	01/17/2012	✓	USD	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18
2012/CINV/000000	01/17/2012	04/30/2012	01/17/2012	✓	USD	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18
2012/CINV/000000	01/17/2012	04/30/2012	01/17/2012	✓	USD	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18	214.18
2012/CINV/000000	01/12/2012	04/30/2012	01/12/2012	✓	USD	53,255.28	53,255.28	53,255.28	53,255.28	53,255.28
2012/CINV/000000	01/12/2012	04/30/2012	01/12/2012	✓	USD	285,766.63	285,766.63	285,766.63	285,766.63	285,766.63

QAD EF-ARP-150

The Customer Activity Dashboard offers a comprehensive overview of all activity related to a single customer, in a single entity or over multiple entities. The drill-down generates read-only credit information that includes the following areas:

- Sales order and open item balances
- Total current liability
- Individual drill-downs on invoices and credit notes

You can display credit information for a customer with reference to one or multiple entities in the domain, and see the balance for the selected entities and all entities.

Customer Activity Dashboard Key Features

- Provides a comprehensive overview of all customer activity
- View information for a single entity or for multiple entities
- Displays credit information
- Includes invoices and associated payments
- Includes grid features to group and sort information

Customer Aging Analysis Report

Customer Aging Analysis Current Report

Customer Aging Analysis Current

USA DIVISION
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Curr	Daybook	Voucher	Invoice Date	Due Date	R	Open Amount (TC)	Open Amount (BC)	Within Terms	1 Months Overdue	2 Months Overdue	3 Months Overdue	4+ Months Overdue					
11C1000 Cryocath Technologies Inc. 16771 Ch Ste-Marie H9J 0A7, Kirkland, QC CANADA Phone: 73 888-3453 Fax: 73 888-2342 Contact: Tim Gunners							320,112.30	320,112.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Fixed Credit Limit: 100,000,000.00 Percentage of Turnover: 0.00 Credit on Turnover: 0.00																	
Canadian Dollar (CAD)						323,313.42	320,112.30	320,112.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Document type: INVOICE						323,313.42	320,112.30	320,112.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
CAD	CINV	000000083	03/13/2012	04/12/2012	0	51,803.34	51,290.44	51,290.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
CAD	CINV	000000084	03/13/2012	04/12/2012	0	271,510.08	268,821.86	268,821.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

EF-ARP-155

Customer Aging Analysis Key Features

- You can offset periods in days or months
- Run for report for a specific date or at end of a specific period
- Aging analysis data grouped by:
 - Sub-account
 - Sales account
 - GL profile
 - Project



EF-ARP-160

The Customer Aging Analysis Current report (27.17.6) lists all current outstanding open items such as invoices, credit notes, and prepayments. The report output is divided between items that are not yet due and those that are past due (1 month, 2 months, 3 months, and more than 4 months).

This report calculates aging for all due customer open items by the number of periods overdue at the specified date. All payments up to the day the report is generated are included.

Customer Aging Analysis Key Features

- Current or historical
- Detail level:
 - Customer Totals Only
 - Full Details
 - Transactions Summary by Customer

Customer Statement of Account

Customer Statement of Account Report

GMI -USA Division
30 Ridgedale Avenue
East Hanover, NJ, 07950
USA - TAX PURPOSE

Phone : 201-233-546
Fax: 201-233-9987

Date: 4/10/2012

Houston Automotive Group
801 Louisiana, Suite 700
Houston, TX, 77002
USA - TAX PURPOSE

Dear Sir or Madam,

Your account now shows the following list of open items. If there are any discrepancies please inform us.

Yours faithfully

Eleanor Shields
General Manager
201233-546

Overdue Voucher	Invoice Type	Creation Date	Due Date	Invoice Amt	Open Balance
No 2012/CINV000000072	Invoices	03/13/2012	04/12/2012	1,487,388.25	1,487,388.25
No 2012/CINV000000073	Invoices	03/13/2012	04/12/2012	293,135.73	293,135.73
No 2012/CINV000000079	Invoices	03/13/2012	04/12/2012	8,796.37	8,796.37
No 2012/CIHQ000000007	Invoices	03/31/2012	04/30/2012	5,000.00	5,000.00
Open Amount by Currency(Deductions Excluded) : USD				1,794,280.35	1,794,280.35



EF-ARP-168

Customer Statement of Account Key Features

- Enabled using the Customer record Print Statement field
- Use the statement cycle to print statements in batch
- Can be printed for one or more entities in a domain
- As of Date criterion equals past effective date for report



EF-ARP-170

The Customer Statement of Account report lists open items as of a certain date (the default is the system date) in all selected entities, grouped by currency and open item type, including subtotals. The report lists the open item due date and indicates if the open item is overdue.

One report is generated for each customer. The report only includes customers for which the Print Statement option is selected in the Customer record and who also meet the other report selection criteria.

You can specify a statement cycle in the selection criteria to include only customers with that cycle. The statement cycle is also defined in the Customer record.

Customer Reminder Letter Report



Reminder Letter

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QMI - USA Division
30 Ridgedale Avenue
East Hanover NJ, 07950
USA - TAX PURPOSE

Phone: 201-233-546
Fax: 201-233-9987

Reminder #1

Date: 4/10/2012

MediLogic
827 Starview Way
Bridgewater NJ, 08807
USA - TAX PURPOSE

Dear Sir or Madam,

Your account shows the following OVERDUE items to us.
Will you please make immediate arrangements to pay this amount or alternatively let me know your reason for non-payment.

Yours Respectfully,

Eleanor Shields
General Manager



EF-ARP-175

Customer Reminder Letter Features

- Enabled using the Customer record Print Reminder field
- Can be printed for one or more entities
- Four reminder levels
 - Each level generates a different letter
- Report text depends on reminder level
- Customer Reminder Overview report
 - Print details for all customers



EF-ARP-180

Use the Reminder functionality (27.17.10) to generate letters to send to selected customers regarding their open invoices. The address details of the headoffice address of the business relation associated with the specified Header Entity are printed at the top of the letter.

Customer Reminder Overview (27.17.11) provides a list for the credit management department to use for follow-up on open invoices with a reminder level greater than 0 (zero). Open credit notes and prepayments are always included. The report lists the reminder level, reminder date, due dates, and original and current balance for each selected customer open item. The customer contact details are derived from the primary contact defined for the Reminder address of the business relation associated with the customer.

AR Management Overview

- Credit management ✓
- Views and reports ✓
- AR payment
 - Using payment instruments
 - Finance charges



EF-ARP-190

The final AR Management topic you will learn is customer payments, including payment instruments and finance charges.

AR Payments

AR Management: AR Payments

- Banking entry
- Payment instrument without a Payment-in-Process (PIP) account
 - Posted directly to GL
- Payment instrument with PIP account
 - Use payment status to control GL posting



EF-ARP-200

The system provides three ways in which you can settle AR payments.

- You can create a banking entry and associate it with the invoice. In this case, no payment instrument is specified.
- You can use a payment instrument without a PIP account. In this case, a payment is assigned a status of Paid and is posted directly to the bank GL account.
- You can use a payment instrument with a PIP account with a payment status of For Collection. In this case, you can either:
 - Change the payment status to Paid and post to the bank GL account.
 - Use a Banking Entry to allocate to the payment.

Customer Payment Instruments

Customer Payment Instruments

- Checks
- Drafts
 - Initiated by customer or supplier
- Direct debit
- Promissory notes
- Summary statements
- Transfer
- Cash



EF-ARP-210

The system offers a number of predefined types of customer payment instruments, as listed above. You will now review process flows for some of these payment instruments.

Customer Payment Status Codes

Customer Payment Status Codes

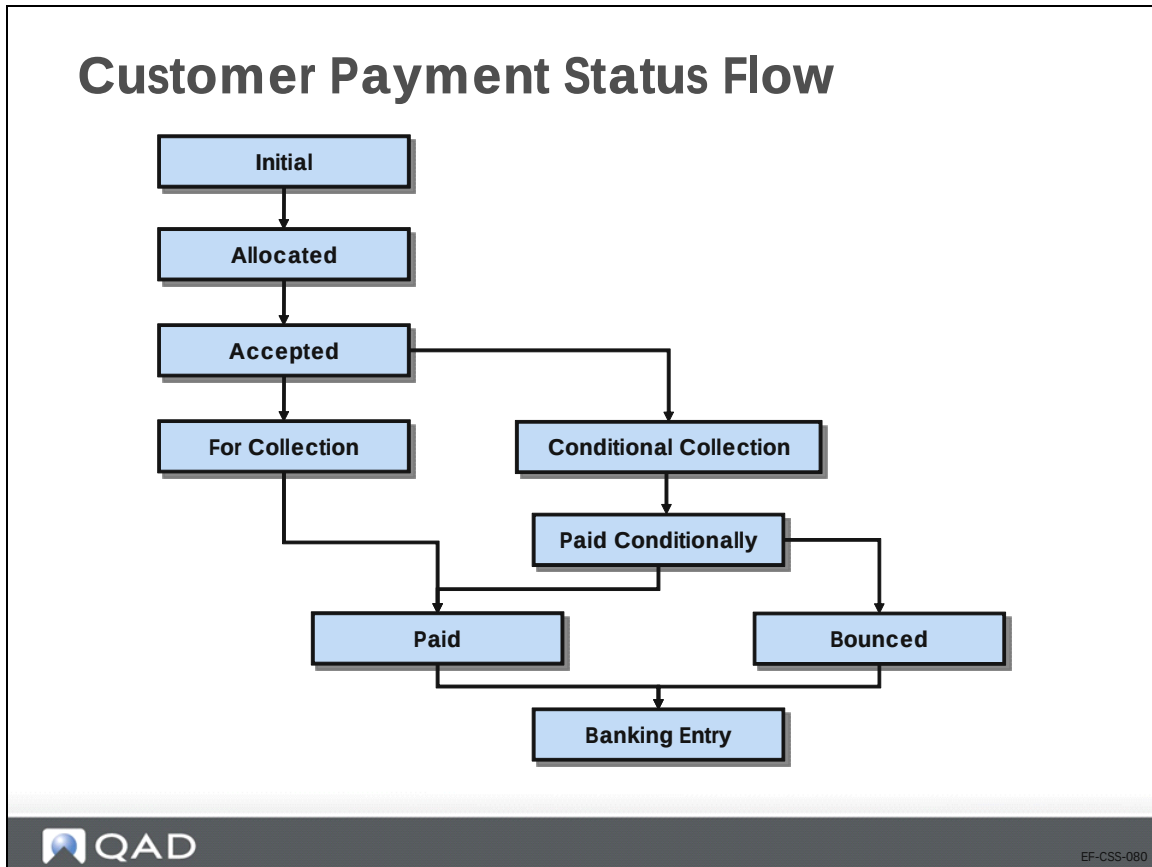
- For each payment instrument and bank account
- PIP account associated with each status except Initial
- Associated with a payment daybook
- Can change payment statuses in batch
- Recommended statuses to create:
 - Initial
 - For Collection
 - Paid



EF-CSS-070

Payments are associated with status codes, which are used to manage the payment process through final collection and updating of accounts. You process a payment by changing the payment status from one status to the next in the sequence that meets your business requirements.

Customer Payment Status Flow



It is not mandatory to process a payment through all of the states listed in the slide.

Some European and South American companies use the interim payment statuses (such as Allocated and Accepted) and customer and supplier payment accounts to log the progress of the payment. US organizations, however, generally do not require interim states, and often use the Initial, For Collection, and Paid statuses only.

Customer Payment Status Create

- Link to GL bank account

Customer Payment Status Cre... x

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Payment Instrument	Direct Debit
Status	Paid Conditionally
Bank Account Code	1100
Daybook Code	ARPAY
GL Account	1380
Default Value Days	0

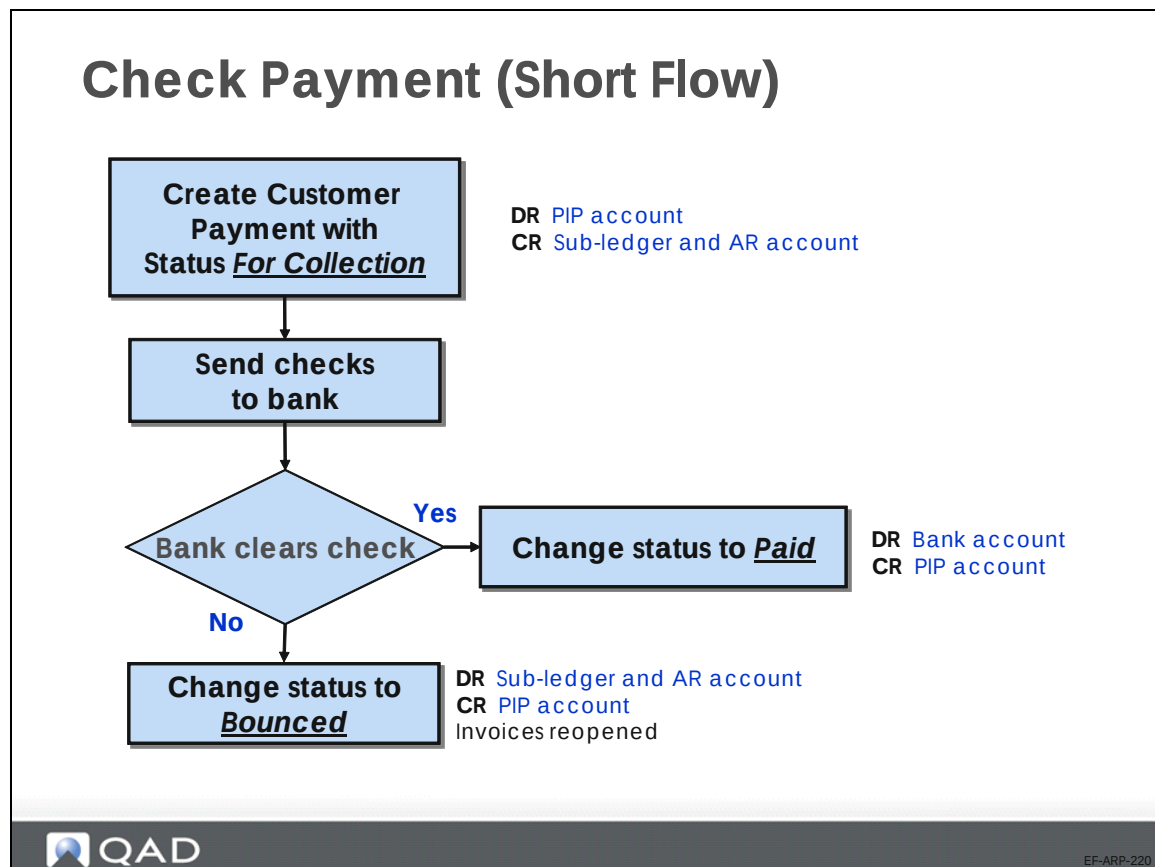


EF-ARP-215

Use the Customer Payment Status activities (27.6.2) to create, modify, view, and delete payment statuses. The payment status is the transition state through which you process the customer payment.

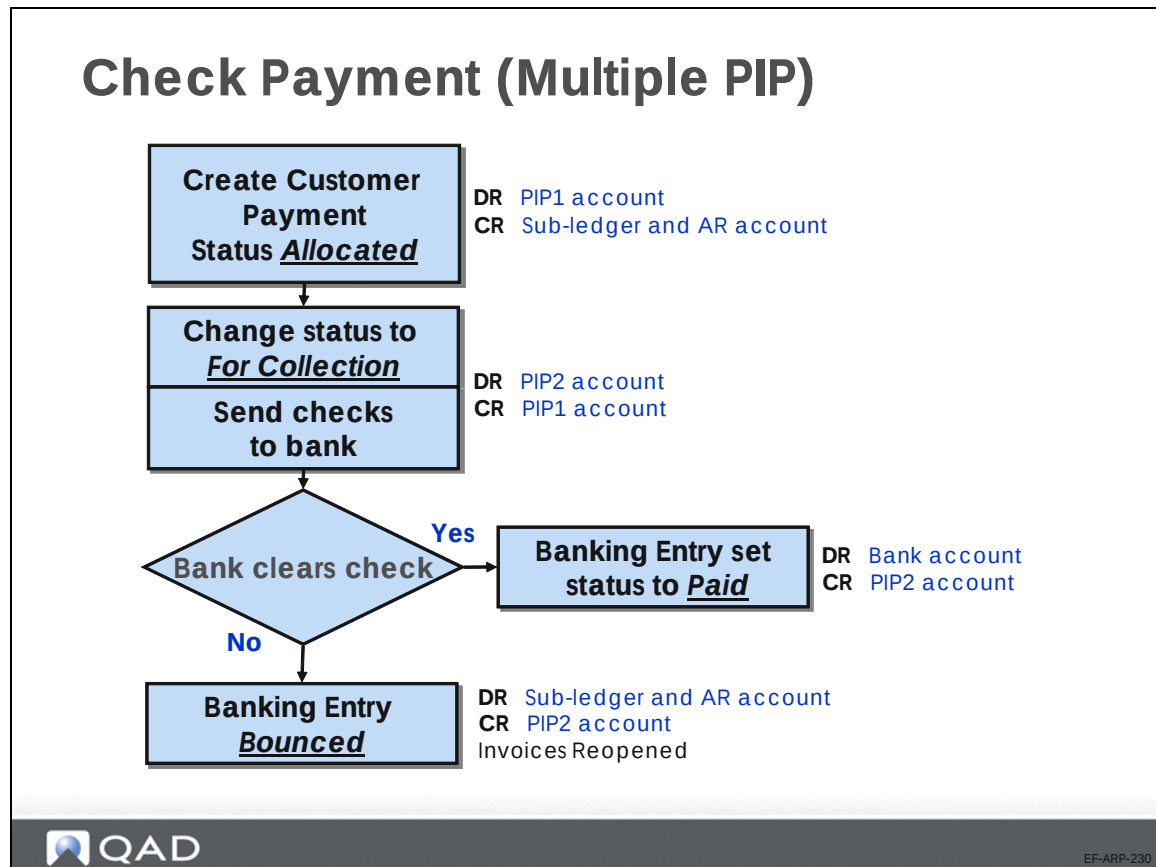
For each of the different payment statuses, you can define a specific GL account that represents the status.

Check Payment (Short Flow)



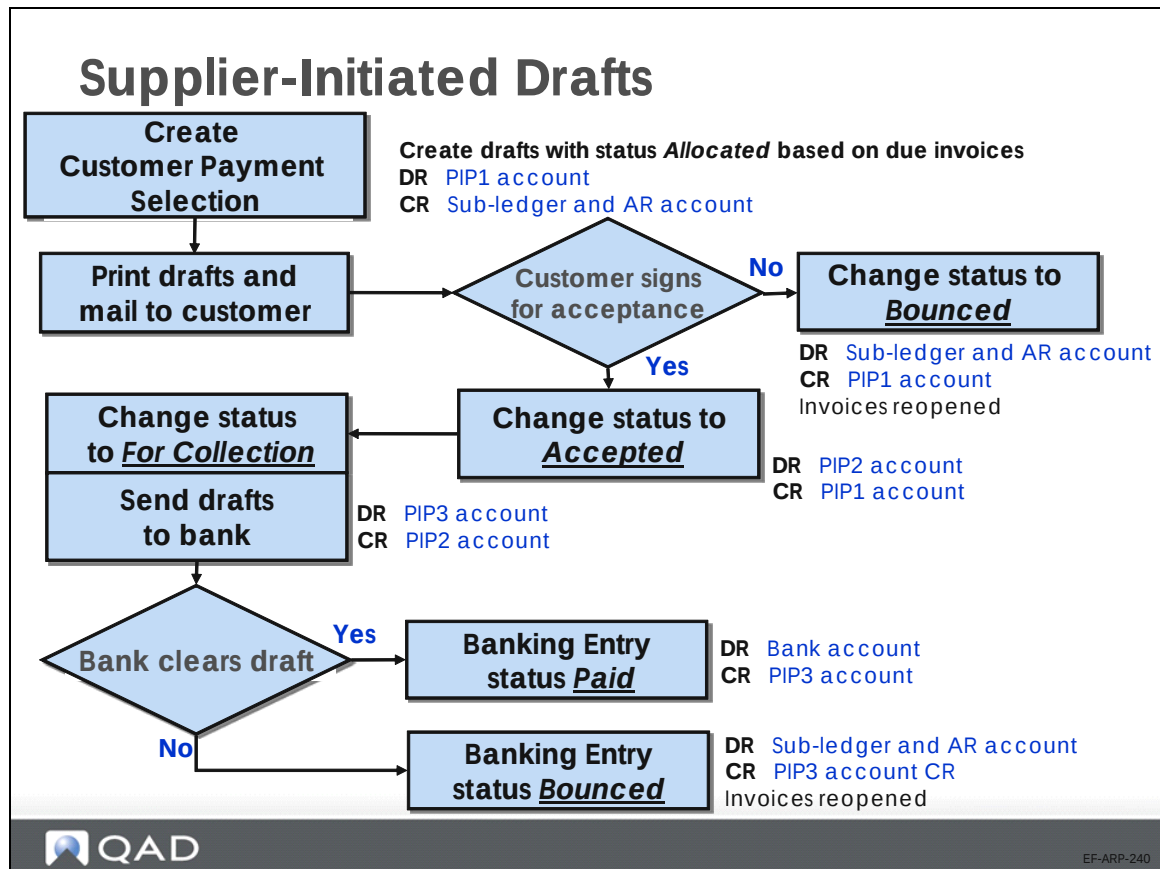
When a customer check for a payment is recorded in the system, the payment status is set to Paid. The check is directly posted against the bank GL account and does not reference the PIP account.

Check Payment (Multiple PIP)



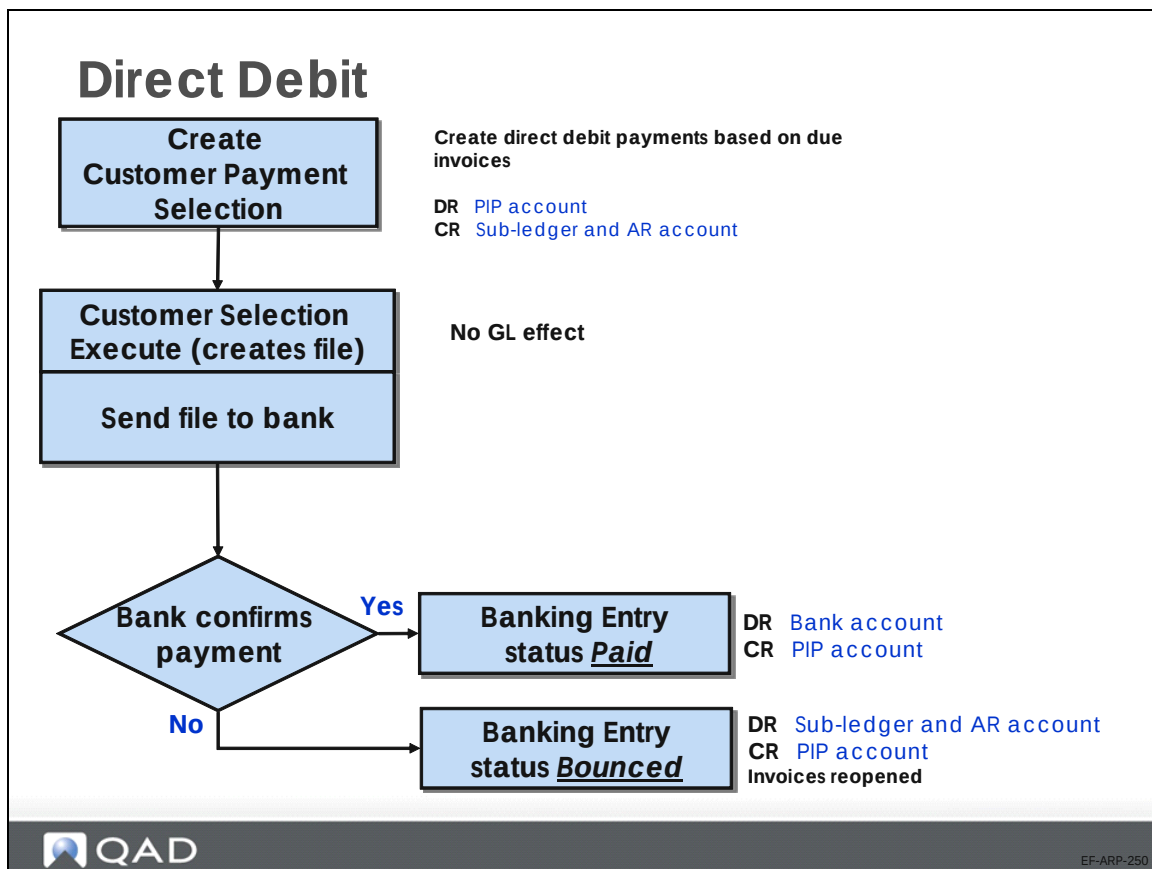
A PIP account is used to allow more efficient follow up and bank reconciliation.

Supplier-Initiated Drafts



The draft or bill of exchange is a negotiable security signed and dated by its issuer (in this case, you—the supplier). It contains an unconditional order or instruction for the customer, who draws upon it to pay a fixed amount on the agreed due date. The customer accepts the draft by signing it. Once signed, the draft is considered a collection instrument. Its form, content, and legal consequences are governed by law.

Direct Debit



Direct debit is an agreement between you, the customer, and the customer's bank that regular amounts are to be debited from the customer's account to settle open items. Direct debits can be in paper or electronic form. Direct debits are automatic payments, and can use the electronic payment formats.

Other Payment Instruments

Other Payment Instruments

- Drafts initiated by customer
 - Similar to checks
- Promissory notes, summary statements
 - Similar to checks
- Cash and transfer
 - Processed directly in Banking Entry, Petty Cash Entry



EF-ARP-260

Other payment instruments, such as customer-initiated checks, promissory notes, and summary statements, follow the same flow as customer checks.

AR Management

- Credit management ✓
- Views and reports ✓
- AR payments
 - Using payment instruments ✓
 - Finance charges



EF-ARP-270

Customer invoices that are not paid on the due date can be subject to finance charges. You will now learn about the finance charges functionality.

Finance Charge Key Features

Finance Charge Key Features

- Enabled during customer setup
- Applied to overdue open items
- Contested invoices (optional)
- Run by currency
- GL transactions effect:
 - **DR:** Customer Control Account
 - **CR:** Sales Finance Account



EF-ARP-280

The Finance Charge functionality is optional. You can enable the Finance Charge functionality during customer setup by selecting the Finance Charge and Statement Cycle fields on the Payment tab of the customer record.

Finance charges are applied to overdue open items (such as invoices, adjustments, or previous finance charges). You can exclude contested invoices from finance charge selection, based on the invoice status code.

The Finance Charge invoice postings are as follows:

- DR: Customer Control Account
- CR: Sales Finance Account (from the finance charge profile in the Accounting tab of the customer record)

Finance Charge Setup

The screenshot displays the 'Finance Charge Create' window and the 'Customer - Modify' window. The 'Finance Charge Create' window includes a 'Filter' section with 'Bill-To' and 'Statement Cycle' fields, and an 'Inputs' section with fields for 'Currency', 'As Of Date', 'Effective Date', 'Grace Days', 'Interest Rate Per Annum %', 'Minimum Finance Charge', 'Include Previous Finance Charges', 'Daybook Code', 'Contested Status', and 'Unapplied Credit Exclusion Status'. The 'Customer - Modify' window shows the 'Customer Code' as 'CE1500' and the 'Business Relation' as 'Comac Bikes UK'. The 'Payment' tab is selected, showing fields for 'Credit Terms Code', 'Invoice Status Code', 'Payment Group', 'Invoice by Authorization', 'Finance Charge' (checked), and 'Statement Cycle'. The 'QAD' logo is visible in the bottom left corner, and the text 'EF-ARP-290' is in the bottom right corner.

Use Finance Charge Create (27.5.1) to create charges that apply to overdue customer open item amounts. You normally run finance charge calculations on a monthly basis, before issuing customer statements.

The system only calculates finance charges for customers for which the Finance Charge field is selected on the Payment tab in the customer record. You can also define the statement cycle for the customer using the Statement Cycle field and select overdue items by statement cycle.

US Exercise: AR Payment

Log in to entity 10USACO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data when needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.

- 1 Use Payment Format Maintenance (25.11.1) to create a new payment format.

Field	Value
Code	US-CUST_CH
Description	Customer Checks US
Module	Accounts Receivable
Payment Type	Both
Payment Instrument	Check
Active	Yes

- 2 Use GL Account Create (25.3.13.1) to create a new bank GL account.

Field	Value
GL Account	1105
Description	US Bank
GL Type	Bank Account
Category	Asset

Posting Tab

Auto/Manual	Manual

Currency Tab

Currency Code	USD

Banking Tab

Entity Code	10USACO
Default	Yes
Bank Format	XX
Own Bank Number	11223344
Bank Daybook Profile	BEUSD
Deduction Daybook Profile	DedDaybookProfile
AP Discount Account	5700
AR Discount Account	4220

- 3 Use Bank Payment Format Link (25.11.2) to link the newly created payment format US-CUST_CH to the current bank account (11223344).

- 4 Use Customer Modify (27.20.1.2) to add the combination of the payment format US-CUST_CH and the current own bank account to the Banking tab of customer 10C1003, Pacific Health Care Systems.

Field	Value
Default	Yes
Bank Format	XX
Customer Bank Number	NA
Own Bank Account Number	11223344
Payment Format	US-CUST_CH

Note Ensure that only one bank number is marked as default for the entity 10USACO.

- 5 Use Customer Payment Status Create (27.6.2.1) to set up payment statuses for checks:

Status 1

Field	Value
Payment Instrument	Check
Status	Initial
Bank Account Code	1105
Daybook Code	<blank>
GL Account	<blank>

Status 2

Field	Value
Payment Instrument	Check
Status	For Collection
Bank Account Code	1105
Daybook Code	ARPAY
GL Account	1380

Status 3

Field	Value
Payment Instrument	Check
Status	Paid
Bank Account Code	1105
Daybook Code	ARPAY
GL Account	1380

- 6 Use Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1) to create a customer invoice for customer 10C1003, Pacific Health Care Systems.

Field	Value
Description	Misc. Items
TC Invoice Amount	1500
Currency	USD
Invoice Status Code	C-OK

Field	Value
Taxable	No
Daybook Code	CIM

- 7 Use Customer Payment Create (27.6.4.1) to record the check payment of 1500 USD for customer 10C1003.

Field	Value
Customer Code	10C1003
Amount	1500
Currency	USD
Reference	CH001
Status	For Collection

- 8 Click the Allocate button.
- 9 Use the search fields to locate the customer invoice created in step (6).
- 10 Allocate the payment to the invoice by selecting the Full field for the invoice line in the grid.
- 11 Click OK.
- 12 Save the payment.
- 13 Use Customer Payment View (27.6.4.3) to view the customer payment.
- 14 Use Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1) to view both the customer invoice and the customer payment.
- 15 Use Customer Payment Mass Change (27.6.4.5) to change the status of the check from For Collection to Paid.

Field	Value
Posting Date	Enter the invoice posting date.
Customer Code	10C1003

- 16 After entering your customer number, click Add. All payments for this customer display in the grid.
- 17 Select your payment in the grid by clicking the Select field on the left of the grid row.
- 18 In the fields under the grid, select the Change Status field and choose Paid in the New Status for Selected Rows field.
- 19 Click Apply to apply the new status.
- 20 Click Save.
- 21 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the postings generated in the ARPAY daybook.

EMEA Exercise: AR Payment

Log in to entity 22UKCO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data when needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.

- 1 Use Payment Format Maintenance (25.11.1) to create a new payment format.

Field	Value
Code	UK-CUST_CH
Description	Customer Checks UK
Module	Accounts Receivable
Payment Type	Both
Payment Instrument	Check
Active	Yes

- 2 Use Bank Payment Format Link (25.11.2) to link the newly-created payment format UK-CUST_CH to the current bank account (UK5564999).
- 3 Use Customer Modify (27.20.1.2) to add the combination of the payment format UK-CUST_CH and the current own bank account to the Banking tab for customer 22C1000, Auto-Plas International.

Field	Value
Default	Yes
Bank Format	XX
Bank Account Number	NA
Own Bank Account Number	UK5564999
Payment Format	UK-CUST_CH

- 4 In Customer Payment Status View (27.6.2.3), verify if the following payment statuses for checks exist. If not, create the statuses using Customer Payment Status Create (27.6.2.1).

Status 1

Field	Value
Payment Instrument	Check
Status	Initial
Bank Account Code	1120
Daybook Code	<blank>
GL Account	<blank>

Status 2

Field	Value
Payment Instrument	Check
Status	For Collection

Field	Value
Bank Account Code	1120
Daybook Code	ARPAY
GL Account	1380

Status 3

Field	Value
Payment Instrument	Check
Status	Paid
Bank Account Code	1120
Daybook Code	ARPAY
GL Account	1380

- 5 Use Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1) to create a customer invoice for customer 22C1000.

Field	Value
Description	Misc. items
Amount	1500
Currency	GBP
Invoice Status Code	C-OK
Taxable	No
Daybook	CIM

- 6 Use Customer Payment Create (27.6.4.1) to record the check payment of 1500 GBP for customer 22C1000.

Field	Value
Customer Code	22C1000
Amount	1500
Currency	GBP
Reference	CH001
Status	For Collection

- 7 Click the Allocate button.
- 8 Use the search fields to locate the customer invoice created in step (5).
- 9 Allocate the payment to the invoice by selecting the Full field for the invoice line in the grid.
- 10 Click OK.
- 11 Save the payment.
- 12 Use Customer Payment View (27.6.4.3) to view the customer payment.
- 13 Use Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1) to view both the customer invoice and the customer payment.
- 14 Use Customer Payment Mass Change (27.6.4.5) to change the status of the check from For Collection to Paid.

Field	Value
Posting Date	Enter the invoice posting date.
Customer Code	22C1000

- 15 After entering your customer number, click Add. All payments for this customer display in the grid.
- 16 Select your payment in the grid by clicking the Select field on the left of the grid row.
- 17 In the fields under the grid, select the Change Status field and choose Paid in the New Status for Selected Rows field.
- 18 Click Apply to apply the new status.
- 19 Click Save.
- 20 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the postings generated in the ARPAY daybook.

Chapter 8

Reporting Overview

Reporting Overview

Overview

- Reporting features
- Customization options
- QAD Reporting Framework (QRF)
- Financial Report Writer



EF-RO-020

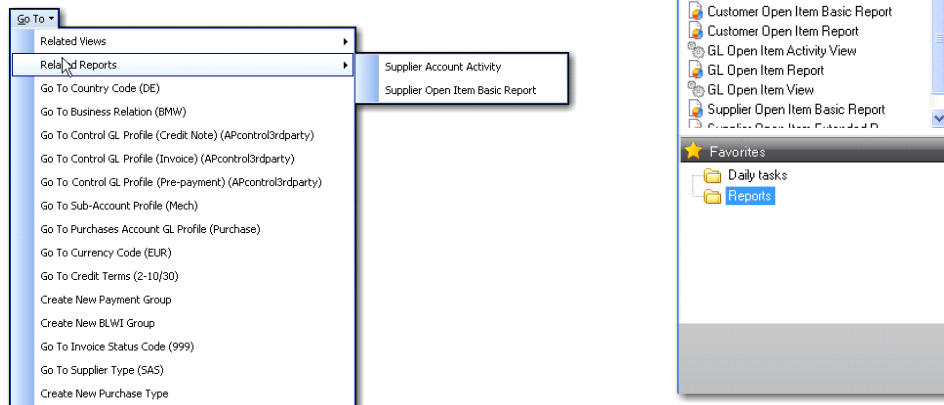
In this section, you will learn about report features in QAD Enterprise Financials, how to run reports, and which customizations are available to facilitate searching data and reporting.

This section also introduces the QAD Reporting Framework (QRF), which has been used for new reports since QAD 2009.1 EE, and the Financial Report Writer, a powerful group reporting tool.

Standard Reports

Standard Reports

- Available in all areas of QAD Enterprise Financials
- Extensive options for creating and managing reports
- Accessible
 - From the main menu
 - Using Go To



A number of standard reports are shipped with the standard QAD Enterprise Financials.

The standard reports are accessible from the main menu pane, and using the GoTo (or right-click context) menu from within another menu.

For quick access, add reports you use often to your favorites.

The majority of Financials reports are implemented using Crystal reports. However, as of QAD 2009.1 EE, any new reports introduced with each subsequent release will be implemented using QRF.

Standard Reports Selection

Standard Reports Selection

Relevant user defined fields are included

Execute now or Schedule for later

The screenshot displays the 'SAF Code Trans Detail Report' window in QAD Enterprise Financials. The window includes a 'Filter' section with options for 'GL Period', 'GL Cal Year', 'Entity', 'Sub-Account', and 'GL'. A 'Schedule...' button is located at the bottom right of the main window. A blue arrow points from this button to a 'SAF Code Trans Detail Report - Schedule' popup window. The popup window contains fields for 'Name', 'Description', 'Start Date', 'Start Time', 'Iterations', and 'Frequency'. A 'Schedule...' button is also highlighted in the main window with a blue arrow pointing to the 'Execute' button in the popup window.

Screens are widely configurable in QAD Enterprise Financials. A separate User Interface training course describes how to customize screen display and remove or add fields. User-defined fields are included in reports.

You can run a report immediately, or choose to schedule it to run later. In this case, a popup window opens to let you enter details for running the report at a later date.

The slide shows the standard report selection criteria window for Crystal reports.

Standard Reports Output

Standard Reports Output

- View in new window
- Print, export, email

The screenshot displays the QAD Cost Center Transaction Summary report interface. The main window is titled "Cost Center Trans Summary R...". It features a "Tools" menu with options for "Print", "Preview", and "Variant". Below this is a "Report Variants" section with a dropdown menu. A "Filter" section allows for selecting "Grouping Level 2" through "Grouping Level 6". The "Server Output Processing" section is highlighted with a red circle, showing options for "To Printer", "To File", "E-Mail to Addresses", and "E-Mail to Roles". The "Output Format" is set to "Adobe Acrobat (PDF)". A preview of the report is shown on the right, titled "Cost Center Transaction Summary", displaying a table with columns for COA Code, Description, Company Period, Opening Balance, Period Activity, Closing Balance, Cum Period Activity, Unit, and Period Quantity. The report shows data for "Admin" and "General Services".

Standard outputs include printer, file, or email. Various formats are available, such as PDF and Excel.

You can email reports to email addresses or to roles. For example, you can schedule the system to send an AR Aging report weekly to all users in a collection.

Report Customization Levels

Report Customization Levels

- Usage
 - Filter fields management, report options, variants
 - Using QAD .Net UI
- Layout
 - Using Crystal reports designer
- Business logic
 - Requires source code customization



EF-RO-060

You can customize Financials reports at three levels:

- Customization at usage level

Modify filter fields, report options, create and save variants, or configure the user interface. This option is described later in this course.

- Layout customization

If you have Crystal Reports designer skills, you can make any changes to the output layout. This option is described later in this course.

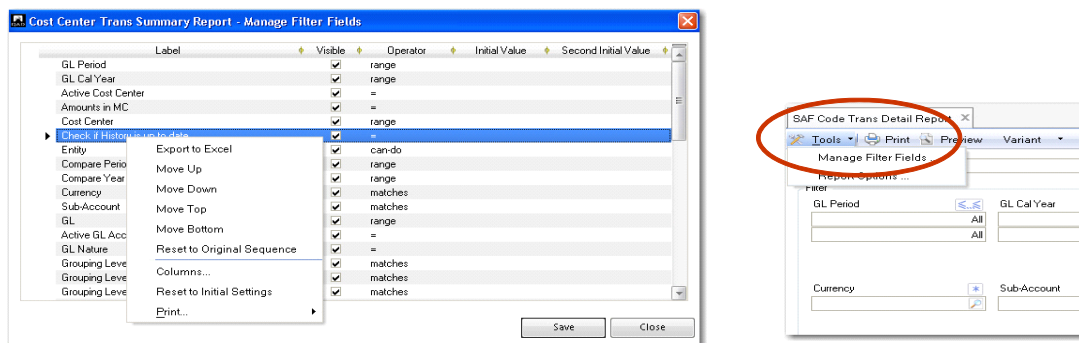
Note For QRF reports, you must have QRF Report Designer skills to customize reports.

- Modify reports business logic in the source code. This option requires software customization skills.

Usage Customization

Usage Customization – Standard Reports

- Use filter fields
 - Define how data is filtered
- Manage Filter Fields
 - Select from the list of available filter fields
 - Set the sequence of the fields on the UI
 - Set initial values



Use filter fields and store your search criteria for later reuse. You can remove or add filter fields, set the sequence in which the fields display, and set initial values for each field.

To modify report filter fields, click Tools|Manage Filter Fields from within a report. A popup window appears that lets you select or deselect fields, change the operator, and set initial values. Right-click a field to access more options, such as options that let you move the filter fields up or down, or that let you reset the original sequence.

Usage Customization – Standard Reports

- Report options
 - Language Code
 - Date format
 - Numeric format
 - Alternate shading



EF-RO-080

Click Tools and then Report Options to modify the report format options, the report language, and to determine whether to use data on the report or not (this field is mandatory).

Add user-defined fields to the report using this screen.

Report Variants

Report Variants – Standard Reports

- Store specific selection criteria
 - Available next time the report is started
 - Unlimited number of variants
 - Save for personal use or share with other users
- All variants:
 - Are based on the same data
 - Use different filter criteria
 - Can use a different report layout

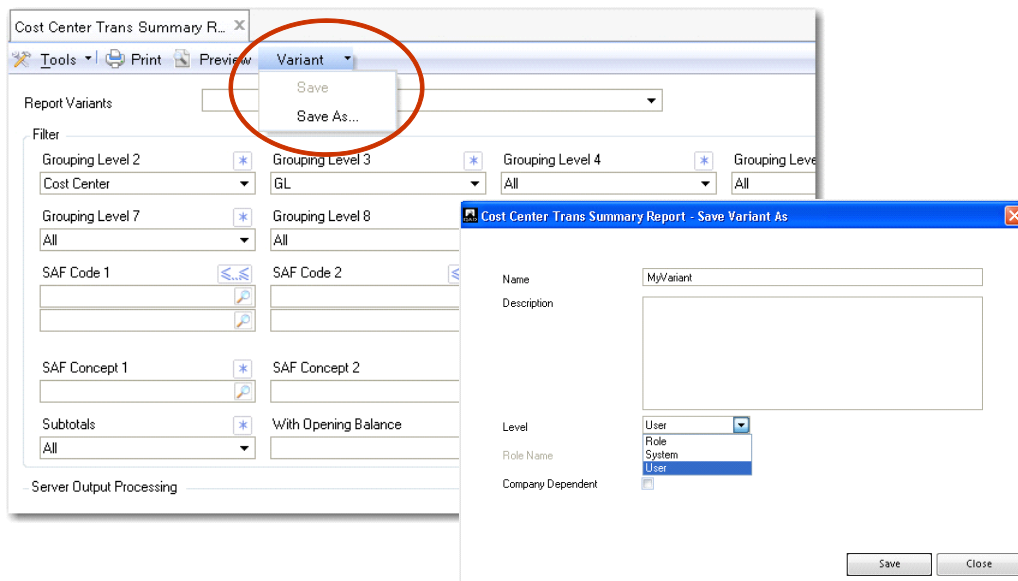


EF-RO-090

When you have customized the report usage, you can store it as a report variant. The report variant will then be available the next time you start the report. In the Save screen, you can choose to share the report variant with other users.

Report Variants—Continued

Report Variants – Standard Reports



To save a report variant, click Variant|Save As... on the menu toolbar.

After you specify a report name and description, select whether you want to share the report variant with other users with a specific role (Role), with all users (System), or to use it yourself (User).

US and EMEA Exercise: Usage Customization

Note In the US, log in to entity 10USACO. In EMEA, log in to entity 22UKCO.

In this exercise, you will create a report variant.

- 1 Open the Cost Center Trans Summary report (25.15.3.1).
- 2 Select Tools|Manage Filter Fields.
- 3 Experiment with adding and removing selection criteria, reordering the selection criteria (right-click a field name), and adding initial values (select variables from the drop-down list).
- 4 Note that initial values must be in the appropriate format for the specific field.
- 5 Select Tools|Report Options.
- 6 Experiment with changing the formatting. Specify whether you want the filter criteria to appear on the report output.
- 7 Select Variant|Save As to store your changes.
- 8 Leave the report (close the window), and reopen it.
- 9 Select and open your report variant.

Layout Customization

Layout Customization (Crystal Report Designer)

- Use for standard report or variant
- Crystal Report design skills required
- Examples:
 - Change sort order
 - Add or remove columns
 - Other business fields for the objects in the report
 - User-Defined Fields (UDF) for the objects in the report
 - Calculated fields
 - Add or remove break levels (subtotals)
 - Change fonts, logo, other graphics



EF-RO-130

With Crystal Report Designer skills, you can modify the report output (standard or variant).

Customization examples include changing the column sorting order, adding or removing columns, adding break levels for subtotals, and cosmetic changes, such as adding your logo, changing colors, or graphics.

Example: Report Layout Customization

Example: Report Layout Customization

- Report: Customer Statement of Account
- The report layout was edited:
 - Data formatting: suppressed leading zeros
 - Positioned address info
 - Added the QAD logo



EF-RO-140

The next page shows an example of layout customization, as described above.

Layout Customization—Before and After

BEFORE

Statement of Account

Date: 27/9/2007

ABC Company
150 JFK Parkway
07960 Morrisstown
United States of America

Dudley Office
Waterfront Business Park
JingMao Tower
DYS 1/LX Blaney Hill
Belgium Bastlands
Phone: 56022301
Fax: 56022302-3456
Email: jwc@qad.com

Dear Sir or Madam,

Your account now shows the following list of open items. If there are any discrepancies please inform us.

Yours faithfully

Mike Taylor
Credit Controller
56022301

Overdue	Voucher	Type	Creation Date	Due Date	Invoice Amt	Open Balance
Yes	2007/100H-BANK/000000056	Prepayments	30/01/2007	03/05/2007	-2,713.00	-2,713.00
No	2007/QADDB100000015	Invoices	25/09/2007	28/12/2007	4,000.00	4,000.00
Open Amount by Currency : EUR					1,287.00	1,287.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001199	Invoices	29/11/2006	02/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001190	Invoices	30/11/2006	03/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001194	Invoices	04/12/2006	07/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001193	Invoices	04/12/2006	07/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001191	Invoices	04/12/2006	07/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001195	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001196	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001197	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000001198	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000002063	Invoices	20/12/2006	23/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000002081	Invoices	20/12/2006	23/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/000002052	Invoices	20/12/2006	23/03/2007	106.00	106.00
Yes	2007/Pan1/000000004	Invoices	05/01/2007	08/04/2007	53.00	53.00
Yes	2007/CP042/00000017	Invoices	25/01/2007	28/04/2007	173.90	173.90
Yes	2007/Customer/00000071	Invoices	07/02/2007	11/05/2007	2,000.00	2,000.00
Yes	2007/880C/000001157	Invoices	12/04/2007	14/07/2007	1,362.10	1,362.10
Yes	2007/880C/000001158	Invoices	12/04/2007	14/07/2007	31.80	31.80
Yes	2007/880C/000001159	Invoices	12/04/2007	14/07/2007	1,363.30	1,363.30
Yes	2007/880C/000002317	Invoices	11/05/2007	12/05/2007	10.80	10.80
No	2007/C/000000002	Invoices	16/09/2007	10/10/2007	500.00	500.00
No	2007/880C/000000716	Invoices	27/09/2007	09/11/2007	100.00	100.00
No	2007/880C/000000714	Invoices	27/09/2007	09/11/2007	100.00	100.00
No	2007/880C/000000690	Invoices	09/08/2007	10/11/2007	1,070.00	1,070.00
No	2007/880C/000000715	Invoices	27/09/2007	28/12/2007	100.00	100.00
Open Amount by Currency : USD					8,156.60	8,156.60

AFTER

Statement of Account

Date: 27/9/2007

ABC Company
150 JFK Parkway
07960 Morrisstown
United States of America

Dudley Office
Waterfront Business Park
JingMao Tower
DYS 1/LX Blaney Hill
Belgium Bastlands
Phone: 56022301
Fax: 56022302-3456
Email: jwc@qad.com

Dear Sir or Madam,

Your account now shows the following list of open items. If there are any discrepancies please inform us.

Yours faithfully

Mike Taylor
Credit Controller
56022301

Overdue	Voucher	Type	Creation Date	Due Date	Trans Type	Invoice Amt	Open Balance
Yes	2007/100H-BANK/000000056	Prepayments	30/01/2007	03/05/2007		-2,713.00	-2,713.00
No	2007/QADDB100000015	Invoices	25/09/2007	28/12/2007	License	4,000.00	4,000.00
Open Amount by Currency : EUR						1,287.00	1,287.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/199	Invoices	29/11/2006	02/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/190	Invoices	30/11/2006	03/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/194	Invoices	04/12/2006	07/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/193	Invoices	04/12/2006	07/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/191	Invoices	04/12/2006	07/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/195	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/196	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/197	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/198	Invoices	05/12/2006	08/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/203	Invoices	20/12/2006	23/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/201	Invoices	20/12/2006	23/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2005/Pan1/202	Invoices	20/12/2006	23/03/2007	Spare Parts	106.00	106.00
Yes	2007/Pan1/4	Invoices	05/01/2007	08/04/2007	Fin Charge	53.00	53.00
Yes	2007/CP042/17	Invoices	25/01/2007	28/04/2007	Expenses	173.90	173.90
Yes	2007/Customer/71	Invoices	07/02/2007	11/05/2007	License	2,000.00	2,000.00
Yes	2007/880C/157	Invoices	12/04/2007	14/07/2007	Services	1,362.10	1,362.10
Yes	2007/880C/158	Invoices	12/04/2007	14/07/2007	Expenses	31.80	31.80
Yes	2007/880C/159	Invoices	12/04/2007	14/07/2007	Services	1,363.30	1,363.30
Yes	2007/880C/317	Invoices	11/05/2007	12/05/2007	Fin Charge	10.80	10.80
No	2007/C/92	Invoices	16/09/2007	10/10/2007	License	500.00	500.00
No	2007/880C/716	Invoices	27/09/2007	09/11/2007	Expenses	100.00	100.00
No	2007/880C/714	Invoices	27/09/2007	09/11/2007	Expenses	100.00	100.00
No	2007/880C/690	Invoices	09/08/2007	10/11/2007	Services	1,070.00	1,070.00
No	2007/880C/715	Invoices	27/09/2007	28/12/2007	Expenses	100.00	100.00
Open Amount by Currency : USD						8,156.60	8,156.60

EF-RO-160

QAD Reporting Framework

QAD Reporting Framework (QRF)

- In QAD 2009.1 EE, the QAD Reporting Framework (QRF) was introduced.
- All new reports from QAD 2009.1 EE were created using QRF.



EF-RO-052

QRF Reports - Selection Criteria

The screenshot shows the 'AP Tax Register Details - View...' window. The 'Filter' tab is active, displaying a 'Search Conditions' table. The table has columns for the field name, operator, search value, and a plus/minus icon. The 'Document' dropdown menu is highlighted with a red box. Three callout boxes with arrows point to specific parts of the interface: 'Select output type' points to the 'Document' dropdown; 'Add criteria' points to the plus icon in the 'Tax Register' row; 'Remove criteria' points to the minus icon in the 'Tax Register' row.

Field	Operator	Search Value	Plus/Minus
Tax Register	contains		+ -
Reporting Currency	contains		+ -
Posting Date	range		+ -
GL Cal Year	range		+ -
GL Period	range		+ -
Tax Year	range		+ -
Tax Period	range		+ -
Print Header	equals		+ -
Print Lines	equals		+ -
Trial / Final	equals		+ -
Sort By	equals		+ -

QAD EF-RO-054

By default, a QRF report displays all the records available in the source data. However, you can retrieve certain ranges of records in the report; for example, sales records between last September and this March. You do this by setting filter conditions to filter data in the report.

The search operators include the following:

- equals
- not equals
- contains
- range
- starts at (the default)
- greater than
- less than
- is null
- is not null

If you choose the Range operator, enter a beginning value of the range in the first search box. Optionally, enter an ending value of the range in the second search box.

To refine your search further, click the plus (+) icon to add another search row. You can add as many rows as needed, each with different search values and operators. When you specify several criteria, note that multiple criteria for the same field are treated as a logical AND condition.

To remove a search criteria row, click the delete (X) icon.

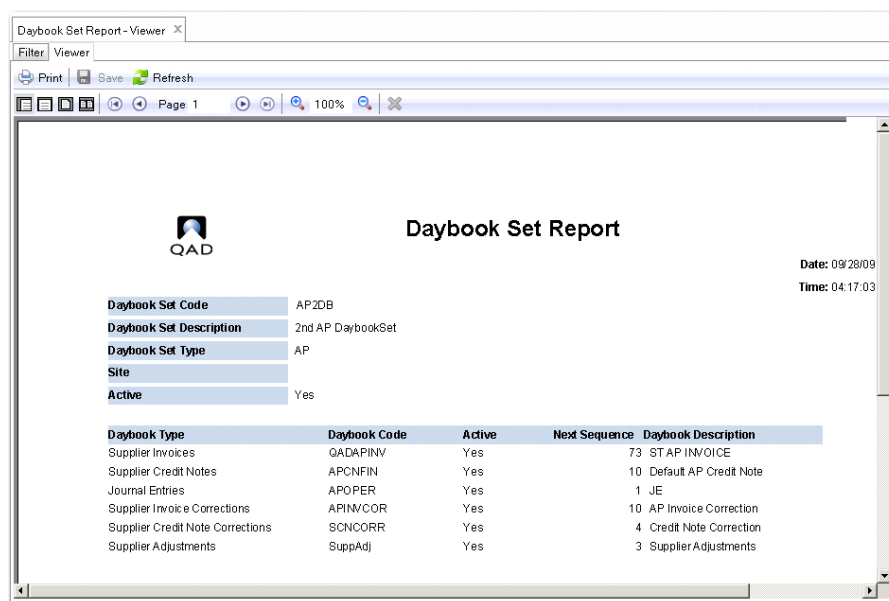
Optionally, save the new filter conditions as a filter for future reuse.

On the toolbar, select an output format from the list next to the Settings button. You can choose from three output formats when the report is run:

- Document: The report is displayed in the Report Viewer window.
- Excel: The report is generated in Microsoft Excel format. You can save the file and open it in the Report Viewer window.
- PDF: The report is generated in PDF format.

QRF Reports - Viewer

QRF Reports – Viewer



In the Report Viewer, use the toolbar buttons to navigate through the report and perform other functions such as saving and printing.

Button	Name	Description
	Print	Send the report to a printer.
	Save	Save the report to a specified location.
	Refresh	Regenerate the report using your last setting.
	Actual Size	Display the report in its actual size.
	Page Width	Fit the report to the width of the Report Viewer window.
	One Page	Display the report in a one page view in the Report Viewer window.
	Two Pages	Display the report in a side-by-side two page view in the Report Viewer window.
	First Page	Jump to the first page.
	Previous Page	Go to the previous page.
	Next Page	Go to the next page.

Button	Name	Description
	Last Page	Jump to the last page.
	Zoom In	Magnify the report preview size.
	Size	Specify the exact report preview size.
	Zoom Out	Decrease the report review size.
	Cancel Rendering	Cancel rendering the report.

QRF is described in more detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Financial Report Writer

Introduction to Financial Report Writer

- Group reporting solution
- Combines the existing Financials report functionality into a single user experience
- Produce reports built on:
 - A common chart of accounts
 - A common currency – the presentation currency
 - A common calendar



EF-RO-180

Financial Report Writer is a group reporting solution that combines the existing Financials reporting functionality into a single user experience. It includes multi-entity and multi-domain reporting that lets you map charts of accounts and approximate consolidation results.

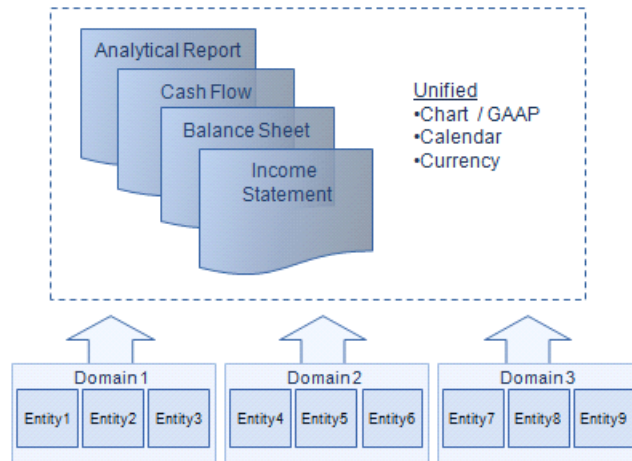
Financial Report Writer aggregates financial statements that are built on:

- A common chart of accounts (COA) including all dimensions available in Financials, such as domain, entity, layer, GL account, sub-account, cost center, project, SAFs, intercompany, and currency
- A common currency—the presentation currency
- A common calendar

Benefits

Benefits

- Single solution for GL reporting
- Real time
- Multi-domain
- Consolidated
- Chart Translation
- Currency Translation
- Multi-GAAP



EF-RO-190

Financial Report Writer is a major uplift of the reporting capabilities in Enterprise Financials. It combines the power of the GL Report Writer with new Enterprise Financials features such as layers, SAFs, intercompany analysis, and statutory currency.

Financial Report Writer provides financial information for accountants and managers on both corporate group level and local domain level. Using Financial Report Writer, you can create financial statements such as balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow statements. You can also create cross-domain analytical reports with many dimensions such as regions, countries, entities, divisions, departments, product lines, and customer groups.

Financial Report Writer also provides an accurate approximation of the consolidation results in real-time without the need to run the consolidation program.

You can produce reports in any wanted chart of account, in any hierarchy, and according to any GAAP. You can represent report amounts in any presentation currency.

You can also create a report calendar that is different than the local domain GL calendars.

Main Features

Financial Report Writer – Main Features

- **Build and run flexible reports**
 - Flexible report hierarchies
 - Flexible row and column definitions with in-line calculations
 - Reusable analysis codes
- **Based on harmonized data in a reporting cube**
 - Across multiple COAs, currencies, GAAPs
 - Optimized for reporting inquiries



EF-RO-200

The Financial Report Writer allows great flexibility in creating reports. You can create reporting hierarchies using all COA elements and you can easily change these at any time. The rows and columns of the reports can contain calculations, comparisons with previous periods, or side by side comparisons of entities, cost centers, projects, and so on.

To avoid duplication of effort, reusable analysis codes contain definitions for the data to include in the reports. For example, you can define groups or ranges of GL accounts once and reuse them on many reports.

This flexibility is possible because data from the different source domains is stored in report cubes. In the report cubes, the data is harmonized and stored in an optimal format for reporting. A report cube contains data that can come from many domains and this harmonized data allows for consistent reporting.

Chapter 9

Supplier Setup

Overview

Overview

- Supplier setup flow
- Supplier setup highlights
- Mandatory data for supplier setup
 - Supplier type

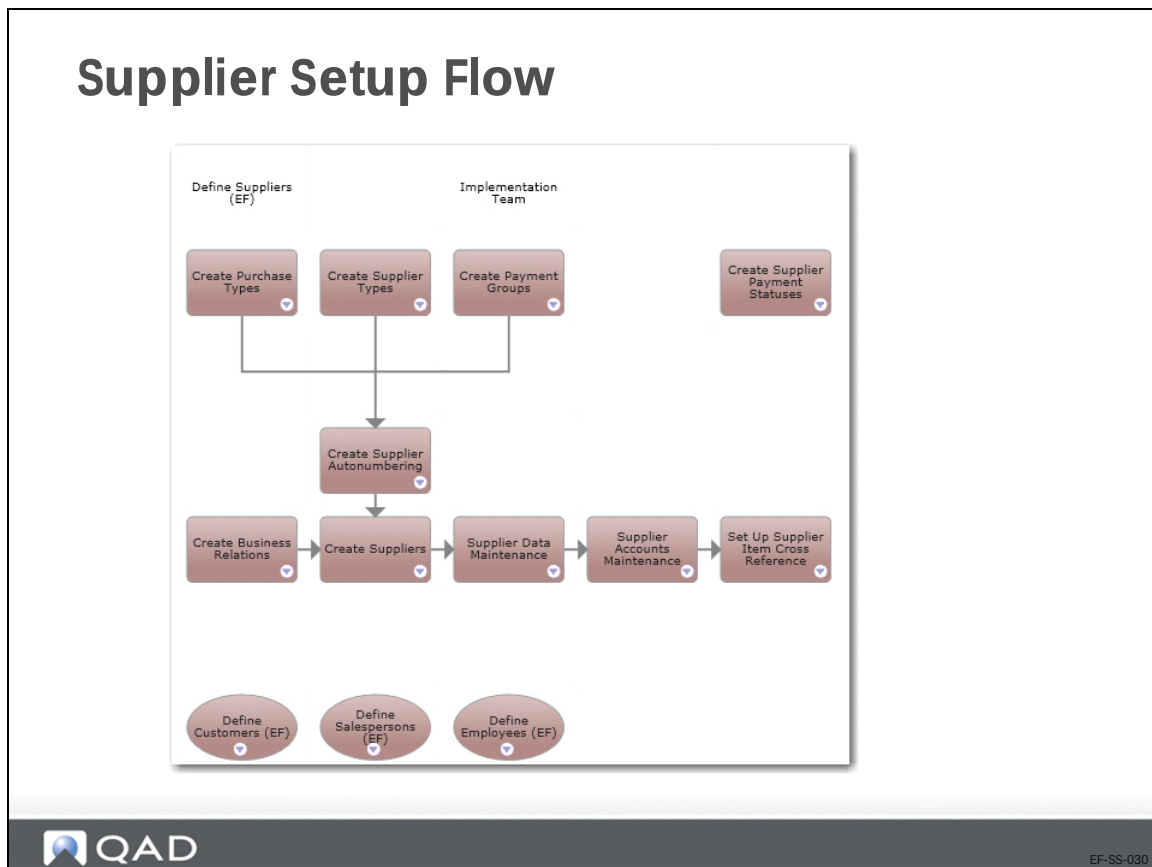


EF-SS-020

Supplier addresses, like customer addresses, determine default field values and affect how supplier transactions are processed in the system. Remit-to addresses are used when payments created in accounts payable must be sent to an address other than the supplier address. Each supplier can have only one remit-to address. You define remit-to addresses in the business relation with an address type of remittance.

Before setting up suppliers, you must first define payment formats, payment groups, bank account numbers, and supplier types. Payment formats and groups are discussed in Chapter 3, “Setting Up Financial Foundations,” on page 55. We will discuss the other data required in the following pages.

Supplier Setup Flow



The process to set up suppliers consists of several steps, which are illustrated in the process map above.

Use the Supplier function (28.20.1) to set up codes that represent the companies you purchase goods and services from. Suppliers are used in purchasing, accounts payable, Service and Support Management, and other functions.

Review the supplier setup steps on the process map.

Supplier Setup Details

Supplier Setup Details

- Three control accounts
- Purchase account profile
- Banking tab:
 - Link supplier bank account to your bank and payment format
- Separate operational supplier data
 - Supplier Data Maintenance
- Email notification
- Autonumbering sequences



EF-SS-040

Before you set up suppliers, you must first define payment formats, payment groups, bank account numbers, and supplier types. These topics are described separately.

Control accounts must be available and set up for suppliers invoices, credit notes, and prepayments. Control accounts are linked as profiles on the supplier account record. The purchase account profile is required too, and is used in the purchase of non-inventory items. You must set up the accounts and profiles before you define suppliers.

The accounts and payment formats are stored on the Banking tab. These details are automatically retrieved for supplier payments and selections.

Mandatory Data

Mandatory Data for Supplier Setup

- Financial (Supplier Create)
 - Supplier code
 - Supplier type
 - Business relation
 - Account profiles
 - Credit terms
 - Invoice status code
 - Tax zone
- Operational (Supplier Data Maintenance)
 - No mandatory data



EF-SS-050

This section lists the financial data that is mandatory when creating a supplier record. There is no mandatory operational data for suppliers.

Supplier Type

- Reporting
 - Link to purchasing account to track purchasing costs by supplier type

Supplier Type Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print

Attachments

Code RMS

Description Raw Materials Supplier

Active ☒



EF-SS-060

Use Supplier Type activities (28.20.2) to create, view, modify, and delete codes for grouping suppliers. You can use supplier types to select groups of suppliers for reporting.

You can define GL purchasing accounts by product line, site, and supplier type in Purchasing Account Maintenance (1.2.5). This lets you track purchase costs for different types of suppliers separately.

Supplier Setup

Supplier Setup

- Financial setup: Supplier Create
- Operational setup: Supplier Data Maintenance

The screenshot displays two overlapping windows from the QAD software interface. The background window is titled 'Supplier Data Maintenance' and contains a search bar for 'Supplier:' and a list of fields for 'Supplier Address' (Name, Address, City, Country, Attention, Telephone, Fax) and 'Supplier Data' (Sort Name, Supplier, Ship Via, Remarks, Carrier, Purchase Contact). The foreground window is titled 'Supplier Create' and features a search bar for 'Supplier Code' with an 'Active' checkbox. Below this is a 'Business Relation' dropdown. A tabbed interface at the bottom of the 'Supplier Create' window includes tabs for 'Business Relation', 'Accounting', 'Payment', 'Banking', 'Defaults', 'Tax Info', and 'Comments'. The 'Business Relation' tab is currently selected, showing fields for Name, Address, Zip/City, and Country Code. The QAD logo is visible in the bottom left corner, and the text 'EF-SS-070' is in the bottom right corner.

Use the Supplier Activities (28.20.1) to create, view, modify, or delete suppliers. You can link a supplier to an existing business relation, or create a new business relation, as required.

You can only delete a record if it is not referred to in the system. Otherwise, mark the record as inactive.

You can use Excel Integration (28.20.1.5) to export supplier records to or load records from an Excel spreadsheet, including bank accounts. See “UI Navigation and Browsing” on page 25 and *User Guide: QAD Financials* for more details.

After creating a supplier in Supplier Create (28.10.1.1), specify additional operational data in Supplier Data Maintenance (2.3.1). When a new supplier is created, an email is automatically sent to the members of the SupplierNotify role responsible for creating this data.

US and EMEA Exercise: Invoice Status

In this exercise, you will set up invoice status codes required for AP processes.

Log in to entity 10USACO in the US and 22UKCO in EMEA.

- 1 Use Invoice Status Code Create (36.1.11.1) to create the following new invoice status codes:

Field	Value
Invoice Status Code	To-Approve
Description	To Approve
Lock Payment	Yes
Invoice Approved	No
Allocation Status	Transient Allocation

Field	Value
Invoice Status Code	RM-Blocked
Description	Receiver Matching, Payment Blocked
Lock Payment	Yes
Invoice Approved	Yes
Allocation Status	Allocation
Receiver Matching	Yes

Chapter 10

Purchasing Process

Overview

Overview

- Demo
- Functional overview
 - Requisition to purchase order receipt flow
 - Supplier invoice flow
 - Receiver matching vs. financial matching
 - Supplier payment flow
- Hands-on exercise

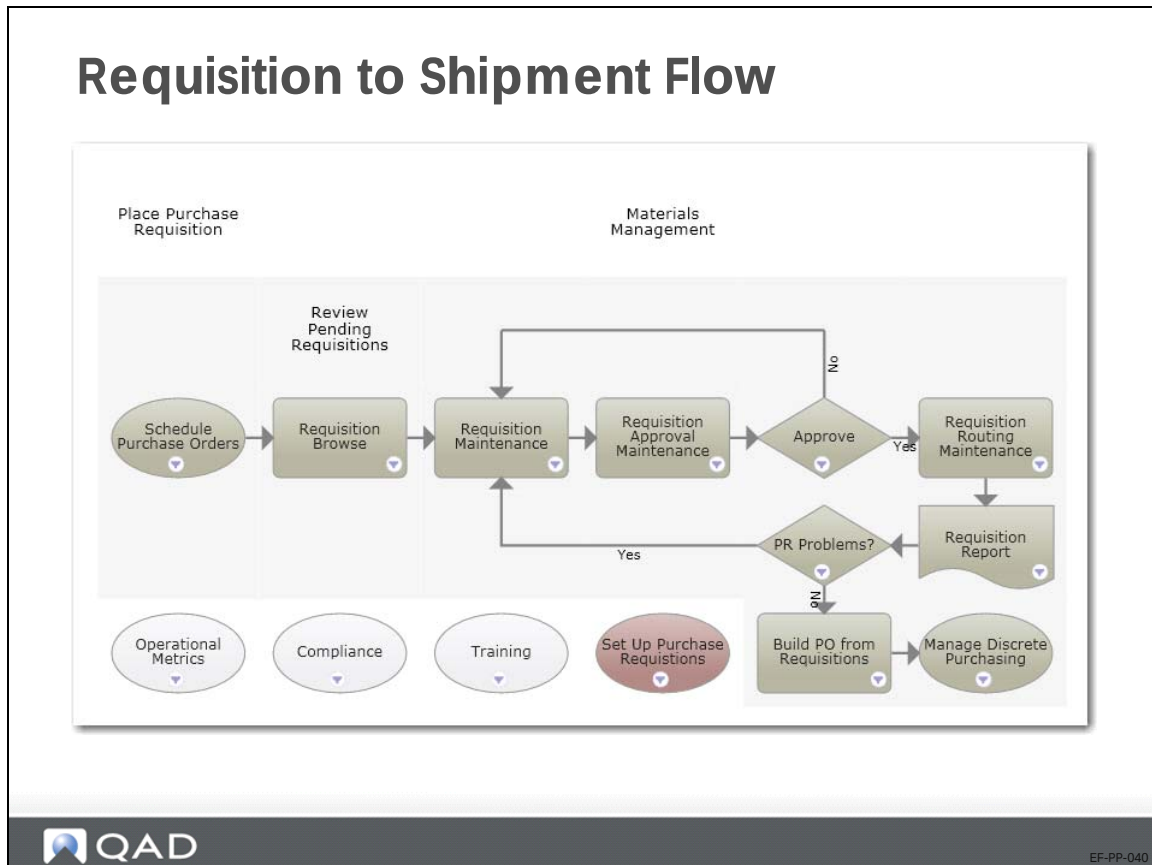


EF-PP-020

In this section, you will learn how purchase orders are processed in QAD Enterprise Financials.

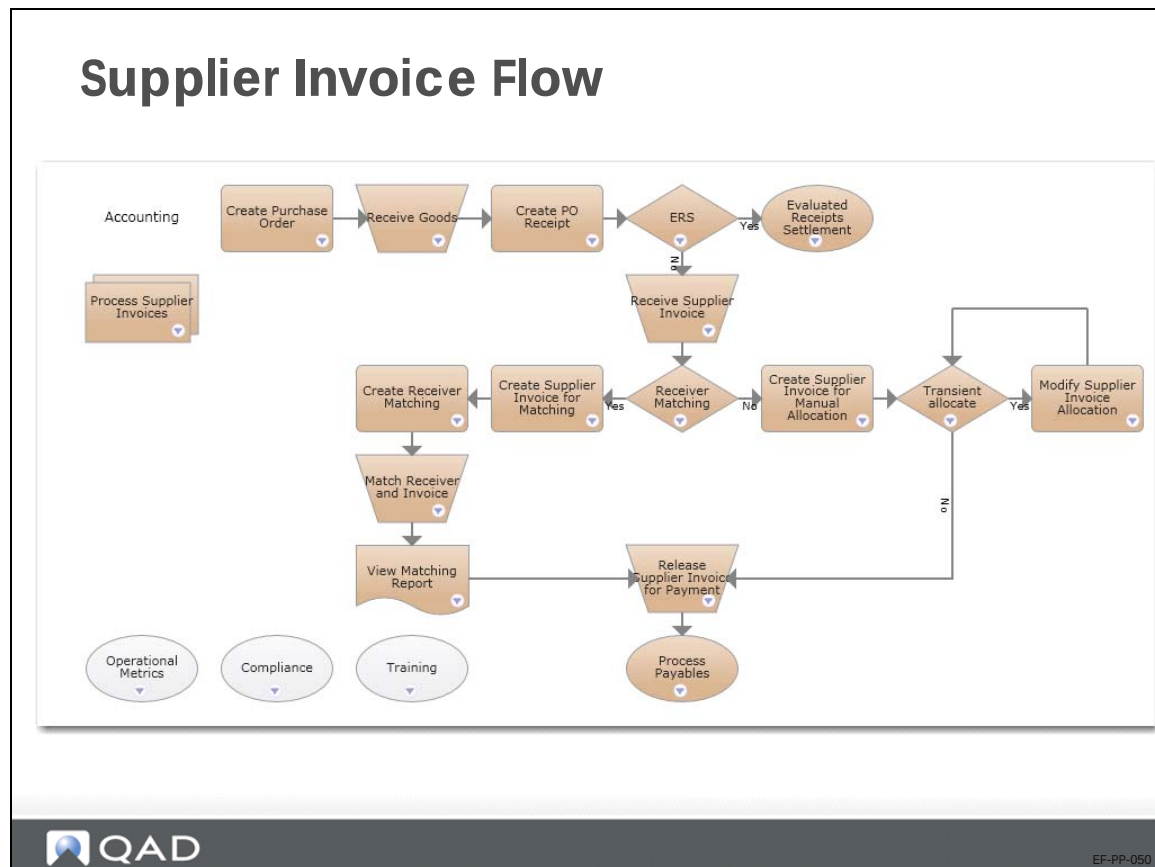
We will review different process flows for requisition to payment.

Requisition to Shipment Process Flow



The process maps display the purchasing process from purchase order requisition to purchase order receipts. Operational activities create unposted transactions that must be posted to Financials using Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7).

Supplier Invoice Process Flow

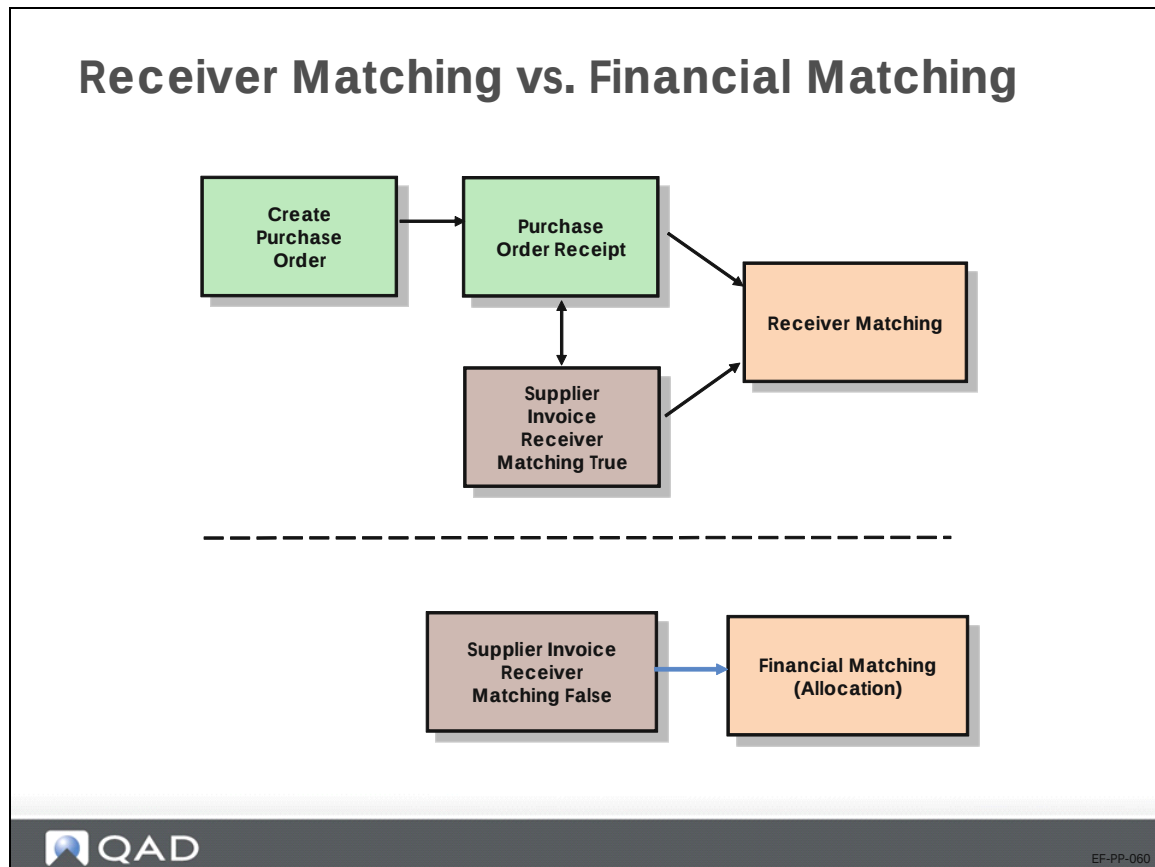


Before paying a supplier invoice, verify that the supplier invoice matches what was received by the receiving department and that the supplier has charged you the correct price. This process is called receiver matching. The Receiver Matching function ensures that amounts payable on invoices match the items received on purchase orders.

You can perform receiver matching during invoice creation, or later using manual allocation.

The various steps in the process are designated by different supplier invoice statuses.

Receiver Matching and Financial Matching

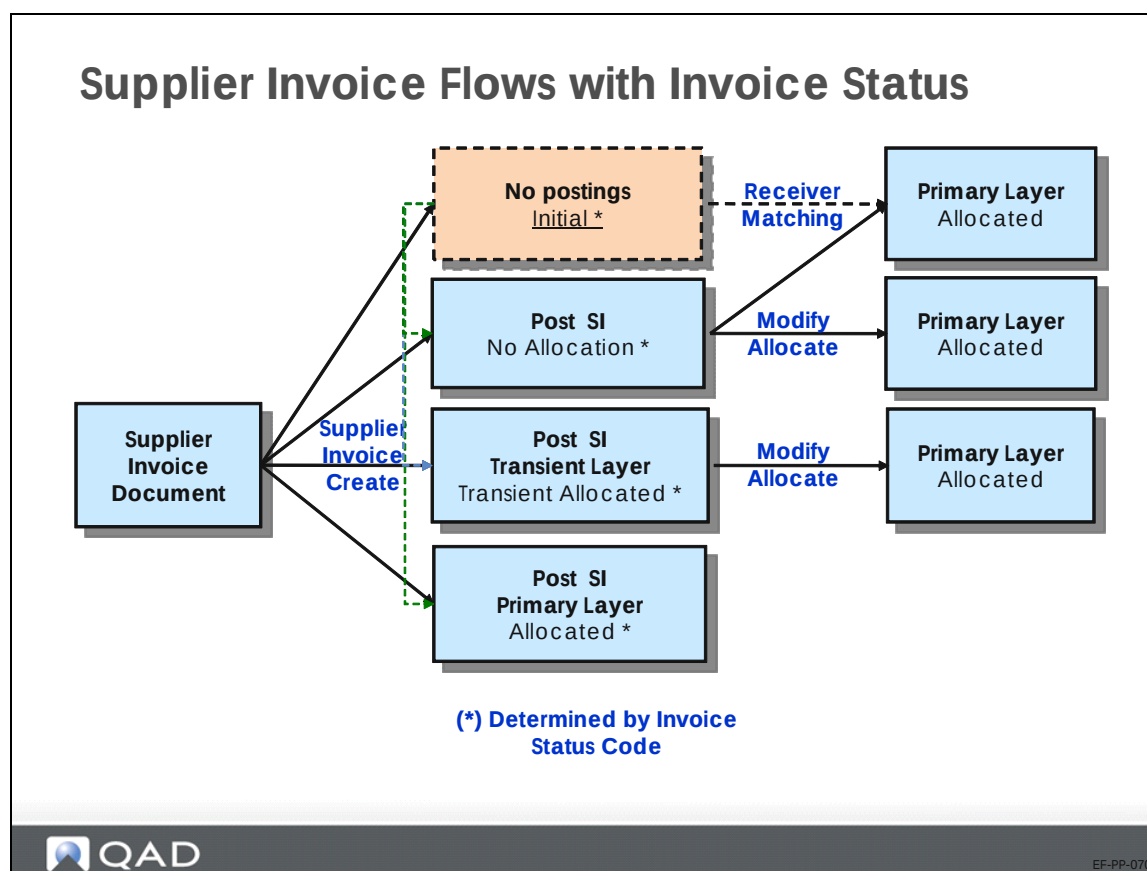


The system provides two types of matching for invoices: receiver matching or financial matching (allocation).

Receiver matching is the process of matching invoice amounts against original purchase order receipts.

Financial matching is used for payments, for products, or services that have not been processed through the purchasing cycle. The invoice amounts are not matched against purchase order amounts. Instead, they are posted to an Unmatched Invoices account, and then allocated directly to a cost account. These invoices are typically one-time payments to suppliers for occasional goods or services.

Supplier Invoice Flows with Invoice Status



Supplier invoice activities, with the exception of reversing and replacing, are controlled by the invoice status code associated with the invoice. The invoice status code and its attributes determine when the invoice is ready to be posted to the official layer of the AP sub-ledger. Postings depend on the approval and allocation status of the invoice status code.

The Initial status does not create any postings.

Transient layers can be used to allocate before approval. Once approved, the allocation posting is moved to the primary (official) layer.

US Exercise: Purchasing Process

In this exercise, you will process a supplier invoice for goods received.

Unless otherwise stated, use entity 10USACO and accept default values.

- 1 Use Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7) to create two purchase orders.

PO 1

Field	Value
PO number	TEST-PO1
Supplier	10S1005, Absolute Electronics Company
Ship-To	10-100
Site	10-100
Item	500 of 02002
Unit Cost:	0.50
Taxable:	No

PO 2

Field	Value
PO number	TEST-PO2
Supplier	10S1003, Heron Surgical Supply
Ship-To	10-100
Site	10-100
Item	1 Memo item for \$250
Taxable:	No

Note To record a memo item, do not specify a value in the Item field. Enter the quantity in the Qty Ordered field, enter EA (each) as the unit of measure (UM), and enter the cost in the Unit Cost field.

- 2 Use Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1) to receive both purchase orders completely.
- 3 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the unposted transactions to the GL and verify the result in the GL using Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

Daybook: RCT-PO

Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to your needs.

- 4 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice for the received materials (item 02002).

Field	Value
Supplier	10S1005, Absolute Electronics Company
Reference	INV1-PO1
Amount	245 500 * 0.49 (price var. of 0.01)
Invoice Status Code	RM-INIT
PO Nr	TEST-PO1
Daybook	SINV (Defaults from daybook set)
Taxable	No

- a** Review the other available tabs.
- b** Click the Matching button.
- 5 In the Receiver Matching Create window, click the Search button to retrieve details on purchase order TEST-PO1. (The PO number is copied to the Order field in Receiver Matching Create from the Order field on the supplier invoice.)
- 6 When the result is returned, notice that there is a difference of 5 USD between the PO amount and the invoice amount due to the price variance on the invoice.
- 7 On the receiver matching line, update the value in the Matched Unit Price field to 0.49 and press the Tab key.
The Difference field is updated to 0 (zero).
- 8 Click Save and Create Invoice to save the receiver matching record and open a blank Supplier Invoice Create window.
- 9 Create a supplier invoice using Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) for the received memo item.

Field	Value
Supplier	10S1003, Heron Surgical Supply
Reference	INV-PO2
Amount	\$250
Invoice Status Code	RM-INIT
PO Nr	TEST-PO2
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)
Taxable	No

- a** Review the other available tabs.
- b** Click the Matching button.

- 10 In the Receiver Matching Create window, click the Search button to retrieve details on purchase order TEST-PO2. (The PO number is copied to the Order field in Receiver Matching Create from the Order field on the supplier invoice.)
- 11 Match the receipt for TEST-PO2 with the invoice. Accept the defaults in the receiver matching line. No changes are required.
- 12 Click Save to save the receiver matching record.
- 13 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to review the invoices after the matching.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 14 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the GL postings created by the invoice and the matching.
 - a Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
 - b Add the External Invoice Reference field to the grid.

EMEA Exercise: Purchasing Process

In this exercise, you will process a supplier invoice for goods received.

Unless otherwise stated, use entity 22UKCO and accept default values.

- 1 Use Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7) to create two purchase orders with the following data:

PO1

Field	Value
Purchase Order Number	HO-PO1
Supplier	22S1001, Cheshire Packaging Products
Ship-To	22-100
Site (line)	22-1100
Item	1000 of 90031
Unit Cost	0.04
Taxable	Yes

The total PO amount including tax should be 47.00 GBP.

PO2

Field	Value
Purchase Order Number	HO-PO2
Supplier	22S1000, Auto-Plas International
Ship-To	22-100
Site	22-100
Item	1 Memo item for 250 GBP
Taxable	No

Note To record a memo item, do not specify a value in the Item field. Enter the quantity in the Qty Ordered field, enter EA (Each) as the unit of measure (UM), and enter the cost in the Unit Cost field.

- 2 Use Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1) to receive both purchase orders completely.
- 3 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the unposted transactions to the GL and verify the result in the GL using Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

Daybook: Only select RCT-PO

Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to make the Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) more useful for you.

- 4 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice for the received materials using the following data:

Field	Value
Supplier	22S1001
Reference	INV-PO1
Amount	45.83 GBP
	1000 * 0.039 (price var. of 0.001) + 17.5% VAT
Invoice Status Code	RM-INIT
Purchase Order Number	HO-PO1
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)

- a Review the other available tabs.
 - b Click the Matching button.
- 5 In the Receiver Matching Create window, click the Search button to retrieve details on purchase order HO-PO1. (The PO number is copied to the Order field in Receiver Matching Create from the Order field on the supplier invoice.)
- 6 When the result is returned, notice that there is a difference of 1.17 GBP between the PO amount and the invoice amount due to the price variance on the invoice.
- 7 On the receiver matching line, update the value in the Matched Unit Price field to 0.039 and press the Tab key.
The Difference field is updated to 0 (zero).
- 8 Click Save and Create Invoice to save the receiver matching record and open a blank Supplier Invoice Create window.
- 9 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice for the received memo item using the following data:

Field	Value
Supplier	22S1000
Reference	INV-PO2
Amount	250 GBP (no taxes)
Invoice Status Code	RM-INIT
Purchase Order Number	HO-PO2
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)

- a Review the other available tabs.
 - b Click the Matching button.
- 10 In the Receiver Matching Create window, click the Search button to retrieve details on purchase order HO-PO2. (The PO number is copied to the Order field in Receiver Matching Create from the Order field on the supplier invoice.)

- 11** Match the receipt for HO-PO2 with the invoice. Accept the defaults in the receiver matching line. No changes are required.
- 12** Click Save to save the receiver matching record.
- 13** Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to review the invoices after the matching.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 14** Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the GL postings created by the invoice and the matching.
 - a** Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
 - b** Add the External Invoice Reference field to the grid.

Chapter 11

AP Process

Overview

Overview

- Supplier invoice basic processing flow
- Alternative scenarios
 - Initial supplier invoices
 - Supplier invoice template
 - Credit note, invoice correction
 - Supplier invoice reversal, replacement
 - Tax updates
- Allocation and approval flows



EF-APP-020

In this section, you will learn how supplier invoices and AP payments are processed in QAD Enterprise Applications. This includes several variants to the basic AP flow, and also the allocation and approval processes.

Overview – Continued

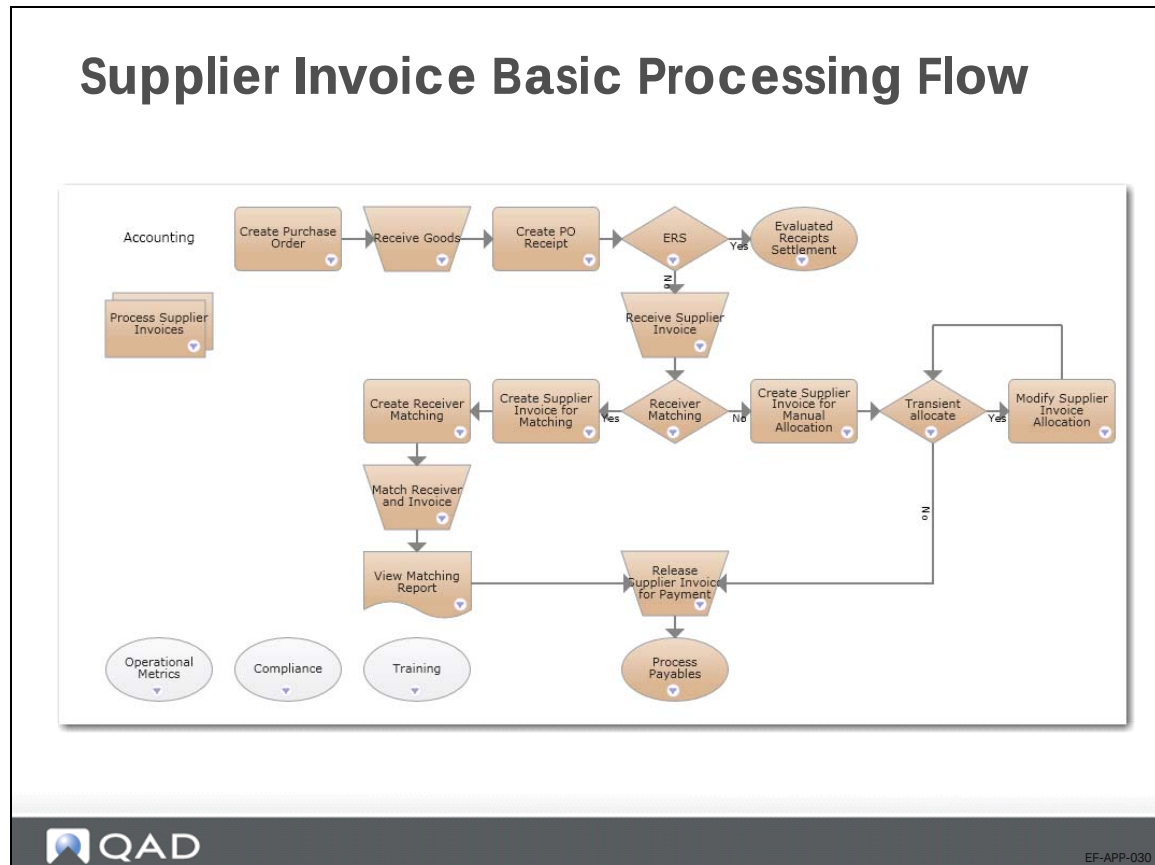
- AP payments
 - Alternative flows
 - Prepayment processing
- AP reporting
 - Demo



EF-APP-025

In the final section, you will review the available Accounts Payable reports.

Supplier Invoice Basic Processing Flow



Use the Supplier Invoice function (28.1.1) to create, view, modify, and delete supplier invoices and credit notes. You also use this function to:

- Create initial invoices to enter supplier documents immediately into the system.
- Match current invoices against original purchase order receipts.
- Prepare invoices for allocation and allocate the invoice.
- Approve invoices.
- Place invoices on payment hold or release invoices for payment that are currently on hold.
- Reverse incorrect invoices and their postings, and, optionally, replace these with new invoices.

Overview

- Supplier invoice basic processing flow ✓
- Alternative scenarios
 - Initial supplier invoice
 - Supplier invoice template
 - Credit note, invoice correction
 - Supplier invoice reversal, replacement
 - Tax updates
- Allocation and approval flows

Supplier Invoice Scenarios

Supplier Invoice Scenarios

- Initial supplier invoices
- Supplier invoice template
- Supplier invoice corrections, credit notes
- Supplier invoice reversal, replacement
- Tax update in receiver matching



EF-APP-060

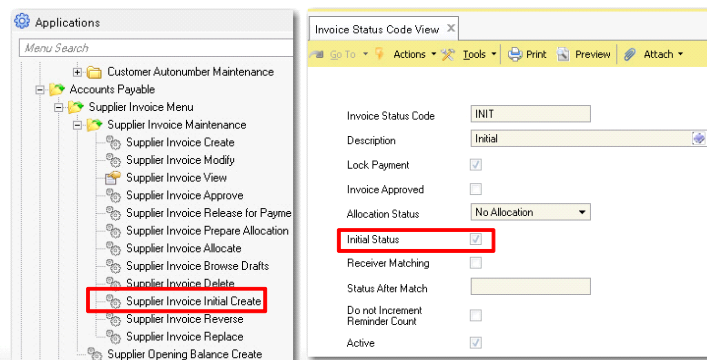
There are a number of alternative flows to the basic Supplier Invoice Create flow:

- Initial Invoices
You can enter a supplier invoice in the initial status and update or validate it at a later stage.
- Templates
Templates let you reuse postings for recurring supplier invoices.
- Corrections
Use the correction functionality to reverse the posting sign instead of reversing the posting.
- Reverse/Replace
Use Supplier Invoice Reverse and Supplier Invoice Replace to correct existing supplier invoices and matching postings.
- Tax Update in Receiver Matching
Update accrued tax postings in Receiver Matching Create

Initial Supplier Invoice

Initial Supplier Invoices

- Simple invoice registration using Initial invoice status
- Similar to unconfirmed vouchers in QAD Standard Edition
- Not included in balances or aging reports, and cannot be paid
- Can limit clerk access to initial invoice registration



EF-APP-070

You can record supplier invoices with a status of Initial. Initial invoices are locked for payment, and are unapproved and unallocated. In addition, initial invoices are not included in balances or aging reports, and cannot be paid.

You can use initial supplier invoices within an approval process in which certain roles (for example, junior clerks) are granted access to initial invoice registration only.

Initial Supplier Invoices

- You can match receivers against initial supplier invoices
- You can modify initial invoices before posting them

Supplier Invoice Receiver Matching Create

Matching Date: 04/11/2012 Year/Pd: 2012 04 Daybook: SIREC 000000109

Invoice: 2012 SINV 000000000 Invoice Type: Invoice

Reference: INT-INT 201 Supplier Code: 2251001

Registration Number: 0000000747 Invoice Status: RM-OK 2P Status: Finished

Search for Pending Invoices: Purchase Order Receipt | Purchase Order Shipper | Logistic Charge

Order	Transaction Date	External Reference	Internal Reference	Ship-To	Item Number	Buyer	Approved By
PO106							

Auto Select: ☒ Recalculate Tax Rates: ☐ Search:

Sel	Log Charge	Item	Logistic Charge	Open Quantity	Unit Price	TC Open Amt	Matched Quantity	Matched Unit Price	TC Matched Amount	Finished	Use G
☒				1.00	4,000.00000	4,000.00	1.00	3,998.00000	3,998.00	☒	

Matching Overview: To Match: 4,000.00 Matched: 3,998.00 Difference: 2.00 GBP

Update Invoice Amount Manual Posting Save and Create Invoice Save and Create Save Close

You can modify initial invoices, including the amounts and postings, before posting the invoice to the primary accounting layer.

You can match receivers (for example, PO receipts) against initial invoices, but you cannot match payments.

Supplier Invoice Template

Supplier Invoice Template

- You can save the accounts used for matching postings as a template
 - Select Save as Template
 - Specify a template code
- To re-use the template, specify it in the Template Code field of the Matching Posting tab

The screenshot shows the 'Supplier Invoice Create' window in QAD. The 'Matching Posting' tab is selected. The 'Save As Template' checkbox is checked, and the 'Template Code' field is populated with 'TPL-INV2'. The 'Posting Date' is '04/11/2012'. The 'TC Invoice Amount' is '200.00 GBP'. The 'GL Account' table shows two entries: '2500 Unapproved invoice Gserv' and '6610 Purchases-Project Gserv'.

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	TC Credit	TC Debit	Trans Curr
2500	Unapproved invoice	Gserv		Inv2 2251001	200.00	0.00	GBP
6610	Purchases-Project	Gserv	Adm	Inv2 2251001	0.00	200.00	GBP



EF-APP-090

If you plan to record the same supplier invoice on a regular basis, posting templates let you save the posting details for reuse.

Supplier Corrections and Credit Notes

Supplier Corrections and Credit Notes

- Use same functionality as supplier invoice
- You can link a credit note directly to an invoice
 - Uses Link to Invoice field
 - Posting is reversed: CR becomes DR and vice versa
 - For credit notes only
 - Uses an adjustment daybook

Link To Invoice 2010 SINV 138 Adjustment SUPADJ 1



EF-APP-100

Link to Invoice. Only for credit notes. A credit note can have a one-to-one link to a supplier invoice. You can only select supplier invoices for the same supplier that have an open balance that is equal to or higher than the credit note amount. Linking applies an automatic adjustment (posting) to the supplier invoice and credit note with a posting date equal to the posting date of the credit note.

Adjustment. The daybook to use for a credit note/supplier invoice adjustment (see Link to Invoice field). The daybook must be of type Supplier Adjustment. The sequential number is system generated.

Supplier Invoice Reverse/Replace

Supplier Invoice Reverse, Replace

- Reversal automatically matched to original invoice
- Correction of accounting functionality (optional)
- Operational update

Supplier Invoice Reverse

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Supplier Code: 22S1002 Organic Food Supply

Daybook Set Code: 22PURCH Site: 22-400

Posting: 2010 / 10 / SINV / 115

Invoice Date: 10/25/2010 Reference: P0101025-3

Description: P0101025-3 22S1002

TC Invoice Amount: 66.00 GBP

PO Number: P0101025

Reverse With: Credit Note

Year: 2010 10

Posting Date: 10/25/2010

Reverse Daybook: SCN 1

Adjustment Daybook: SUPADJ 1

Description: P0101025-3 22S1002

Create Replacement: ☒

Use the Supplier Invoice Reverse and Replace functions to create a correction invoice that reverses the postings of an incorrect standard invoice, and, optionally, create a replacement. You can use these functions to correct standard supplier invoices, invoice corrections, credit notes, or credit note corrections. You also use these functions to re-open a saved receiver matching process by re-creating the original invoice and re-opening the receiver lines.

When the invoice you are reversing was used in financial or receiver matching, the Reverse function reverses the matching postings, and in the case of receiver matching, reopens the receiver lines. You can then start the matching process again with the new invoice amounts.

Update Taxes in Receiver Matching

Update Taxes in Receiver Matching

- Use Supplier Invoice Control to enable tax updates in Receiver Matching
- Recalculate the tax automatically or as needed
- Update individual tax amounts

The screenshot shows the 'Receiver Matching Create' window in QAD. The 'Matching Data' section includes fields for Date (04/11/2012), Year/Pd (2012), Daybook (SIREC), Invoice (2012), SINV (000000000), Invoice Type (Invoice), Reference (Inv201), Supplier Code (22S1001), Registration Number (0000000749), Invoice Status Code (RM-OK2P), and Status (Finished). Below this is a 'Search for Pending Invoices' section with a table of results.

Sel	Log Charge	Item	Logistic Charge	Open Quantity	Unit Price	TC Open Amt	Matched Quantity	Matched Unit Price	TC Matched Amount	Finished	Use G																		
☒	☐	02002		100.00	0.50000	50.00	100.00	0.50000	50.00	☒																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tax Code</th> <th>TC Tax Base</th> <th>TC Tax</th> <th>Accrue at Receipt or Usage</th> <th>Discount Tax at Invoice</th> <th>Absorbed or Retained Tax</th> <th>Update Tax Allowed</th> <th>Reverse Charge</th> <th>Delayed Tax</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>50.00</td> <td>875</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												Tax Code	TC Tax Base	TC Tax	Accrue at Receipt or Usage	Discount Tax at Invoice	Absorbed or Retained Tax	Update Tax Allowed	Reverse Charge	Delayed Tax	16	50.00	875	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
Tax Code	TC Tax Base	TC Tax	Accrue at Receipt or Usage	Discount Tax at Invoice	Absorbed or Retained Tax	Update Tax Allowed	Reverse Charge	Delayed Tax																					
16	50.00	875	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐																					



EF-APP-120

Tax details are stored in Receiver Matching. You can edit tax amounts in Receiver Matching if Recalculate Tax Rates is enabled in Supplier Invoice Control.

You can also use the Recalculate Tax Details option in Receiver Matching to update tax amounts automatically without the need for manual posting.

Update Taxes in Receiver Matching

- Tax updates automatically posted and updated in the invoice

Supplier Code: 2251001 Cheshire Packaging Products Reference: Inv201

Posting: 2012 / SINV / 000000121 04/11/2012 TC Invoice Amount: 58.75 GBP

General | Addresses | Financial Info | Tax | SI Posting | Matching Posting | Comments | Withholding Tax

Year: 2012 04 Posting Date: 04/11/2012 Additional GL Numbering Date: 04/11/2012

Daybook Code: SIREC 000000109 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: ☐

Description: AP Matching: 2012/04/SIREC Template Code:

GL Account	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
1670	Gserv		AP Matching: 2012/	GBP	0.00	1.25
2520	Mech		AP Matching: 2012/	GBP	58.75	0.00
6710	Mech	Adm	AP Matching: 2012/	GBP	10.00	0.00
6710	Mech	Adm	AP Matching: 2012/	GBP	0.00	8.75
2500	Gserv		AP Matching: 2012/	GBP	0.00	58.75



EF-APP-130

Corrections to taxes are automatically made in the matching postings.

Overview

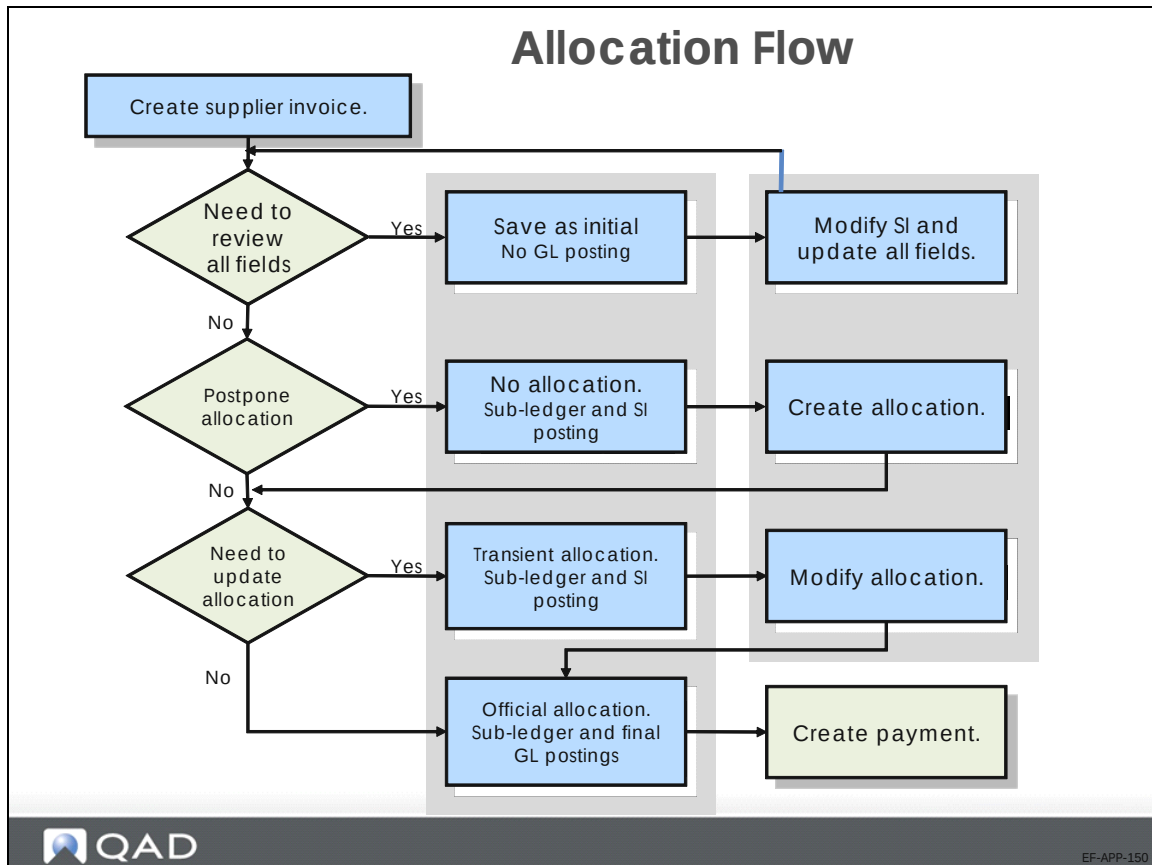
- Supplier invoice basic processing flow ✓
- Alternative scenarios ✓
 - Initial supplier invoices
 - Supplier invoice template
 - Credit note, invoice correction
 - Supplier invoice reversal, replacement
 - Tax updates
- Allocation and approval flows



EF-APP-140

You will now review the allocation and approval process flows.

Allocation Flow



The Supplier Invoice activities (28.1.1) let you select invoices to update based on their status code and move the invoices through a workflow cycle. You change the status of the invoices by selecting a different invoice status code.

You can control two aspects of supplier invoicing using invoice status codes:

- Allocation of the invoice amount to accounts. This determines the postings generated and which layer is updated.
- Approval of the invoice and release for payment. This process can be completed in one or two stages. The approval process places contested invoices on hold and then releases them.

Allocation and Approval: Alternative Flows

Allocation and Approval: Alternative Flows

Alternate Flow 1

- Allocated → Approved → Released for Payment

Alternate Flow 2

- Not Allocated → Not Approved → Locked for Payment → Allocated → Approved → Released for Payment

Alternate Flow 3

- Allocation to transient layer → Transfer to primary layer



EF-APP-160

Flow 1: Allocated – Approved – Released for Payment

In the General tab of Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1), the status code must be:

- Allocated
- Approved
- Released for payment

In the Matching Posting tab of Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1), the Matching Daybook is linked to the primary layer.

Flow 2: Not Allocated – Not Approved – Locked for Payment – Allocated – Approved – Release for Payment

In the General tab of Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1), the status code must be:

- Not allocated
- Not approved
- Locked for payment

The Matching Posting tab of Supplier Invoice Create is disabled.

A second transaction is needed to approve, transfer, and release the invoice for payment.

You allocate the invoice using Supplier Invoice Modify (28.1.1.2).

In the General tab, change the invoice status code:

- Allocated
- Approved
- Released for Payment

In the Matching Posting tab, the Matching daybook is linked to the primary layer (Allocation).

Flow 3: Allocation to Transient Layer – Transfer to Primary Layer

In the General tab of Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1), the invoice status code must be:

- Transient allocation
- Approved
- Released for payment

In the Matching Posting tab, link the Matching daybook to the transient layer.

A second transaction run is needed to transfer the allocation from transient to primary layer

In the General tab of Supplier Invoice Modify (28.1.1.2), change the status to Allocated.

In the Matching tab, change the Matching daybook to one linked to the primary layer.

Overview

- AP payments
 - Alternative flows
 - Prepayment processing
- AP reporting
 - Demo

US Exercise: Purchasing—Alternative Flows

In this exercise, you will practice how to:

- Process a supplier invoice for goods received.
- Create a receiver matching.
- Create a reversal/replacement of a supplier invoice/receiver matching.

Unless otherwise stated, use entity 10USACO and accept default values.

- 1 Use Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7) to create a purchase order.

Field	Value
PO Number	PO1-R
Supplier	10S1005, Absolute Electronics Company
Ship-To	10-100
Site	10-100
Item	500 of 02002
Unit Price	0.50
Taxable	No

- 2 Use Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1) to receive the purchase order completely.
- 3 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the unposted transactions to the GL.
- 4 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice for the received materials.

Field	Value
Supplier	10S1005, Absolute Electronics Company
Reference	PO1-R
Amount	\$245 500 * 0.49 (price var. of 0.01)
Invoice Status Code	RM-INIT
PO Number	PO1-R
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)
Taxable	No

- a Review the other available tabs.
 - b Click the Matching button.
- 5 In the Receiver Matching Create window, click the Search button to retrieve details on purchase order PO1-R (The PO number is copied to the Order field in Receiver Matching Create from the Purchase Order field on the supplier invoice.)
 - 6 When the search result is returned, notice that there is a difference of 5 USD between the PO amount and the invoice amount due to the price variance on the invoice.

- 7 On the receiver matching line, update the value in the Matched Unit Price field to 0.49 and press the Tab key.
The Difference field is updated to 0 (zero).
- 8 Click Save to save the receiver matching record.
- 9 Use Supplier Invoice Reverse (28.1.1.11) to reverse the invoice created in step (4). Ensure that the Create Replacement field is selected.
A message is displayed asking if you want to completely reverse the invoice selected.
- 10 Click Yes.
Supplier Invoice Replace (28.1.1.12) opens.
- 11 Change the value in the TC Invoice Amount field of the replacement supplier invoice to \$250.
- 12 Save the replacement invoice.
- 13 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to review the GL postings created by the matching for the original, reversed, and replaced invoices.

Following the purchase order to invoice and allocation flows, you will now learn how AP payments are processed in QAD Enterprise Financials.

EMEA Exercise: Purchasing—Alternative Flows

In this exercise, you will:

- Process a supplier invoice for goods received.
- Create a receiver matching.
- Create a reversal/replacement of a supplier invoice/receiver matching.

Unless otherwise stated, use entity 22UKCO and accept default values.

- 1 Use Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7) to create a purchase order.

Field	Value
PO	PO1-R
Supplier	22S1001, Cheshire Packaging Products
Ship-To	22-100
Site	22-200
Item	1000 of 90031
Unit Cost	0.04
Taxable	Yes

- 2 Use Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1) to receive the purchase order completely.
- 3 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the unposted transactions to the GL.

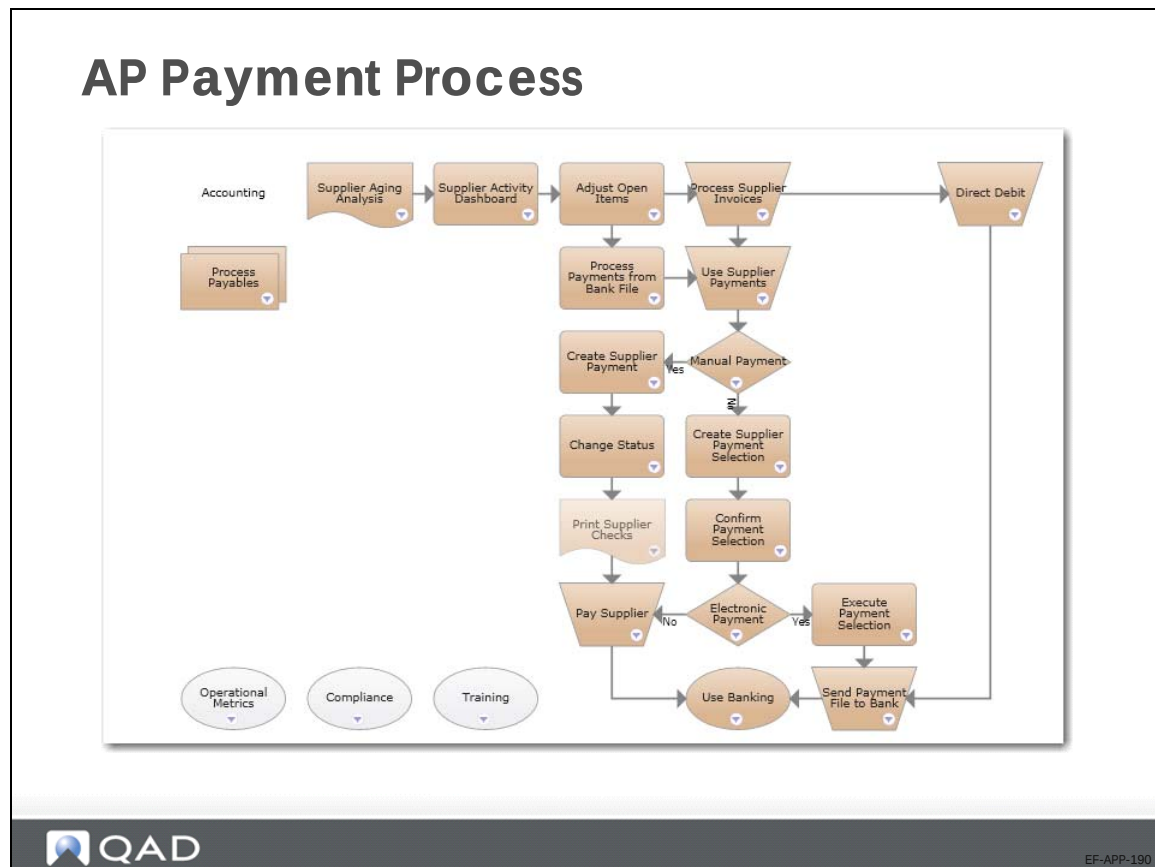
- 4 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice for the received materials.

Field	Value
Supplier	22S1001, Cheshire Packaging Products
Reference	PO1-R
Amount	45.83 GBP
	1000 * 0.039 (price var. of 0.01) + Tax at 17.5%
Invoice Status Code	RM-INIT
PO Number	PO1-R
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)

- a Review the other available tabs.
 - b Click the Matching button.
- 5 In the Receiver Matching Create window, click the Search button to retrieve details on purchase order PO1-R. (The PO number is copied to the Order field in Receiver Matching Create from the PO Number field on the supplier invoice.)
- 6 When the search result is returned, notice that there is a difference of 1.17 GBP between the PO amount and the invoice amount due to the price variance on the invoice.
- 7 On the receiver matching line, update the value in the Matched Unit Price field to 0.039 and press the Tab key.
The Difference field is updated to 0 (zero).
- 8 Click Save to save the receiver matching record.
- 9 Use Supplier Invoice Reverse (28.1.1.11) to reverse the invoice created in step (4). Ensure that the Create Replacement field is selected and click Reverse.
A message is displayed asking if you want to completely reverse the invoice selected.
- 10 Click Yes.
Supplier Invoice Replace (28.1.1.12) opens.
- 11 Change the value in the TC Invoice Amount field of the replacement supplier invoice to 47 GBP.
- 12 Save the replacement invoice.
- 13 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to review the GL postings created by the matching for the original, reversed, and replaced invoices.

Following the purchase order to invoice and allocation flows, you will now learn how AP payments are processed in QAD Enterprise Financials.

AP Payment Process



The AP payment functions automate the payment process. The supplier payment functionality in QAD Enterprise Financials processes paper and electronic payments through an approval cycle, with each stage generating its own posting.

You can create and transfer payments in electronic format to your bank, with each payment file formatted according to their requirements.

When you configure bank account information and payment format defaults for a supplier, these defaults are automatically used in every payment to that supplier.

AP Payment Instruments

AP Payments

- Electronic transfer
 - Execute payment selection
 - Uses EDI tools
- Check payment
 - Use Supplier Check Print
 - With PIP account (more control)
 - Without PIP account
- Other payment instruments

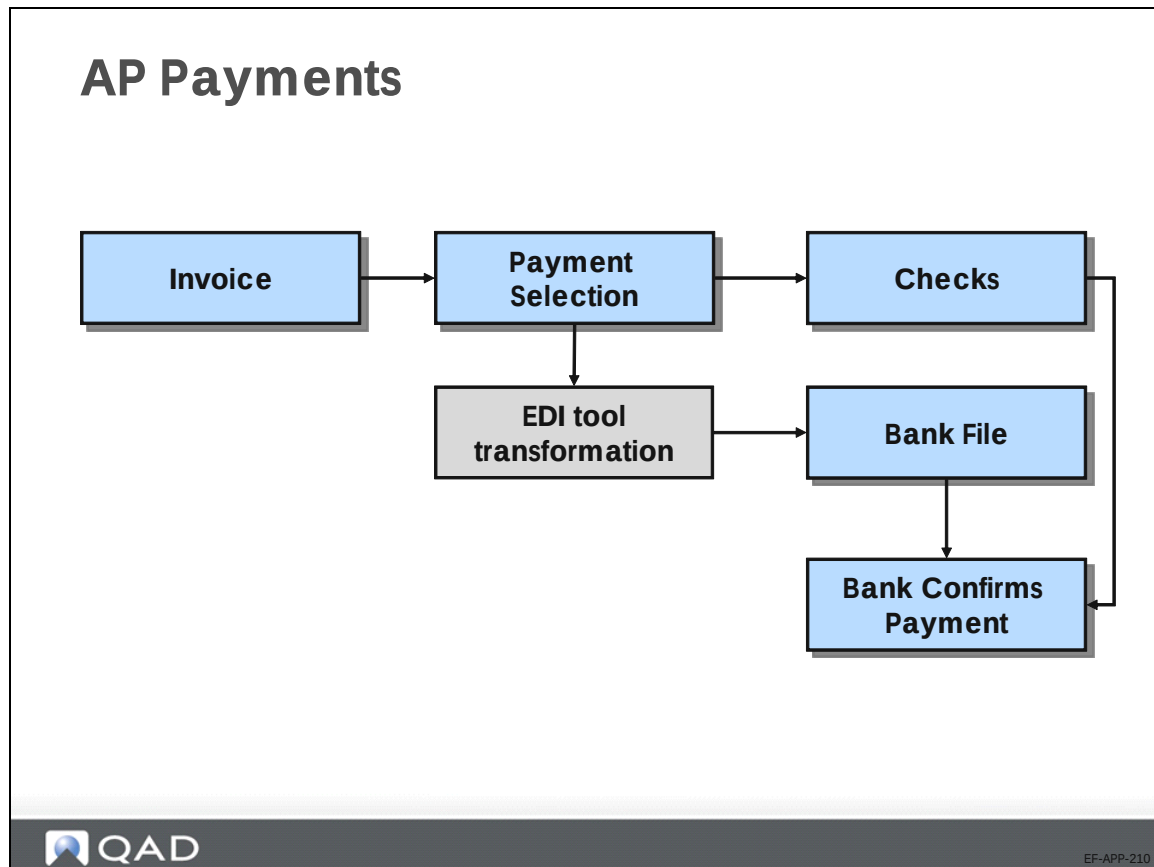


EF-APP-200

In QAD Enterprise Financials, you process supplier payments in the same way as customer payments. You can use Supplier Payment Create (28.9.3.1) to create manual AP payments for paper-based documents.

You can use Supplier Payment Selection Create (28.9.4.1) to create electronic AP payments containing electronic files for transfer to your bank.

AP Payment Flow



Supplier payments are associated with status codes that are used to manage the payment process through final collection and updating of accounts. Process the payment by changing the payment status from one status to the next in the sequence that meets your business requirements. Different payment instruments follow different status sequences. The number of statuses needed depends on your particular implementation. At a minimum, there must be two statuses: Paid and Void. Typically, a For Collection status is required for payments sent to the bank. You can use the Initial status to register initial payments.

Use Supplier Payment Status Create (28.9.1.1.1) to set up payment statuses for each stage in the payment sequence, and you move the payment from one status to the next by changing its status. Each status change generates a posting that updates supplier accounts. The default accounts used in supplier payments are the supplier payment and supplier control accounts.

The setup procedure for supplier payments includes:

- Defining bank accounts and payment formats. Define as many payment formats as you have different types of supplier payments. The system retrieves your bank account details and the formats required for payments from the account information you define on the Banking tab of the supplier record.
- Defining Supplier Payment accounts to associate with payment statuses.
- Defining a Supplier Payments daybook to contain the postings generated by the status transitions.

- Creating a set of payment statuses to match the stages through which you want to process the payment.
- Defining payment groups for managing the selection process.
- Creating a supplier payment.

Supplier Payment Groups

Supplier Payment Groups

- Use in Supplier Payment Selection Create

Supplier Payment Group Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Payment Group Priority

Description Select for Priority Payment

Active ☒



EF-APP-215

Use Supplier Payment Group activities (28.9.1) to create, modify, view, and delete codes for grouping payments. You can select payments for processing by payment group code in Supplier Payment Selection Create (28.9.4.1).

AP Checks

Payment Scenarios: Checks

Scenario 1

- Use Banking Entry Create to allocate the payment

Scenario 2

- Create a check
- Post the check directly to the bank GL account



EF-APP-220

Supplier check payments can be handled in different ways:

- Allocate the check directly in Banking Entry Create (without creating a supplier payment record for the check).
- Post the check to the bank GL account using a PIP (Payment in Process) account for ease of reconciliation, and, optionally, use Banking Entry Create to allocate the check.

Payment Scenarios: Checks

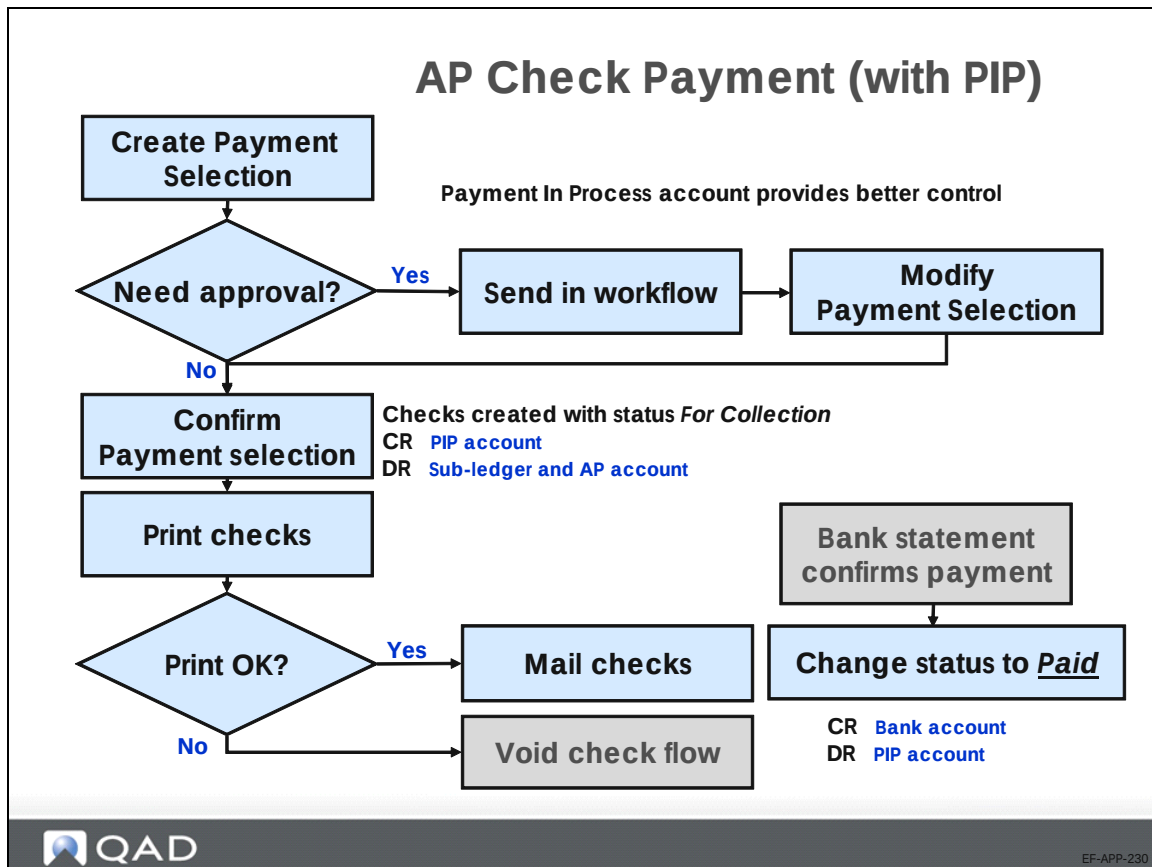
Scenario 3

- Create a check
- Post the check to the PIP account
- Change the payment status
 - Posts the payment to the bank GL account

Scenario 4

- Create a check
- Post the check to the PIP account
- Use banking entry to allocate the payment

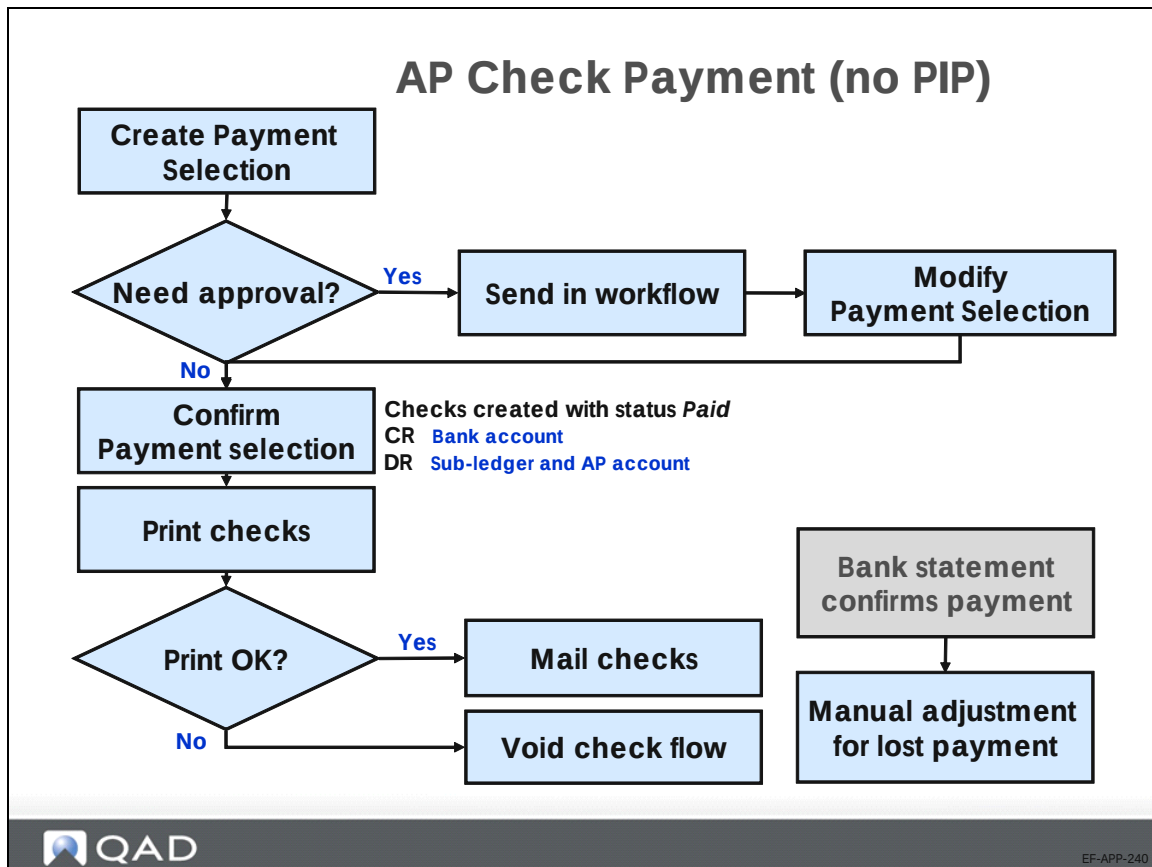
AP Check Payment (with PIP)



Create, approve, and confirm the supplier payment selection.

Print the supplier checks and send them to your suppliers

AP Check Payment (no PIP)



The Supplier Payment Selection Confirm step posts directly to the bank GL account.

AP Electronic Transfer**Payment Scenario: Electronic Transfer**

1. Create payment selection
2. Confirm payment selection (PIP account)
3. Execute payment selection (electronic file)
4. Create banking entry

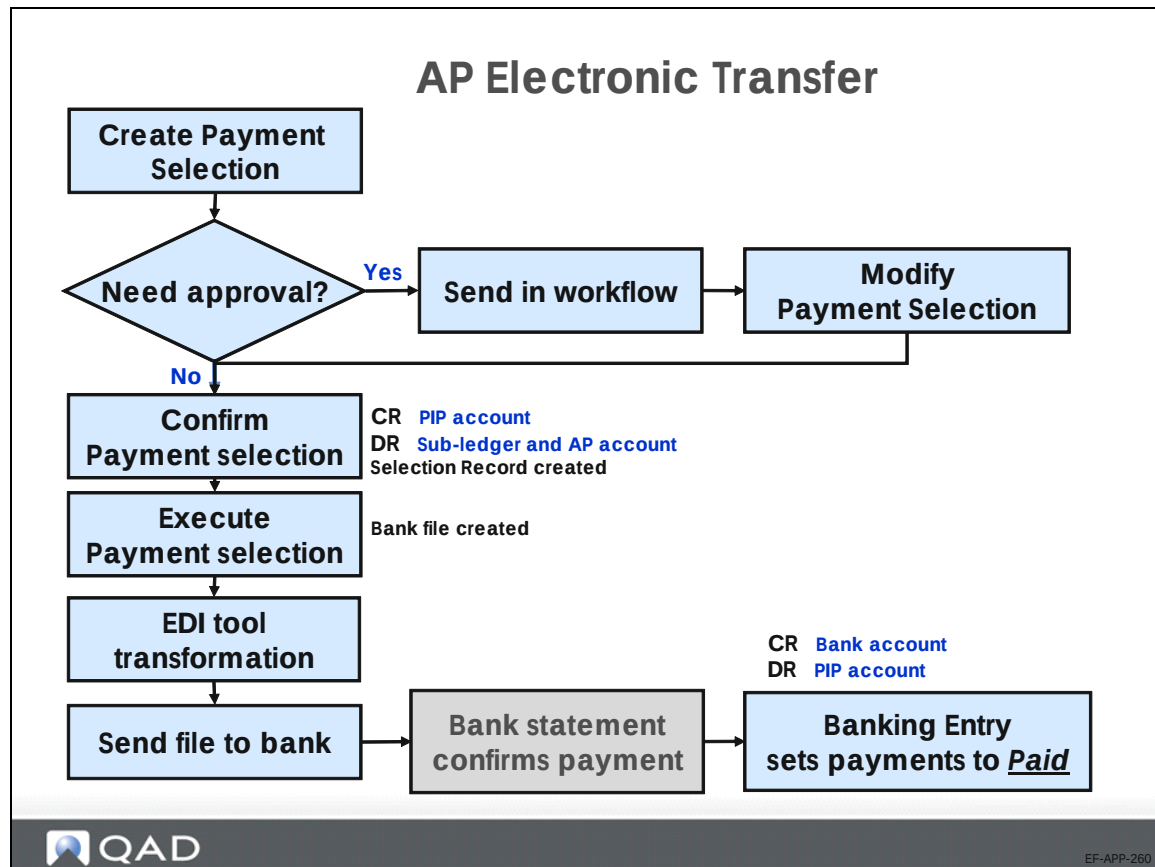


EF-APP-250

Create, confirm, and execute the electronic payment selection.

- Use Supplier Payment Selection Execute (28.9.4.6) to create the electronic payment file.
- Use Supplier Payment Selection Re-Execute (28.9.4.7) to recreate this file, if needed.

AP Electronic Transfer Process Flow



The use of a PIP account is mandatory in this process.

Other AP Payment Instruments

Other Payment Instruments

- Drafts
 - Similar to checks
- Paper transfers
 - Similar to electronic transfers
- Promissory notes and Summary statements
 - Similar to checks and drafts
- Cash
 - Processed directly in Banking Entry Create and Petty Cash Create



EF-APP-270

The system has a number of predefined payment instruments other than check or electronic payment:

- Draft

The draft or bill of exchange is a negotiable security signed and dated by its issuer (the bank). It contains an unconditional order or instruction to pay a fixed amount to the supplier on the agreed due date. Once signed, the draft is considered a collection instrument. Its form, content, and legal consequences are governed by law.

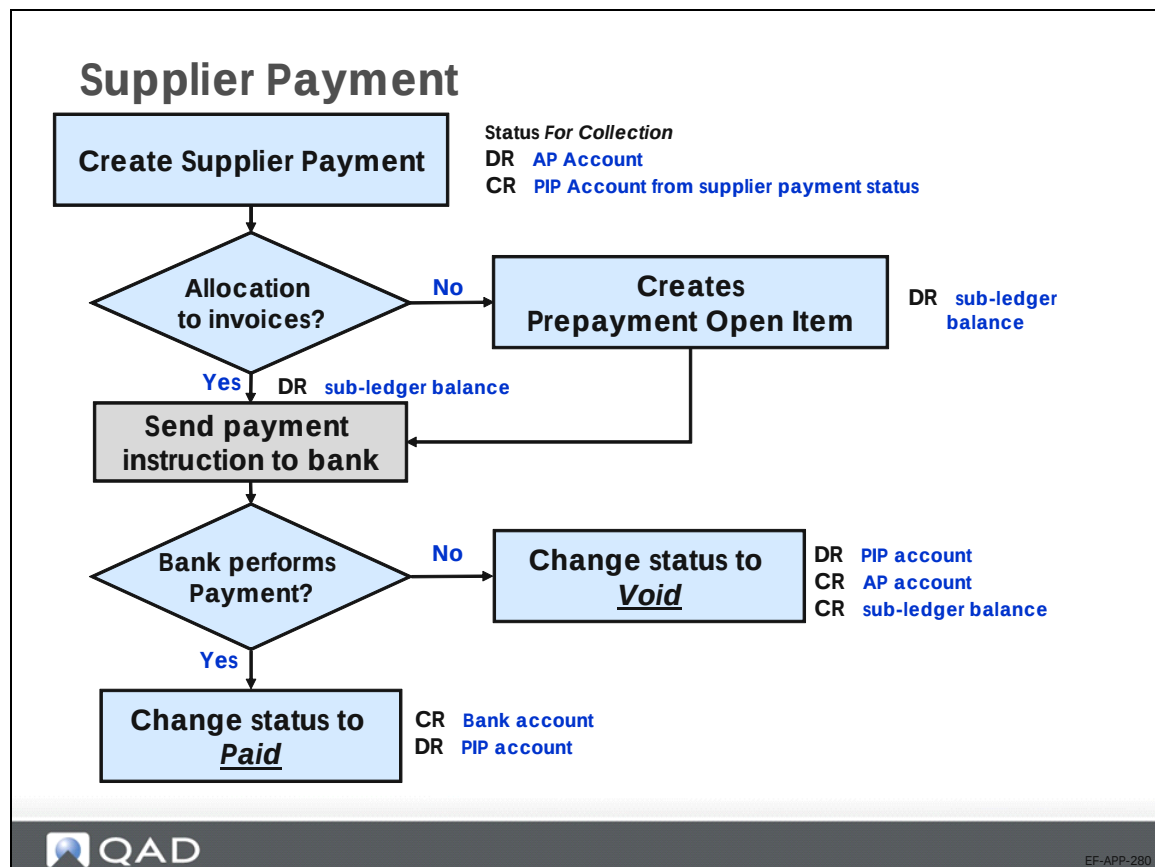
- Paper transfer

The transfer payment instrument is an order for payment that you submit to your bank. The bank ensures that the amount is transferred to the supplier's bank account. Transfers are in paper format.

- Promissory note

The promissory note is a promise to pay the supplier, instead of an unconditional payment order. The promissory note carries more risk for the beneficiary and has fewer legal consequences for the issuer if payment is defaulted summary statements: You send summary statements to the supplier. Factoring companies and banks that provide credit card services use summary statements.

Supplier Prepayment



The supplier payment functionality is also used to create prepayments.

Prepayment using Bank

Prepayment using Banking Entry

- Create a prepayment open item using Banking Entry Create
 - Debits sub ledger balance
 - No payment record created
- Posting
 - DR AP account
 - CR Bank account



EF-APP-290

You can also create prepayments directly in Banking Entry Create (31.1.1).

When creating a new prepayment in Supplier Payment Selection Create, you can enter a reference for the prepayment in the Reference field. The Reference field is only editable when creating new prepayments. It is used to distinguish between prepayments if the same supplier has several prepayments relating to different orders.

Prepayment Reconciliation

- Reconcile in Open Item Adjustment Create
 - If the prepayment is for specific invoices
- Use with a subsequent payment
 - Deduct the prepayment open item from invoices during a subsequent payment run

Overview

- AP payments ✓
 - Alternative flows
 - Prepayment processing
- AP reporting
 - Demo



EF-APP-320

Review the Accounts Payable reporting options.

US Exercise: AP Payment—Prepayment

In this exercise, you will create and process supplier prepayments.

Unless otherwise stated, use 10USACO and accept default values.

- 1 Create the following invoice using Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1).

Field	Value
Supplier	10S1005, Absolute Electronics Company
Reference	AEC-1
Amount	\$1000.00 USD
Invoice Status Code	OK2PAY
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)
Taxable	No

- 2 Create a supplier payment using Supplier Payment Create (28.9.3.1).

Field	Value
Payment Type	Check
Status	For Collection
Supplier	10S1005, Absolute Electronics Company
Reference	Prepayment AEC-1
Amount	\$1500.00 USD

- a Allocate the payment fully to invoice AEC-1.
 - b Create the prepayment for \$500.00 USD with the description “prepayment-1 AEC.”
- 3 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to see the effect of this payment on the supplier sub-ledger for 10S1005.
 - 4 Use Supplier Payment View (28.9.3.3) to review the payment created.
 - 5 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the GL postings created by Supplier Payment Create (28.9.3.1).
Use daybook APPAY.

AP Payment Selection

In this exercise, you will:

- Create and confirm an AP payment selection
- Print a check.

- 1 In Supplier Payment Selection Create (28.9.4.1), create the following payment selection:

Field	Value
Selection Code	PaySel1
Bank GL Account	1100

Field	Value
Payment Format	CHECK-AP (defaults)
Own Bank Number	55667342 (defaults)

- 2 Use the Search and Clear buttons to experiment with various selection criteria. Finally, select one invoice for each of the following suppliers:
 - Supplier 10S1004 (Sungro Chemicals)
 - Supplier 10S1006 (Hampton Electronics)
- 3 Save the payment selection.
- 4 Use Supplier Payment Selection Confirm (28.9.4.5) to post payment selection PaySel1.
- 5 Use Supplier Payment Selection View (28.9.4.3) to review the payment records created by the posting.
- 6 In Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3), review the effect of this payment posting on the selected invoices.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 7 In Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3), view the Journal Entry created by this payment registration.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 8 Use Supplier Check Print (28.9.9.3) to print the checks for the payment selection.

EMEA Exercise: AP Payment—Prepayment

In this exercise, you will:

- Create and process an individual supplier payment.
- Create and process supplier prepayments.

Unless otherwise stated, use entity 22UKCO and accept default values.

- 1 Create a supplier invoice.

Field	Value
Supplier	22S1001, Cheshire Packaging Products
Reference	PT0707
Amount	1100.00 GBP
Invoice Status Code	OK2PAY (approved, allocated, free to pay, no receiver matching)
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)
Taxable	No

- 2 Create a supplier payment using Supplier Payment Create (28.9.3.1).

Field	Value
Payment Type	Check
Status	For Collection
Supplier	22S1001
Reference	Urgent Payment PT0707
Amount	1500 GBP

- a Allocate the payment fully to invoice PT0707.
 - b Create a prepayment for 400 GBP with the description “Prepayment PT0808.”
- 3 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to see the effect of this payment on the supplier sub-ledger for 22S1001.
 - 4 Use Supplier Payment View (28.9.3.3) to review the payment created.
 - 5 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the GL postings created by Supplier Payment Create (28.9.3.1).
Use daybook APPAY.

AP Payment—Electronic

In this exercise, you will:

- Create, modify, confirm, and execute AP payment selections (electronic transfer).
- Register the payment in the bank.

Unless otherwise stated, use entity 22UKCO and accept default values.

- 1 In Supplier Payment Status Create, create the following payment statuses for the payment instrument Electronic Transfer:

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3
Payment Instrument	Electronic Transfer	Electronic Transfer	Electronic Transfer
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid
Bank Account Code	1120	1120	1120
Daybook Code		APPAY	APPAY
GL Account		2080	2080
Default Value Days	0	0	0

- 2 Use Supplier Payment Selection Create (28.9.4.1) to create a supplier payment selection.
Code: PAYMENT-1
GL Account: 1120
Own Bank Number: UK5564999 (defaults)
- 3 Use the Search and Clear buttons to experiment with various selection criteria.
- 4 Finally, select one invoice for supplier 22S1000 (Auto-Plas International) and two invoices for supplier 22S1001 (Cheshire Packaging Products).
- 5 Save the payment selection.

- 6 Use Payment Selection Modify (28.9.4.2) to modify PAYMENT-1. Remove the following invoice from the selection:
Supplier: 22S1001
External Number: PS H02
- 7 Use Supplier Payment Selection Confirm (28.9.4.5) to post payment selection PAYMENT-1.
- 8 Use Supplier Payment Selection View (28.9.4.3) to review the payment records created by the posting.
- 9 In Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3), review the effect of this payment posting on the selected invoices.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 10 In Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3), view the Journal Entry created by this payment registration.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 11 Using Supplier Payment Selection Execute (28.9.4.6), create the electronic payment file.
- 12 Create a banking entry in Banking Entry Create (31.1.1).

Field	Value
GL Account	1120
Bank Statement Year/NR	2012, accept default statement number
Line	(automatic)
Description	Payment PAYMENT-1
Amount	12,000 GBP OUT

Allocate to payment selection PAYMENT-1.

- 13 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to see the effect of this on the supplier sub-ledger.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 14 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the postings created by the allocation.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 15 Use Supplier Payment View (28.9.3.3) to review the effect of the allocation on the payment records (instruments).

AP Reporting

AP Reporting

- Supplier Activity Dashboard
- Supplier Open Item Extended Report
- Supplier Aging Analysis Current
- Other reports



EF-APP-330

The most commonly used reports in Accounts Payable are:

- Supplier Activity Dashboard (28.18.1)
- Supplier Open Item Extended Report (28.17.5 or Basic Report 28.17.4)
- Supplier Aging Analysis Current (28.17.9)
- There are a wide range of AP reports, which are customizable to suit your reporting needs.

Supplier Activity Dashboard

AP Reporting

- Supplier Activity Dashboard
 - Activity
 - Invoices and movements
 - Invoices
 - Payments

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Reference	Due Date	Discount Due Date	Open	Curr	TC Open Amount
2010/SINV/000000	08/13/2010	PO081003	10/12/2010	08/13/2010	✓	USD	812.50
2010/SINV/000000	09/13/2010	PO091003	11/12/2010	09/13/2010	✓	USD	1,625.00
2010/SINV/000000	11/01/2010	PO1111	12/31/2010	11/01/2010	✓	USD	1,000.00



EF-APP-340

Supplier Activity Dashboard (28.18.1) offers a comprehensive overview of all activity related to a single supplier, in a single entity or over multiple entities. The drill-down generates read-only information that includes invoices, credit notes, and payments.

Supplier Open Item Extended Report

AP Reporting

- Supplier Open Item Extended Report

QAD		Supplier Open Item Extended Report							USA DIVISION Page 1 / 1
Year/GL Pd	Voucher	Invoice Date	Reference / Bank Statement	Description	Due Date	TC Orig Balance	BC Orig Balance	TC Current Balance	BC Current Balance
10S1003				Heron Surgical Supply			-4,437.50		-4,437.50
0						-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,000.00
Invoices						-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,000.00
2010/11	SINV/Initial	11/01/2010	PO1111	PO1111 10S1003	12/31/2010	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,000.00
2010/11	SINV/Initial	11/01/2010	PT1	PT1 10S1003	12/31/2010	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,000.00
US Dollar (USD)						-2,437.50	-2,437.50	-2,437.50	-2,437.50
Invoices						-2,437.50	-2,437.50	-2,437.50	-2,437.50
2010/08	SINV/000000070	08/13/2010	PO081003	PO081003 10S1003	10/12/2010	-812.50	-812.50	-812.50	-812.50
2010/09	SINV/000000091	09/13/2010	PO091003	PO091003 10S1003	11/12/2010	-1,625.00	-1,625.00	-1,625.00	-1,625.00
Grand Total							-4,437.50		-4,437.50

----- End of Report -----



EF-APP-350

Select open or closed payments and display individual payment details, as well as total amounts for each selection you make. Optionally, you can filter by currency.

The Activity tab displays all invoices and associated payments for the supplier. Payments display as child rows beneath their associated invoices. View the invoice and payment information separately using the Supplier Invoices and Payments tabs.

Use grid features to group and sort information by key credit related details such as the number of weeks overdue, or see all invoices due in a certain week.

Supplier Aging Analysis Current

AP Reporting

- Supplier Aging Analysis Current



Supplier Aging Analysis Current

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Curr	Daybook / Voucher	Reference	Invoice Date	Due Date	L	D	Open Amount (TC)	Open Amount (BC)	Within Terms	1 Months Overdue	2 Months Overdue	3+ Months Overdue
1051003 Heron Surgical Supply 30 89th Avenue Queens, NY, 11432 USA - TAX PURPOSE Phone: Fax: Contact: Donald Schneider												
Supplier total							-2,437.50	-1,625.00	-812.50	0.00	0.00	
USD (US Dollar)							-2,437.50	-2,437.50	-1,625.00	-812.50	0.00	0.00
INVOICE							-2,437.50	-2,437.50	-1,625.00	-812.50	0.00	0.00
USD	SINV/000000070	PO081003	08/13/2010	10/12/2010			-812.50	-812.50	0.00	-812.50	0.00	0.00
USD	SINV/000000091	PO091003	09/13/2010	11/12/2010			-1,625.00	-1,625.00	-1,625.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total							-2,437.50	-1,625.00	-812.50	0.00	0.00	

Lists all open items created in the specified time frame. Also lists the due supplier open items by number of periods overdue at the entered date for aging calculation. The supplier aging reports show both supplier postings (the supplier invoice posting and the matching posting) on the same report.

On the supplier aging reports, prepayments that are not allocated and remain as open items are included in the aging.

Overview

- AP payments ✓
 - Alternative flows
 - Prepayment processing
- AP reporting ✓
 - Demo

Chapter 12

Banking Entries

Overview

Overview

- Banking flow
- Bank statement allocation
 - Prerequisites
 - Flow
 - Activities
- Bank statement, other activities

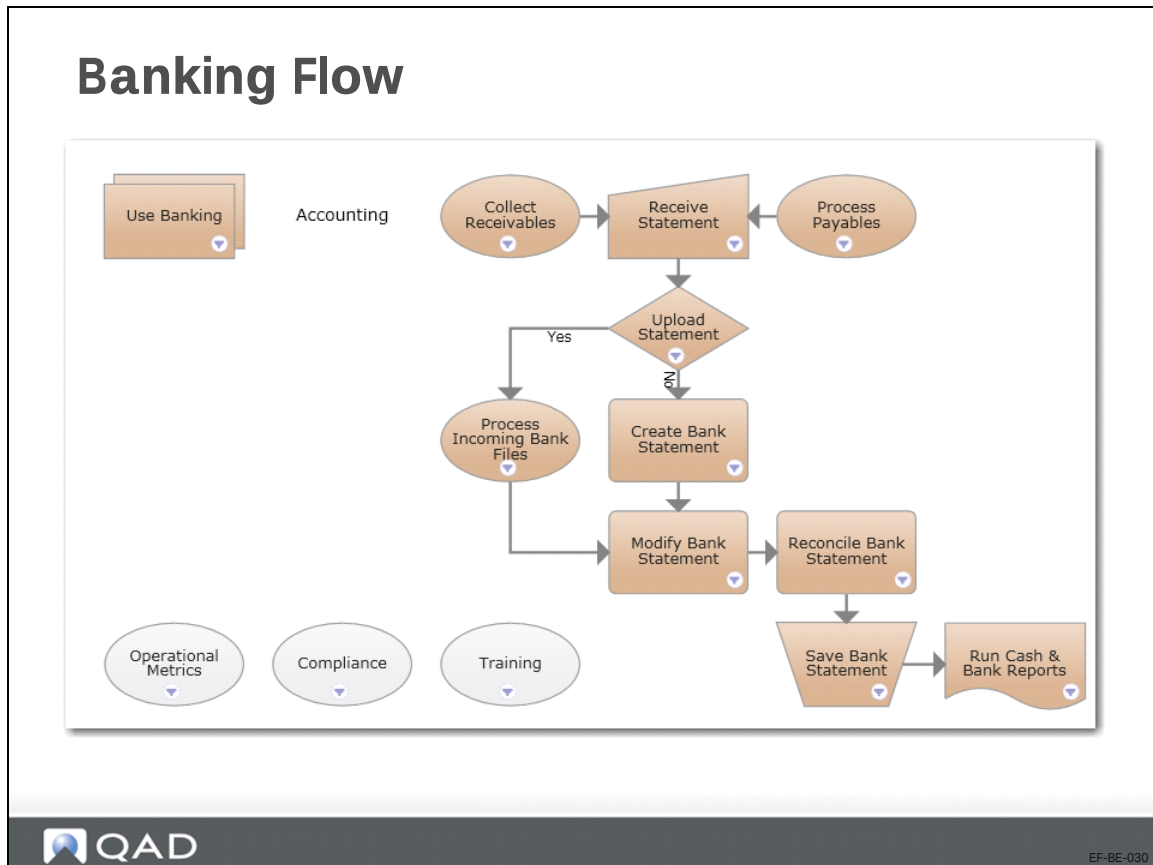


EF-BE-020

In this chapter, you will learn how banking is handled in QAD Enterprise Applications. This includes the banking flow, bank statement activities, and statement allocation.

Note This chapter describes the manual banking entry flow. The automated flow that uses the Process Incoming Bank Files functionality is described in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Banking Flow



The Banking Entry Create (31.1.1) function is the single entry point for creating, maintaining, and allocating statements. You can modify existing bank statements, depending on their status.

Banking Entry Flow

- Create a bank statement
- Allocate and register bank statement line
- Statement status
 - Allocated, Unallocated, Partially Allocated

Banking Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview Attach

Bank

GL Account: 1120 UK Bank Account: Bank Statement Year: 2012 000001

Bank Account No: UK5564999 GL Balance: 77,987,953.63

Unallocated Statement Balance: 0.00 GBP Status: Unallocated

Posting

Posting Date: 04/12/2012

GL Calendar Year: 2012 4

Daybook: BEGBP 000000000

Amount to Allocate: 0.00 CR

Balance

Opening Balance: 77,987,953.63

Activity: 0.00

Closing Balance: 0.00

Numb	Value Date	Description	TC Amount	In/Out	Status	Bank Import Reference
1	04/12/2012	Prepayment from Customer 22C1001	500	In	Unallocated	

Each statement has one of the following statuses, depending on the status of its statement lines:

- Allocated
 - All statement lines are allocated.
- Unallocated
 - No statement lines are allocated yet.
- Partially Allocated
 - Some (but not all) statement lines are allocated.

Bank Statement Allocation

Bank Statement Allocation

- Prerequisites
- Flow
- Activities
 - Allocate to invoice
 - Allocate to GL account
 - Allocate to payment selection
 - Allocate to payment



EF-BE-050

Available allocation options include:

- Choose Allocate to Invoice to allocate the entry amounts to invoices, prepayments, or payment selections. For this option, you can define configuration settings to streamline the process.
- Choose Allocate to Payment or Payment Selection to allocate the entry amounts to a customer or supplier payment selection.
- Choose Allocate to GL Account to create a journal entry that allocates the banking entry amount to GL accounts.

Prerequisites

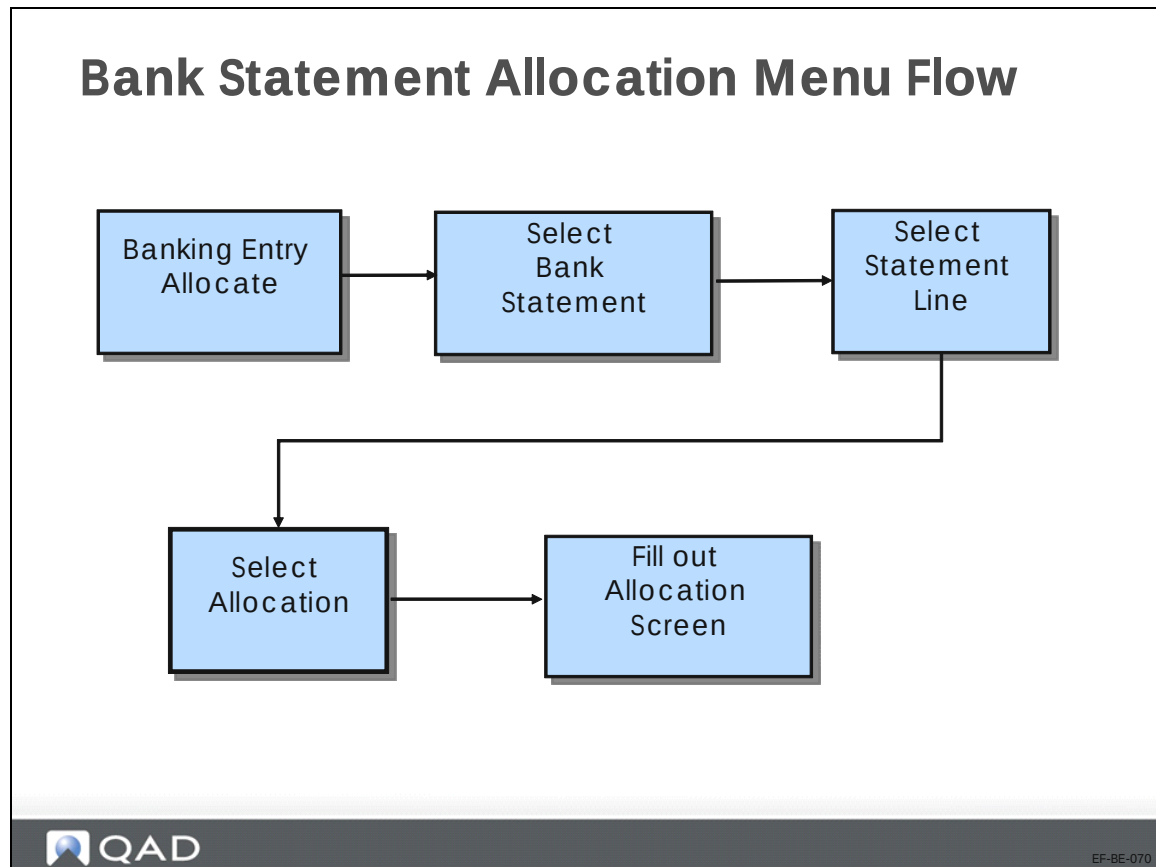
Bank Statement Allocation Prerequisites

- Mandatory
 - Bank statement with at least one line
 - Activity: create, modify or allocate

Numb	Value Date	Description	TC Amount	In/Out	Status	Allocate
1	04/12/2012	Prepayment from Customer 22C1001	500.00	In	Unallocated	

Bank statement lines can be created manually or uploaded. A bank statement is required to have at least one line allocated.

Menu Flow

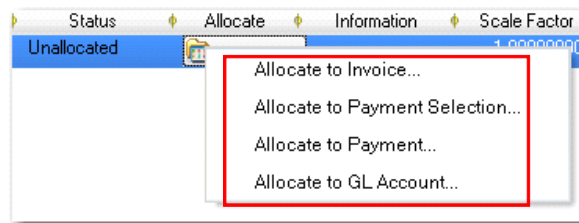


- 1 Select Banking Entry Allocate.
Browse through unallocated and partially allocated bank statements.
- 2 Select a bank statement in the browse.
- 3 Select a bank statement line.
- 4 Use the Allocation button or right-click and select the relevant allocation option.
- 5 Complete the Allocation screen.

Variants

Bank Statement Allocation Variants

- Allocate bank statement line to:
 - Invoice (open item)
 - GL account
 - Payment selection
 - Payment



EF-BE-080

Each statement line must be allocated to:

- An invoice (customer or supplier) or an open item (including prepayments).
- A GL account
- A payment selection. Payment selections are groups of supplier payments or direct debits (customer payments).
- A payment (such as a check or draft)

Click Allocate on the statement line header to access the different options.

To ensure that it is always possible to reconcile the payment account with the total of the For Collection payments, the system prevents you from allocating a banking entry to a payment if the posting date of the payment is later than the posting date of the banking entry.

Bank Statement Updates/Deletion

Bank Statement Updates and Deletion

- Ability to update statement lines depends on the line status
 - Allocated status: cannot update lines
 - Unallocated and Partially Allocated statuses, can update:
 - Bank statement number
 - Posting Year, date (used at registration time)
 - Opening balance
 - All line information
- Delete
 - Only lines with Unallocated status



EF-BE-090

The status of the bank statement defines which fields can be modified:

- Allocated: All fields are read only; only the View activity is allowed
- Not Allocated/Partly Allocated. The following fields can be modified:
 - Bank Statement Number
 - Posting Year/Date (used at registration time)
 - Opening Balance
 - All line information

You can only delete bank statements that have a status of Unallocated.

Banking Entries and Foreign Currency

Banking Entries and Foreign Currency

- Case 1: 2 currencies
 - Example: EUR bank, CNY payment
 - Bank exchange rate : 1 EUR = 10.10 CNY

- Case 2: 3 currencies
 - Example: EUR bank - USD payment, CNY invoice
 - Bank exchange rate : 1 EUR = 1.75 USD



EF-BE-100

You can also enter additional information on value dates, external exchange rates, and currencies by selecting the Value Details option.

- These details can be used for cash forecasting and for handling exchange rates.
- Right-click the entry line to display the option.

Bank Statement Related Reports

Bank Statement Related Reports						
Cash and Bank GL Report						
2010						
Entity	22UKCO	GL Acct	12300	Banking		
Beginning Balance						
10	29	000000000	Payment Selection PS1	2080 Payment In Process	0.00	5000.00
10	29	000000000	Payment Selection PS1	2080 Payment In Process	0.00	2500.00
Daily Totals					0.00	7,500.00
11	1	000000000	2010/CINV000000140	1300 Accounts Receivables	2000.00	0.00
Daily Totals					2,000.00	0.00
Ending Balance						

The Cash and Bank GL Report lists the transactions that are posted on the selected cash or bank account and the corresponding GL accounts on which the cash or bank transactions have been posted.

US Exercise: Banking Entry

In this exercise, you will practice creating bank statements and allocating bank statement lines.

Unless otherwise stated, use:

- Entity: 10USACO
 - Use the following parameters (if needed):
 - Bank account: GL 1100 Current Bank account USD
 - Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
 - Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
 - For all other fields, use the lookup and choose from the list.
- 1** Use Banking Entry Create (31.1.1) to enter the following bank statements for the current USD bank account. Click the Allocation button to allocate to an invoice or a GL account.

Note Amounts in bold are subtotals

	Bank Entry	Curr	Amount	Allocation
			0.00	
1	Cash Withdrawal	USD	-1,000.00	Funding Petty Cash against GL 1670
			-1,000.00	
2	Incoming Customer Transfer	USD	10,000.00	Cust 10C1001 / 7100 USD + Prepayment
			9,000.00	
3	Outgoing Payment	USD	-900.00	Supplier 10S1001 Prepayment
			8,100.00	
4	Undocumented Payment	USD	-250.00	to GL 1670
			7,850.00	
5	Bank Charges	USD	-50.00	to P/L Account 7700
			7,800.00	
6	Correction	USD	250.00	to GL 1670
			8,050.00	
7	Incoming Customer Transfer	USD	3,575.00	10C3000 (all Entities/all Invoices)
			11,625.00	

- 2** Verify the banking entries in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

EMEA Exercise: Banking Entry

In this exercise, you will:

- Create bank statements.
- Allocate bank statement lines.

Unless otherwise stated, use the following values:

- Entity: 22UKCO
- Bank account: GL 1120 Current Bank account GBP
- Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.

- 1 Use Banking Entry Create (31.1.1) to enter the following bank statements for the current GBP bank account. Click the Allocation button to allocate to an invoice or a GL account.

Note Amounts in bold are subtotals. Create each line as a separate statement.

	Bank Entry	Curr	Amount	Allocation
			0.00	
1	Cash Withdrawal	GBP	-1,000.00	Funding Petty Cash against GL 1670
			-1,000.00	
2	Incoming Customer Transfer	GBP	10,000.00	Cust 22C1000 / 7100 GBP + Prepayment
			9,000.00	
3	Outgoing Payment	GBP	-900.00	Supplier 22S1001 Prepayment
			8,100.00	
4	Undocumented Payment	GBP	-250.00	to GL 1670
			7,850.00	
5	Bank Charges	GBP	-50.00	to P/L Account 7700
			7,800.00	
6	Correction	GBP	250.00	to GL 1670
			8,050.00	
7	Incoming Customer Transfer	GBP	3,575.00	22C1002 Electronic Services Ltd (all Entities/all Invoices)
			11,625.00	

- 2 Verify the banking entries in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

Chapter 13

Netting and Open Items

Overview

Overview

- Definitions
- Open item reports
- Netting and open item adjustment



EF-NOI-020

Use Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) to reconcile unpaid or incorrectly paid invoices and credit notes. In addition, you can record prepayments and adjustments, change the value of an existing open item, or create a new open item. All open item adjustments are recorded in the primary layer.

If the Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed field is selected in the entity and in the business relation, you can adjust customer and supplier open items belonging to the same business relation directly against each other.

Definitions

Open Item Definitions

- Open item
 - An unpaid customer or supplier invoice or credit note
 - A prepayment that is not yet allocated (netted)
 - An open transaction on a GL account of type open item
- Open item types
 - Invoice
 - Credit note
 - Prepayment
 - Adjustment
- Closed open item
 - Balance = 0
 - Closed by payment/receipt/netting

Reports

Customer Open Item Basic Report



Customer Open Item Report

UK DIVISION

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Curr	Voucher	Pay Date	Post Date	Description	Due Dt	Disc Due Dt	TC Orig Balance	BC Orig Balance	TC Current Balance	BC Current Balance
22C1001		22-C1001		Phone:		Contact:				
				Fax:						
								3,008.43		3,008.43
Pound Sterling (GBP)								3,008.43		3,008.43
Credit Notes							-225.00	-225.00	-225.00	-225.00
GBP	CCNHO/0000000001	10/21/2010	10/21/2010	OI HO3	11/20/2010	10/21/2010	-225.00	-225.00	-225.00	-225.00
Invoices							3,233.43	3,233.43	3,233.43	3,233.43
GBP	CINV/0000000128	09/07/2010	09/25/2010		10/07/2010	09/07/2010	2,391.13	2,391.13	2,391.13	2,391.13
	CIHO/0000000003	10/11/2010	10/11/2010	OI Ho1	11/10/2010	10/11/2010	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20
	CIHO/0000000004	10/08/2010	10/08/2010	OI HO2	11/07/2010	10/08/2010	812.10	812.10	812.10	812.10
Grand Total								3,008.43	3,008.43	

..... End of Report

..... End of Report

Supplier Open Item Extended Report

Supplier Open Item Extended Report

		Supplier Open Item Extended Report						UK DIVISION Page 1 / 1	
Year/GL Pd	Voucher	Invoice Date	Reference / Bank Statement	Description	Due Date	TC Orig Balance	BC Orig Balance	TC Current Balance	BC Current Balance
22S1001				Cheshire Packaging Products			-120,488.25		-120,488.25
				Pound Sterling (GBP)		-120,488.25	-120,488.25	-120,488.25	-120,488.25
Invoices						-120,488.25	-120,488.25	-120,488.25	-120,488.25
2010/08	SINV/000000081	08/16/2010	PO081016	PO081016 22S1001	10/15/2010	-16,662.75	-16,662.75	-16,662.75	-16,662.75
2010/09	SINV/000000103	09/15/2010	PO091016	PO091016 22S1001	11/14/2010	-100,825.50	-100,825.50	-100,825.50	-100,825.50
2010/10	SINV/000000117	10/21/2010	PS H02	PS H02 22S1001	12/20/2010	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,000.00	-1,000.00
2010/10	SINV/000000118	10/21/2010	PS H03	PS H03 22S1001	12/20/2010	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,000.00	-2,000.00
Grand Total							-120,488.25		-120,488.25
----- End of Report -----									

Netting and Open Item Adjustment

Netting and Open Item Adjustment

- Customer, supplier open items
 - Use Open Item Adjustment Create

Open Item Adjustment Create

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview

Posting Info

Posting Year/GL Period: 2011 3 Posting Date: 03/18/2011

Daybook Code: SUPADJ 1 Layer: Primary

Description:

New Item Allocate GL BC Balance: 0.00 DR

Search for Invoices/Payments

Customer/Supplier: Business Relation: Invoice Reference: Year/Daybook/Voucher: Group Name: Amount: 0.00 Operator/Margin: = 0.00

Include Customers: Include Suppliers: ☒ Include Closed Items: Start From Year: All Entities: Only Over Allocated Items: Search

Drag a column header here to group by that column.

Business Relation	Invoice Number	Invoice Type	Invoice Date	Invoice Cu	TC Invoice Balance	DR/C	Full Adjustment	TC New Balance	New
10-C1005	2010/SCN/0000000	Credit Note	10/09/2010	USD	491.50	DR	☒	491.50	DR
10-C1005	2010/SINV/0000000	Invoice	10/14/2010	USD	200.00	CR	☐	200.00	CR
10-S1004	2010/SINV/0000000	Invoice	12/05/2010	USD	2,027.10	CR	☐	2,027.10	CR
10-S1006	2010/SINV/0000000	Invoice	12/07/2010	USD	5,083.00	CR	☐	5,083.00	CR
11-CS1001	2010/SINV/0000000	Invoice	12/07/2010	CAD	0.79	CR	☐	0.79	CR
22-CS1000	2011/SINV/0000000	Invoice	01/06/2011	USD	245.00	CR	☐	245.00	CR



EF-NOI-060

The Description field lets you enter a reason for the open item adjustment. For customer adjustments, the description displays in the Activity, Invoices, and Payment tabs of the Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1). For supplier adjustments, the description displays in the Activity, Invoices, and Payment tabs of the Supplier Activity Dashboard (28.18.1).

Netting and Open Item Adjustment—Continued

Netting and Open Item Adjustment

- GL open item
 - Journal entry with GL account type of Open Item

The screenshot shows the 'Journal Entry Create' window in QAD. The 'GL Account Search' dialog is open, displaying search criteria and a list of results. The search criteria are: Description (empty), equals, GL Type (Open Items Account), equals, Active (yes). The results table shows the following accounts:

GL Account	Description	GL Type	Sub-Account	Cost Center Account
1390	Bounced cust paym instru	Open Items Account	no	no
1675	Sundry Transfers	Open Items Account	no	no
2090	Bounced suppl paym instr	Open Items Account	no	no
2480	Accruals	Open Items Account	yes	no

Create a new open item or allocate to an existing open item.

Customer/Supplier Netting

The screenshot displays the QAD Customer/Supplier Netting interface. It features two main windows: 'Business Relation Modify' and 'Entity Create'.

Business Relation Modify Window:

- Business Relation:** 22-CS1000
- Name:** Auto-Plus International
- Search Name:** Auto-Plus International
- Second Name:**
- Third Name:**
- Group Name:** (highlighted with a red box)
- Active:** ☒
- Address Info:**
 - Language Code:** us
 - Domain Restricted:** ☐
 - Internal Entity:** ☐
 - Intercompany Code:**
 - Intercompany:** ☐
 - Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed:** ☒ (highlighted with a red box)

Entity Create Window:

- Entity Code:** EMEAENT1
- Entity Description:** EMEAENT1
- Business Relation:** EMEAENT1
- Localization Code:**
- Active:** ☒
- Domain:** EMEADOM
- General Tab:**
 - Check Budgets on Overlap:** ☐
 - Reverse P&L Revaluations:** ☒
 - Consolidation Entity:** ☐
 - Decimals for Qty:** 2
 - Invoice Upper Limit:** 0.00
 - Mirror Setup:** None
 - AP Exchange Tolerance %:** 0.00
 - AR Exchange Tolerance %:** 0.00
 - Open Item Netting Restriction:** None
 - Open Item Cross Entity Allowed:** ☒ (highlighted with a red box)
 - Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed:** ☒ (highlighted with a red box)

Netting settings in the entity record let you control the level of flexibility provided in Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) for the netting of transactions. In addition, customer and supplier compensation settings at entity and business relation level control whether you can net credits and debits for customers and suppliers that belong to the same business relation.

The entity record includes three fields that let you control open item adjustment.

Open Item Netting Restriction. This field provides three options for the netting of open items across business relations.

- **None.** This option does not impose restrictions on the netting of open items across business relations. It is the least restrictive setting, and is the default.
- **Single Business Relation.** This option restricts the netting of open items to items that belong to the same business relation. It is the most restrictive setting.
- **Related Business Relations.** This option restricts the netting of open items to items from business relations that belong to the same corporate group.

Important A business relation with a blank corporate group is not considered to be related to a business relation that has a corporate group assigned. Similarly, two business relations, each with blank corporate groups, are not considered to be related.

Open Item Cross Entity Allowed. Select this field to enable open items to be adjusted across entities. This field is enabled by default.

When this option is enabled, you can use Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) to display and net items from other entities.

When an open item adjustment includes cross-entity transactions, the entities involved must have compatible netting control settings. If the entities have different control settings, the most restrictive setting is applied.

For example, if one entity has a netting restriction of Single Business Relation, the whole open item adjustment must be for a single business relation. If there is a conflict with the most restrictive control setting, an error is displayed and the open item adjustment cannot be saved.

If this option is disabled, the All Entities field in Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) is disabled for editing, and you cannot display and net items from other entities.

Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed. Specify how the system treats open items during payment processing when a customer and supplier belong to the same business relation. This option is enabled by default.

When customer and supplier compensation is enabled at entity level and an open item adjustment involves transactions from two different entities, customer and supplier compensation must be enabled for both entities in order for the adjustment to be saved. In addition, the corresponding Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed field must be enabled for the business relations involved in the adjustment. This restriction applies regardless of the entity's netting restriction or whether the customer and supplier compensation is cross-entity.

When customer and supplier compensation is disabled at entity level, you cannot net items from customers and suppliers with the same business relation. This setting overrides the Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed setting at business relation level for customers and suppliers.

The values of two business relation fields affect open item adjustments: Group Name and Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed.

Group Name. Specify the corporate group to which the business relation belongs. When the entity Open Item Netting Restriction field is set to Related Business Relations, you can only use Open Item Adjustment to net transactions from business relations that belong to the same corporate group.

Note A business relation with a blank corporate group is not considered to be related to a business relation that has a corporate group assigned. Similarly, two business relations, each with blank corporate groups, are not considered to be related.

Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed. Select the field to allow open items for customers and suppliers that belong to that business relation to be netted against each other.

When customer and supplier compensation is enabled at entity level, the Customer/Supplier Compensation Allowed field must be enabled for the business relations involved for an adjustment to be saved.

When customer and supplier compensation is disabled for the entity, this overrides the customer and supplier compensation setting for the business relation if compensation is enabled here.

Open Item Adjustment Modify

Open Item Adjustment Modify

- Modify the Description field

Open Item Adjustment Modify

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview Attach

Year: 2011 03 Date: 03/21/2011

Daybook: CUSTADJ 000000002 Daybook Type: Customer Adjustments

Description: Netting two invoices for same BR

Type	Invoice Number	Supplier/Customer	TC	TC Orig Balance	TC Movement	TC Payment Disc	TC Tax Disc	TC Net
Supplier Invoice M	2011/SINV/000000	22S1000	USD	-245.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Invoice	2011/CIHQ/000000	22C1000	USD	105.00	-105.00	0.00	0.00	

US Exercise: Netting and Open Item Adjustments

In this exercise, you will:

- Net invoices and credit notes for the same customer.
- Net invoices and credit notes against a GL account.
- Net invoices and credit notes for the same business relation.

Use the following parameters in Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) if needed:

- Entity: 10USACO
 - Daybook: CUSTADJ for customer adjustments and SUPADJ for supplier adjustments
 - Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
 - Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
 - For all other fields, use the lookup and choose from the list.
- 1 Use Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) to create adjustments for customer 10C1005, Rockland Industrial Company:
 - An invoice of value \$30.20 USD (full adjustment, new balance = \$0).
 - An invoice of value \$812.10 USD (partial adjustment, new balance = \$617.30 USD).
 - A credit note of value \$225.00 USD (full adjustment, new balance = 0).
 - 2 Create adjustments for supplier 10SC1005 (daybook SUPADJ).
 - An invoice of value \$200.00 USD (new balance = 0).
 - A credit note of value \$491.50 USD (new balance = 0).
 - Balance of \$291.50 USD to account 1670.
 - 3 Create adjustments for business relation Auto-Plas International 22-CS1000 as follows:
 Customer 22C1000: An invoice of value \$105.00 USD (new balance = 0).
 Supplier 22S1000: An invoice of value \$245.00 USD (new balance = \$140.00 USD).
 - 4 Verify the results using Open Item Adjustment View (25.13.6).

EMEA Exercise: Netting and Open Item Adjustments

In this exercise, you will:

- Net invoices and credit notes for the same customer.
- Net invoices and credit notes against a GL account.
- Net invoices and credit notes for the same business relation.

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Entity: 22UKCO
- Daybook: CUSTADJ for customer adjustments
- Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- Date: system date
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.

Use Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5) to create adjustments for the following:

- 1 Customer 22C1001, Teasdale Hospital Equipment
An invoice of value 30.20 GBP (full adjustment, new balance = 0).
An invoice of value 812.10 GBP (partial adjustment, new balance = 617.30 GBP).
A credit note of value 225 GBP (full adjustment, new balance = 0).
- 2 Create adjustments for customer 22C1002, Electronic Services Ltd.
An invoice of value 1200 GBP (new balance = 900).
A credit note of value 238 GBP (new balance = 0).
Balance of 62 GBP to account 1670.
- 3 Create adjustments for business relation Auto-Plas International 22-CS1000 as follows:
Customer 22C1000: invoice for 5950 GBP (new balance = 5750 GBP).
Supplier 22S1000: invoice for 200 GBP (new balance = 0 GBP).
- 4 Verify the results using Open Item Adjustment View (25.13.6).

Chapter 14

GL Open Item Reconciliation

Objectives

Objectives

- Learn about GL Open Item Reconciliation and how it can benefit you
- Learn and practice how to set up and use GL Open Item Reconciliation

Overview

Overview

- Reconcile the open balance of a GL OI account with the underlying transactions.
- The remaining unmatched transactions reflect the account balance.
- GL open items are typically used for posting accruals.



GL-OI-Recon-030

Use GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13) to reconcile the outstanding balance of a GL open item account with the underlying transaction details. The outstanding balance is the sum of the unmatched transactions on the account. After matching debit transactions with credit transactions, the remaining unmatched transactions reflect the true account balance.

GL open items are typically used for posting accruals; for example, insurance costs for an entire year, broken down into monthly values.

Overview - Continued

- The system tracks matched and unmatched items in a GL open item sub-ledger.
- Allocation keys: used to mark and link related transactions.



GL-OI-Recon-040

For GL open item accounts, the system tracks matched and unmatched items in a GL open item sub-ledger. The identifier used to mark and link related transactions is called an allocation key. Through the use of allocation keys in GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13), debit and credit transactions can be matched and reconciled.

Allocation Key

Allocation Key

- Specified when creating the postings on GL open item accounts.
- Transactions can have three statuses:
 - Link to Open Item
 - New Open Item
 - Allocate Later



GL-OI-Recon-050

You specify allocation keys when creating the postings on GL open item accounts using Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1), and in other system functions where you can enter transactions on GL open item accounts. When creating open item postings, the transactions can be created with one of three statuses:

- Link to Open Item, where the movement is linked to an existing allocation key.
- New Open Item, where a new allocation key is assigned to the movement.
- Allocate Later, where the user chooses not to allocate the open item and a normal GL movement is created, without an allocation key.

Any posting on a GL open item account triggers the system to display the Allocation Key field.

Allocation Key - Continued

Journal Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 07 Posting Date: 07/09/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date: 07/09/2010

Daybook Code: Trans-JE 000000003 Layer Type: TRANSIENT Save As Template: ☐

Description: Unpaid Invoices Template Code: Replacement: ☐

Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal: ☐

Second Description:

GL Account	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	SC Debit (USD)	SC Credit (USD)	Project Code	TC Debit	TC Credit	Trans Curr
7890			Unpaid Invoices	1,000.00	0.00		1,000.00	0.00	USD
Allocation			Open Item Posting						
New Open Item			2010/7/Trans-JE/3						
			Allocation Key						
			K1						

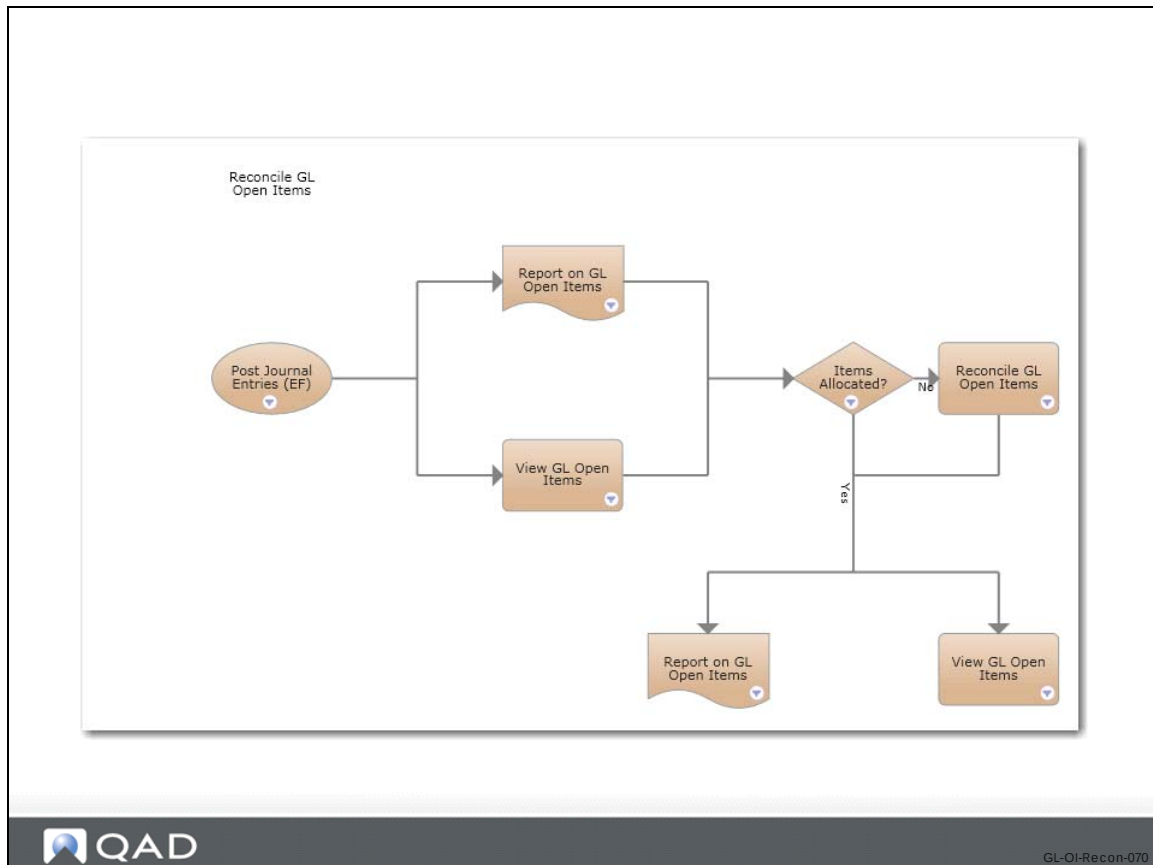
GL Account Sub-Account C Cost Ce Description SC Debit (USD) SC Credit (USD) Project Code TC Debit TC Credit Trans Curr

Allocation Key

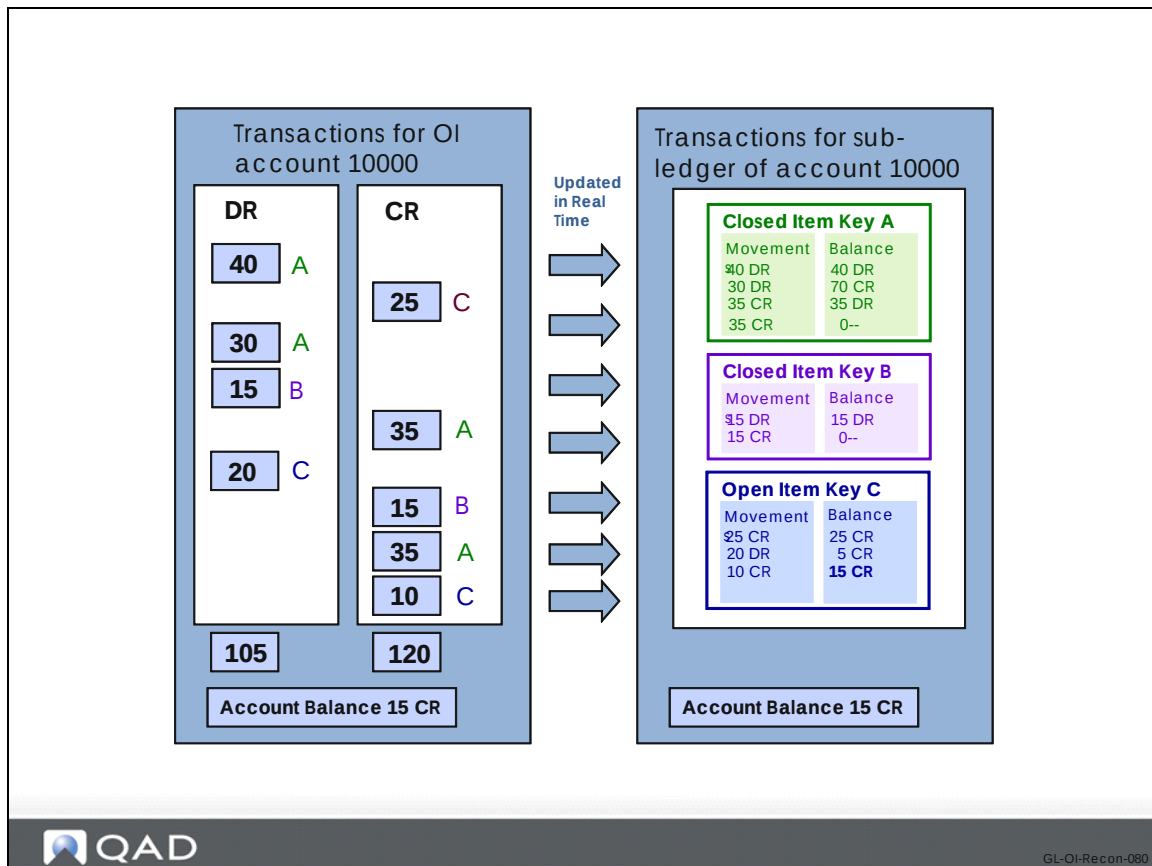


GL-OI-Recon-060

Process Flow



The slide shows the GL Open Item Reconciliation Process Map.



The graphic shows transactions for GL open item account 10000. Using allocation keys in GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13), the outstanding debit and credit movements on account 10000 are matched, leaving an outstanding credit balance of 15 USD.

GL Open Item Reconciliation

GL Open Item Reconciliation

- Select one or more lines from the grid and:
 - allocate them to a new open item
 - match items by linking to an existing allocation key
- Movements are closed when the balance of the associated allocation key is zero.



GL-OI-Recon-100

Use the filter criteria in GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13) to locate open items for a given GL open item account. Open item movements created for that account in Journal Entry and other functions and matching the selection criteria are displayed. You also have the option to include closed GL open item movements in the search criteria. Open item movements are closed when the balance of their associated allocation key becomes zero.

Use the filter criteria to locate open items for a GL open item account.

Select	Allocation Type	Allocation Key	Open	Description	Currency Code	BC Debit	BC Credit	BC Balance	Ba
☒	Allocate Later		☒	Open Items	USD	2300	0	0	2300
☐	Allocate Later		☐	Open Items	USD	0	780	0	-780
☐	New Open Item	A1	☐	Open Items	USD	870	0	0	870
☐	Link to Open Item	A1	☐	Open Items	USD	0	870	0	-870
☐	Allocate Later		☐	Open Items	USD	0	1000	0	-1000
Grand Summaries						3,170.00	2,650.00		

Allocation Status: BC Balance of Selection: 0.00 CR
 Applied Allocation Key: New BC Balance of Applied Open Items: 0.00 CR

You can select one or more lines from the grid and allocate them to a new open item, or you can match items by linking them to an existing allocation key. In addition, you can deallocate allocated transactions by resetting their statuses to Allocate Later.

You can view the outstanding balance of open items by selecting the items in the grid. The BC Balance of Selection field at the bottom of the screen then displays the balance of the selected items, while the New BC Balance of Applied Open Items shows the projected balance of the open item key applied to the selected lines. This balance can be different from that shown in the BC Balance of Selection field because the open item key can already have a balance from movements that are not in the current selection.

For all transactions displayed in the grid, you can drill-down and view the source transactions. You can also view GL open items and their allocation statuses using a report and a number of views.

Example

Example

Drag a column header here to group by that column.

Select	Posting Date	Allocation Ty	Daybo	Voucher	Allocation Key	Open	Description	BC Debit	BC Credit	BC E
☒	07/06/2010	New Open It	QADJE	100	K2	☒	Open Items	500	0	
☐	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	101	K2	☒	Open Items	0	100	
☐	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	104	K3	☒	Open Items	50	0	
☐	07/06/2010	New Open It	QADJE	102	K3	☒	Open Items	0	800	
☐	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	103	K3	☒	Open Items	100	0	
☐	07/06/2010	New Open It	QADJE	94	K1	☒	Open Items	1100	0	
☐	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	95	K1	☒	Open Items	0	300	
☐	07/06/2010	Allocate Later	QADJE	96		☐	Open Items	300	0	
☐	07/06/2010	Allocate Later	QADJE	97		☐	Open Items	0	200	
☐	07/06/2010	Allocate Later	QADJE	98		☐	Open Items	0	100	
☐	07/06/2010	Allocate Later	QADJE	99		☐	Open Items	0	400	
Grand Summaries								2,050.00	1,900.00	

GL open item account 1011 has movements as shown



GL-OI-Recon-110

In this example, GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13) is used to reconcile unallocated lines to an existing open item.

GL open item account 1011 has the following transactions:

Line	Allocation	Allocation Key	BC Debit	BC Credit
1	New Open Item	K2	500	
2	Link to Open Item	K2		100
3	Link to Open Item	K3	50	
4	New Open Item	K3		800
5	Link to Open Item	K3	100	
6	New Open Item	K1	1100	
7	Link to Open Item	K1		300
8	Allocate Later	Blank	300	
9	Allocate Later	Blank		200
10	Allocate Later	Blank		100
11	Allocate Later	Blank		400

Example - Balance of Key K1

Drag a column header here to group by that column.

Select	Posting Date	Allocation Ty	Daybo	Voucher	Allocation Key	Open	Description	BC Debit	BC Credit	BC E
☐	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	104	K3	☒	Open Items	50	0	
☐	07/06/2010	New Open It	QADJE	102	K3	☒	Open Items	0	800	
☐	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	103	K3	☒	Open Items	100	0	
☒	07/06/2010	New Open It	QADJE	94	K1	☒	Open Items	1100	0	
☒	07/06/2010	Link to Open It	QADJE	95	K1	☒	Open Items	0	300	
Grand Summaries								1,250.00	1,100.00	

Allocation Status: BC Balance of Selection: 800.00 DR
 Applied Allocation Key: New BC Balance of Applied Open Items: 0.00 CR

By selecting the transactions that belong to each allocation key, you can see the base currency balance for each key. The following table displays the balance of the allocation keys:

Allocation Key	BC Debit	BC Credit	BC Balance
K1	1100	300	800
K2	500	100	400
K3	150	800	-650

Apply unallocated movements to key K2

Allocation key K2 is closed

The screenshot displays the QAD GL Open Item Reconciliation window. The top grid lists various open items with columns for Select, Posting Date, Allocation Type, Daybook, Voucher, Allocation Key, Open, Description, BC Debit, BC Credit, and BC Balance. Four rows are selected (checked in the 'Open' column) and highlighted in blue. Below the grid, the 'Allocation Status' is set to 'Link to Open Item' and the 'Applied Allocation Key' is set to 'K2'. The 'Grand Summaries' section shows a BC Balance of Selection of 400.00 CR and a New BC Balance of Applied Open Items of 0.00 CR. The bottom grid shows the result of the reconciliation, with the 'Allocation Key' column highlighted in red, showing that K2 is now closed.

Allocation Key	BC Debit	BC Credit	BC Balance
K1	1100	300	800
K3	150	800	-650

You then use GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13) to reconcile the lines without an allocation key. You select the four unallocated lines in the grid.

In the Allocation Status field under the grid, select Link to Open Item and specify K2 in the Applied Allocation Key field.

As a result of the reconciliation, allocation key K2 is closed, and the following are the outstanding balances for the open allocation keys on the account:

Allocation Key	BC Debit	BC Credit	BC Balance
K1	1100	300	800
K3	150	800	-650

GL Open Item Initialization

GL Open Item Initialization

- Change a standard GL account to an OI GL account



If the account has transactions posted to it...

- Use GL Open Item Initialization (25.15.2.12) to reconcile the transactions.



GL-OI-Recon-140

If you change a standard GL account to an Open Item GL account and the account already has transactions posted to it, you can use GL Open Item Initialization (25.15.2.12) to reconcile the transactions automatically. This function accommodates situations where there was prior uncertainty over which accounts required the use of GL open items.

When you convert a standard account to a GL open item account, all existing transactions on the account are assigned the default allocation value of Allocate Later.

If a standard account was created for use in the operational modules and specified in, for example, Domain/Account Control (36.9.24), Product Line Maintenance (1.2.1), Purchasing Account Maintenance (1.2.5), or Inventory Account Maintenance (1.2.13), the system prevents you from changing the standard account to a GL open item account.

When you run GL Open Item Initialization (25.15.2.12), the system gathers all transactions for the specified converted open items account, reconciles any transactions that can be reconciled, and creates a closing and an opening transaction for the account.

The closing transaction is automatically assigned the allocation key you specify in GL Open Item Initialization (25.15.2.12). The same key is also assigned to all unallocated transactions on the account, linking the historical transactions in one step. This prevents the older unmatched transactions on the account from being continuously listed as unallocated in GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13) or in the GL Open Item report (25.15.1.8).

GL Open Item Initialization

The screenshot shows the 'GL Open Item Initialization' window. It has a title bar with a close button. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'Go To', 'Actions', 'Tools', 'Print', and 'Preview'. The main area contains two sections of input fields. The first section has 'Start Date' (07/12/2010), 'End Date' (07/12/2010), 'Currency' (USD), and 'OIAccounts' (8008). The second section has 'Daybook' (QADJE), 'Layer' (OFFICIALLayer), 'Year / Period' (2010, 7), 'Posting Date' (07/12/2010), and 'Allocation Key' (empty).

Transactions are assigned the allocation key, Allocate Later.

Reconciles transactions, and creates a closing and an opening transaction for the account.

Other Functional Highlights

- From QAD 2010.1, you can use GL OI accounts in transient layer postings
- Open item key applies to a unique GL account within a single entity
- Open/closed logic is based on BC balances
- Reconciliation is manual

Reports and Views

Reports and Views

GL Open Items Report

Test Company Primary
Page 1 / 1

Allocation Key	Year/GL Pd	Voucher	Posting Date	Base Currency			Transaction Currency			
				Original Amount	Activity	Balance	Original Amount	Curr	Activity	Balance
1011		Open Items		800.00DR	650.00CR	150.00DR				
K1	2010/07	QADJE000000094	07/06/2010	1,100.00DR	300.00CR	800.00DR	1,100.00DR	USD	300.00CR	800.00
Activity	2010/07	QADJE000000095	07/06/2010		300.00CR				300.00CR	
K2	2010/07	QADJE000000100	07/06/2010	500.00DR	500.00CR	0.00DR	500.00DR	USD	500.00CR	0.00
Activity	2010/07	QADJE000000101	07/06/2010		100.00CR				100.00CR	
	2010/07	QADJE000000096	07/06/2010		300.00DR				300.00DR	
	2010/07	QADJE000000097	07/06/2010		200.00CR				200.00CR	
	2010/07	QADJE000000098	07/06/2010		100.00CR				100.00CR	
	2010/07	QADJE000000099	07/06/2010		400.00CR				400.00CR	
K3	2010/07	QADJE000000102	07/06/2010	800.00CR	150.00DR	-650.00CR	800.00CR	USD	150.00DR	650.00
Activity	2010/07	QADJE000000104	07/06/2010		50.00DR				50.00DR	
	2010/07	QADJE000000103	07/06/2010		100.00DR				100.00DR	
Grand Total				800.00DR	650.00CR	150.00DR				
----- End of Report -----										

GL-OI-Recon-170

The GL Open Items report (25.15.1.8) lists and totals GL open items within the open items sub-ledger. The output is grouped by allocation key.

GL Open Item View

Reports and Views - Continued

Open Item Browse for Open It...

Actions Print Add to Favorites Chart Chart Designer Refresh Stored Searches

Search (7)

GL Calendar Year equals 2010 - Search Clear All

GL Account equals 7060 -

Allocation Key equals -

Daybook Code equals -

Voucher equals -

Open equals -

Viewing 1 - 4 of 4 Records per page: 100

GL Account	GL Cal Year	GL Pd	Posting Date	BC Current Bal	Allocation Key	Daybook Code	Voucher	BC Original Debit	BC Original Credit
7060	2010	07	7/8/2010	-400.00	K4	QADJE	000000109	0.00	200.00
7060	2010	07	7/8/2010	400.00	K2	QADJE	000000112	500.00	0.00
7060	2010	07	7/8/2010	800.00	K1	QADJE	000000106	1,100.00	0.00
7060	2010	07	7/8/2010	-650.00	K3	QADJE	000000114	0.00	800.00

Summaries:

Sum = 150.00



GL-OI-Recon-180

The GL Open Item View (25.15.2.5) displays the balance of transactions for each allocation key on a GL open item account.

US and EMEA Exercise: GL Open Item Reconciliation

Exercise 1: Create Journal Entries for GL Open Item Account

In this exercise, you will use an open item account to create a journal entry with a new allocation status, Allocate Later.

Complete the following steps:

- 1 Create a journal entry with the Allocate Later status.
 - a Open Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) and specify the following values:
 Daybook: TRAJE
 Posting Date: 09/05/2011
 Description: Holiday Fee Provision 2011
 - b Choose GL account 4900 and enter TC Credit = 386.00. Use currency USD in 10USACO and currency GBP in 22UKCO.
 - c Tab to the end of the line. Another sub-line will appear with the allocation status set to Allocate Later.
 - d Balance the posting by choosing GL Account 2465 with TC Debit = 386.00. Use the currency USD in 10USACO and the currency GBP in 22UKCO.
- 2 Click Save.

Exercise 2: Reconcile Unallocated Transactions on a GL Open Item Account

In GL Open Item Reconciliation, you can reconcile postings with the status New Open Item, Linked to Open Item, or Allocate Later. In this exercise, you will:

- Verify the status of the postings
 - Reconcile open items with the Allocate Later status to an existing allocation key, Holiday Fee 2011
 - View the journal entry after reconciliation
 - View the balance of the allocation key
 - View the activity on the allocation key
 - Verify the journal entry before reconciliation
- 1 Open Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) and specify the following:
 Year: 2011
 Daybook: JE
 - 2 Click the Search button.
 - 3 Select the journal entry with the description Jan Holiday Pay – Joe.
 - 4 Verify that the posting has been linked to the allocation key Holiday Fee 2011 in 10USACO (allocation key Holiday Fee in 22UKCO).

- 5 Select the journal entry with the description Jan Holiday Pay – Mary.
- 6 Verify that the posting has not been linked to an allocation key.
- 7 Open GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13)
In the Open Items Account field, enter 4900.
In the Posting Date From field, enter 01/01/2011.
In the Posting Date To field, enter 10/05/2011.
- 8 Click the Search button.
All the postings to account 4900 are displayed.
- 9 In the filter, set the Allocation Status field to Unallocated.
- 10 Click the Search button.
Only postings with the Allocate Later status are displayed.
- 11 Right-click in the grid and select Check All to select all unallocated postings.
- 12 In the Apply Allocation section at the end of the screen:
 - a Set the Allocate Status field to Link to Open Item.
 - b Set the Applied Allocation Key to Holiday Fee 2011 in 10USACO (or Holiday Fee in 22UKCO).

Note If you use the Applied Allocation Key lookup to retrieve the Holiday Fee 2011 open item, ensure that you set the GL Calendar Year browse search field to 2011 in order to retrieve the correct open item.
- 13 Press the Tab key.
- 14 Verify that the BC Balance of Selection field displays 676.00 CR.
- 15 Verify that the New BC Balance of Applied Open Items field displays 786.00 CR.
- 16 Click the Execute button.
- 17 Open Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to verify the journal entry after reconciliation.
Year: 2011
Daybook: JE
- 18 Click the Search button.
- 19 Select the journal entry with the description Jan Holiday Pay – Mary.
 - a Verify that it has been linked to the allocation key Holiday Fee 2011 in 10USACO (or Holiday Fee in 22UKCO).
- 20 Open GL Open Item View (25.15.2.5) to verify the balance of the allocation key.
- 21 Specify the GL calendar year 2011 and allocation key Holiday Fee 2011 (or Holiday Fee in 22UKCO).
- 22 Click the Search button.

- 23 Verify that the line with the allocation key has the balance of -786.00.
- 24 Open GL Open Item Activity View (25.15.2.6) to verify the activity on the allocation key.
Mov Year = 2011
Mov Pd = blank
Allocation Key = Holiday Fee 2011 (or Holiday Fee in 22UKCO)
- 25 Click the Search button.
- 26 Verify the posting with BC Activity Credit = 110.00 has the type Initial while the other postings have the type Activity.

Exercise 3: Delete a Transient Posting

In this exercise, you will delete the transient posting created in exercise 1. Then, you will verify the balance of the allocation key.

- 1 Open Journal Entry Delete (25.13.1.4) and search for the posting to delete:
Daybook: TRAJE
- 2 Click the Search button.
- 3 Select the journal entry.
- 4 Click the Delete button.
- 5 Open GL Open Item View (25.15.2.5) to verify the balance of the allocation key.
GL Calendar Year: 2011
Allocation Key: Holiday Fee 2011
(Holiday Fee in 22UKCO)
- 6 Click the Search button.
- 7 Verify that the line with the allocation key has the balance of -400.00.

Exercise 4: Reconcile Allocated Transactions on a GL Open Item Account

In this exercise, you will reconcile a transaction from one allocation key to another.

- 1 Open GL Open Item Reconciliation (25.15.2.13) and specify the following values:
GL Items Account: 4900
Posting Date From: 01/01/2011
Posting Date To: 10/05/2011
- 2 Click the Search button.
- 3 Select the posting with BC Credit = 400.00.
- 4 In the Apply Allocation section, specify the following:
Allocation Status = Link to Open Item
Applied Allocation Key = Bonus Others

Note If you use the Applied Allocation Key lookup to retrieve the Bonus Others open item, ensure that you set the GL Calendar Year browse search field to 2011 in order to retrieve the correct open item.

- 5 Press the Tab key.
- 6 Click the Execute button.
- 7 Open GL Open Item View (25.15.2.5) to verify the balance of the allocation key.
GL Calendar Year: 2011
Allocation Key: Holiday Fee 2011
(or Holiday Fee in 22UKCO)
- 8 Click the Search button
- 9 Verify that the line with the allocation key has a balance of 0.00 and has been closed.

Exercise 5: Initialize a GL Open Item Account

In this exercise, you will modify a standard account to be an open item account, and then allocate all of the existing postings to an allocation key using GL Open Item Initialization.

- 1 Open GL Account Modify (25.3.13.2).
- 2 In the browse, specify GL account 4901 and click the Search button.
- 3 Double-click GL account 4901.
- 4 Change the GL Type from Standard Account to Open Items Account.
- 5 Save the change.
- 6 Open GL Open Item Initialization (25.15.2.12) and set the following values:
Start Date: 01/01/2011
End Date: 08/31/2011
Currency: USD in 10USACO, GBP in 22UKCO
OIAccounts: 4901
- 7 Set the daybook, posting date, and new allocation key for the opening and closing transactions.
Daybook: JE
Posting Date: 08/31/2011
Allocation Key: Bonus 2011
- 8 Click the Execute button.
- 9 Open Journal Entry View to verify the existing journal entry after initialization.
Description: 2011 Extra Legal Bonus – Jan
- 10 Click the Search button.
- 11 Select the initialization posting.
- 12 Verify that the initialization posting has been linked to the allocation key Bonus 2011.

- 13 Open Journal Entry View to verify the closing and opening transaction.
Posting Date: 08/31/2011
- 14 Click the Search button.
- 15 Select the posting.
- 16 Verify the closing transaction, which has an allocation status of New Open Item, and the opening transaction, which has an allocation status of Allocate Later

Chapter 15

General Ledger Setup

Overview

Overview

- GL setup flow
- Prerequisites
 - Accounting Layers
 - Daybooks
- GL accounts
- COA mask
- Sub-accounts
- Cost centers
- Projects
- Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAFs)
- GL periods
- Operational accounting defaults



EF-GLS-020

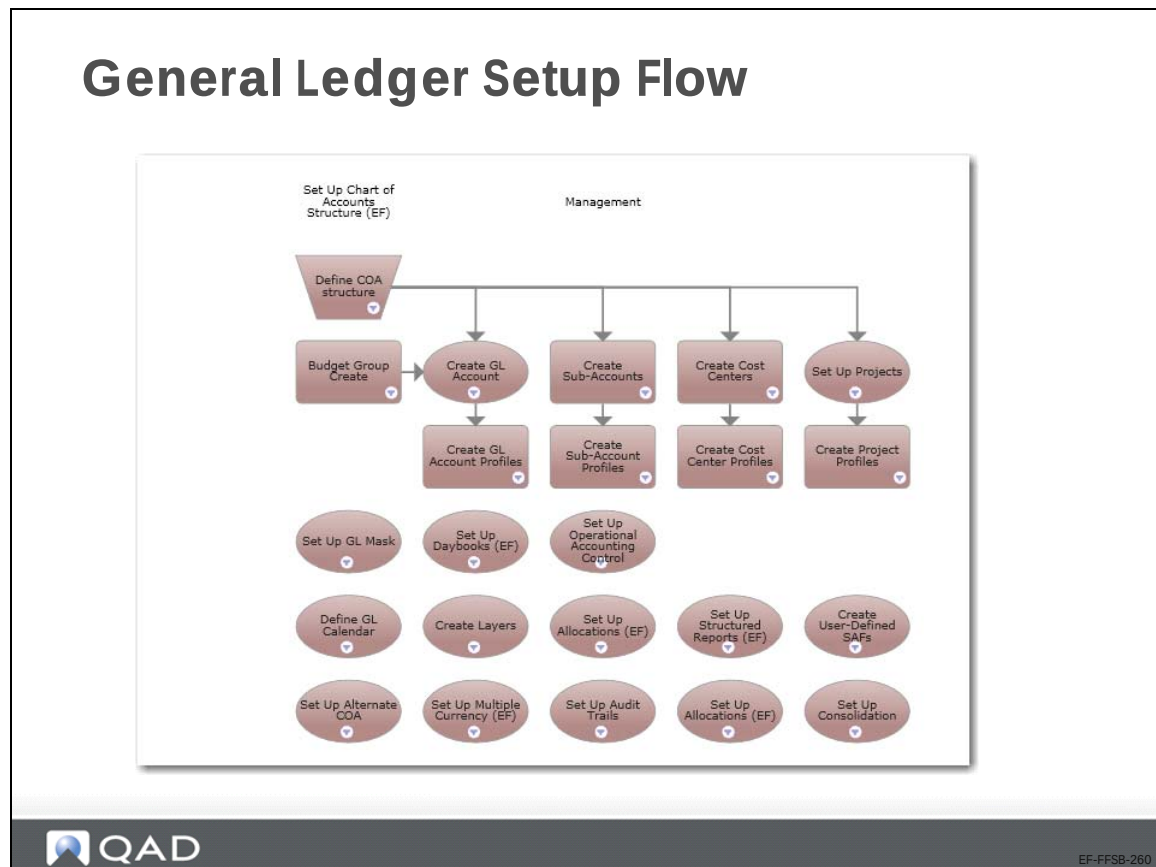
In this chapter, you will learn how to set up the general ledger and its components.

The GL account is the base unit in the general ledger. Transactions are posted during predefined GL periods within the GL calendar year. You can further analyze transactions using sub-accounts, cost centers, projects, and supplementary analysis fields (SAFs).

Transactions are recorded in daybooks, which are system- or user-defined views of the general ledger, and contain all transactions. Daybooks control the posting of transactions because each daybook must be linked to an accounting layer.

The COA mask lets you combine accounts, sub-accounts, and cost centers, and projects in a predefined posting framework.

General Ledger Setup Flow

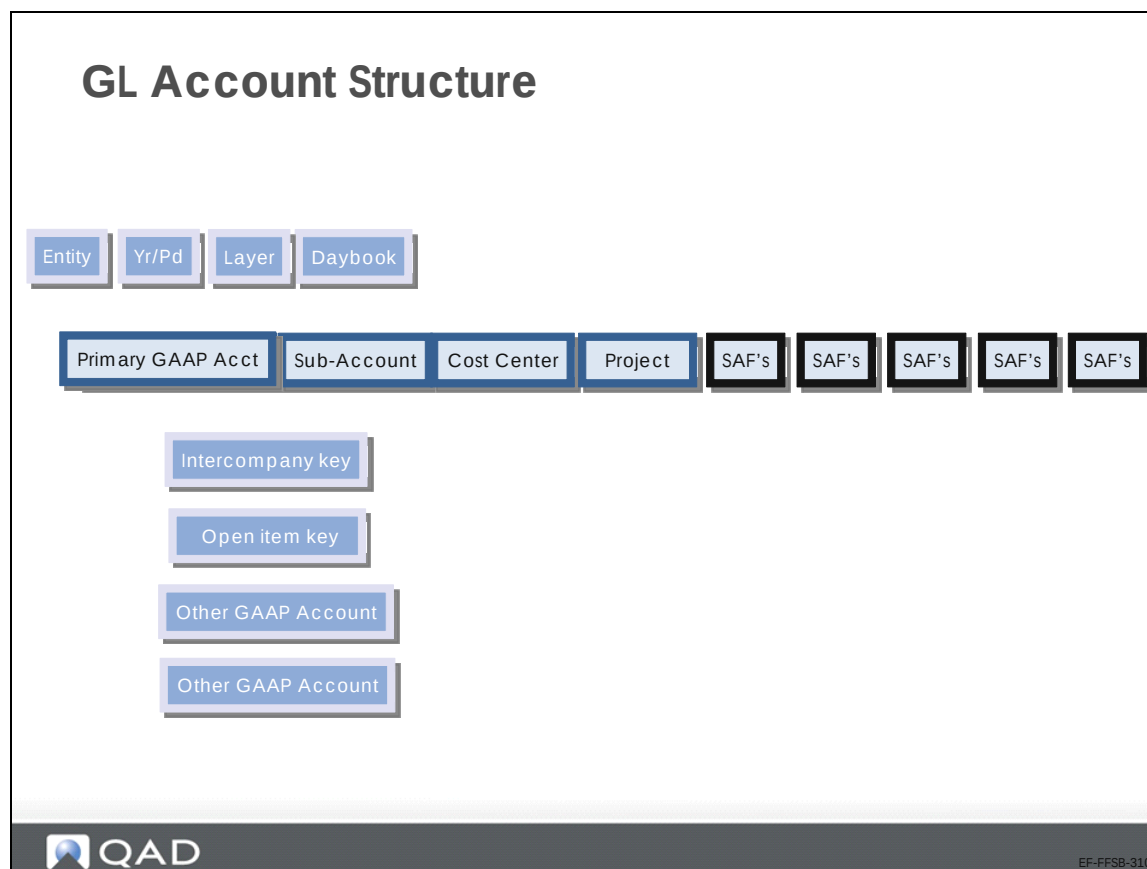


The process map in the slide displays the steps required to set up the general ledger.

You must set up the following GL components before you can define the chart of accounts:

- Accounting layers
- Daybooks

Setting up the Chart of Accounts



To support different types of reporting and analysis, some GL accounts can be used in combination with sub-accounts, cost centers, projects, and SAFs (refer to the *User Guide: QAD Financials* for a list of valid combinations). These elements provide greater granularity in financial reporting. Balances in sub-accounts and cost centers can be listed separately or summarized under account codes.

SAFs provide additional analytical reporting on transactions. SAFs can be used to provide costing on a particular service before you create a purchase order for the service.

You will now learn about the GL components in more detail. For a detailed description of each setup field, refer to *User Guide: QAD Financials*.

GL Account Highlights

GL Account Features

- GL account types for analysis
 - Bank, cash, closing, cross company
- Additional functionality by account type
- System accounts:
 - Mandatory for certain functions
 - Purchase order receipts, rounding differences, exchange gain or loss
- Disable manual posting option
- Import or export using Excel integration
- SAF option



EF-FFSB-320

GL accounts are identified by the GL account type, which indicates the kind of transactions that post to the account. Additional functionality is available by GL account type, providing better control of account setup and transaction postings.

Specific accounts, called system accounts, are used for system-wide functions. System accounts are mandatory for certain functions such as purchase order receipts and rounding differences.

You can deactivate manual posting for specific GL accounts, for example, sub-ledger accounts to prevent error and mismatch.

You can use advanced Excel integration features to load chart of account data during implementation or for mass data updates.

Types of GL Accounts

Types of GL Accounts

- Standard
- Open item
- Bank
- Cash
- Control:
 - Customer, Supplier
 - Inventory, WIP
- Payment:
 - Customer, Supplier
- Fixed Asset
- Tax
- Cross company
- Closing
- System accounts



EF-FFAS-100

GL account types provide added control over transaction postings, where only certain account types can be used in combination with sub-accounts, cost centers, and projects. For example, bank accounts cannot be used in combination with cost centers, project, and SAFs.

The above slide lists the available GL account types. To learn more about each of these types, refer to *User Guide: QAD Financials*.

System Accounts

System Accounts

- Purchase and Supplier invoice
 - Purchase Order Receipts
 - Unmatched invoices
- Currency
 - Auto balancing
 - Rounding differences
 - Realized exchange gain
 - Realized exchange loss
 - Unrealized exchange gain
 - Unrealized exchange loss
- Result (reporting)
 - Result of the current year
 - Result of the previous years



EF-FFAS-110

System accounts are used for system-wide functions, such as rounding differences or exchange rate gains and losses. The System Type drop-down list in the GL account screen is enabled when you specify a system account. Examples of system accounts include Purchase Order Receipts, Realized Exchange Loss/Gain, Unrealized Exchange Gain/Loss, and Result of Current Year.

GL Account Create Menu

The screenshot displays the 'GL Account Create' window in the QAD system. The 'Analysis' tab is selected, and several fields are highlighted with red boxes to indicate key configuration areas:

- Account:** The main account identifier field.
- Description:** The account description field.
- GL Type:** Set to 'Standard Account'.
- Active:** Checked checkbox.
- Posting:** The first tab in the bottom navigation bar.
- Analysis:** The currently selected tab in the bottom navigation bar.

The 'Analysis' tab contains the following configuration options:

- Sub-Account Analysis:** Includes a 'Sub-Account' field and a 'Default Sub-Account' field.
- Cost Center/Project Analysis:** Includes checkboxes for 'Cost Center Analysis' and 'Project Analysis', an 'Analysis Limitation' dropdown (set to 'None'), and fields for 'Default Cost Center', 'Default Project', and 'Default SAF Structure'.
- SAF Analysis:** Includes a 'SAF Analysis' checkbox, a 'SAF Structure Code' field, and date fields for 'GL Analysis Set On Date' and 'GL Sub-Account Set On Date'.

At the bottom of the window, there are additional settings for currency and revaluation, including 'Base Currency Only', 'TC Revaluation in BC', 'TC Revaluation in SC', 'Revaluation GL', 'Consolidation Method' (set to 'Current Exchange Rate'), and 'Consolidation Rate Type'.

Use GL Account activities (25.3.13) to create, view, modify, and delete GL accounts. You can also use Excel Integration (25.3.13.5) to import account information from an Excel spreadsheet. For more details, see “UI Navigation and Browsing” on page 25.

Use GL Account Create to define how posting should occur (limited based on the account type), whether foreign currency postings are accepted on the account, and the analysis type to use (sub-account, cost center, project, or SAF, or a combination of these). The analysis types you can use with each account is limited, based on the account type.

- Many attributes of a GL account can be modified if it has not been used in posting.
- The Balance/PL field cannot be modified in nonstandard accounts.

Validating Accounts—COA Mask

Validating Transactions COA Mask

- Defined for specific domain
- Enabled during domain creation
- Three mask types:
 - Sub-account
 - Cost center
 - Project



EF-FFAS-200

The GL Mask Maintain function from previous releases has been replaced by new COA mask functions that provide greater flexibility in creating matrices to validate postings.

Three COA element types now have a separate COA mask maintenance function.

- Sub-Account Mask Create (25.3.9.1.1)
Specify a sub-account COA mask code and list the ranges of GL accounts with which sub-accounts assigned that COA mask can be combined.
- Cost Center Mask Create (25.3.9.2.1)
Specify a cost center COA mask code and list the ranges of GL accounts and sub-accounts with which cost centers assigned that COA mask can be combined.
- Project Mask Create (25.3.9.3.1)
Specify a project COA mask code and list the ranges of GL accounts, sub-accounts, and cost centers with which projects assigned that COA mask can be combined.

COA masks are implemented at domain level and as part of a shared set, and are activated using three control fields in Domain Create (36.1.1.1.1): Sub-Account Mask, Cost Center Mask, and Project Mask. You can only define a COA mask if it has been activated in Domain Create (36.1.1.1.1). The system validates postings for each of the COA masks marked as active.

An additional setting in Domain Create controls how the system treats COA elements that are not assigned a COA mask.

The COA Element without Mask field contains two options:

- No Posting Restrictions.

If, for example, you activate cost center masks and select No Posting Restrictions in the COA Element without Mask field, cost centers that are not assigned a COA mask can be used in any posting.

- Exclude from Posting

In the COA Element without Mask field, cost centers that are not assigned a COA mask cannot be used in postings.

Sub-Account COA Mask

Sub-Account COA Mask

The diagram illustrates the configuration of a Sub-Account COA Mask. It shows two main windows: **Sub-Account Mask Create** and **Sub-Account Create**.

Sub-Account Mask Create window details:

- Code: SAMatrix1
- Description: Sub-Account Matrix
- GL Account Rules table:

From	To	Disallowed Range	Desc
100	1000	☐	
1010	1099	☐	
2001	2550	☐	

Sub-Account Create window details:

- Sub-Account: R&D
- Description: Research and Development
- Budget Group: 1000
- Sub-Account Mask Code: SAMatrix1
- Active: ☒

A callout box titled **Sub-Account Type COA Mask "SAMatrix1"** points to a table of GL account ranges:

From GL Account	To GL Account
"100" -	"1000"
"1010" -	"1099"
"2001" -	"2550"

....

EF-FFAS-210

Use Sub-Account Mask Create (25.3.9.1.1) to define the ranges of GL accounts with which a sub-account can be combined in postings. The sub-account mask is then assigned to the sub-account using Sub-Account Create (25.3.17.1) or Sub-Account Modify (25.3.17.2). If you assign a COA mask to a sub-account, the system will prevent it from being used with any GL account not specified within the ranges defined in Sub-Account Mask Create.

COA masks are described in detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials* and in *User Guide: QAD Financials*.

Cost Center COA Mask

Cost Center COA Mask

The diagram illustrates the process of defining a Cost Center COA Mask. It shows two main screens: **Cost Center Mask Create** and **Cost Center Create**.

Cost Center Mask Create displays two tables for defining ranges:

From	To	Disallowed Range	De
10	1999		
2010	3000		
2050	2055		

Below these tables, a **Sub-Account Rules** table is shown:

From	To
01	99
102	199

The **Cost Center Create** screen shows the **Cost Center Mask Code** field set to **CCMatrix1**. A green box labeled **Cost Center Type COA Mask "CCMatrix1"** points to the ranges defined in the **Cost Center Mask Create** screen.

The ranges are summarized in the following tables:

From GL Account	To GL Account
"10" - "1999"	
"2010" - "2055"	

From Sub-Acct	To Sub-Acct
"01" - "99"	
"102" - "199"	

The QAD logo is in the bottom left, and the code EF-FFAS-210B is in the bottom right.

Use Cost Center Mask Create (25.3.9.2.1) to specify the ranges of GL accounts and sub-accounts that you can use in combination with a particular cost center.

You then associate the COA mask with a cost center by specifying the cost center COA mask code in the COA Mask field in the cost center record in Cost Center Create.

COA masks are described in detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials* and in *User Guide: QAD Financials*.

Project COA Mask

Project COA Mask

Project Mask Create

Project Matrix 1

Description	From	To
GL Account Rules	1002	2999

Project Create

Project: ENG1
Description: Engineering
Project Administrator: [User]
Status Code: [Dropdown]
Retrieve SAF Structure from GL: [Checked]
SAF Structure Code: [Dropdown]
Set Set on Date: [Date]
Set Set on by: [User]

Project Mask Code: PrjMatrix1

From GL Account **To GL Account**

"001" - "999"
"1002" - "2999"

From Sub-Acct **To Sub-Acct**

"01" - "99"
"101" - "150"

From Cost Center **To Cost Center**

"Dep1" - "Dep2"
"Dep6" - "Dep8"

Project Type
COA Mask "PrjMatrix1"

QAD EF-FFAS-210C

Use Project Mask Create (25.3.9.3.1) to specify the ranges of GL accounts, sub-accounts, and cost centers that you can use in combination with a particular project when posting.

You then associate the COA mask with a project by specifying the project COA mask code in the COA Mask field in Project Create.

COA masks are described in detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials* and in *User Guide: QAD Financials*.

Sub-Account Features

Sub-Account Features

- Analyze the activity on a GL account
- Report activity of business units within entity
- Assign sub-account mask
- Generate separate reports
 - Balance Sheet
 - Profit and Loss
 - Open items report for customers or suppliers



EF-FFAS-130

Use the Sub-Account activities (25.3.17) to create sub-accounts that let you analyze activity on an account code, and to provide further detail in financial reporting.

Sub-accounts are typically used to report on the financial activity of business units or divisions within an entity. You can create sub-accounts to correspond to those parts of the entity for which you would like to generate separate balance sheets, profit and loss statements, or open customer and supplier items. You can further analyze the sub-account by including it within a budget group.

A single GL account can be associated with multiple sub-accounts.

You can also use Sub-Account Create/Modify to assign a COA mask to the sub-account. A sub-account COA mask defines the list of GL accounts that the sub-account can be combined with during posting. If sub-account COA masks are not enabled for the current domain, the Sub-Account Mask Code field will be read only.

Cost Center Features

Cost Center Features

- Typically a department or profit center
- Assign cost center mask
- Retrieve SAF structure from GL account (optional)
- SAF set on date, SAF set on by

The screenshot shows the 'Cost Center Create' window with the following fields and values:

Field	Value
Cost Center	2450
Description	Software Development
Cost Center Administrator	
Budget Group	10000
SAF Set on Date	
Cost Center Mask Code	9100
Active	☒
Retrieve SAF Structure from GL	☐
SAF Structure Code	
SAF Set on by	
SAF Defaults	
SAF Concept Code	
SAF Code	



EF-FFAS-140

Use the Cost Center activities (25.3.20) to create cost centers that provide an additional reporting level for the GL accounts and sub-accounts.

Typically, a cost center can be a department or profit center within the entity for which you want to generate separate reports. You can associate a range of different accounts and sub-accounts with a cost center, and associate a number of cost centers with a single account.

You can further analyze a cost center by including it within a budget group.

You can use Cost Center Create/Modify to assign a COA mask to the cost center. A cost center COA mask defines the list of GL accounts and sub-accounts that the cost center can be combined with during posting. If cost center COA masks are not enabled for the current domain, the Cost Center Mask Code field will be read only.

Project Features

Project Features

- Provide analytical reporting on activities
- Assign project mask
- Mandatory status and group
- Retrieve SAF structure from GL account (optional)



EF-FFAS-150

Projects are chart of account (COA) elements that provide analytical reporting on activities such as engineering design work or production rework.

You can associate a range of account codes, sub-account codes, and cost centers with a specific project or multiple projects. The COA mask determines the valid COA combinations (account, sub-account, cost center, and project) for posting.

Before creating projects, you must define two required codes: project groups and project status codes. You can post transactions to a project only if its system status is active.

Use Project Create (25.3.11.1.1) to create project codes.

You can also use Project Create/Modify to assign a COA mask to the project. A project COA mask defines the list of GL accounts, sub-accounts, and cost centers that the project can be combined with during posting. If project COA masks are not enabled for the current domain, the Project Mask Code field will be read only.

Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAFs)

Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAF)

- Additional information linked to GL transactions
- System SAF concepts
 - Product line, site, item type
- User-defined SAF analysis
 - Simplified COA



EF-FFAS-160

The system provides sub-account, cost center, project, and SAF analysis to be used for additional analytical reporting on transactions. SAF analysis is optional, but lets you create detailed views of data.

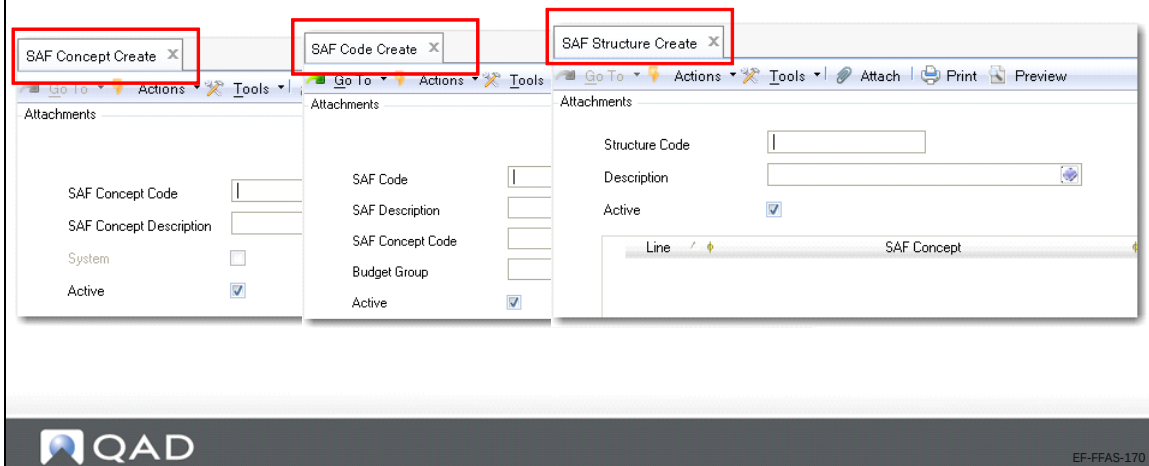
Using SAFs, you can analyze a single account in many different ways by filtering based on the SAF codes included in the postings to the account. A carefully planned set of SAF structures avoids the need to set up separate COA elements for individual reporting.

SAF analysis can be applied to all standard GL accounts, except for bank, closing, and tax accounts. SAF analysis is not supported for system accounts, except for Purchase Order Receipts. You can apply SAF analysis to both revenue and expenses, and you would normally create a separate SAF structure for each of these types of transaction.

SAF Setup

SAF Setup

- Step 1: Create SAF concept and codes
- Step 2: Create SAF structure and add concepts and codes to it
- Step 3: Link structure to GL account, cost center or project



SAF analysis is managed through a combination of three elements:

- SAF concepts identify the type of analysis required.
- SAF codes define the analysis details. Associate the codes with an existing concept.
- SAF structures contain a selection of concepts in a logical sequence.

You associate the structure with a GL account, cost center, or project.

Seven SAF concepts are predefined and provided with the system. The predefined SAF concepts are designed to interact with operational transactions, and capture key analysis details used to report the GL effects of operations such as sales by region, sales to OEM customers, or work orders by item type.

The following system concepts are provided:

- Product Line
This concept captures values created in Product Line Maintenance (1.2.1) and associated with items used in operational transactions.
- Site
This concept captures values created in Site Maintenance (1.1.13) and associated with items involved in operational transactions.

- Item Type

This concept captures generalized code values created in Generalized Codes Maintenance (36.2.13) and associated with items in Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1) when those items are used in operational transactions.

- Item Group

This concept captures generalized code values created in Generalized Codes Maintenance (36.2.13) and associated with items in Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1) when those items are used in operational transactions.

- Region

This concept captures generalized code values created in Generalized Codes Maintenance (36.2.13) and associated with customers in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1) when those customers are referenced on operational transactions.

- Customer Type

This concept captures codes created in Customer Type Create (27.20.4.1) and associated with customers in Customer Create (27.20.1.1) when those customers are referenced on operational transactions.

- Supplier Type

This concept captures codes created in Supplier Type Create (28.20.4.1) and associated with suppliers in Supplier Create (28.20.1.1) when those suppliers are referenced on operational transactions.

While the system concepts are specifically designed to capture the details of operational transactions, you can use a combination of system- and user-defined concepts in the same structure, if required.

System concepts cannot be deleted, but can be disabled by clearing the Active field. Data is captured for a concept only when it is active. Since system concepts have a predefined meaning, you cannot modify other fields in the concept or create new system concepts.

Creating SAF Concepts

Use the SAF Concept activities (25.3.7.1) to create, view, modify, and delete SAF concepts. Changing concepts has the following restrictions:

- You cannot delete a system SAF concept. You cannot delete a user-defined SAF concept if it has already been used in a transaction.
- You cannot create system concepts.
- The only value you can modify for a system concept is the Active setting.
- You cannot deactivate a concept if it is linked to an active SAF structure.

Creating SAF Codes

Use the SAF Code Activities (25.3.7.2) to create the values that you assign to an SAF concept. SAF codes generally correspond to the individual item that requires analysis. For example, you can track transactions relating to a particular vehicle belonging to the organization by creating an SAF code of the vehicle registration number.

Every SAF concept must have at least one default SAF code, defined in the SAF structure where it is used; you can link any number of codes to the same concept.

Build SAF analysis for an account by creating an SAF code for each type of transaction that updates the account.

Creating SAF Structures

Use SAF Structure activities (25.3.7.4) to combine up to five SAF concepts in a sequence. You then link the structure to general ledger accounts, cost centers, or projects. You can only associate one SAF structure with a GL account, cost center, or project.

When an SAF structure is associated with a project, cost center, or GL account and a transaction updates that element, the SAF concepts and default codes are displayed in the transaction posting lines.

- For system concepts based on operational transactions, values are retrieved automatically.
- When user-defined concepts have more than one value, you must select the value to use when you create the transaction.

SAF structures are independent of the entity and domain, and can contain both system and user-defined concepts.

Each structure must contain a minimum of one concept, up to a maximum of five concepts. Each concept must have one and only one default value, which is used to supply a value based on the defaulting logic. Other defaults are optional, but the one associated with the structure is required and used when more specific defaults have not been defined.

After an SAF structure has been used in a transaction, you cannot delete any of the associated SAF concepts.

SAF Reporting and Related Views

The following reports provide detailed and summarized information on transactions, filtered by specific SAF codes or concepts.

- SAF Code Transactions Detail (25.15.3.6)
- SAF Code Transactions Summary (25.15.3.5)

The Transactions by SAF Related View (25.15.4.4) gives an on screen summary of transactions filtered by SAF code.

SAF Structure Setup Example

SAF Example

Journal Entry View X

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 09 Posting Date: 09/30/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date: 09/30/2010

Daybook Code: WQMVAR 000000012 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: ☐

Description: MATL-VAR 0510010 Template Code: Replacement: ☐

Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal: ☐

Second Description:

GL Account	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
5040	Mech		MATL-VAR 051001	USD	0.00	6.89
1550	Mech		MATL-VAR 051001	USD	6.89	0.00

Sub-Account Code: Mech Sub Account Description: Mechanical

SAF Concept Code: SAF Code:

Item Type: Supply

Product Line: 22

Site: 10-300

Here we find the site, the product line, the item type as well as the work-order number that are at the origin of this variance.



EF-FFAS-180

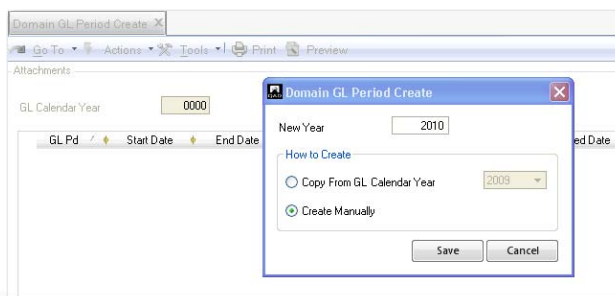
The example shows a work order material variance posting and the SAF information carried for the item, product line, and site.

This example is discussed in more detail in Chapter 18, “Work Order Posting” on page 441.

GL Calendar and GL Period Setup

GL Calendar and GL Periods Setup

- GL calendar
 - Domain level, copied to entities
 - Copy from previous year
- Tax calendar
 - Entity based
- Separate reporting and budget periods



EF-FFAS-190

The financial calendar consists of user-defined GL calendar years and GL periods.

By default, the GL calendar year consists of twelve monthly GL periods. Each GL period does not have to correspond to a calendar month. You can define custom start and end dates for each GL period to correspond with your accounting cycles, and the GL calendar year can exceed twelve calendar months in length. The GL calendar year is defined at the domain level; all entities within a domain use the same GL calendar year definition. The system contains two functions related to GL calendars and periods:

- Use Domain GL Period activities (25.4.1.1) to create, modify, and view the GL calendar year and its related GL periods for a specific domain. The GL periods defined at the domain level are copied to all entities linked to the current domain.
- Entity GL Period activities (25.4.2) let you apply GL period settings to individual entities and lets you lock, unlock, report, and undo reporting for GL periods per entity. We will learn about this function in more detail in a separate section of this training class.

Two other system functions can be used to define specialized calendars:

- Use Tax Period Create (25.4.5.1) to define entity-based calendars for tax reporting periods. When defined, closing a tax period prevents additional tax transactions from being posted.
- Use Budget Report Period Create (25.4.5.1) to define reporting periods used within the budgeting area. The Budget functionality is discussed in detail in *Training Guide: QAD Advanced Financials*.

Operational Accounting Defaults

Operational Accounting Defaults

- New menus in QAD Enterprise Edition
 - Logistics Op Accounting Control
 - Inventory Accounting Control
 - Requisition Accounting Control
 - Supplier Consignment Accounting Control
 - Purchasing Accounting Control
 - Sales Order Accounting Control
 - Cust Sched Shipper Accounting Control
 - Sales Quote Accounting Control
 - SSM Accounting Control
 - Work Order Accounting Control
 - Advanced Repetitive Accounting Control
 - Domain Account Control



EF-FFAS-220

As part of the initial system implementation, set up values in the various control programs on the Operational Acct Controls menu (36.9). The settings in each control program affect operations within a specific business area. Typically, these settings represent a subset of all the settings that affect the related business area. These control settings have been separated because they have a financial effect on all modules, and should be defined only by a financial analyst with security access to this function.

This separation facilitates the segregation of responsibility so that financial personnel can manage the settings that reflect financial and accounting decisions

US Exercise: Create GL Accounts

- 1 Log in to 10USACO and create the following GL accounts using GL Account Create (25.3.13.1).

The GL Account Create fields are listed in the leftmost column.

The subsequent columns list the field values for each GL account to create.

General					
GL Account	1000	1250	1505	1675	2100
GL Description	Petty cash USD	Current Bank GBP	Sundry Inventory	Sundry transfers	Suppliers Exp notes
GL Type	Cash	Bank	Inventory	Open items	Supplier control
System Type					
Active	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Budget Group					
Budget Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Category	Asset	Asset	Asset	Asset	Liability
Postings Tab					
Balance/P&L	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Debit/Credit	Debit	Debit	Debit	Debit	Credit
Auto/Manual	Manual	Manual	Auto	Manual	Auto
Intercompany Account	No	No	No	No	No
Default Intercompany					
Fixed Intercompany					
Quantity	No	No	No	No	No
GL Account Unit of Measure					
Currency Tab					
Base Currency Only					
Currency Code	USD	GBP			
Revaluation GL					
TC Revaluation in BC	None	Revaluation Rate	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in BC					
TC Revaluation in SC	None	Revaluation Rate	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in SC					
Consolidation Method	Current exchange Rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate
Exchange Rate Type					
Analysis Tab					
Sub-Account Analysis	No	No	No	No	Yes
Default Sub-Account					DefSubAct

Cost Center Analysis	No	No	No	No	No
Project Analysis	No	No	No	No	No
Analysis Limitation	None	None	None	None	None
Default Cost Center					
Default Project					
Default SAF Structure					
SAF Analysis	No	No	No	No	No
SAF Structure Code					
Report Link Tab					
GL Account					
Shared Set Code					
GL Description					
Banking Tab					
Entity Code		10USACO			
Default		Yes			
Bank Format		XX			
Bank Account No		99887766			
Business Relation Code					
Active		Yes			
SWIFT Code					
Branch					
Own GL Account					
Banking Daybook Profile		BEGBP			
Deduction Daybook Profile		DedDaybook Profile			
AP Discount Account	5700	5700			
AR Discount Account	4220	4220			
Cash Tab					
Cash Recv Daybook Profile	CASHIN				
Cash Paid Daybook Profile	CASHOUT				

General				
GL Account	2402	2525	4050	7100
GL Description	Sundry sales tax	PO receipt non inventory	Sundry sales	Training expenses
GL Type	Tax	System	Standard	Standard
System Type		PO receipt		
Active	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Budget Group				
Budget Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Category	Liability	Liability	Income	Expense
Postings Tab				

Balance/P&L	Balance	Balance	P&L	P&L
Debit/Credit	Credit	Credit	Credit	Debit
Auto/Manual	Manual	Auto	Manual	Manual
Intercompany Account	No	No	Yes	Yes
Default Intercompany			10-USA-CO	10-USA-CO
Fixed Intercompany				
Quantity	No	No	No	Yes
GL Account Unit of Measure				HRS
Currency Tab				
Base Currency Only				
Currency Code				
Revaluation GL				
TC Revaluation in BC	None	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in BC				
TC Revaluation in SC	None	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in SC				
Consolidation Method	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate
Exchange Rate Type				
Analysis Tab				
Sub-Account Analysis	No	No	Yes	Yes
Default Sub-Account			DefSubAct	DefSubAct
Cost Center Analysis	No	No	Yes	Yes
Project Analysis	No	No	Yes	Yes
Analysis Limitation			Excluding each Other	Excluding each Other
Default Cost Center			Adm	Adm
Default Project				
Default SAF Structure			Sales	
SAF Analysis	No	No	No	No
SAF Structure Code				
Report Link Tab				
GL Account				
Shared Set Code				
GL Description				
Banking Tab				
Entity Code				
Default				
Bank Format				
Bank Account No				
Business Relation Code				

Active				
SWIFT Code				
Branch				
Own GL Account				
Banking Daybook Profile				
Deduction Daybook Profile				
AP Discount Account				
AR Discount Account				
Cash Tab				
Cash Received Daybook Profile				
Cash Paid Daybook Profile				

EMEA Exercise: Create GL Accounts

- 1 Change domain to 22UK -> 22UKCO and create the following GL accounts.

The GL Account Create fields are listed in the leftmost column.

The subsequent columns list the field values for each GL account to create.

General					
GL Account	12000	12250	30005	35075	15010
GL Descriptions	Petty cash GBP	Current Bank EUR	Sundry Inventory	Sundry transfers	Suppliers Exp notes
GL Type	Cash	Bank	Inventory	Open item	Supplier control
System Type					
Active	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Budget Group					
Budget Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Category	Asset	Asset	Asset	Asset	Liability
Posting Tab					
Balance/P&L	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Debit/Credit	Debit	Debit	Debit	Debit	Credit
Auto/Manual	Manual	Manual	Auto	Manual	Auto
Intercompany Account	No	No	No	No	No
Default Intercompany					
Fixed Intercompany					
Quantity	No	No	No	No	No
GL Account UM					
Currency Tab					
Base Currency Only					
Currency Code	GBP	EUR			
Revaluation GL					
TC Revaluation in BC	None	Revaluation Rate	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in BC					
TC Revaluation in SC	None	Revaluation Rate	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in SC					
Consolidation Method	Current exchange Rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate
Exchange Rate Type					
Analysis Tab					
Sub-Account Analysis	No	No	No	No	Yes
Default Sub-Account					DefSubAct
Cost Center Analysis	No	No	No	No	No

Project Analysis	No	No	No	No	No
Analysis Limitation	None	None	None	None	None
Default Cost Center					
Default Project					
Default SAF Structure					
SAF Analysis	No	No	No	No	No
SAF Structure Code					
Report Link					
GL Account					
Shared Set Code					
GL Description					
Banking					
Entity Code		22UKCO			
Default		Yes			
Bank Format		XX			
Bank Account No		888777			
Business Relation Code					
Active		Yes			
SWIFT Code					
Branch					
Own GL Account					
Banking Daybook Profile		BEEUR			
Deduction Daybook Profile		DedDaybookProfile			
AP Discount Account	5700	5700			
AR Discount Account	4220	4220			
Cash					
Cash Recv Daybook Profile	CASHIN				
Cash Paid Daybook Profile	CASHOUT				

General				
GL Account	17102	19625	80500	41000
GL Description	Sundry sales tax	PO receipt non inventory	Sundry sales	Training expenses
GL Type	Tax	System	Standard	Standard
System Type		PO receipt		
Active	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Budget Group				
Budget Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Category	Liability	Liability	Income	Expense
Posting Tab				
Balance/P&L	Balance	Balance	P&L	P&L

Debit/Credit	Credit	Credit	Credit	Debit
Auto/Manual	Manual	Auto	Manual	Manual
Intercompany Account	No	No	Yes	Yes
Default Intercompany			22UKCO	22UKCO
Fixed Intercompany				
Quantity	No	No	No	Yes
GL Account UM				HRS
Currency Tab				
Base Currency Only				
Currency Code				
Revaluation GL				
TC Revaluation in BC	None	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in BC				
TC Revaluation in SC	None	None	None	None
Rate Type for Revaluation in SC				
Consolidation Method	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate	Current exchange rate
Exchange Rate Type				
Analysis Tab				
Sub-Account Analysis	No	No	Yes	Yes
Default Sub-Account			DefSubAct	DefSubAct
Cost Center Analysis	No	No	Yes	Yes
Project Analysis	No	No	Yes	Yes
Analysis Limitation	None	None	Excluding each other	Excluding each other
Default Cost Center			Adm	Adm
Default Project				
Default SAF Structure			Sales	
SAF Analysis				
SAF Structure Code				
Report Link				
GL Account				
Shared Set Code				
GL Description				
Banking Tab				
Entity Code				
Default				
Bank Format				
Bank Account No				
Business Relation Code				
Active				

SWIFT Code				
Branch				
Own GL Account				
Banking Daybook Profile				
AP Discount Account				
AR Discount Account				
Cash Tab				
Cash Recv Daybook Profile				
Cash Paid Daybook Profile				

Chapter 16

GL Period Closing Process

GL Period Closing Functionality Overview

Closing Functionality Overview

- Period statuses and period marks
- Application areas
- Consistency checks
- GL period closing
- GL calendar year closing
- Manual postings to tax accounts



EF-GLPC-020

The financial calendar consists of user-defined GL calendar years and GL periods. GL periods let you divide the fiscal year into smaller subsets in order to manage and report on business activities. Opening or locking a GL period allows an organization to better control its accounting and reporting processes.

In this chapter, we will learn about the GL period (month) closing process and the year-end closing process in QAD Enterprise Applications.

We will review period statuses and period marks, and how they change through the process. We will also look at locking periods by application area.

Period Status and Period Marks

Period Status and Period Marks

- Open
 - All transaction postings allowed
- Locked
 - Monthly closing, No posting
- Reported
 - Monthly closing, No posting
- Frozen
 - Year closing
- Period status change triggers period mark change (audit trail)



EF-GLPC-030

Period Status

The status associated with a GL period determines what kind of activity can take place. A period can have one of four assigned statuses:

- Open

This is the normal period status and applies when no closing date has been set for the period. Transactions are normally posted during open periods, except when the period has been locked and reopened. The closing date for the period is automatically set once you begin the process of closing the period. Some entities within a domain may need to keep a GL period open for longer than other entities in the same domain.
- Locked

This status applies when the period is subject to a monthly closing. You can close a GL period for one entity and leave it open for all other entities in the same domain. You can unlock a GL period if more transactions need to be processed for that period.
- Reported

The Reported status applies to a period for which Monthly Closing has been successfully run and reported. You can reset a reported GL period to a different status.
- Frozen

When you run Year End Closing, the Frozen status is automatically applied to all periods of the year. A Frozen period cannot be reopened.

Period Marks

Report periods are further controlled using period marks, which identify the period during which a transaction was posted and also describe the status of the period in GL reporting. In addition, period marks are used to identify tax periods. Period marks are system defined.

The Open period mark identifies periods during which transactions have been posted between the normal start and end dates. Transactions can then be reviewed and the period closed to normal activity. The following auto-generated period marks are also supplied with the system:

- Close Report Period
- Undo Close Report Period
- Report Period
- Undo Report Period

These marks are automatically applied during the monthly closing and reporting process. Transactions posted during each of these periods are subsequently identified by the corresponding system period mark. The Close Report Period mark is auto generated when you close a report period, and date stamps the period end. The Undo Close Report Period mark is then auto generated if the period is reopened.

Application Areas

Application Areas

- Lock areas separately
 - AP ledger, sales ledger, inventory
 - Locking GL locks all areas including fixed assets
- Global period status change
 - Period lock, locks all application areas
 - Reopen selected application area
- Application area status change
 - Application area locked, no impact on other areas
 - Application area reopen, no impact on other application areas, but global status is open



EF-GLPC-040

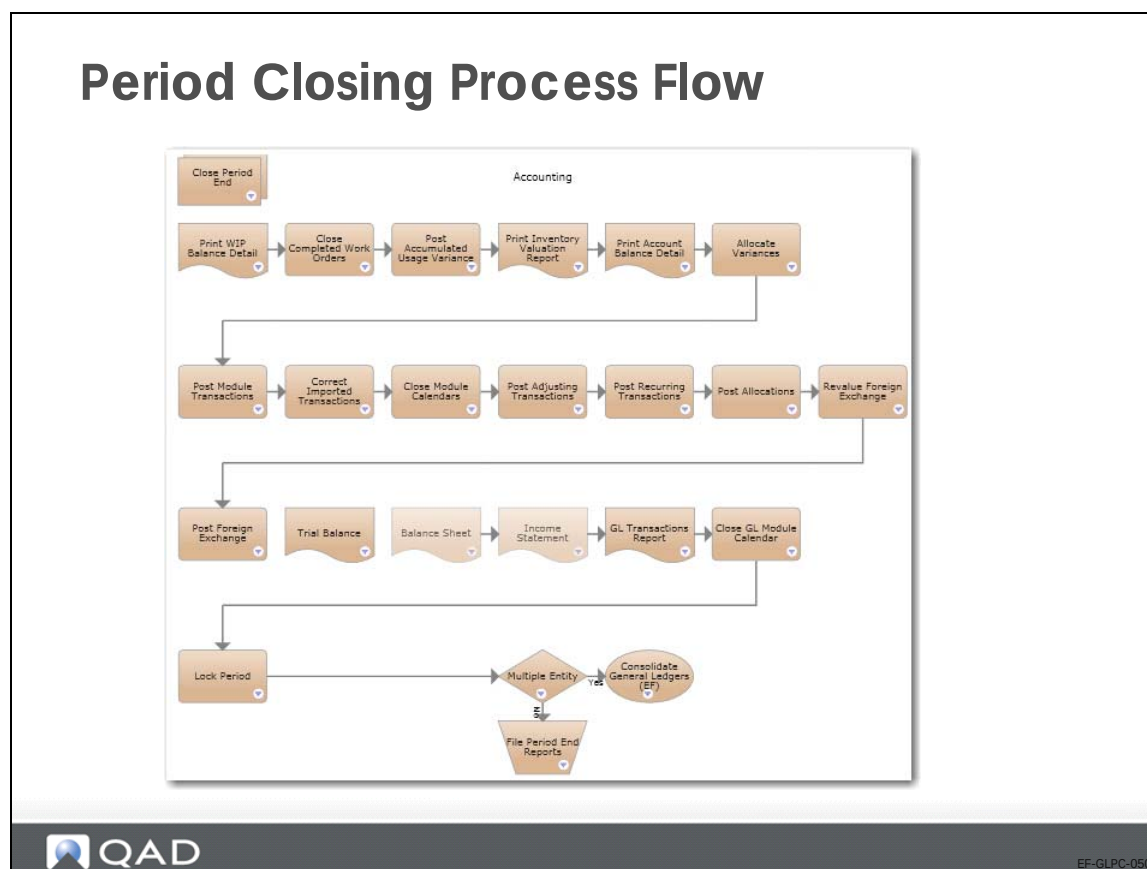
You can lock GL periods by GL transaction type. For example, you can lock a GL period to prevent any more sales order shipments in that period. However, you can still allow banking entries to be created in the same period. The GL module overrides the other area modules, and when locked, prevents transactions of any type for the period.

The application areas that can be locked separately are:

- GL, which locks all areas including fixed assets.
- AP, which locks the AP sub-ledger in Financials.
- Sales, which locks the AR sub-ledger in Financials. This also prevents the posting of sales invoices through Invoice Post and Print and posting of any sales order transaction in Operational Transaction Post.
- Inventory, including all inventory (IC) and work order (WO) transactions created in operational functions.

When an application area is open (indicated by a selected check box) for a period, you enable transactions of that type to be posted during the GL period. The area check box acts as a switch, opening or locking the period to transactions of that type. You can update the area switch only when the period is open.

Period Closing Process Flow



The ability to filter based on the daybook code facilitates the period closing process because you can easily identify and review transactions of a certain type and identify unusual activity.

Before you lock a GL period, verify that there are no unposted transactions, such as those created in the operational activities. You can print the Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14) to identify transactions not yet posted to the general ledger.

Use Entity GL Period activities (25.4.2) to change the GL period status for a specific entity. The changes you make in this function do not affect the other entities in a domain.

Consistency Checks

Consistency Checks

- A series of validations that verify the integrity of the Financials tables.
- You can run three categories of consistency check:
 - Technical
 - Business
 - Other
- Technical and business checks are prerequisites to closing a GL period.



EF-GLPC-052

Consistency Checks Execute (25.21.3.1) lets you run a series of validations that verify the integrity of the Financials tables.

You can run three categories of consistency checks:

- Technical

The technical checks focus on the referential integrity of the Financials tables, ensure that mandatory fields are populated, and ensure that redundant fields are populated and consistent.

The list of technical consistency checks is fixed. You cannot select to run certain technical consistency checks and not others.

- Business

The business checks focus on the consistency of the tables from a business point of view, such as general ledger and sub-ledger administration. For example, the checks verify that the balance of a customer control account equals the open customer invoices posted to the account.

The list of business consistency checks is fixed. You cannot select to run certain business consistency checks and not others.

- Other

You can modify the other validations using non-intrusive customization to include any required additional consistency checks. The Numbering Completeness check is included in this section by default, but can be removed using non-intrusive customization.

Running the technical and business consistency checks is a prerequisite to closing a GL period. If these consistency checks have not been run for a GL period, the system displays an error if you attempt to set the GL period to reported. When you have run the consistency checks for a GL period, you can set the period to reported, even if the consistency check run found errors. Setting a GL period to reported is a manual process, and you must decide whether to proceed with the closure based on the results of the consistency checks.

Consistency Checks Execute

Consistency Checks Execute

The screenshot displays the 'Consistency Checks Execute' window in QAD. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Go To', 'Actions', 'Tools', 'Print', 'Preview', and 'Attach'. Below this, the 'Entity Code' is set to 'EAS5' and 'PeriodYear' is '2010'. The 'Consistency Check' table is expanded, showing a hierarchy of checks. The 'Business' type is expanded, revealing a list of specific checks with their results and error counts.

Type	Result	Start Date	Start Time	Duration	Error Count	Version
Consistency Check	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	FIN 00.393
Technical	Not Executed				00:00:00	00:00:00.0
Business	Not Executed				00:00:00	00:00:00.0
GL balance versus Transactions	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
Postings Balance Validation	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
Cross-Company accounts	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
AP sub-administration with GL	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
AR sub-administration with GL	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
DHst CHist reconciliation with Dln	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
Banking Entry	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
AP payments with GLs of type Su	Not Implemented		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
AR payments with GLs of type Cu	Not Implemented		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
Tax sub-administration with GLs o	Not Implemented		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
GL Open Items with GL	Not Executed		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	
Unmatched invoices	Not Implemented		00:00:00	00:00:00.0	0	

Processing
Execute In Batch ☐ Batch Code

QAD EF-GLPC-054

You can run the consistency checks from the menu or as a GoTo option from the Entity GL Period functions.

When you set a period to reported, the system displays a warning if previously run consistency checks for that period are out of date. The out-of-date warning reminds you to rerun outdated consistency checks whose results have limited value from an audit perspective.

You can run the consistency checks in interactive mode in real time, or you can schedule the consistency checks to run in batch in the background. When you run in interactive mode, the Consistency Checks Execute screen is automatically updated with the results from the run.

When you run the consistency checks in interactive mode, a progress bar is displayed, indicating that the checks are ongoing.

Consistency Check Results

Type	Sequence	Result	Company Code	Start Date	Start Time	Duration	Error Count	Version
Consistency Check	7	Failed	300P	18/01/2011	12:23:07	00:03:11.875	31	FIN.00.430
Technical		Failed		18/01/2011	12:23:07	00:02:57.888		
Technical Consistency Check		Failed		18/01/2011	12:23:07	00:02:57.888	10	FIN.00.430.1
Other		Failed		18/01/2011	12:26:05	00:00:01.369		
Numbering completeness		Failed		18/01/2011	12:26:05	00:00:01.369	4	FIN.00.430.1
Business		Failed		18/01/2011	12:26:06	00:00:12.618		
DHstCHst reconciliation with DInvoice CInvoice		Failed		18/01/2011	12:26:06	00:00:00.156	3	FIN.00.430.1
Banking Entry		Passed		18/01/2011	12:26:06	00:00:00.626	0	FIN.00.430.1

When the consistency checks are complete, the Results, Start Date, Start Time, and Duration fields in Consistency Checks Execute are updated with the relevant values. Validations that fail are displayed in red.

The run parameters and results of each validation run are stored in a text file, which is attached to the entity GL period record. You can view the text file as an attachment in the Entity GL Period functions.

You can also use the Consistency Checks report (25.21.3.2) to display the results of a consistency check validation run in report format.

Period Lock

Period Lock

Entity GL Period Lock x

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview Attach

GL Calendar Year	2011	02			
GL Period Type	Normal		GL	☐	
Status	Open		Purchases	☐	
Start Date	02/01/2011		Sales	☐	
End Date	02/28/2011		Inventory	☐	
Mark	2011/2 Open at 02/03/10 12:28:17. ↗				

Consistency Check Lock GL Period Close


EF-GLPC-060

Use Entity GL Period Lock (25.4.2.3) to lock one or more application areas.

You can run consistency checks from Entity GL Period Lock.

Lock by Application Areas—Example**Lock by Application Areas - Example**

Period	01/12	02/12	03/12	04/12
Global Period Status	Open	Open	Open	Locked
AP Ledger	Open	Open	Locked	Locked
AR Ledger	Open	Locked	Locked	Locked
...	Open	Open	Locked	Locked



EF-GLPC-070

This slide illustrates how to lock GL periods by area and by period.

Period Report

Period Report

Entity GL Period Report

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview Attach

GL Calendar Year: 2011 01

GL Period Type: Normal

Status: Locked

Start Date: 01/01/2011

End Date: 01/31/2011

GL ☐

Purchases ☐

Sales ☐

Inventory ☐

Mark: 2011/1 Locked at 02/10/11 16:16:33.

Consistency Check Report GL Period Close

QAD EF-GLPC-080

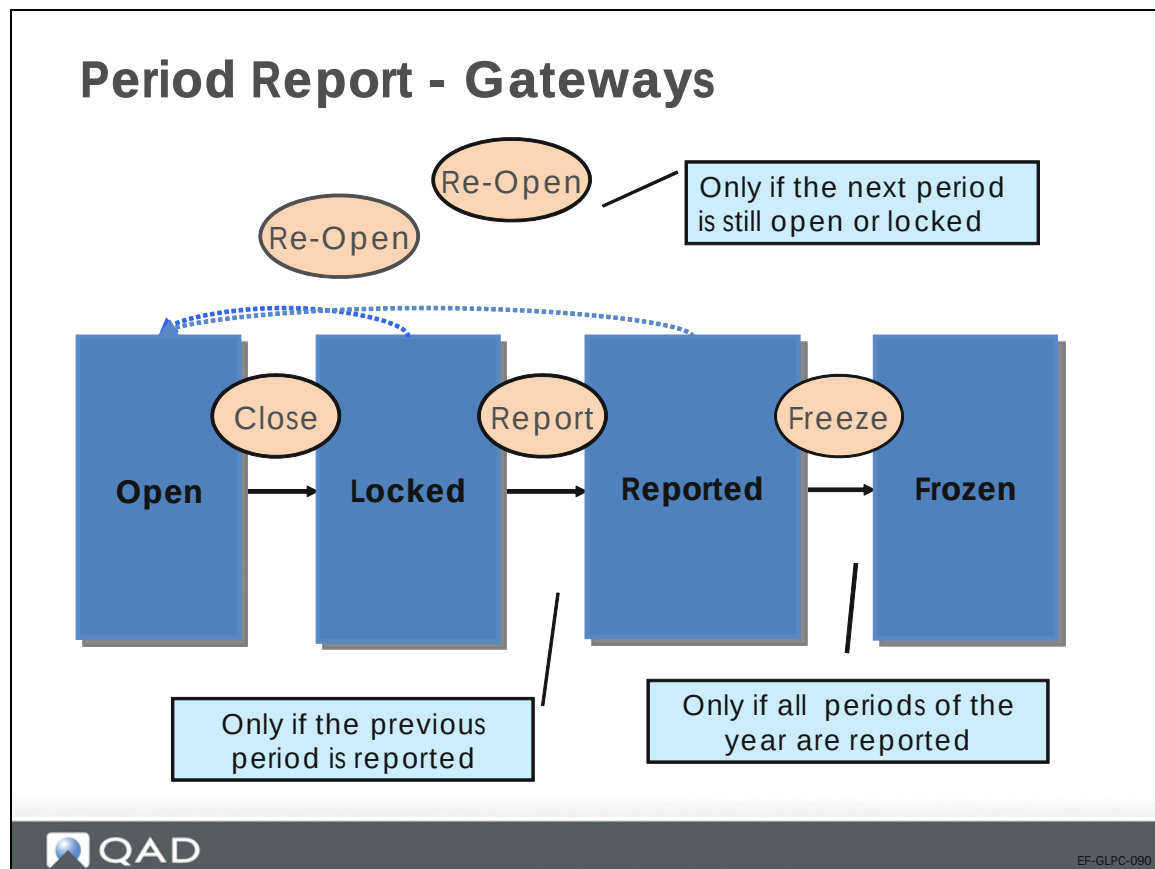
Use Entity GL Period Report (25.4.2.5) when you are ready to report a locked period.

Note that the period mark specifies the date and time the specific period was locked.

You cannot set a GL period to reported if consistency checks have not been run for that period. You can run the consistency checks from Entity GL Period Report.

When you have run the consistency checks for the GL period, you can set the period to reported, even if the consistency check run found errors.

Period Report—Gateways



When you lock or report GL periods, the ability to undo these changes is restricted. The diagram illustrates the locking and reporting possibilities.

For example, only locked periods can be reported, and only a GL calendar year that is entirely reported can be frozen.

Conditions for Period Status Change

Conditions for Period Status Change		
From Status	To Status	Condition
Open	Locked	No unposted transaction
	Reported	n/a
	Frozen	n/a
Locked	Open	Anytime
	Reported	No unposted operational transactions Consistency check OK Previous period is reported
	Frozen	n/a
Reported	Open	Next period is not reported
	Locked	n/a
	Frozen	All periods are reported Other conditions applicable to year closing
Frozen	No status change allowed	

Other conditions apply to GL period status changes, as listed in the above table by status.

Accounting Year Closing

GL Calendar Year Closing

- Automatic P&L transfer to Balance Sheet (Y/N)
- Conditions for status open → frozen
 - All periods of the year reported
 - Previous year status frozen
 - Next GL calendar year available
 - History tables up to date
 - Total of all accounts (Trial Balance) = zero
 - Optional check: P&L balance = zero (if “no automatic P&L transfer to BS”)



EF-GLPC-110

When you close the GL calendar year, the system changes the status of all of its GL periods to frozen, and marks all periods as reported.

Year-end closing postings are created at account and sub-account levels only, and in the base and statutory currencies only.

Validate the year end closing by manually running closing reports on every period.

If the conditions to close the GL calendar year are met, the system creates the following:

- A closing GL period
- An opening GL period (00)
- A P&L transfer to Balance Sheet posting (optional)
- A P&L closing posting
- A Balance Sheet closing posting
- A Balance Sheet reopening posting
- Year closing postings:
 - GL and Sub-Account level
 - BC and SC

The system also freezes the GL periods of the year.

Manual Postings to Tax Accounts

Manual Postings to Tax Accounts

- Basic rule
- Business case
- Approaches
- Additional offset accounts
- Dummy tax code
- Best practice



EF-GLPC-120

This section describes how to balance your tax accounts as part of your end of month closing.

Basic Rule

Basic Rule

- For a tax account, any postings
 - AR
 - AP
 - PO
 - Journal Entry
- Must have PostingVAT records associated with them



EF-GLPC-130

The basic rule in EE Financials for tax accounts is that any postings from AR, AP, purchasing, or journal entries must have PostingVAT records associated with them.

Business Case

Business Case for Accrual and Payment of Taxes

- Need to transfer the net balance of input and output tax to a single account
 - holds the accrued liability to the tax authorities
- Payment can be made to this separate accrual account
 - normally a standard GL account



EF-GLPC-140

The following is the business case for the accrual and payment of taxes.

There is a perceived need to transfer the net balance of input and output tax (and, potentially, other taxes that can be offset, for example, advanced corporation tax) to a single account to hold the accrued liability to the tax authorities.

You can pay these taxes against the separate tax accrual account using the existing payment functions or by journal entry, when offsetting against other taxes. The tax accrual account is normally set up as a standard GL account.

Possible Approaches

Possible Approaches

- Use one or two additional offset accounts
 - Post the reverse of the balance of the relevant tax accounts
- Set up a “dummy” tax code
 - Use the same input and output VAT accounts
 - Post actual tax transactions

Additional Offset Accounts

Additional Offset Accounts

- Create standard accounts
- Post the reverse of the balance of the relevant tax accounts
- Show these offset accounts in the same location on the balance sheet as the output and input tax accounts (for reporting purposes)
 - Disadvantage: actual balances of input and output tax accounts never actually decrease



EF-GLPC-160

This slide outlines the approach for creating offset accounts.

Dummy Tax Code

Dummy Tax Code

- Set up a tax rate in each domain for “tax centralization” purposes only
- Can also be used for:
 - Year-End closing
 - Consolidation
- Recommended approach



EF-GLPC-170

This approach is consistent with that followed in other functions that update tax accounts, such as GL Consolidation, and Year-End Closing Execute, both of which already use dummy tax codes when making postings to tax accounts:

The approach outlined on the slide is recommended.

Best Practice: Dummy Tax Code**Best Practice: Dummy Tax Code**

- Set up tax parameters
- Report on tax account balances
- Clear out the balances of tax accounts

Set Up Tax Parameters

Set Up Tax Parameters

- Country tax zone
- Tax class, type, usage
- Tax environment
- Tax box, group
- Tax rate



EF-GLPC-190

Create a separate set of parameters:

- Country: ZZ (ZZ Tax Centralization)
- Tax Zone: ZZ (ZZ Tax Centralization)
- Tax Class: CEN (Tax Centralization)
- Tax Type: TAX-CENTR (Tax Centralization)
- Tax Usage: CENTRAL (Tax Centralization)
- Tax Environment: ZZ-CENTRAL (ZZ Tax Centralization)
 - Ship-From: ZZ
 - Ship-To: ZZ TxC:
 - CEN Tax Type: TAX-CENTR
- Tax Box
 - ZZ-Base (Base Tax Centralization)
 - ZZ-Tax (Tax Box Centralization)
- Tax Group: ZZ-TAX-CENTR (Tax Centralization)
 - Tax Box: ZZ-Base, ZZ-Tax

Tax Parameters

Tax Rate

Tax Rate Maintenance

Go To Actions Copy Print Preview

Tax Type: TAX-CENTR
Item Tax Class: CEN
Tax Usage: CENTRAL
Effective Date: 1/1/2006
Tax Code: CENTRAL

Tax Rate: 100.00%
Description: Tax centralisation
Tax-By-Line: ☐
Expiration Date:
Tax Base:

Minimum Taxable Amount: 0.00
Maximum Taxable Amount: 999,999,999.99
Percent Recoverable: 0.00%
Tax Method: 01
Update Tax Allowed: ☒
Allow Tax Included: ☐
Discount Tax at Payment: ☐
Discount Tax at Invoice: ☐
Accrue Tax at Receipt: ☐
Accrue Tax at Usage: ☐
Sales Tax Absorbed: ☐
AP Tax Retained: ☐

Tax Reason:
Suspended/Delayed Taxes: ☐
Domestic Reverse Charge: ☐
Comments:

Report on Tax Account Balances

Report on Tax Account Balances

GL Account Browse for Trial B. x

Actions Print Add to Favorites Chart Chart Designer Refresh Stored Searches

Search (9)

Entity Code equals EMEA-DE - Search

Year/GL Period range 200701 - 200712 -

GL Type equals Tax Account -

Summarize Project (equals yes -

Summarize Currency equals yes -

Summarize Daybook equals yes -

Viewing 1 - 6 of 6 Records per page: 100

Entity Code	GL Account	GL Description	BC Balance	Sub-Account	GL Category	Cost Ctr
EMEA-DE	13100	AP Tax	88,419.59		Asset	
EMEA-DE	13200	Sales Tax CN Account	266.00		Asset	
EMEA-DE	13400	AP Tax Retained	-66,123.96		Asset	
EMEA-DE	17100	Sales Tax	-19,141.44		Liability	
EMEA-DE	17200	AP Tax CN Account	-159.66		Liability	

Summaries: Sum = 3,260.53



EF-GLPC-210

You can use the Trial Balance View to view tax account balances.

Clear Out Tax Account Balances

Clear Out Tax Account Balances

GL Account Browse for Trial B... Journal Entry Create X

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2007 13 Posting Date: 12/31/2007

Daybook Code: JE 000000001 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template

Description: TAX centralisation Template Code: Replacement

Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
17200	AP Tax CN Accou			TAX centralisation	EUR	159.66	0.00
17100	Sales Tax			TAX centralisation	EUR	19,141.44	0.00
13400	AP Tax Retained			TAX centralisation	EUR	66,123.96	0.00
13200	Sales Tax CN Acc			TAX centralisation	EUR	0.00	266.00
13100	AP Tax			TAX centralisation	EUR	0.00	88,419.59
13000	TAX Receivable			TAX centralisation	EUR	3,260.53	0.00



EF-GLPC-220

The slide shows journal entries used to net tax account balances.

Chapter 17

Transaction Posting Basics

Overview

Overview

- Transactions posting flow
- Journal entries
 - Process flow
 - Highlights
- Posting transactions from other modules
 - Setup prerequisites
 - Process flow



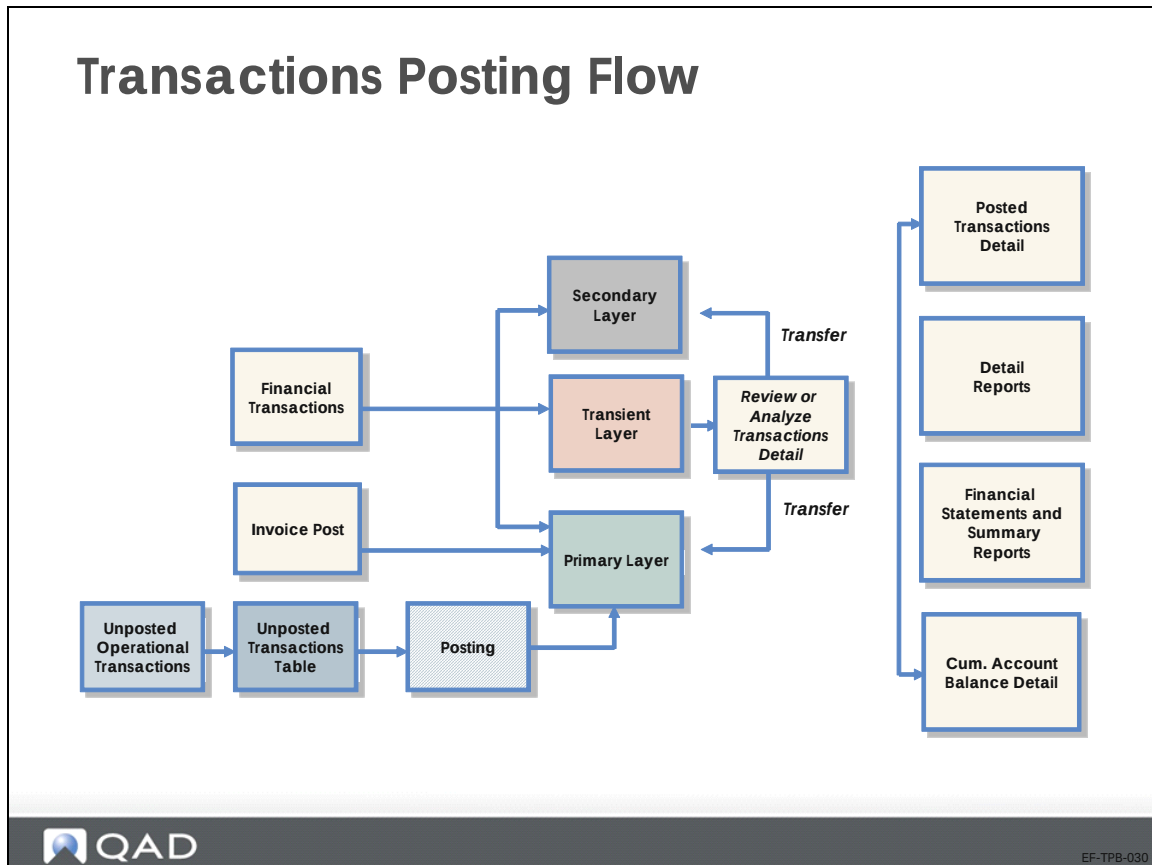
EF-TPB-020

This section provides a high-level overview of the transaction posting process. It describes how financial transactions are created, and which transactions originate from operational activities.

Other financial transactions topics include posting templates, reversing transactions, recurring entries, transaction mass layer transfer, open item adjustments, revaluation, and cross-company transactions. These topics are described in detail in “General Ledger Transactions” on page 493.

This section concentrates on basic journal entries and posting transactions from other modules.

Transactions Posting Flow

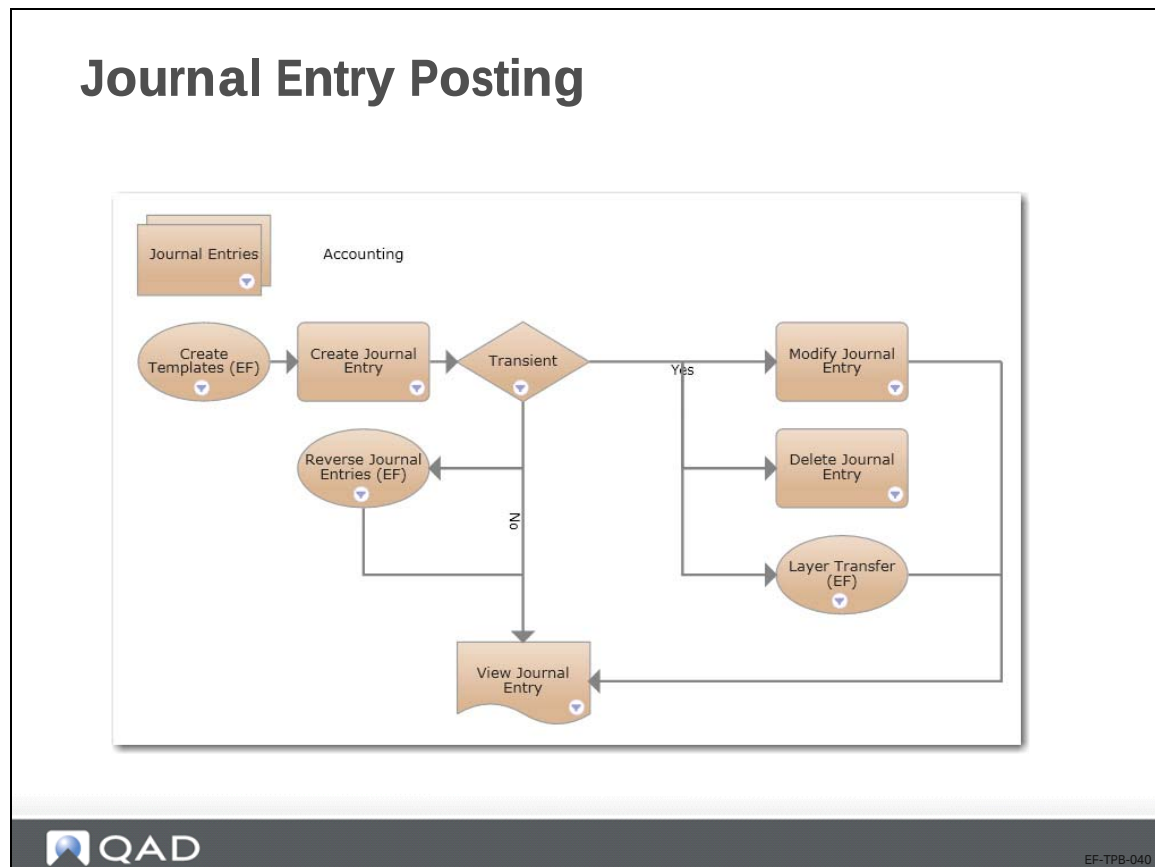


Financial transactions are recorded in the Financials module. These transactions can be posted in one of the three system-defined accounting layer types. This depends on the daybook in which the transaction is posted.

Most operational GL transactions originate from manufacturing, purchasing, and inventory movements, and are created as unposted transactions. These transactions must be posted to the primary layer (labelled “official” in the system) to update GL account balances.

Customer invoices based on sales orders are posted directly to the primary layer of the general ledger.

Journal Entry Posting



You can use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to make manual postings directly in Financials. The daybook you specify determines the layer in which the transaction is posted.

Only transactions in a transient layer can be modified, deleted, or transferred to another layer.

You can reverse journal entries posted in layers other than the transient layer. You can view all posted transactions in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

Journal Entry Posting Features

Journal Entry Posting Features

- Import or export using Excel integration
- Modify or delete entries in transient layer
- Reverse entries in official and management layers
- Save as draft option
- Templates
- Journal Entry View (25.13.3.1)
 - View transactions posted to financial, operations, and external daybooks



EF-TPB-050

Using the Excel Integration feature, you can export data into Excel spreadsheets for analysis or reporting. You can also create new data within Excel and import it to the QAD database, where it is validated before being saved.

You can save journal entries in draft format when Draft Instances is selected in Change System Settings (36.24.5.1). When you save a record in draft format, none of the system validations are run. You can then return later to complete the record by choosing the Journal Entry Browse Drafts activity (25.13.1.13) and selecting the record you want to finish from the list.

If you plan to record the same journal entry on a regular basis, posting templates let you save the posting details for reuse. Templates are usually used with recurring entries, in which the template is posted at recurring intervals according to a predefined schedule. However, you can use templates for any type of repetitive posting.

Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) allows you to review any posted transaction. The filters, such as daybook, layer, or posting date, help you find what you are looking for.

When journal entries are posted to the primary or secondary layer, you cannot modify or delete them—you can only reverse the entries. You can modify or delete journal entries in the transient layer.

Journal Entry Create Menu

Journal Entry Create

Journal Entry Create

Go To
Actions
Tools
Attach
Print
Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 11
Daybook Code: JE 000000001
Description: Posting
Original Posting Reference:
Second Description:

Posting Date: 11/19/2010
Layer Type: OFFICIAL
Template Code:
Sequence Number: 000000000

Additional GL Numbering Date:
Save As Template:
Replacement:
Reversal:

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
7700	Bank Charges	Gserv		Posting	USD	200.00	0.00
2399	TAX Payable			Posting	USD	0.00	100.00
7010	ICT Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	300.00	0.00
7040	Fees	Gserv		Posting	USD	400.00	0.00
7000	Travel Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	500.00	0.00
2480	Accruals	Gserv		Posting	USD	0.00	1,300.00

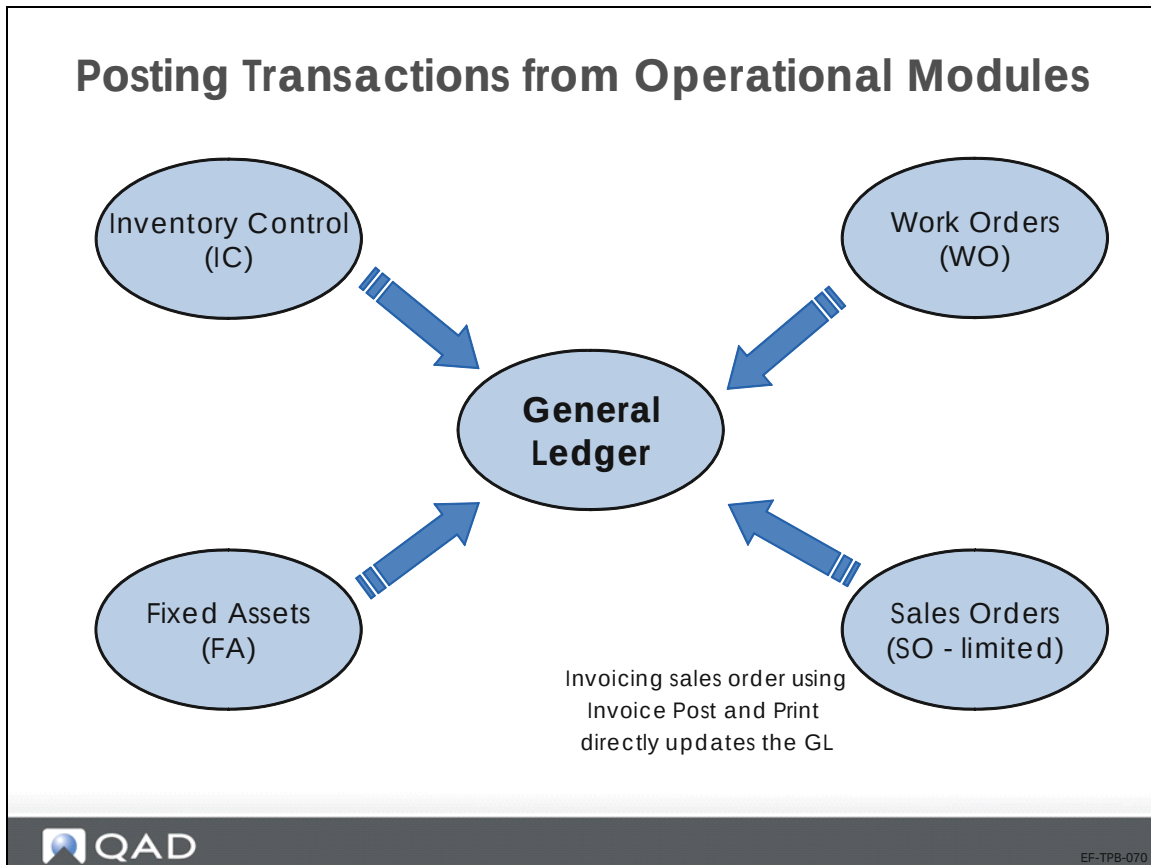
EF-TPB-060

Use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1) to record financial transactions.

When you select the Replacement field, the journal entry is a replacement posting for correction and triggers a reversal posting and a new, correct posting. In this case, the original posting reference is displayed in the appropriate field.

To create a journal entry template, select the Save as Template field. To use an existing template, enter the appropriate template code in the Template field.

Areas of Operational Transactions



In a production system, most GL transactions originate from operational transactions, such as manufacturing, purchasing, and inventory movements. These operational transactions fall into four areas:

- Inventory Control (IC)
- Work Order (WO)
- Fixed Assets (FA)
- A limited number of sales order (SO) transactions

Setup Prerequisites

Posting Transactions from Other Modules: Setup Prerequisites

- Validated GL accounts
 - Domain/Account control: Verify GL Accounts = Yes
- Daybooks
 - Default Daybook Maintenance
- Currency and exchange rate
 - IC and WO transactions: Inventory Exchange Rate Type



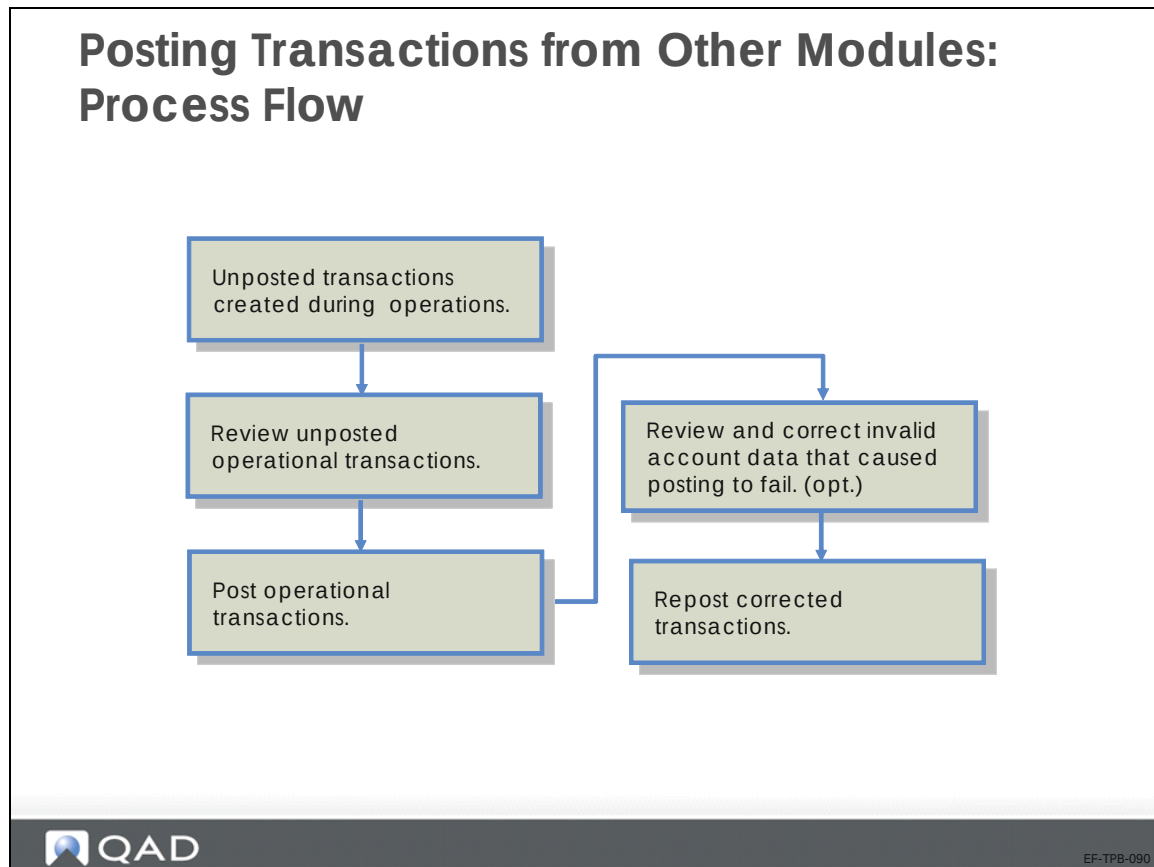
EF-TPB-080

Before you can post operational transactions, select the Verify GL Accounts field in Domain/Account Control (36.9.24). This setting indicates that valid default GL accounts, sub-accounts, and cost centers, if applicable, have been identified at domain level.

At a minimum, you must specify the system daybook in Default Daybook Maintenance (25.8.4). You must create the system daybook in Financials with a type of Journal Entries, link it to the primary layer, and assign a daybook control type of Operational.

A specific system exchange rate type is available for IC and WO transactions. If no exchange rate is defined for these, the system defaults to using the accounting exchange rate.

Process Flow



The process flow for posting transactions from other modules is as follows:

Review unposted transactions

- Unposted Transactions Inquiry (25.13.13)
- Unposted Transactions Register (25.13.14)
 - You can only select the Unbalanced option.

Post operational transactions to the GL

- Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7)
 - Select by entity, date, and daybook.

Correct invalid data

- Unposted GL Transaction Correction (25.13.16)
 - Update the account, sub-account, cost center, or project.
 - Generate an audit trail for the changes (optional) by selecting the GL Transaction Audit Trail field in GL Op Transaction Control.

Chapter 18

Work Order Posting

Overview

Overview

- Work order processing demo
 - Setup
 - Scenario
 - Processing demo

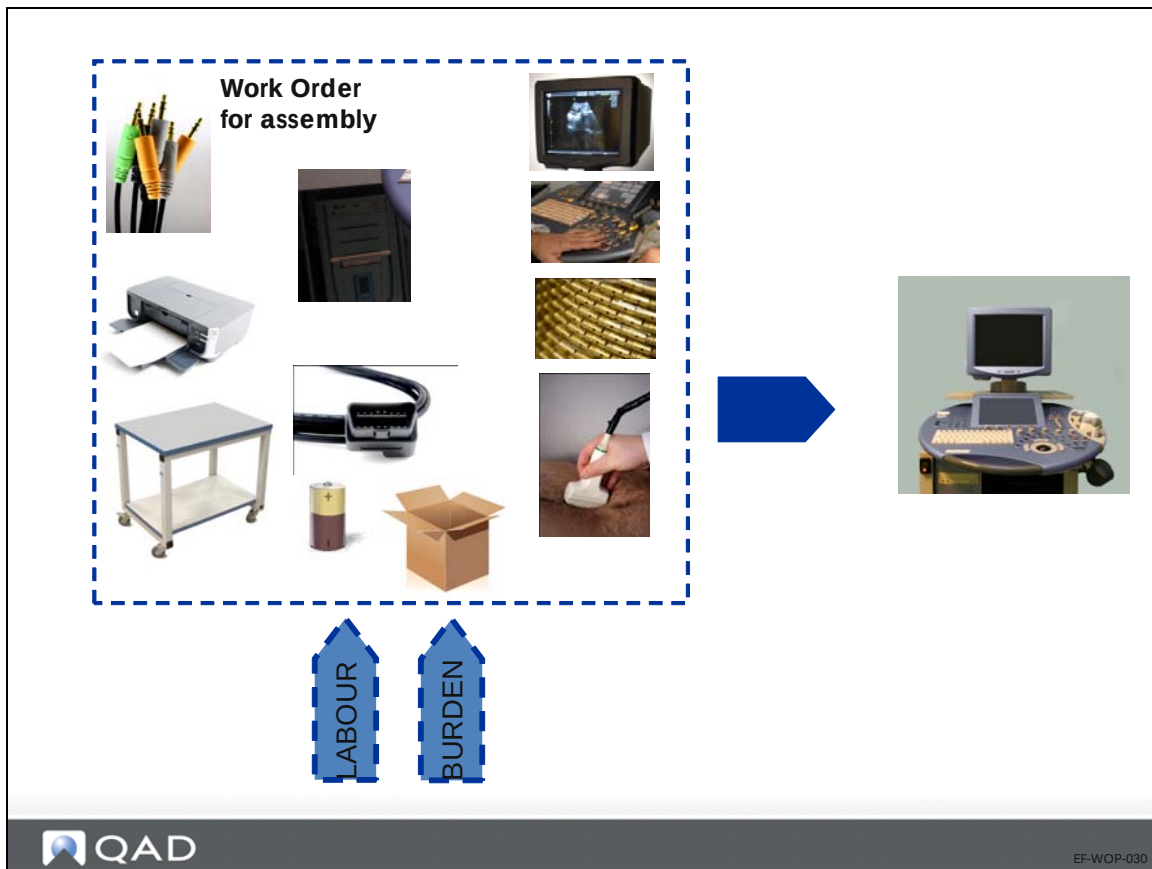


EF-WOP-020

The work order processing scenario used in this chapter shows how operational transactions generate GL transactions, and how the transactions update GL balances in Financials.

The example in this chapter shows the work order process for a medical ultrasound manufacturer.

Work Order for Assembly



In order to assemble a medical ultrasound, you need components (standard connector, display, keyboard, protective casing, CPU, probe, moveable cart, monitor cable, printer, battery, shipping box), labor, and burden.

Setup

Setup

- WO Control Files
- Items
 - Manufacturing item: Medical Ultrasound
 - Components: Keyboard, CPU, probe, moveable cart, printer, durable plastic housing, standard connector, monitor cable, battery, shipping box
 - Includes item costs
- Product structure
 - Medical Ultrasound
 - 1 of component item listed
- Department
 - Accounts: Labor, Burden, Variances



EF-WOP-040

WO control programs have been completed.

Both manufacturing and purchase items are set up, as well as the product structure.

Departments are created to identify the GL accounts to use.

Setup Prior to this Scenario

- Work center
 - Labor rate, burden rate
- Standard operation and routing
 - Processing time
- Cost roll-ups
 - Routing
 - Product structure
- Daybooks
 - WOISS, WORCT, WOCLOSE, WO-MVAR
- Default daybooks for transactions
 - ISS-WO, RCT-WO, WO-CLOSE, MATL-VAR
- SAF structures, SAF codes
 - Product line, site, item type

Business Case Scenario

Business Case Scenario

- Entity: 10-USA-CO
- Site: 10-100
 - Production site
- Work order for 1ultrasound
 - Use 1 extra connector
 - Review postings after each processing step
 - Post postings to Financials
 - Review journal entries



EF-WOP-060

This scenario uses more connectors than the standard quantity. This change causes a variance, and we will examine the postings that result from the variance.

Detailed Scenario

Detailed Scenario

- WO Maintenance (16.1)
- WO Release (16.6)
- WO Browse (16.2)
- Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14)
- WO Component Issue (16.10)
- Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14)
- WO Receipt (16.11)
- Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14)
- WO Accounting Close (16.21)
- Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14)
- Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7)
- Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3)



EF-WOP-070

After completing certain operational steps, run Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14) to investigate the accounting impact of the variance.

Journal Entry View

Journal Entry View

Journal Entry View

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 11 Posting Date: 11/02/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date: 11/02/2010

Daybook Code: W0ISS Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: ☐

Description: ISS-WD Medulta Template Code: Replacement: ☐

Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 00000000 Reversal: ☐

Second Description:

GL Account	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
1550	Mech		ISS-WD Medulta	USD	21.48	0.00

Sub-Account Code: Mech Sub Account Description: Mechanical

SAF Concept Code: SAF Code:

Item Type: ASSY

Product Line: 30

Site: 10-100

GL Account	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
1500	Mech		ISS-WD Medulta	USD	0.00	21.48

This will trigger the Journal Entry to carry additional (operational) information

QAD EF-WOP-080

Prior to generating the transactions, set up the Inventory WIP account with SAF analysis enabled, and with the SAF structure, Manufacturing (tracking details on Item Type, Product Line and Site). This setup triggers the journal entry to carry additional (operational) information.

Journal Entry View

Journal Entry View

Go To

Actions

Tools

Attach

Print

Preview

Attachments

Year201009Posting Date09/30/2010Additional GL Numbering Date09/30/2010

Daybook CodeWOMVAR000000012Layer TypeOFFICIAL

DescriptionMATL-VAR 0510010Template Code

Original Posting ReferenceSequence Number000000000

Second Description

GL AccountSub-Account CCost CeDescriptionTrans CurrTC DebitTC Credit

5040MechMATL-VAR 051001USD0.006.89

1550MechMATL-VAR 051001USD6.890.00

Sub-Account CodeSub Account Descriptio

MechMechanical

SAF Concept CodeSAF Code

Item TypeSupply

Product Line22

Site10-300

The journal entry includes the site, product, item type, and work order number from which the variance originated.

The material usage variance account provides the necessary details to investigate the origin of the variance (item type, product line, site, and work order number).

QAD

EF-WOP-090

QAD

SAF Code Transaction Detail



SAF Code Transaction Detail

USA DIVISION
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SAF 1-GL-Sub-Account	Year/OL Post Date Period	Voucher	Description	BC Debit	BC Credit Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit	Qty	Unit
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000584	ISS-WVO Medulla	0.00	21.48USD	0.00	21.48	0.00	
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000585	ISS-WVO Medulla	0.00	21.48USD	0.00	21.48	0.00	
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000586	ISS-WVO Medulla	0.00	21.48USD	0.00	21.48	0.00	
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000587	ISS-WVO Medulla	0.00	21.48USD	0.00	21.48	0.00	
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000588	ISS-WVO Medulla	0.00	21.48USD	0.00	21.48	0.00	

ASSY	Assemblies	Opening Balance:	N/A	N/A		0.00
		Period Total:	214.80	0.00		
		Balance :		(214.80)		

1550	Inventory WIP	Opening Balance:	N/A	N/A		0.00
		Period Total:	214.80	0.00		

Mech	Mechanical	Opening Balance:	N/A	N/A		0.00
		Period Total:	214.80	0.00		

<u>Transactions</u>									
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000579	ISS-WVO Medulla	21.48	0.00USD	21.48	0.00	0.00	
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000580	ISS-WVO Medulla	21.48	0.00USD	21.48	0.00	0.00	
	2010/11 11/02/2010	WOISSJ000000581	ISS-WVO Medulla	21.48	0.00USD	21.48	0.00	0.00	

Several reports on SAFs are available. This one provides an overview of transactions per site, per product line, and per item type.



EF-WOP-100

When you run the SAF Code Transaction Detail report, select three grouping levels:

- 1 SAF1 (Site: 10-100)
- 2 SAF2 (Product Lines: 20, 30)
- 3 SAF3 (Item Type: Purchased Goods, Comp, Assy, Pack)

The GL account (1550) and the sub-account (mech) are at the lowest level of the grouping.

Related Views

- Further analysis with various reports, browses and related views



EF-WOP-110

You can use the same report to produce a different view by changing the grouping of data at runtime.

Other reports, such as the SAF Code Transaction Summary report, show the same data, but with a different level of detail.

In addition, you can use browses, such as the SAF Code View, as a starting point. From there, you can use the related views and reports option to further explore transactions with SAF codes.

Chapter 19

Foreign Currency Revaluation

Overview

Overview

- Concepts
- Setup
- Activities
- Hands-on exercise



EF-CR-010

In this chapter, you will learn about the foreign currency revaluation functionality in QAD Enterprise Applications. The chapter explains revaluation concepts and terms, revaluation setup, and revaluation transactions and related activities.

Currency Revaluation Concepts

Currency Revaluation Concepts

- **Transaction currency (TC)**
 - Functional currency of the recorded transaction
- **Base currency (BC):**
 - Functional currency of the entity in which the transaction is recorded
- **Statutory currency (SC):**
 - Statutory currency of the domain, used for reporting purposes



EF-CR-020

There are three types of currencies in QAD Enterprise Financials.

- Transaction currency (TC)
The functional currency in which the transaction is recorded.
- Base currency (BC)
The functional currency of the entity in which the transaction is recorded.
- Statutory currency (SC)
The statutory currency of the domain; used for reporting purposes.

Currency Conversion

Currency Conversion

- Record transactions in TC or BC
- TC to BC conversion
 - TC BC exchange rate can be overruled by user
- TC to SC conversion
 - TC SC exchange rate can only be overruled by a user in a manual journal entry
- All amounts stored in database
 - TC (if applicable), BC and SC amounts
- All transactions can be displayed in TC, BC, SC



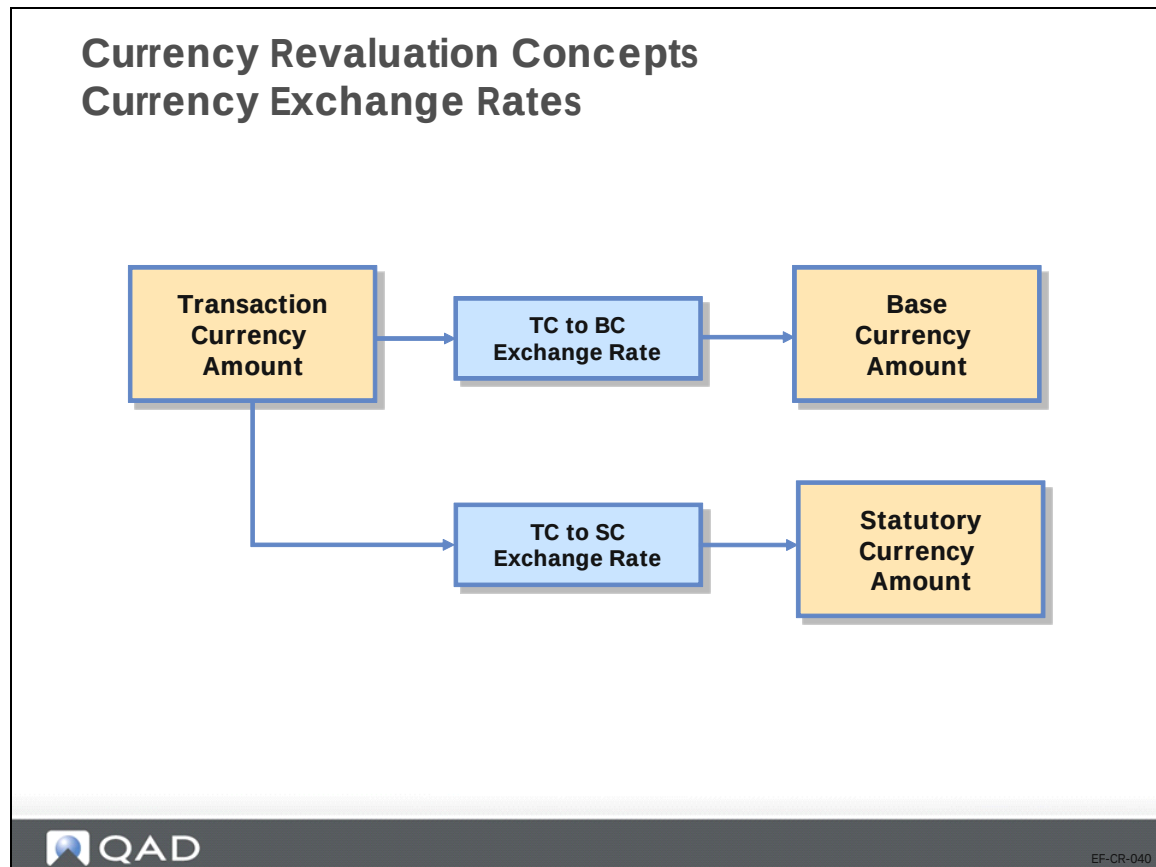
EF-CR-030

Due to the dual base currency concept in QAD Enterprise Applications, three currencies may appear on foreign currency transactions.

Transactions can be recorded in foreign or base currency.

All three amounts are stored in the database and can be displayed on reports.

Two Exchange Rates



There are two types of revaluation:

- 1 Revaluation of transactions denominated in a non-base currency, relative to the base currency.
- 2 Revaluation of transactions denominated in a non-statutory currency, relative to the statutory currency.

Exchange Rate Types

Currency Exchange Rates

- Exchange rate determined by
 - Type
 - Valid From date
 - Valid To date
- Exchange rate types:
 - System exchange rate types:
 - Accounting (mandatory)
 - Budget
 - Cash
 - Intrastat
 - Inventory
 - Revaluation
 - Statutory
 - Tax
 - Optional user-defined exchange rate type



EF-CR-050

An exchange rate is defined by its type, valid from, and valid to date.

To ensure that a valid daily exchange rate is always available, the Valid To field lets you specify the validity end date of an exchange rate. This field is available for all exchange rate types. In addition, the Default Validity field lets you specify the default number of days that an exchange rate of a particular type is valid.

There are system exchange rate types and user-defined exchange rate types.

You must define an exchange rate for the system exchange rate type Accounting.

The statutory exchange rate type is used in currency conversions that use statutory currency. In domains that use a statutory currency, the system always looks for a statutory type exchange rate.

If the system cannot find an exchange rate for the relevant period, it can revert to using the accounting exchange rate, depending on the setting of the Fallback to Accounting field in Exchange Rate Type Create (26.3.1).

Posting Accounts

Currency Revaluation Concepts Posting Accounts

- **Source Account**
 - Revaluated account
- **Target Account**
 - Exchange rate difference account resulting from revaluation (unrealized)
- **Revaluation Account**
 - Revaluation results account (profit or loss)



EF-CR-060

- Source account
The original account to which the transaction was posted.
- Target account
The exchange rate differences account resulting from revaluation. This account is one of the two system unrealized accounts.
- Revaluation account
The account to which the revaluation results are posted.

Only the system account and the revaluation account are used in the posting. However, for standard GL accounts, the source and revaluation accounts are the same, and the source account is also used in the posting.

Currency Revaluation Setup

Currency Revaluation Setup

- Account types subject to revaluation
 - Customer and supplier control account
 - Customer and supplier payment account
 - Standard GL account
 - Bank account
 - Cash account
 - Cross-company account
 - Tax account
 - WIP and Inventory control accounts
- GL account setup configuration
 - Currencies
 - Revaluation parameters
- Posting structure



EF-CR-070

To enable accounts to be revalued, you must configure currencies and revaluation parameters on the accounts, and then create a posting structure for revaluation postings.

Currency revaluation parameters can be set up at the level of the individual GL account. Whether a GL account can be revalued and the revaluation approach (with revaluation account or not) depends on the type of GL account.

The effect of revaluation on customer and supplier payment accounts depends on the payment instrument. If the payment instrument is direct debit (customer accounts only), the foreign currency transactions are performed using the accounting exchange rate for the direct debit date, and revaluation is not required. However, for drafts and post-dated checks denominated in a foreign currency, the payee must wait until the due date to collect the value. The value of the check or draft can vary from the date of issue until the due date, and is subject to revaluation.

Standard GL Accounts

Some standard GL accounts accept transactions in any currency, and are, subject to revaluation.

Bank and Cash Accounts

Bank and cash accounts can be denominated in a non-base currency, which must be expressed in the base currency of the entity.

GL Account Create Menu - Currency Tab

GL Account Create Currency Tab Revaluation GL

- Revaluation results not on control account
 - Control accounts
 - Customer, Supplier
 - Customer, Supplier Payments
- Standard GL
- Automatic posting
- Analysis: sub-account only (with default)



EF-CR-080

Revaluation results must not be posted on the control account.

When the GL account type is a control account then a revaluation account must be identified. The result of the revaluation will be posted on the revaluation account.

Analytical method is limited to sub-account for this type of account.

The same set of accounts is used for transaction currency and statutory currency revaluation.

Currency Tab - Revaluation Methods

GL Account Create – Currency Tab Revaluation Method

Posting Currency Analysis Report Link Banking Cash Defaults

Base Currency Only ☐

TC Revaluation in BC None

TC Revaluation in SC None

Revaluation GL

Consolidation Method Current Exchange Rate

Currency Code

Rate Type for Revaluation in BC

Rate Type for Revaluation in SC

Consolidation Rate Type


EF-CR-090

The revaluation account fields become enabled depending on the type of GL account selected.

TC Revaluation Method and Rate

Revaluation Method and Rate

TC Revaluation in BC/SC	Rate Type for Revaluation in BC/SC	Description
None	<i>Disabled</i>	The account is not revaluated
Accounting Rate	<i>Disabled</i>	The accounting rates valid at month-end are used.
Revaluation	<i>Disabled</i>	The exchange rates of type REVALUATION are used.
Statutory	<i>Disabled</i>	The system uses the statutory exchange rate type valid at month-end, but it can revert to using the accounting exchange rate if Fallback to Accounting is set.
User-Defined	Any exchange rate with a user-defined exchange rate type.	The exchanges rates of the user-defined type in TC Revaluation Rate are used.



EF-CR-100

You define the revaluation methods and rates for a source GL account in the Currency tab of Account Create. The tab lets you define both methods and rates for the revaluation of both the base currency and the statutory currency.

You can define the statutory currency revaluation method and rate independently of the base currency revaluation method and rate.

GL Account Setup by Type

Control GL account multi currency

Base Currency Only	☐	Currency Code	
TC Revaluation in BC	Revaluation Rate	Rate Type for Revaluation in BC	
TC Revaluation in SC	Revaluation Rate	Rate Type for Revaluation in SC	
Revaluation GL	400001		

Standard GL account with one currency (USD)

Base Currency Only	☐	Currency Code	USD
TC Revaluation in BC	Revaluation Rate	Rate Type for Revaluation in BC	
TC Revaluation in SC	User Defined Rate	Rate Type for Revaluation in SC	SC Reval
Revaluation GL			

Standard GL account with base currency (EUR)

Base Currency Only	☐	Currency Code	EUR
TC Revaluation in BC	None	Rate Type for Revaluation in BC	
TC Revaluation in SC	Statutory Rate	Rate Type for Revaluation in SC	
Revaluation GL			

Revaluation Results GL Accounts

- System accounts for exchange rate differences
 - Realized Exchange Gain
 - Realized Exchange Loss
 - Unrealized Exchange Gain
 - Unrealized Exchange Loss
- Balance Sheet or P/L
- Automatic posting
- Analytical: only sub-account

Revaluation Postings

Revaluation Results Analysis Structure

- Revaluation accounts
 - Source, system, revaluation
- Analytical structure
 - Source: any analysis type, but defaults are required.
 - System: sub-account analysis only.
 - Revaluation: sub-account analysis only.



EF-CR-130

All types of analysis are supported for the source account. However, default values are required. For example, if the source GL account has cost center analysis, a default cost center must be specified in the GL account Analysis tab in order for the account to be revaluated.

Daybooks

Currency Revaluation Setup - Daybooks

- 1 daybook, account type
- Daybook type must match account type:

Daybook	GL Account Type
Revaluation Customer Payments	Customer Payment Account
Revaluation Customers Customer	Control Account
Revaluation GL Bank	Bank, Cash, and Standard GL Accounts
Revaluation Intercompany	Cross-Company Control Accounts
Revaluation Suppliers	Supplier Control Account
Revaluation Supplier Payments	Supplier Payment Account
Revaluation Tax	Tax Account

- Layer
 - Source and target types always equal
 - Primary, secondary layers only



EF-CR-140

You must define revaluation daybooks for each account type that is being revalued, and the daybook type must match the account type.

Only daybooks of the primary and secondary layers can be used, and the source and target layer types must be the same.

GL Periods

Currency Revaluation Setup - GL Periods

- Multiple revaluation runs by period
- System reverses existing revaluation postings
- No revaluation postings in correction periods
- You can choose up to 3 source layers from which to revalue
- A subsequent revaluation with the same target layer as a previous revaluation for the same GL period must also use the same source layers.



EF-CR-150

Multiple revaluation runs can be made during the same GL period.

When a revaluation posting has been created for a particular GL period, a subsequent revaluation posting for the same period reverses the existing posting. You cannot create revaluation postings that occur in correction periods, or create a reverse posting to occur in a correction period.

You can choose up to three source layers to be revaluated and the target layer to which the revaluation posting must be made. A subsequent revaluation that has the same target layer as a previous revaluation for the same GL period must also use the same source layers as the previous revaluation. Alternately, all the source layers must be different in the subsequent revaluation for the same GL period to prevent overlap.

If the target layer is the same and the source layers overlap, then an error message will be displayed, and you cannot save the revaluation posting.

See *User Guide: QAD Financials* for detailed information and examples on multiple revaluations in the same GL period.

Currency Revaluation Activities

Currency Revaluation Activities

- **Simulate**
 - Initial status
- **View**
 - No updates
- **Modify**
 - Initial status only
 - Updates limited
- **Delete**
 - Initial status only
- **Post**
 - Posted status



EF-CR-160

- View

Use Revaluation View to display revaluation data in read-only mode.
- Modify

You can use Revaluation Modify to modify a revaluation if all the revaluation areas have the Initial status. In this case, you can modify the revaluation header or scope, and you can delete entire rows in the Simulation tab of the Revaluation screen. However, you cannot modify the row data.

The Exchange Rate tab is read only
- Delete

You can use Revaluation Delete to delete all areas of a revaluation with the Initial status.
- Post

Using Revaluation Post, you can select a number of revaluations and generate postings. The selected revaluation areas are assigned the Posted status.

Revaluation Simulate

Revaluation Simulate

- Revaluation Simulate (25.21.1.1)
 - Specify period and posting details
 - Define scope
 - No postings



EF-CR-170

Revaluation Simulate activity (25.21.1.1) identifies the revaluations to run for the GL periods and revaluation areas specified. You can also specify the source layers where the balances are calculated and the target layer where the revaluation will be posted when you run Revaluation Post.

The Revaluation Scope settings let you identify specific types of accounts for which to run the revaluation process; for example, customer or supplier payment or control accounts, or balance sheet accounts. The account types you select are displayed in the Revaluation Area column of the simulation grid when you click Apply to begin the simulation.

You can choose to revalue relevant to the base currency, statutory currency, or both. The statutory currency revaluation will use the statutory exchange rate, unless you have specified a different revaluation rate in the currency settings in GL Account Create (25.3.13.1). When using the statutory exchange rate, you have the option to revert to using the accounting exchange rate if the statutory rate is unavailable. The fallback option is set in Exchange Rate Type Create (26.3.1).

The base currency revaluation and the statutory currency revaluation are not dependent. You can run the revaluations separately or together.

The simulation results are displayed in a hierarchical grid. You can drill down for more detail on individual items. The results are grouped by revaluation area, and by transaction currency or by transaction currency/sub-account combination if you defined sub-account analysis for the system accounts.

The results display the following information:

- The original debit and credit amounts in TC, BC, and SC.
- The revaluated debit and credit amounts in TC, BC, and SC.
- The revaluation differences to be posted.
- Analytical information, if you defined analysis on the accounts.

When you have completed the fields, click Save to save the revaluation.

Both Revaluation Simulate and the Revaluation report include all transactions in the revaluation scope. In addition, transactions that have no revaluation impact are included, that is, transactions where the revaluation difference is zero because the historical rate is the same as the revaluation rate.

By including all transactions in Revaluation Simulate and the Revaluation report, the system provides a complete reconciliation between the transaction amounts from before and after revaluation.

Revaluation Post

Revaluation Post

- Revaluation Post (25.21.1.5)
 - Post to accounts set up earlier
 - Generates revaluation and reversal postings (optional)



EF-CR-180

Revaluation Post is similar to Revaluation Simulate, but Revaluation Post activities update the GL. Use Revaluation Post (25.21.1.5) to post the revaluation differences to the relevant accounts.

You can only post a revaluation after you have saved it in Revaluation Simulate. Revaluation Post processes one or more of revaluation simulations, and creates the GL postings for them.

Select revaluations created using Revaluation Simulate for posting using the GL calendar year and GL period, revaluation number, layer, and revaluation scope items as search criteria. Click Add to add revaluations that match the criteria to the Posting grid.

US Exercise: Revaluation

In this exercise, you will:

- Verify the parameters for revaluation.
- Simulate the revaluation.
- Execute and post the revaluation.

Use entity 10USACO

- 1 In entity 10USACO, use GL Account View (25.3.13.3) to review the parameters of the following accounts. If needed, modify the parameters using GL Account Modify (25.3.13.2):

Unrealized Exchange Loss (9900)

Unrealized Exchange Profit (8900)

The accounts must be system accounts and the system types must be Unrealized Exchange Loss (9900) and Unrealized Exchange Profit (8900).

- 2 Use GL Account View (25.3.13.3) to review the parameters of Accounts Payable control account 2000.
- 3 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create the following supplier invoices in foreign currency:

Field	Value
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)
Period	Current period
Invoice Status Code	OK2PAY

Field	Supplier 1	Supplier 2
Supplier	20S1002	30S1002
Currency	EUR	CNY
Amount	100,000.00	1,000,000.00
Exchange rate	USD = 0.769231 EUR / 1 EUR = 1.3 USD	1 USD = 8 CNY / 1 CNY = 0.125 USD
Invoice Date	Specify a date in the middle of the current period.	
Posting Date	Specify a date in the middle of the current period.	

- 4 Use Exchange Rate Create (26.4.1) to create revaluation exchange rates.
 - From USD to CNY
Valid from the last date of the current period: 9 (1 USD = 9 CNY / 1 CNY = 0.111111 USD)
 - From USD to EUR
Valid from the last date of the current period: 0.740741 (1 USD = 0.740741 EUR / 1 EUR = 1.35 USD)

- 5 Use Revaluation Simulate (25.21.1.1) to simulate the revaluation of supplier open items.

- a Enter the following data:

Field	Value
GL Calendar Year	Current year
Period	Current period
Source Layer Code 1	Primary
Target Layer Code	Primary
Supplier Open Items	Yes
Supplier Payments	No
Customer Open Items	
Customer Payments	
Balance Sheet Accounts	
Profit and Loss Accounts	
Include Base Currency	Yes
Include Statutory Currency	No

- b Click Apply to retrieve the simulation results.

- c Save the simulation results.

Note If you receive an error message regarding missing exchange rates, you can address this by creating the relevant Revaluation exchange rate in Exchange Rate Create.

- 6 Use Revaluation report (25.21.1.6) to print the revaluation report for the simulation and verify that the correct revaluation rates have been used.
- 7 Use Revaluation Post (25.21.1.5) to post the revaluation of Accounts Payable (Supplier Open Items) as of the last date of the current period.
- 8 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to check the postings in the revaluation daybook (Supreval) for supplier open items.

EMEA Exercise: Revaluation

In this exercise, you will:

- Verify the parameters for revaluation.
 - Simulate the revaluation.
 - Run and post the revaluation.
- 1 In entity 22UKCO, use GL Account View (25.3.13.3) to review the parameters of the following GL accounts. Use GL Account Modify to modify the parameters, if needed.
 Unrealized Exchange Loss (9900)
 Unrealized Exchange Gain (8900)
 These must be system accounts and the system type must be:
 - Unrealized Exchange Loss (9900)
 - Unrealized Exchange Gain (8900)
 - 2 Use GL Account Modify (25.3.13.2) to review the parameters of the Accounts Payable control account 2000.
 - 3 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.3), create the following supplier invoices in foreign currency (at least one in each currency):

Field	Value
Daybook	SINV (defaults from the daybook set)
Period	Current period
Invoice Status Code	OK2PAY

Field	Supplier 1	Supplier 2
Supplier	10S1002	30S1002
Currency	USD	CNY
Amount	100,000.00	1.000.000,00
Exchange rate	1 GBP = 1.58142 USD/USD = 0.632250 GBP	1 GBP = 10.567CNY / 1 CNY = 0.0946511 GBP
Invoice Date	Specify a date in the middle of the current period.	
Posting Date	Specify a date in the middle of the current period.	

- 4 Use Exchange Rate Create (26.4.1) to create revaluation exchange rates.
 - From GBP to CNY
 Valid from end of current month: 10 (1 GBP = 10 CNY)
 - From GBP to USD
 Valid from end of current month: 1.5 (1 GBP = 1.5 USD)

- 5 Use Revaluation Simulate (25.21.1.1) to simulate the revaluation of supplier open items.

- a Enter the following data:

Field	Value
GL Calendar Year	Current year
Period	Current period
Source Layer Code 1	Primary
Target Layer Code	Primary
Supplier Open Items	Yes
Supplier Payments	No
Customer Open Items	
Customer Payments	
Balance Sheet Accounts	
Profit and Loss Accounts	
Include Base Currency	Yes
Include Statutory Currency	No

- b Click Apply to retrieve the simulation results.

- c Save the simulation results.

Note If you receive an error message regarding missing exchange rates, you can address this by creating the relevant Revaluation exchange rate in Exchange Rate Create.

- 6 Use Revaluation Report (25.21.1.6) to print the revaluation report for the simulation and verify that the correct revaluation rates have been used.
- 7 Use Revaluation Post (25.21.1.5) to post the revaluation of Accounts Payable (Supplier Open Items) as of the last day of the current period.
- 8 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to check the postings in the revaluation daybook (Supreval) for supplier open items.

Chapter 20

Mirror Accounting

Overview

Overview

- Business requirement
- Scope
- Mirror accounting flow
 - High level flow
 - Setup
 - Transactions
- Hands-on exercise



EF-MA-020

Mirror accounting is used in several European accounting systems to ensure that inventory transactions are reflected immediately in the income statement, as well as in the balance sheet. This lets you analyze purchases and inventory movement in the general ledger in internal management reports.

You can apply mirror accounting to inventory control transactions only, or to work order transactions as well.

Business Requirement

Business Requirement

- Inventory transactions on income statement
- Reasons
 - Business requirement (management reporting)
 - Legal requirement (country, region)



EF-MA-030

The mirror accounting functionality solves a requirement for inventory transactions to be processed directly in the income statement, as well as in the balance sheet.

There are two main reasons to implement mirror accounting:

- Business reason
For statutory or management financial statement reporting.
- Legal reason
Legal accounting requirements for certain countries (for example, Italy and France).

Scope

Scope

- IC transactions (Inventory Control):
 - PO Receipt
 - Unplanned Issues, Receipt
 - WO Issue, Receipt
 - SO Shipment
 - Inventory transfers



EF-MA-040

In QAD Enterprise Financials, you can apply mirror accounting to transactions of type IC (Inventory Control). These transactions can originate from activities such as purchase order receipts, unplanned issues, work order issues, or sales order shipments.

Mirror Accounting across Versions

Mirror Accounting Across Versions

- QAD Enterprise Applications Standard Edition
 - Exists in QAD SE and some earlier versions
 - Use Memo, Statistical accounts
- QAD Enterprise Applications Enterprise Edition
 - Use accounting layers to implement the mirroring



EF-MA-050

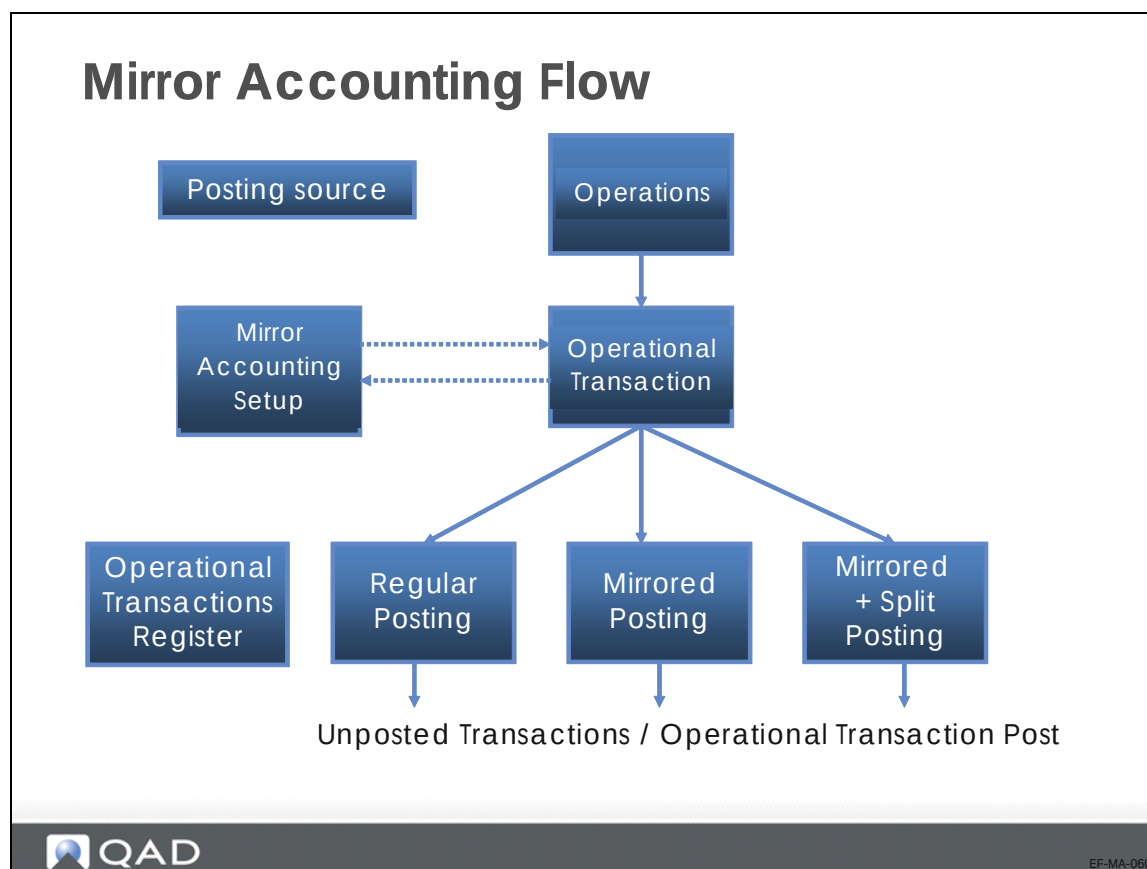
Mirror Accounting in QAD Standard Financials:

- Implemented in QAD Standard Edition Financials and some earlier versions.
- Memo and statistical accounts are used to include or exclude postings from financial statements.

Mirror Accounting in QAD Enterprise Financials:

- The accounting layers concept is used to implement the mirroring, through the relevant posting daybooks. Memo and Statistical accounts are not used in Enterprise Financials.

Mirror Accounting Flow



The operational postings that are subject to mirroring (IC and WO transaction types) are always created as a pair of posting lines. Mirroring adds two posting lines to the original transaction, which update the mirror accounts you defined.

The program that creates the mirroring adds reference information to the posting lines. This reference information lets you report on mirrored transactions and linked postings (in case a split was applied).

When mirror accounting is enabled for a given entity, the system will create one of the following postings when an operational posting is created:

Case 1

A regular posting is created when the posting (source) daybook or the pair of accounts is not in the mirror accounting setup or the transaction type is not IC.

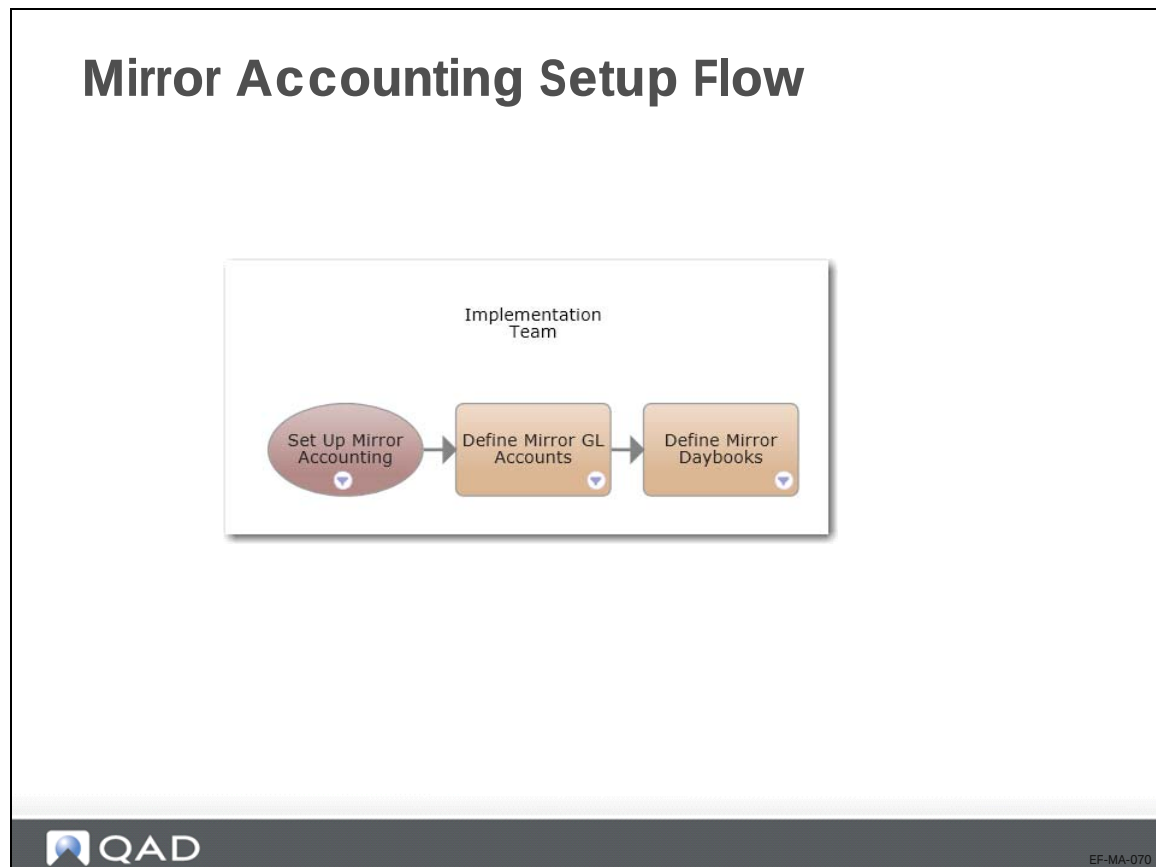
Case 2

Mirrored posting lines are created when the posting (source) daybook and the pair of accounts are specified in the mirror accounting setup without a split option and the transaction type is IC.

Case 3

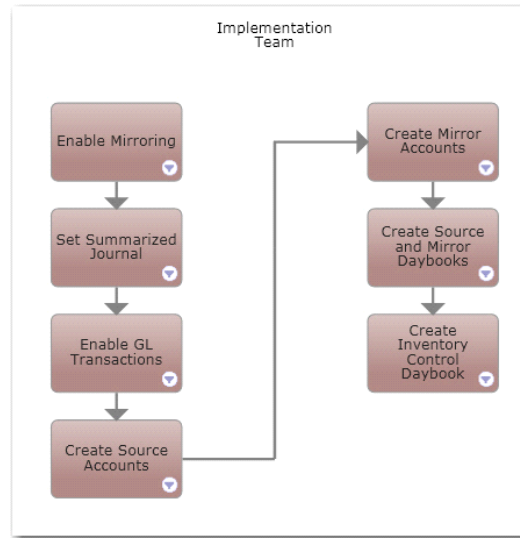
Mirrored postings split into sub transactions are created when the posting (source) daybook and the pair of accounts are specified in the mirror accounting setup, the transaction split is active and the transaction type is IC.

Mirror Accounting Setup Flow



You must complete both operational and financial steps to set up mirror accounting.

Mirror Accounting Setup Flow



EF-MA-080

You enable mirror accounting as an attribute of the entity.

- In Inventory Accounting Control (36.9.2), set Summarized Journal to No, and set Create GL Transactions to Yes.
- Use GL Account Create (25.3.13.1) to create the source and mirror GL accounts, and Mirroring GL Account Create (3.20.7.1) to link these accounts.
- Use Mirror Daybook Create (3.20.6.1) to create the mirroring daybooks.

Setup Details

Mirror Accounting Setup

- Activate at entity level
- Setup mirror account pairs
 - Optionally include
 - Analytical information
 - Split option
- Setup mirror daybooks pairs



EF-MA-090

A source account pair is linked with its respective mirror account pairs. The source accounts can be of the following types:

- Standard account
- Cross-company control account
- Inventory control account
- WIP control account
- System accounts of type Purchase Order Receipts

A source daybook is linked with its mirror daybook. The mirror daybook can be linked to either the primary/official or secondary/management type of layer.

Requirements for Execution

Requirements for Execution

- Mirror accounting transactions triggered when
 - Mirror accounting is active for the entity
 - The transaction contains a mirror account pair
 - The transaction is in a mirror daybook



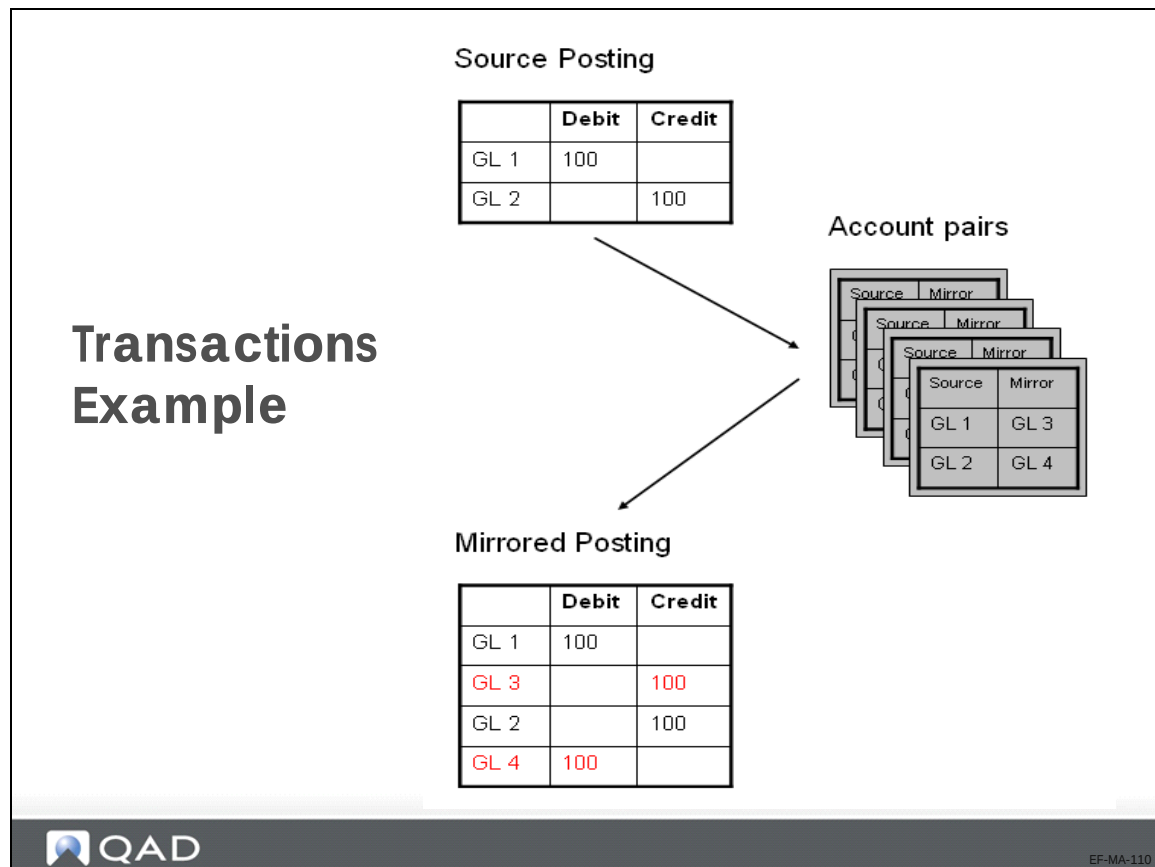
EF-MA-100

Mirror accounting is applied when it is active for the entity and the posting contains a pair of source accounts that have to be mirrored and the source daybook has been defined with its mirror daybook.

The Mirror Setup field in the Entity record contains the following three options:

- None: Mirror accounting is disabled for the entity.
- Domain: Mirror accounting is enabled for the entity, and it takes mirror account and daybook definitions from domain level (definitions where the entity is blank).
- Entity: Mirror accounting is enabled for the entity, and it takes mirror account and daybook definitions from entity level (specific definitions for that entity).

Transaction Example



When the prerequisites are fulfilled, mirror accounting automatically creates an additional pair of GL posting lines from a source transaction.

Transaction Example—Split

Transaction Example - Split

Mirrored Posting

	Debit	Credit
GL 1	100	
GL 3		100
GL 2		100
GL 4	100	

Split option 1

	Debit	Credit
GL 1	100	
GL 3		100

	Debit	Credit
GL 2		100
GL 4	100	

Split option 2

	Debit	Credit
GL 1	100	
GL 2		100

	Debit	Credit
GL 3		100
GL 4	100	

Each transaction is assigned a daybook from the mirror daybook setup



EF-MA-120

Optionally, the mirrored transaction is split into two sub transactions, which can be posted in a different daybook.

Exercise: Mirror Accounting (EMEA only)

Log in to entity 22UKCO

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data when needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.

- 1 Use Entity Create (36.1.1.2.1) to create a new entity 22UKWA.

Field	Value
Entity Code	22UKWA
Domain	22UK
Business Relation	Use the GoTo to create a new business relation, 22UKWA
Mirror Setup	Entity

- 2 Use Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1), or use the GoTo from the Entity Create menu (36.1.1.2.1), to create the business relation linked to the entity.

Field	Value
Business Relation Code	22UKWA
Internal Entity	Yes
Intercompany Code	22UKWA
Head office address	1, Fenton Square Cardiff CF1 75R

- 3 Use User Domain/Entity Access Maintenance (36.3.4) to give the user QMI access to entity 22UKWA.
- 4 Use Role Membership Maintain (36.3.6.6) to give the user QMI access to the entity 22UKWA with the role Superuser. When you have access, change entity to 22UKWA.
- 5 Log off the application and log back in again to access the new entity.
- 6 Use Company Address Maintenance (1.2) to create company address 22UKWAC and use Site Maintenance (1.1.13) to create site 22UKWAC.
- 7 Use Location Maintenance (1.1.18) to set up a location for site 22UKWAC.
- 8 Use Cost Set Copy to Cost Set (30.3) to set up the costing for 22UKWAC.
Copy from site 22-100 standard cost set to site 22UKWAC standard cost set.
- 9 Use GL Account Create (25.3.13.1) to create mirror accounts.

Field	Value
GL Account Code	MINVAR
Description	Mirror Inv Variation
GL Type	Standard

Field	Value

Posting Tab

Balance/PL	Profit and Loss
Auto/Manual	Manual

Analysis Tab

Analysis type	None

Field	Value

GL Account Code	MPURCH
Description	Mirror Purchases
GL Type	Standard

Posting Tab

Balance/PL	Profit and Loss
Auto/Manual	Manual

Analysis Tab

Analysis type	None

- 10** Use Mirroring GL Account Create (3.20.7.1) to link mirror accounts to existing accounts.

Link GL account 1500 to mirror account MINVAR.

Link GL account 2520 to mirror account MPURCH.

- 11** Use GL Layer Create (25.8.14.1) to create a layer code Mirror.

Description: Mirror Accounting Layer

Layer Type: Management

- 12** Use Daybook Create (25.8.1.1) to create a mirror daybook.

Field	Value

Daybook Code	MPORCT
Description	Mirror Daybook
Daybook Type	Journal Entries
Layer Code	Mirror
Daybook Control	Operational
Daybook Group	MIRR-ACC

- 13** Use Mirroring Daybook Create (3.20.6.1) to link the mirror daybook to the source daybook.

Field	Value

Domain	22UK
Entity	22UKWA
Source Daybook	RCT-PO

Field	Value
Mirror Daybook	MPORCT
Source Layer	Primary

- 14** Use Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7) to create a purchase order.

Field	Value
Purchase Order Number	M-PO-1
Supplier	22S1001
Ship-to	22UKWAC
Site	22UKWAC
Item	02003
Quantity	1000
Unit Price	.22

- 15** Use Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1).
Receive the full purchase order quantity.
- 16** Use Unposted Transaction Register (25.13.14) to preview the postings.

Chapter 21

General Ledger Transactions

Objective

Objective

- Learn how to manage the General Ledger using General Ledger transactions and corrections.
- Learn what GL transactions reports and views are available.

Overview

General Ledger Transactions

- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - Journal entry
 - Journal entry templates
 - Reversing entries
 - Recurring entry
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - Mass layer transfer
- General Ledger transaction reporting

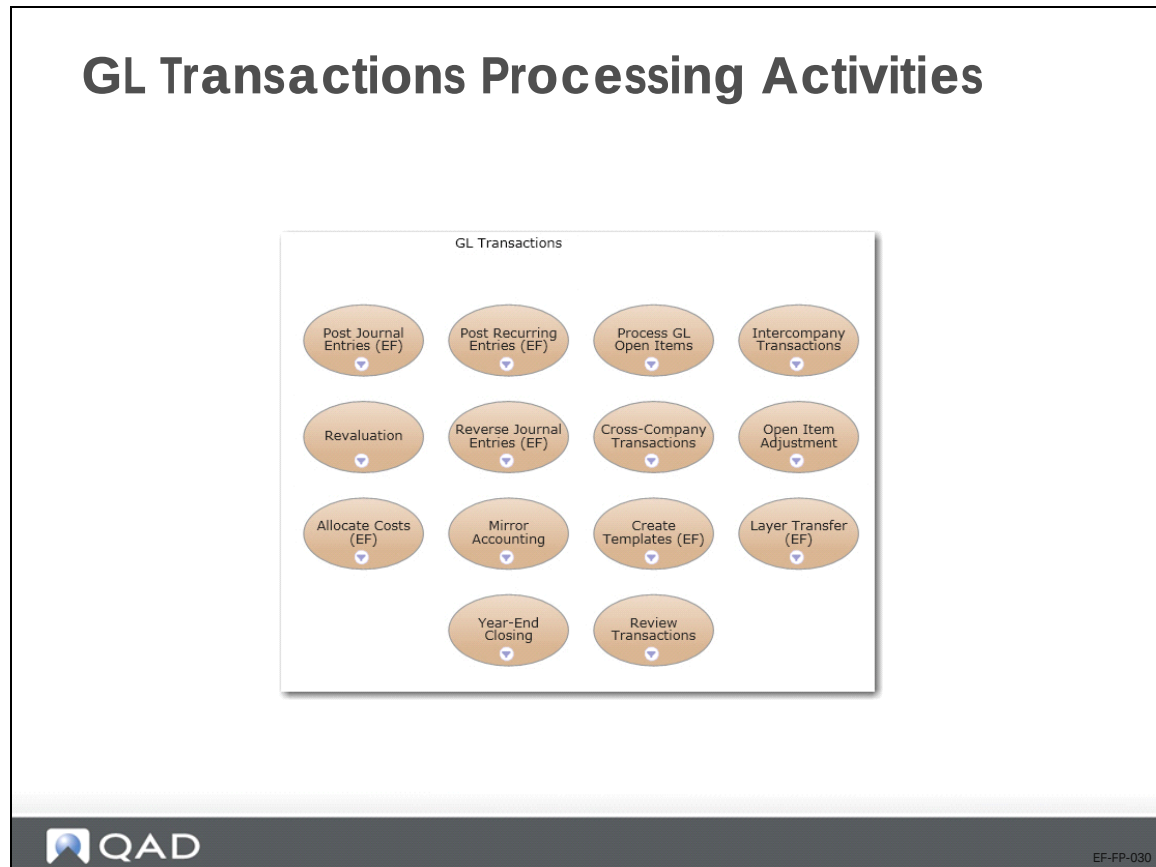


EF-FP-020

In a production system, most GL transactions originate from operational transactions such as manufacturing, purchasing, and inventory movements. This section describes General Ledger transactions that do not originate from operational areas.

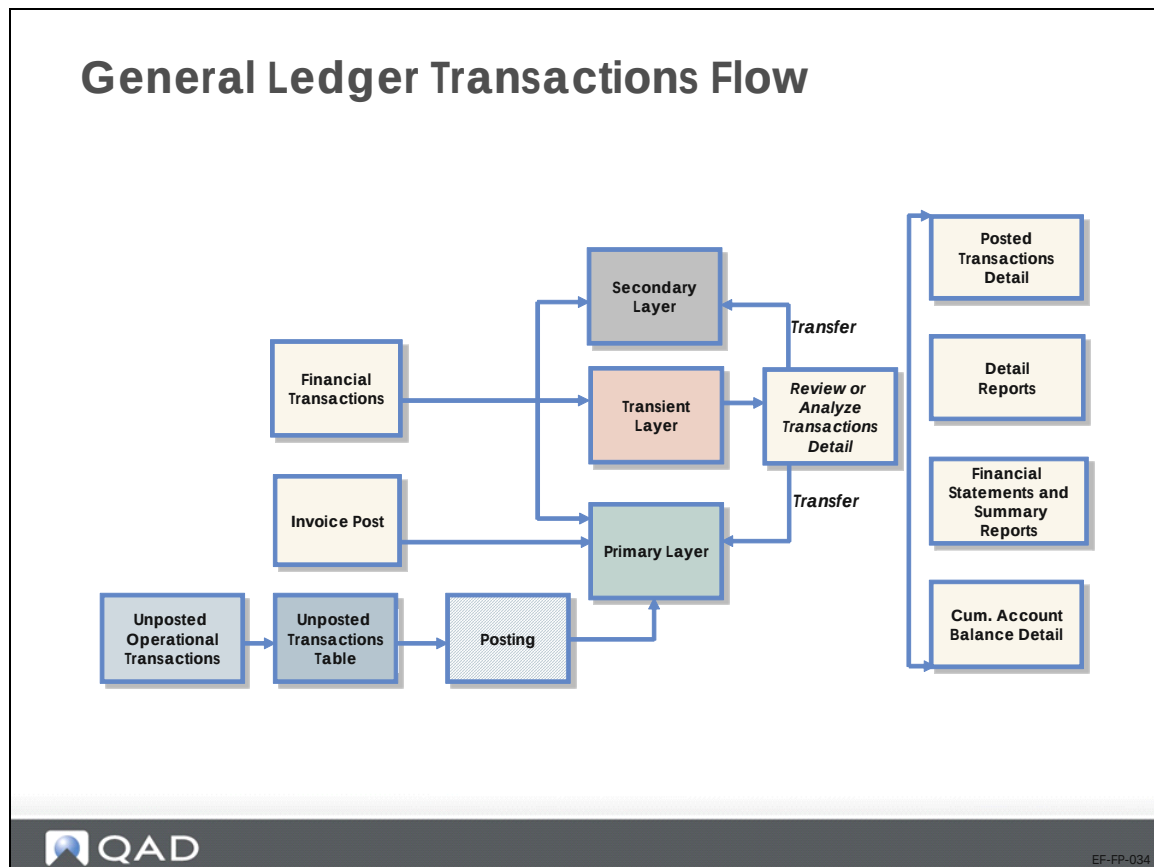
After reviewing the overall transaction posting flow, we will learn more about journal entries, templates, reversing transactions, recurring entries, cross-company postings, and how to transfer transactions in batch from the transient layer to the primary or secondary layer (mass layer transfer).

General Ledger Transactions Processing Overview



This process map displays all activities related to General Ledger transactions.

General Ledger Transactions Flow



Journal entries, invoice post, and operational transactions are the basis of GL records.

Transactions recorded in the primary layer or secondary layer are created and posted as part of the same journal entry process. Transactions recorded in the transient layer can be transferred to the primary or secondary layer.

Simple GL transactions consist of multiple posting lines associated with amounts and GL accounts. During posting, the transaction detail in the posting line is used to update cumulative account balance detail records for the GL period. This detail is then used when generating financial statements and summary reports.

Journal Entry

General Ledger Transactions

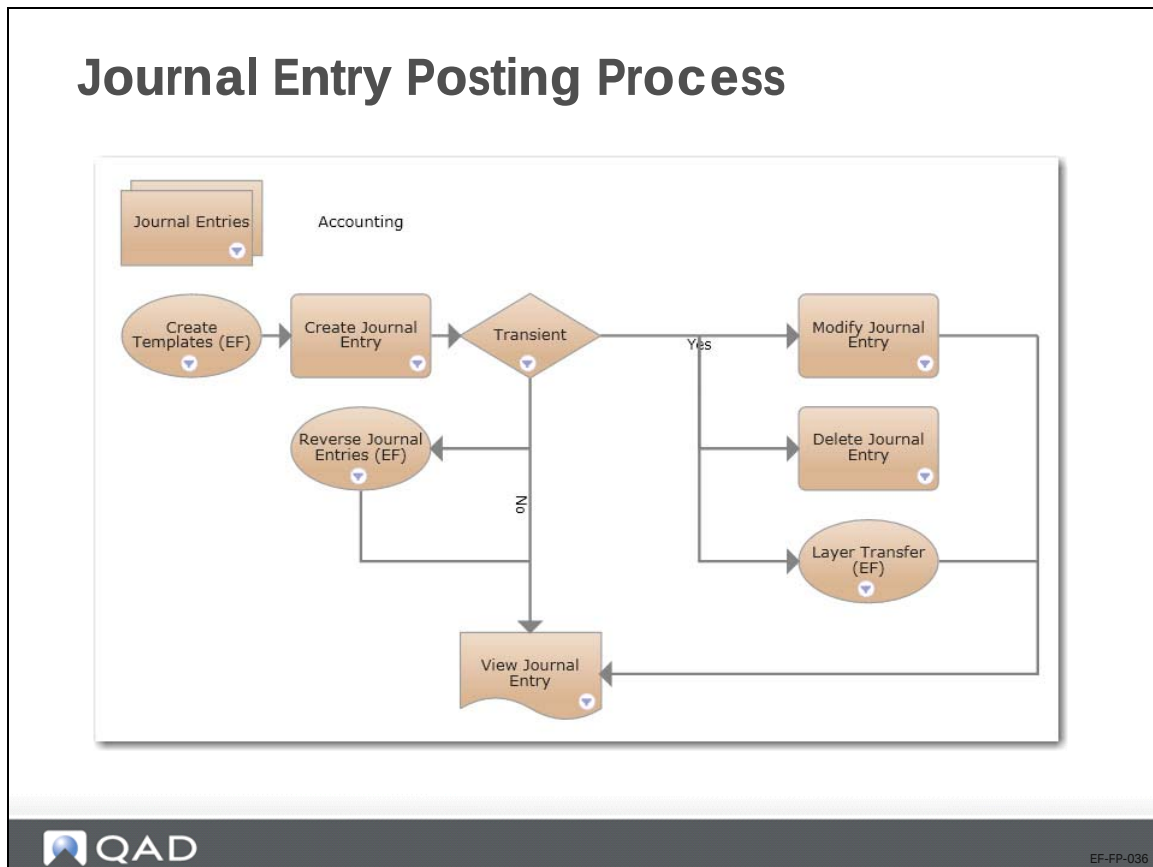
- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - **Journal entry**
 - Journal entry templates
 - Reversing entries
 - Recurring entry
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - Mass layer transfer
- General Ledger transaction reporting



EF-FP-035

We will now discuss journal entry creation in more detail.

Journal Entry Posting Process



A journal entry, or posting, is a basic transaction in the accounting system. Journal entries are often composed of multiple posting lines, each associated with a GL account and an amount.

Journal entries can be based on templates, can be reversed, and, if posted in the transient layer, they can even be modified and deleted.

Journal Entry Create Menu

Journal Entry Creation

- Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1)
- Sequence number
- External
 - Only in view mode
- Replacement
- Posting lines
 - Level 1
 - Sub-levels


EF-FP-Q40

Use the Journal Entry activities (25.13.1) to create, view, modify, delete, and reverse journal entries. You can use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to manually record transactions for financial daybooks. However, Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) lets you view transactions posted to operational and external daybooks, in addition to financial daybooks.

Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) Highlights

Sequence number: This field displays a nine digit sequence number generated for the journal entry. This is an alternative reference number for use in countries where local GAAP constraints require that GL posting numbering be sequential, without any gaps.

Note The sequence number is generated only if the Additional GL Numbering field is activated for the entity.

Replacement. Select the field if the journal entry is a replacement posting. Normally, if a GL posting is incorrect, it is rectified using two subsequent GL transactions: a reversal posting to balance out the original, incorrect posting, and a new replacement posting with the correct values.

Reversal. Select the field if the journal entry is a reversal posting to balance out a previous, incorrect posting.

You can also use the following activities within Journal Entry:

- Journal entries can be saved in draft format when Draft Instances is selected in System/User Settings, Change System Setting. When you save a record in draft format, none of the system validations are executed. You can then return later to complete the record by choosing the Journal Entry Browse Drafts activity and selecting the record you want to finish from the list.
- Using the Excel integration feature, you can export data into Excel spreadsheets for analysis or reporting. You can also create new data within Excel and import it to the system database, where it is validated before being saved.

If the GL account you use does not have analysis and the transaction you enter is in the base currency, the posting contains only a single line and no level 2 posting lines.

JE Posting: Progressive Disclosure

JE Posting: Progressive Disclosure

Journal Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 11 Posting Date: 11/19/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date: [Dropdown]

Daybook Code: JE 000000001 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: [Icon]

Description: Posting Template Code: [Icon] Replacement: [Icon]

Original Posting Reference: [Icon] Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal: [Icon]

Second Description: [Text Box]

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
7700	Bank Charges	Gserv		Posting	USD	200.00	0.00
2399	TAX Payable			Posting	USD	0.00	100.00
7010	ICT Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	300.00	0.00
7040	Fees	Gserv		Posting	USD	400.00	0.00
7000	Travel Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	500.00	0.00
2480	Accruals	Gserv		Posting	USD	0.00	1,300.00



EF-FP-050

A posting line can be composed of multiple sublevels containing additional posting information.

The level 1 posting line contains fields for the GL account, sub-account, cost center, journal entry description, base currency, and debit and credit amounts in the base currency.

The posting grid can automatically display additional level 2 posting lines and fields, depending on how the GL accounts used in the transaction are defined, such as fields for:

- Transaction currency
- Quantity
- Intercompany
- Cost center analysis
- Project analysis
- SAF analysis
- Open items
- Tax account details

If the posting line contains additional level 2 posting lines, a line expander (+) appears to the left of the line. Click the expander to drill down and view all posting details.

Progressive Disclosure—Continued

JE Posting: Progressive Disclosure

Journal Entry Create

Go To
Actions
Tools
Attach
Print
Preview

Attachments

Year
2010
11
Daybook Code
JE
000000001
Description
Posting
Original Posting Reference
Second Description

Posting Date
11/19/2010
Layer Type
OFFICIAL
Template Code
Sequence Number
000000000

Additional GL Numbering Date
Save As Template
Replacement
Reversal

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
7700	Bank Charges	Gserv		Posting	USD	200.00	0.00
	Sub-Account Code	Sub Account Description					
	Gserv	General Services					
GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
2399	TAX Payable			Posting	USD	0.00	100.00
7010	ICT Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	300.00	0.00
7040	Fees	Gserv		Posting	USD	400.00	0.00
7000	Travel Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	500.00	0.00
2480	Accruals	Gserv		Posting	USD	0.00	1,300.00

JE Posting: Progressive Disclosure

Journal Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 11 Posting Date: 11/19/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date:
 Daybook Code: JE 000000001 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: ☒
 Description: Posting Template Code: AccrTemp1 Replacement: ☐
 Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal: ☐
 Second Description:

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
7700	Bank Charges	Gserv		Posting	USD	200.00	0.00
2399	TAX Payable			Posting	USD	0.00	100.00
7010	ICT Expense	Gserv	R&D	Posting	USD	300.00	0.00
7040	Fees	Gserv	Mfg	Posting	USD	400.00	0.00

Sub-Account Code Sub Account Description

Gserv General Services

Cost Center Code Cost Centre Description Structure

Mfg Manufacturing General

Project Code Description Structure

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit

JE Posting: Progressive Disclosure

Journal Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year201011Posting Date11/19/2010Additional GL Numbering Date

Daybook CodeJEOFFICIAL000000001Layer TypeOFFICIALSave As Template

DescriptionPostingTemplate CodeReplacement

Original Posting ReferenceSequence Number000000000Reversal

Second Description

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
7040	Fees	Gserv	Mfg	Posting	USD	400.00	0.00
7000	Travel Expense	Gserv	Mar	Posting	USD	500.00	0.00

Sub-Account CodeSub Account Descriptio

GservGeneral Services

Cost Center CodeCost Centre DescriptionStructure

MarMarketingTravel

SAF Concept CodeSAF Code

EmployeeEmp-X

Car registrationCarreg-X

PurposePurp-X

Project CodeDescriptionStructure

JE Posting: Progressive Disclosure

Journal Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Year: 2010 11 Posting Date: 11/19/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date:
Daybook Code: JE 000000001 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template:
Description: Posting Template Code:
Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal:
Second Description:

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account C	Cost Ce	Description	Trans Curr	TC Debit	TC Credit
7700	Bank Charges	Gserv		Posting	USD	200.00	0.00
2399	TAX Payable			Posting	USD	0.00	100.00
7010	ICT Expense	Gserv		Posting	USD	300.00	0.00
7040	Fees	Gserv	Mfg	Posting	USD	400.00	0.00
7000	Travel Expense	Gserv	Mar	Posting	USD	500.00	0.00
2480	Accruals	Gserv		Posting	USD	0.00	1,300.00

Sub-Account Code: Gserv Sub Account Description: General Services

Allocation Allocation Key Open Item Posting

Allocate Later

US Exercise: Journal Entry Basics

Log in to entity 10USACO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data when needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list

- 1 Use GL Layer Create (25.8.14.1) to create a new accounting layer of type Transient.

Field	Value
Layer Code	TR-accrual
Description	TR-accrual
Layer Type	Transient
Active	Yes

- 2 Use Daybook Create (25.8.1.1) to create a new daybook linked to the transient layer TR-accrual and controlled by Financials.

Field	Value
Daybook Code	JETRANS
Description	JETRANS
Daybook Type	Journal Entries
Layer Code	TR-accrual
Active	Yes
Daybook Group	DGC-QMI

Note From now on, use the daybook JETRANS in transactions unless another daybook is specified.

- 3 Use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to create a journal entry for accruals at the end of the current GL period. The posting lines are as follows:

Account	Cost Center	Amount	DR/CR
GL 7000 (Travel)	Adm	\$10,000 USD	DR
GL 7010 (ICT)	Adm	\$900 USD	DR
GL 7200 (Repair & Maint)	Adm	\$1,100 USD	DR
GL 2470 (Accrual account)		\$12,000 USD	CR

EMEA Exercise: Journal Entry Basics

Log in to entity 22UKCO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data when needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list

- 1 Use GL Layer Create (25.8.14.1) to create a new accounting layer of type Transient.

Field	Value
Layer Code	TR-accrual
Description	TR-accrual
Layer Type	Transient
Active	Yes

- 2 Use Daybook Create (25.8.1.1) to create a new daybook linked to the transient layer TR-accrual and controlled by Financials.

Field	Value
Daybook Code	JETRANS
Description	JETRANS
Daybook Type	Journal Entries
Layer Code	TR-accrual
Active	Yes
Daybook Group	DGC-QMI

From now on, use the daybook JETRANS in transactions unless another daybook is specified.

- 3 Use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to create a journal entry for accruals at the end of the current GL period. The posting lines are as follows:

Account	Cost Center	Amount	DR/CR
GL 7000 (Travel)	Adm	£10,000 GBP	DR
GL 7010 (ICT)	Adm	£900 GBP	DR
GL 7200 (Repair & Maint)	Adm	£1,100 GBP	DR
GL 2470 (Accrual account)		£12,000 GBP	CR

Journal Entry Templates

General Ledger Transactions

- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction highlights
 - Journal entry
 - **Journal entry templates**
 - Reversing entries
 - Recurring entry
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - Mass layer transfer
- General Ledger transaction reporting



EF-FP-110

In the following pages, you will learn more about journal entry templates.

Journal Entry Templates—Continued

Journal Entry Templates

- Used for:
 - Recurring entries
 - Repetitive postings
 - Allocations
- Best practice: separate transient layer
- Clear all
 - Yes: Delete all existing currency amounts
 - No: Proportional allocation
- Append
 - Yes: Retain original append template posting lines
 - No: Original posting lines are removed



EF-FP-120

If you plan to record the same journal entry on a regular basis, posting templates let you save the posting details for reuse. Templates are usually used with recurring entries in which the template is posted at recurring intervals according to a predefined schedule. However, you can use templates for any type of repetitive posting, and for allocations.

Journal entry templates retain the following transaction details:

- GL account, including the associated sub-account, cost center, project, or SAF details
- Description
- Currency
- Debit amount
- Credit amount

The account details are loaded into the posting grid when you select the template. You need change only the monetary amount and the reference each time you reuse the template, or maintain and use the same values. You can save the transaction or edit the details as required.

Best practice is to use a transient layer daybook to post journal entry templates. If you use a daybook linked to a transient layer, you can review the template details before posting the transactions to the primary layer. When you have verified the template, you can then change the daybook type to primary.

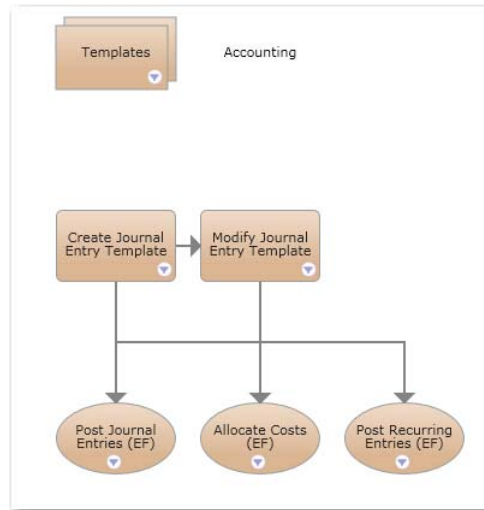
Note the following two fields:

Clear All. When creating a template, select the Clear All field to delete all existing amounts. Only the posting lines (such as accounts, sub-accounts, cost center) are stored, and you can enter new amounts in the posting grid. If the Clear All field is unselected, the system creates a proportional allocation based on the total transaction amount entered.

Append. When using a template in a transaction, select Append to retain the original posting lines and append the template posting lines. If you do not select Append, the original posting lines are removed, and only the template is retained.

Journal Entry Template Flow

Journal Entry Template Flow



Journal Entry Create for Templates

Create Template

- Use Journal Entry Create
 - Check Save as Template
 - Enter template code
 - Enter detail lines
 - Save in transient layer (daybook)

The screenshot shows the 'Journal Entry Create' window. The 'Daybook Code' is 'JE' and the 'Posting Date' is '11/19/2010'. The 'Save As Template' checkbox is checked. The 'Template Code' is 'AccrTemp1'. The 'Sequence Number' is '000000000'. The 'Description' is 'Posting'.

Complete the following steps to create a template for a journal entry in the transient layer:

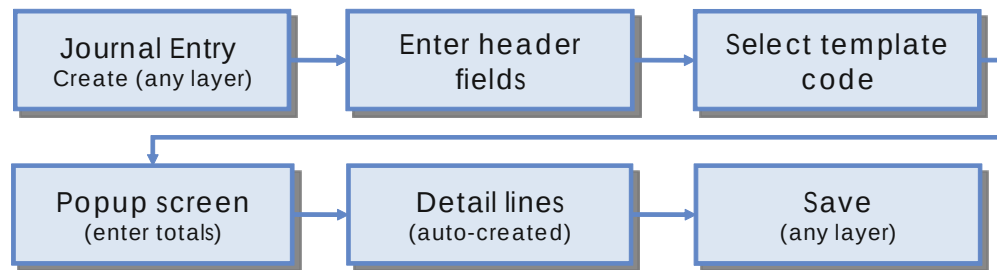
- 1 In Journal Entry Create, specify a daybook code that is associated with the transient layer.
- 2 Select Save as Template.
- 3 Enter the template code.
- 4 In the grid, specify the detailed posting lines.
- 5 Save the posting.

You can modify templates, as required.

Complete the following steps to create a journal entry using a posting template:

- 1 In Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1), click the Template Code lookup and select a template. The Posting Template Apply screen is displayed.
- 2 Specify the total amount and any other details as required.
- 3 Click OK. The journal entry grid lines are updated according to the posting template.
- 4 Save the journal entry.

Use Journal Entry Template



US Exercise: JE Templates

In this exercise, you will:

- Create standard transactions.
- Create and use templates.

Log in to entity 10USACO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following values:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.

- 1 Use Journal Entry Create to create a standard transaction.

Specify the template code ACCR-M001 and select the Save as Template field.

Use the Template daybook, which is linked to the transient layer code Trans-template.

In the journal entry grid, enter the following accrual posting lines:

Account	Cost Center	Amount	DR/CR
GL 7000 (Travel)	Adm	\$10,000 USD	DR
GL 7010 (ICT)	Adm	\$900 USD	DR
GL 7200 (Repair & Maint)	Adm	\$1,100 USD	DR
GL 2470 (Accrual account)		\$12,000 USD	CR

- 2 Save the posting template.
- 3 Use the template to create an accrual posting for the GL period following the current system date (post on the last day of the GL period). The posting amount is 8000 USD (total amount of the posting in TC).

EMEA Exercise: JE Templates

In this exercise, you will create and use journal entry templates.

Log in to entity 22UKCO

When not specified in the exercise, use the following values (if needed):

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list

- 1 Use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to create a standard transaction.

Specify the template code ACCR-M001 and select the Save as Template field.

Use the Template daybook, which is linked to the transient layer code Trans-template.

In the journal entry grid, enter the following accrual posting lines:

Account	Cost Center	Amount	DR/CR
GL 7000 (Travel)	Adm	10,000 GBP	DR
GL 7010 (ICT)	Adm	900 GBP	DR
GL 7200 (Repair & Maint)	Adm	1,100 GBP	DR
GL 2470 (Accrual account)		12,000 GBP	CR

- 2 Save the posting template.

- 3 Use the template to create an accrual posting for the GL period following the current system date (post on the last day of the GL period). The posting amount is 8000 GBP (total amount of the posting in TC).

Reversing Entries

General Ledger Transactions

- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - Journal entry
 - Journal entry templates
 - **Reversing entries**
 - Recurring entry
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - Mass layer transfer
- General Ledger transaction reporting



EF-FP-170

Now, you will learn how to use reversing transactions to reverse activity on existing journal entries.

Reversing Entries—Continued

Reversing Entries

- Purpose
 - Correcting errors
 - Posting accruals
- Best practice for posting accruals
 - Create separate daybook (use as filter)
 - Reverse all at the same time
 - Use automatic reversal
- Reversing entry, two entries
 - Original entry to adjust
 - Reversing or opposite entry
 - reverses all debit and credit positions



EF-FP-180

Reversing entries are used for two purposes:

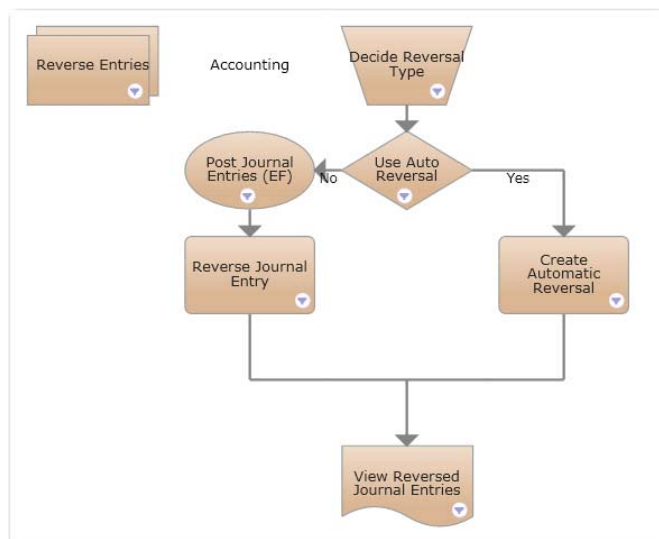
- Correcting errors. Correct a posted transaction by posting an opposing entry to net out the original amounts.
- Posting accruals, such as payroll earned, but not yet paid. To do this, you post an entry (typically, on the last day of a GL period) and immediately reverse the entry on the first day of the next GL period. This procedure lets you record subsequent payments without having to recognize the portions that were accrued at an earlier date.

A reversing entry consists of two parts: the original adjusting entry, and the reversing, or opposite entry. The second entry reverses the position of all debits and credits.

Best practice for posting and reversing accruals is to use a separate daybook, and to reverse all postings at the same time. You can use the automatic journal entry reversal function to facilitate this process.

Reversing Entries Process

Reversing Entries Process



This slide displays the reversing entries process map, with both manual and automatic reversal options.

Correction JE Reversal

Correction JE Reversal

- Legal requirements (country, region)
 - Reversing correction JE posted at the same GL side (DR CR) as the original posting
 - Total balance of original plus correction must equal zero in the GL
- Select **Correction** check box in JE Reverse

	DR	CR	DR	CR	DR	CR
correction vs. reversal postings	GL1 100			100	-100	
	GL2	70	70			-70
	GL3	30	30			-30
	Original posting		Reversal posting		Correction posting	



EF-FP-190

In certain countries, such as in Eastern Europe, it is a legal requirement to post correction journal entries at the same side (debit/credit) as the original entry. The total balance should always equal zero in the GL.

To post a reversing correction, select the Correction field in the Journal Entry Reverse subscreen.

Journal Entry Reverse

Journal Entry Reverse

Year: 2010 11 Posting Date: 11/19/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date: 11/19/2010

Daybook Code: JE 000000001 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: ☒

Description: Posting Template Code: AccrTemp1 Replacement: ☐

Original Posting Reference: Sequence Number: 000000000 Reversal: ☐

Journal Entry Browse for Reverse...

GL Account: 2399 7700 7010 7040 7000 2480

Year: 2010 12 Posting Date: 12/01/2010 Additional GL Numbering Date: 11/19/2010

Daybook Code: JE 000000000 Layer Type: OFFICIAL Save As Template: ☒

Description: Posting Template Code: AccrTemp1 Correction: ☒

Original Posting Reference: 2010/JE/000000001 Sequence Number: 000000000

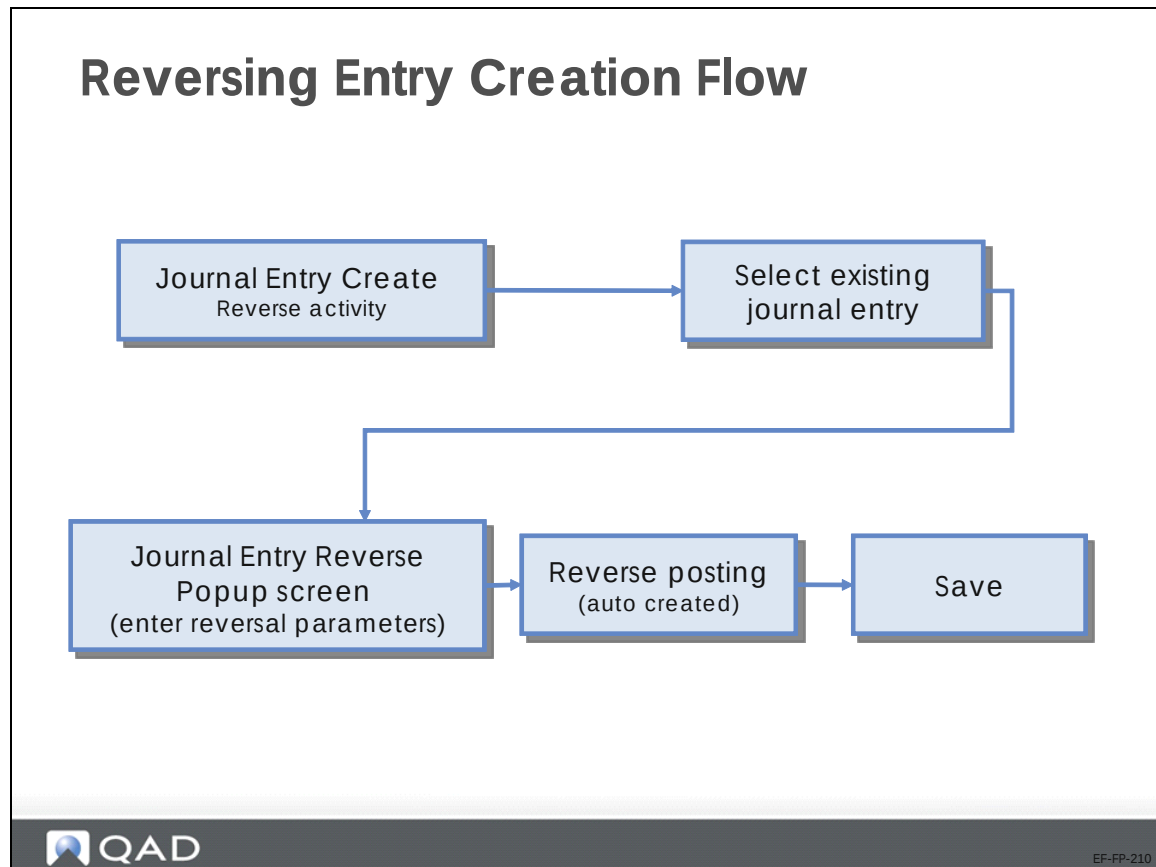
OK Close

The initial reversing screen displays a summary of the entry details. Reversals are usually processed on the first day of the GL period that follows the original posting period. The year, period, and posting date, therefore, default to these values.

You can change these defaults by changing the posting date or period.

Select the Correction field to enable the correction JE reversal.

Reversing Entry Creation Flow



Automatic Reversal of Journal Entries

Automatic Reversal of Journal Entries

- Process automation
- Automatic reversal in the next GL period
- Reversing Journal Create (25.13.1.14)
 - Similar to Journal Entry Create



EF-FP-220

Reversing Journal Create (25.13.1.14) lets you create a journal entry that reverses automatically in the next GL period; you do not have to manually reverse the transaction. You also have the option to use correction of accounting for the reversing journal entry.

When you create a posting in Reversing Journal Create (25.13.1.14), both the original and reversing journal entries are created.

Process automation results in fewer instances of human error, and reduces overhead costs.

Reversing Journal Create

Reversing Journal Create (25.13.1.14) is based on Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1). Only two additional fields are specific to Reversing Journal Create:

Reversal Posting Date. It defaults to the first day of the next period, and must always be in a later period than the one of the original entry.

Correction. If checked, the original transaction is netted and the balance is zero (same behavior as in the Journal Entry Reverse popup screen)

US Exercise: Reversing Entries

Log in to entity 10USACO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data where needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
 - Cost Center: Adm
 - SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.
- 1 Use the template ACCR-M001 (created in the previous exercise) to create the accrual posting for the last day of the next GL period. The TC amount is 8,000 USD (total amount of the posting in TC). Use daybook JE.
 - 2 Use Journal Entry Reverse (25.13.1.5) to reverse the standard transaction created in step (1) in the same period because the posting was incorrect.
In the browse, specify daybook JE to limit the list of transactions and make your search easier. Select your transaction, and click OK. Review the transaction and save.
 - 3 In Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1), click the Replacement field and create the following new posting (use template ACCR-M001). Specify 10,000 USD as the template posting amount.

Description: Accruals (to post on the last date of the next GL period)

Account	Amount	DR/CR
GL 7000 (Travel)	\$3,000 USD	DR
GL 7010 (ICT)	\$4,500 USD	DR
GL 7200 (Repair & Maint)	\$2,500 USD	DR
GL 2470 (Accrual account)	\$10,000 USD	CR

Automatic Journal Entry Reversal

- 1 Create an automatic reversing journal entry in Reversing Journal Create (25.13.1.14).

Field	Value
Daybook	JE
Description	Accruals 2
Reversal Posting Date	First day of next month (default).
Correction	Select
Posting details:	
GL 7200	USD 10,000 DR
GL 2470	USD 10,000 CR

- 2 Click Save.

On the first day of the next month, the system will automatically create a reversal posting and all positions will be netted.

EMEA Exercise: Reversing Entries

In this exercise, you will create reversing entries.

Log in to entity 22UKCO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following where needed:

- Sub-account: Gserv
 - Cost Center: Adm
 - SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.
- 1 Use the template ACCR-M001 (created in the previous exercise) to create the accrual posting for the last day of the next GL period. The TC amount is 9,000 GBP (total amount of the posting in TC). Use daybook JE.
 - 2 Use Journal Entry Reverse (25.13.1.5) to reverse the standard transaction created in step (1) in the same period because the posting was not correct.
 - 3 In Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1), click the Replacement field and create the following new posting (use template ACCR-M001). Specify 10,000 GBP as the template posting amount.

Account	Amount	DR/CR
GL 7000 (Travel)	3,000 GBP	DR
GL 7010 (ICT)	4,500 GBP	DR
GL 7200 (Repair & Maint)	2,500 GBP	DR
GL 2470 (Accrual account)	10,000 GBP	CR

Automatic Journal Entry Reversal

- 1 Create an automatic reversing journal entry in Reversing Journal Create (25.13.1.14).

Field	Value
Daybook	JE
Description	Accruals 2
Reversal Posting Date	First day of next month (default).
Correction	Select
Posting details:	
GL 7200	GBP 10,000 DR
GL 2470	GBP 10,000 CR

- 2 Click Save.

On the first day of the next month, the system will automatically create a reversal posting and all positions will be netted.

Recurring Entries

General Ledger Transactions

- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - Journal entry
 - Journal entry templates
 - Reversing transactions
 - **Recurring entry**
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - Mass layer transfer
- General Ledger transaction reporting



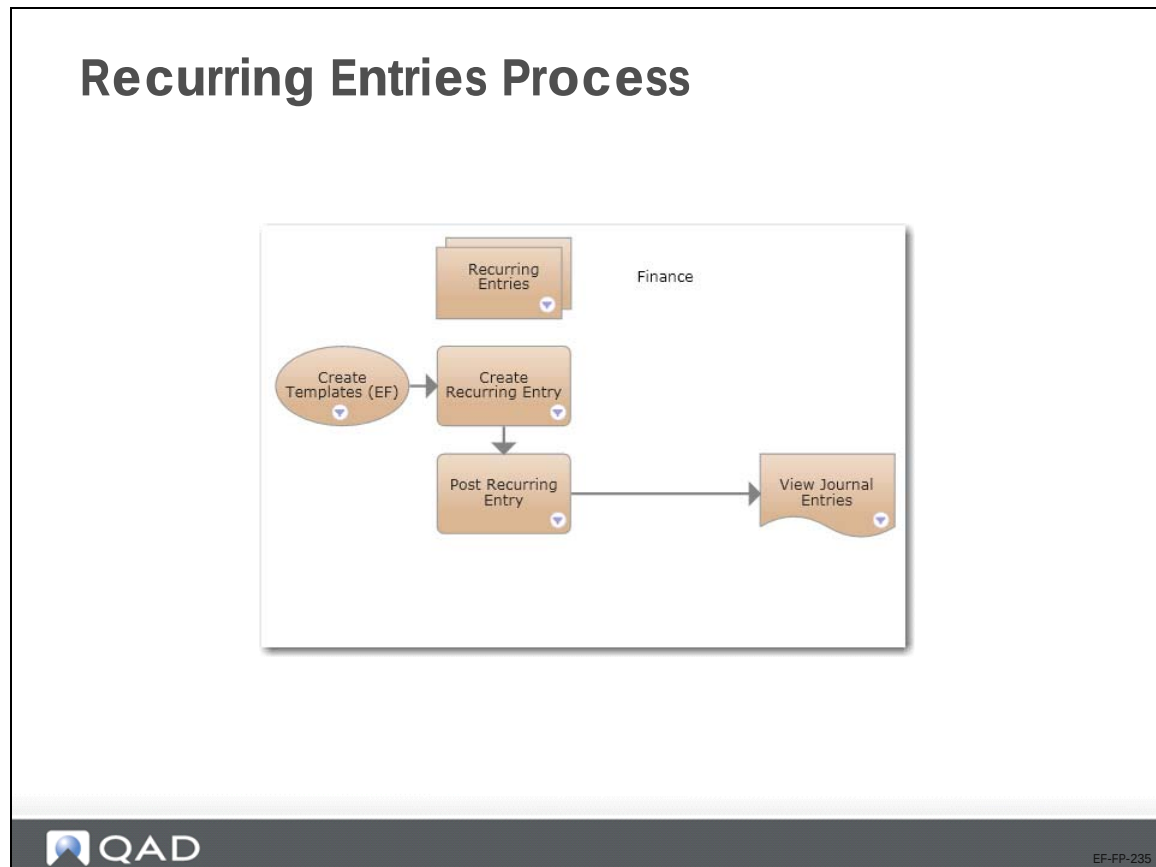
EF-FP-230

Use Recurring Entry activities (25.13.4) to create, view, modify, and delete recurring entries, and to process recurring entry postings.

Recurring entries are transactions that are repeated regularly, such as monthly rent payments.

You can run recurring entry transactions in several GL periods, eliminating some of the manual effort required. An expected end of year expense might be accrued month by month to distribute the effect on the balance sheet. Rather than making a manual entry each month, you can set up a recurring entry.

Recurring Entries Process



The slide displays the process map for recurring entries.

Recurring Entry

Recurring Entry

- Posting template linked to posting calendar
- Process
 - Create template
 - Create recurring entry
 - Template, daybook, total amount, posting frequency, update type, from date, to date
 - Reverse in next period Y/N
 - Click Apply to generate recurring entries
 - Recurring Entry Post



EF-FP-240

A recurring entry consists of a posting template linked to a posting calendar. If you have created a recurring entry recorded in the transient layer, you then post the entry to the primary layer using Recurring Entry Post (25.13.4.5). If the template was recorded in the primary layer, the posting step is not required.

- 1 Create the posting template in Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1).
- 2 Set up the recurring entry in Recurring Entry Create (25.13.4.1).
- 3 Post the recurring entry in each period.

Update Type. Choose an option to indicate if the details in the template can be updated when the postings are run.

Allowed: You can optionally update posting details marked as Allowed. Posting details with this status are displayed in green.

Forbidden: You cannot update posting details marked as Forbidden. Posting details with this status are displayed in black.

Mandatory: You must update posting details marked as Mandatory. Posting details with this status are displayed in blue.

Recurring Entry Create/Post

Recurring Entry Create / Post

Recurring Entry Create

Go To Actions Tools Attach Print Preview

Attachments

Code Office Rent

Active ☒

Template Code RENT Frequency Monthly Start Date 07/31/2008

Daybook Code Template Update Type Allowed End Date

BC Amount 10,000.00

Reverse in Next GL Period ☐

Apply

Recurring Entry Post

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview

Template Code RENT Frequency Monthly End Date

Daybook Code Official Update Type Allowed Code Office Rent

Apply


EF-FP-260

Use Recurring Entry Post (25.13.4.5) to post recurring entries to the primary layer, and update the accounts specified in the posting template.

When selecting recurring entries to post, you must specify an end date as a search criterion. Refine the search further using the template, daybook, frequency, and update type criteria. Recurring entries without an end date are also included in searches, if they match the other search criteria.

US Exercise: Recurring Entries

In this exercise, you will create and use recurring entries.

Log in to entity 10USACO.

When not specified in the exercise, use the following values:

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.

- 1 Use Recurring Entry Create (25.13.4.1) to create a recurring entry with the following parameters:

Field	Value
Recurring Entry Code	RE-ACCR-1
Template Code	ACCR-M001
Daybook Code	JETRANS
BC Amount	15,000
Reverse in Next GL Period	Yes
Frequency	Monthly
Update Type	Allowed
Start Date	last day of current GL period
End Date	last day of GL period after next
	For example, if current GL period is 9, set the end date as last date of GL period 11

- 2 Use Recurring Entry Post (25.13.4.5) to post the recurring entry for the current GL period.
Check the status of the current and next GL periods first and, if needed, change the status to Open again (unlock the GL period/undo lock).

Check the recurring entry postings in the current and next GL periods.

EMEA Exercise: Recurring Entries

In this exercise, you will:

- Create standard transactions.
- Create and use templates.
- Use reversing entries.
- Create and use recurring entries.

Log in to entity 22UKCO

When not specified in the exercise, use the following data (if needed):

- Sub-account: Gserv
- Cost Center: Adm
- SAF structure and SAF: choose any from the lookup list.

- 1 Use Recurring Entry Create (25.13.4.1) to create a recurring entry with the following parameters:

Field	Value
Recurring Entry Code	RE-ACCR-1
Template Code	ACCR-M001
Daybook Code	JETRANS
BC Amount	15,000 GBP
Reverse in Next GL Period	Yes
Frequency	Monthly
Update Type	Allowed
Start Date	last day of current GL period
End Date	last day of GL period after next
	For example, if current GL period is 9, set the end date as last date of GL period 11

- 2 Use Recurring Entry Post (25.13.4.5) to post the recurring entry for the current GL period. Check the status of the current and next GL periods first and, if needed, change the status to Open again (unlock the GL period/undo lock).
- 3 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to check the recurring entry postings in both the current and next GL periods.

Intercompany and Cross-Company Transactions

General Ledger Transactions

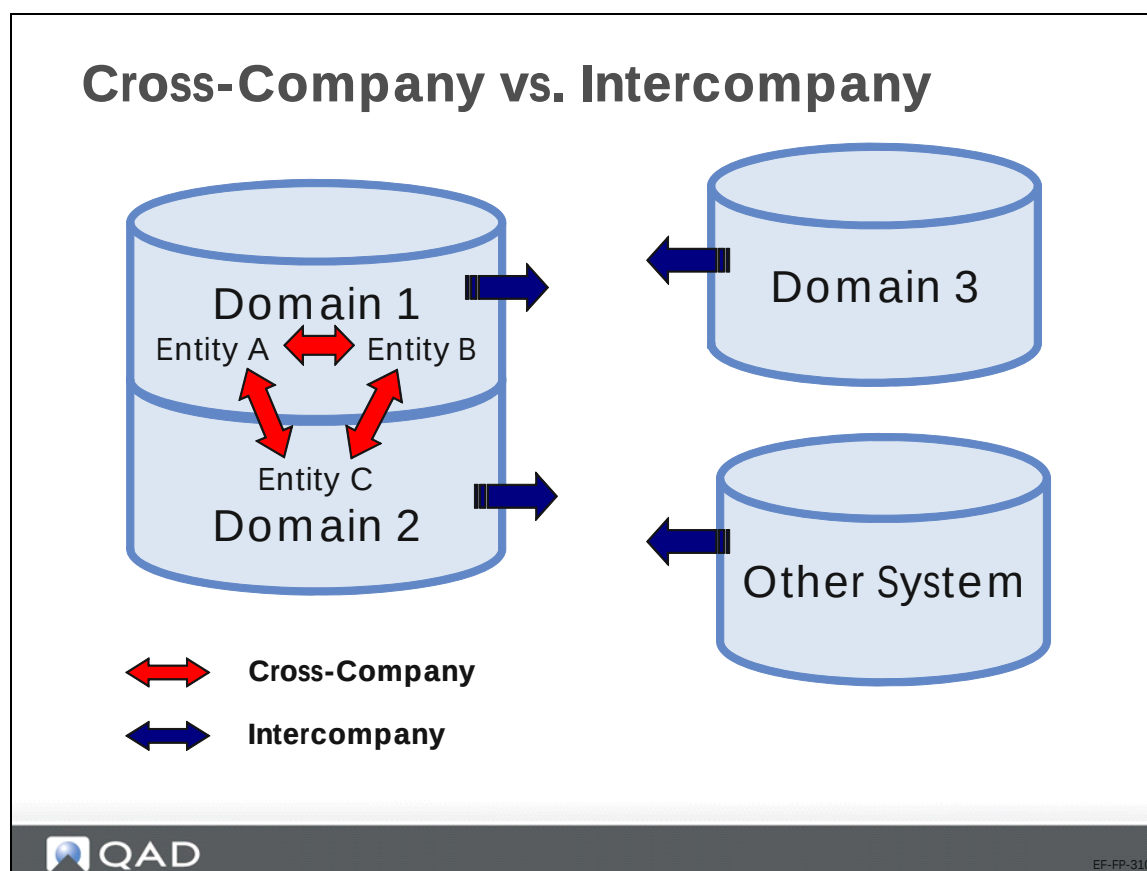
- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - Journal entry
 - Journal entry templates
 - Reversing transactions
 - Recurring entry
 - **Intercompany and cross-company postings**
 - Mass layer transfer
- General Ledger transaction reporting



EF-FP-280

The system supports two types of transaction between entities within the same domain and across domains: intercompany transactions and cross-company transactions.

Cross-Company vs. Intercompany

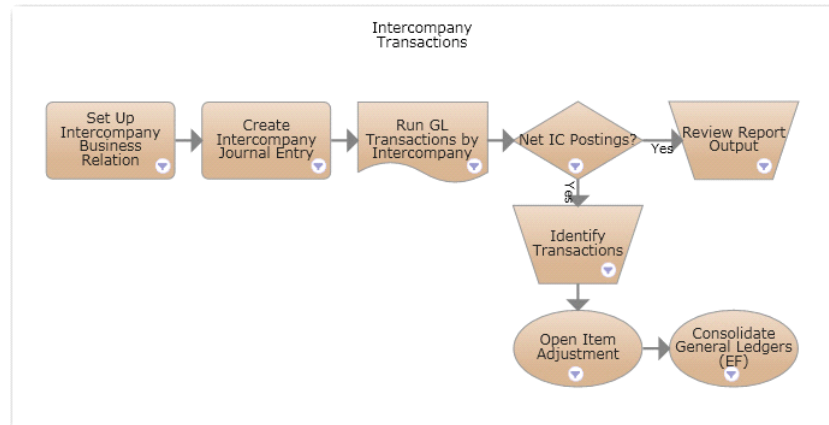


Cross-company transactions span more than one entity, and the associated GL transaction posts to both entities.

An intercompany transaction is a GL transaction or journal entry that affects only one entity, but contains an intercompany code within the GL transaction, as a reference to another entity. The GL transaction posts to one entity only. Use this feature to isolate internal transactions from those that relate to third parties. Intercompany transactions are identified using intercompany codes.

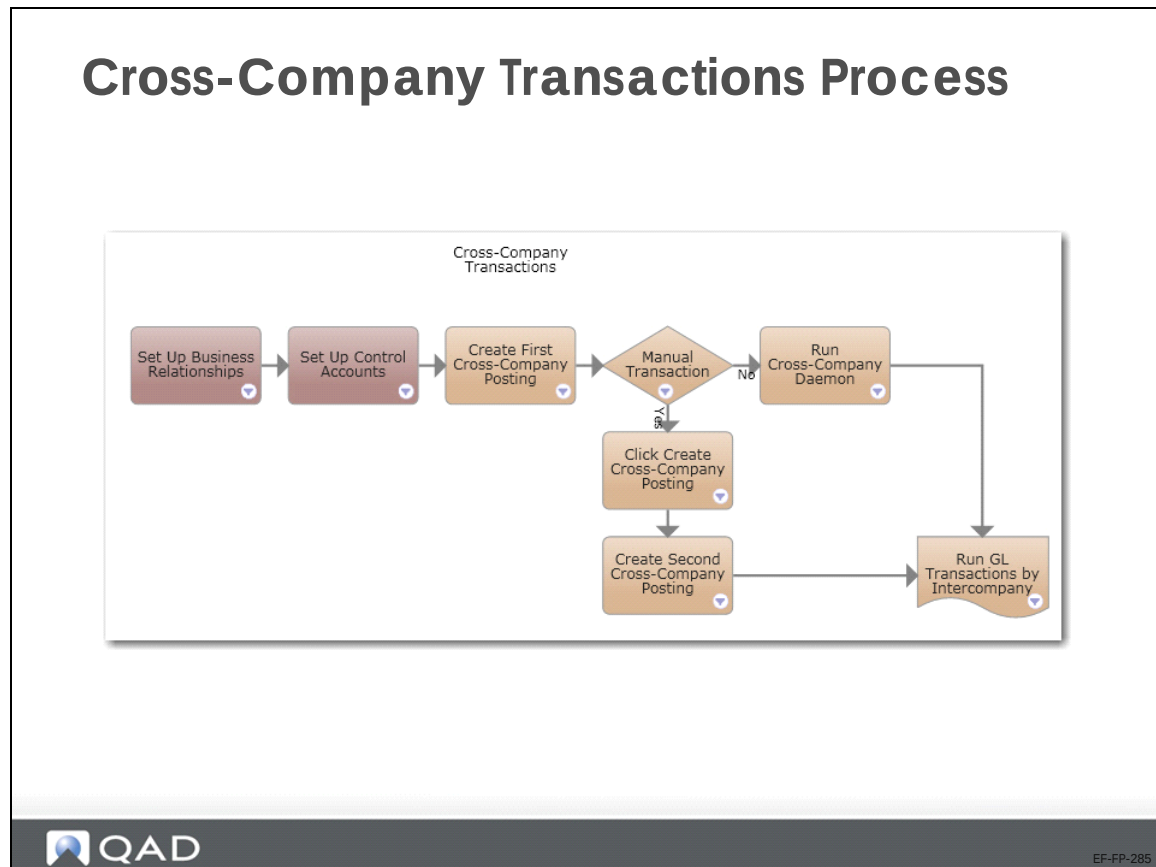
Intercompany Transactions Process

Intercompany Transactions Process



The slide shows the process map for intercompany transactions.

Cross-Company Transactions Process



Before processing cross-company transactions, specific setup is required. You will review these steps in detail.

Cross-company transactions can be processed manually or automatically.

Cross-Company Postings Overview

Cross-Company Transactions Overview

- Concept
- Types
- Setup requirements
- Example: journal entry



EF-FP-290

This section describes some important concepts and the setup required for cross-company postings, and includes an example to illustrate the process.

Cross-Company Posting Concepts

Concepts

- Transaction between two entities
- Both entities are in a QAD Enterprise Applications database
- Posting in both entities
- Special type of account: cross-company account



EF-FP-300

Use cross-company accounting functions to create balanced transactions between entities in a domain. When transactions or invoices are generated by another entity in the organization, these functions let you process the transactions or invoices in your current working entity. GL transactions are created in both entities.

Cross-company transactions use cross-company control accounts to link across entities.

Intercompany vs. Cross-Company Accounts

Intercompany Accounts

- Intercompany account
 - Reflects the position against another company of the same group
 - Each transaction uses an intercompany code
 - Balances and transaction reports
 - Multi-database, multi-system
- Cross-company account
 - Specific subcategory of intercompany
 - Each transaction has a reciprocal transaction in the other company
 - Cross domain but single database



EF-FP-320

To identify GL accounts used in intercompany transactions, select the Intercompany Account field in GL Account Create. This makes the Default Intercompany field available. Use this field to assign the intercompany code defined in the business relation of the intercompany entity.

Intercompany codes identify organizations that are members of a group of entities that trade with each other. This activity forms the basis for consolidation reporting at period closing when the financial results of multiple entities are consolidated, and intercompany transactions are eliminated before consolidation.

Cross-Company Transaction Types

Cross-Company Transaction Types

- Journal entries
 - Cross-company control account posting
- Banking entries
 - Payment and open items registered in different entities
- Payment selections
 - Supplier, customer invoices registered in different entity

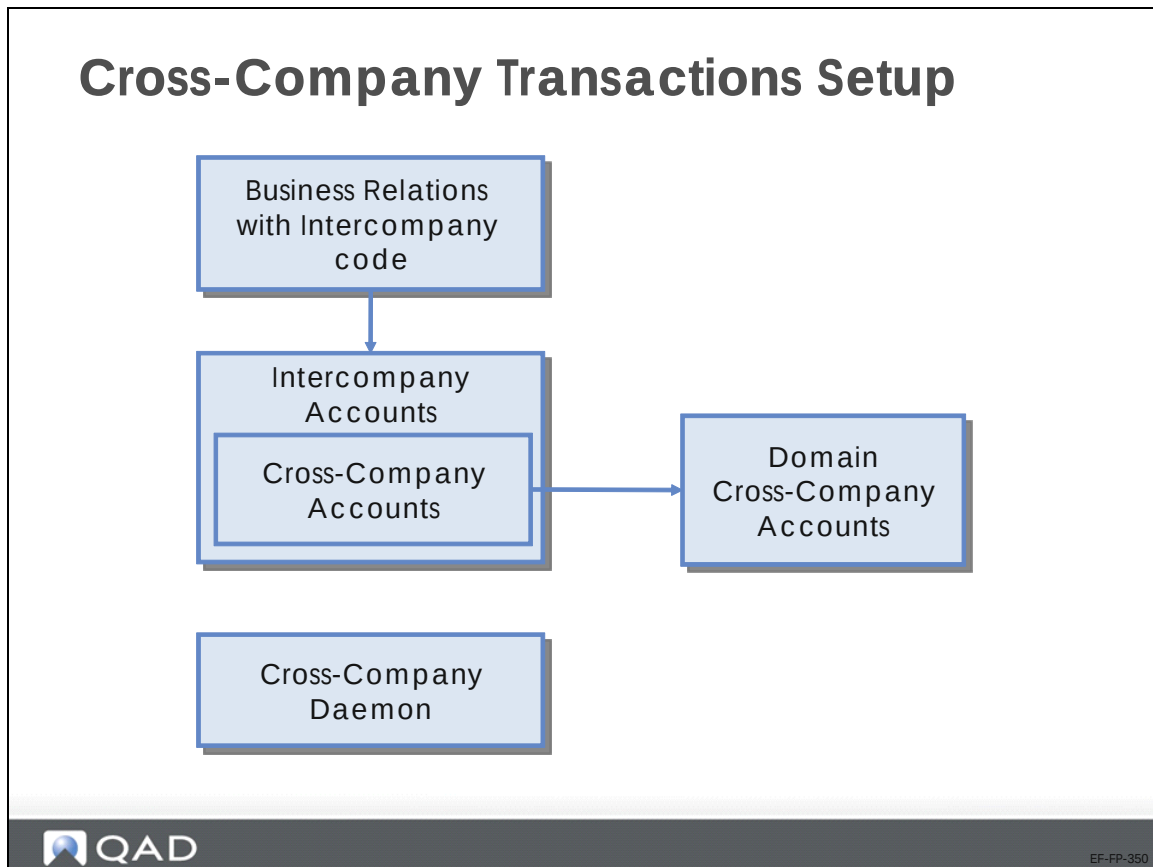


EF-FP-330

Cross-company transactions are created in the following cases:

- Journal entries
 - When a posting is made to a cross-company control account.
- Banking entries
 - When a collection is recorded from a customer for open items registered in another entity.
 - When a payment is recorded for a supplier for open items registered in another entity.
- Payment selections
 - When the selection includes supplier invoices that are registered in another entity.
 - When the selection includes customer invoices that are registered in another entity.

Cross-Company Transaction Setup Flow



We will review the steps shown above in more detail.

Setup Requirements

Setup Requirements

- Cross-Company daemon must be running
- Cross-company accounts
- Expense, income accounts
- Business relation linked to entity
- Domain record

The image displays two screenshots from the QAD software interface, specifically the 'Domain Modify' window.

The left screenshot shows the 'Address Info' tab. The 'Intercompany Code' field is highlighted with a red box and contains the value '10-USA-CO'. Other fields include 'Language Code' (us), 'Domain Restricted' (unchecked), 'Internal Entity' (checked), and 'Intercompany' (checked).

The right screenshot shows the 'Cross-Company' tab. It lists several GL accounts with their corresponding numbers:

Account Name	Number
Accounts Receivable GL Account	1950
Accounts Payable GL Account	2950
Inventory GL Account	1960
Manual Journal Entry GL Account	1970
Fixed Assets GL Account	1980

First, verify that the cross-company daemon is running in Cross-Company Daemon Monitor (36.14.16.5.3).

Then, set up the five required cross-company accounts in GL Account Create (25.3.13.1) for AR, AP, fixed assets, inventory, and manual journal entry transactions. The account type is Cross-Company Control Account. Also, expense and revenue accounts involved should have the Intercompany field selected.

Next, enter the five cross-company accounts in the domain record in Domain Modify (36.1.1.1.2) on the Cross-Company tab. The accounts specified are used for every cross-company posting line for each entity in the domain. Each domain in the database can use a different set of cross-company control accounts, depending on the shared set used in the domain.

Finally, in Business Relation Modify (36.1.4.3.2), modify the business relation linked to the entity. In the General tab, select the Intercompany field and enter the intercompany code.

Cross-Company Transaction Example

Cross-Company Transaction Example

- In entity 10USACO, post a fee revenue to receive from entity 11CANCO
- Fee amount: 10,000 USD
- Posting in 10USACO
 - DR: 1970 IC Manual JE GL Acct
 - CR: 4800 Revenue
- Posting in 11CANCO
 - DR: 7040 Fees
 - CR: 1970 IC Manual JE GL Acct



EF-FP-360

Scenario: Entity 10USACO and entity 11CANCO are both subsidiaries of a large organization. Human resource management and IT services for the entire organization are centralized in entity 10USACO.

Cross-company transactions are generated when entity 11CANCO uses either centralized service.

The GL Cross-Company Transactions View (25.15.2.11) lets you view cross-company transactions.

US Exercise: Cross-Company Posting

In this exercise, you will create cross-company postings.

Log in to entity 10USACO

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm.
- Daybook: JE
- Intercompany code: 10USACO has cross-company code 10USACO, 11CANCO has cross-company code 11CANCO
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.
- Period: current GL period

Important Ensure that the Cross-Company daemon is running. Check Cross-Company Daemon Monitor; the status should be Running. If not, use Cross-Company Daemon Unconditional Stop, then Cross-Company Daemon Start to stop and restart the daemon.

- 1 Using Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) in entity 10USACO, make a cross-company posting for a fee of 10,000 USD against entity 11CANCO. The posting should be:

In entity 10USACO:

DR GL 1970 (IC Manual JE GL Acct)

CR GL 4800 (Income)

- 2 Specify the cross-company code for the journal entry and then right-click and select Create Cross-Company posting from the menu.

In Entity 11CANCO

CR GL 1975 (IC Manual JE GL Acct) USD

DR GL 7040 (Fees), cost center Adm, USD

- 3 Check the postings in both entities using Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

EMEA Exercise: Cross-Company Posting

In this exercise, you will create a cross-company posting.

Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Log in to entity 22UKCO
- Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- Daybook: JE
- Intercompany code: 22UKCO has cross-company code 22UKCO, 11CANCO has cross-company code 11CANCO
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.

Important Ensure the Cross-Company daemon is running. Check Cross-Company Daemon Monitor; the status should be Running. If not, use Cross-Company Daemon Unconditional Stop, then Cross-Company Daemon Start to start the daemon.

- 1 Using Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) in entity 22UKCO, make a cross-company posting for a fee of 10,000 GBP against entity 11CANCO. The posting should be:

In entity 22UKCO:

DR GL 1970 (IC Manual JE GL Acct) GBP

CR GL 4800 (Income) GBP

- 2 Specify the cross-company code for the journal entry and then right-click and select Create Cross-Company posting from the menu.

In Entity 11CANCO

CR GL 1975 (IC Manual JE GL Acct) GBP

DR GL 7040 (Fees), cost center Adm, GBP

- 3 Check the posting in both entities with Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).

Posting in 22UKCO

Posting in 11CANCO

- 4 Run GL Transaction by Intercompany Code (25.15.1.5) for both the entities 22UKCO and 11CANCO.

Mass Layer Transfer

General Ledger Transactions

- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - Journal entry
 - Journal entry templates
 - Reversing transactions
 - Recurring entry
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - **Mass layer transfer**
- General Ledger transaction reporting

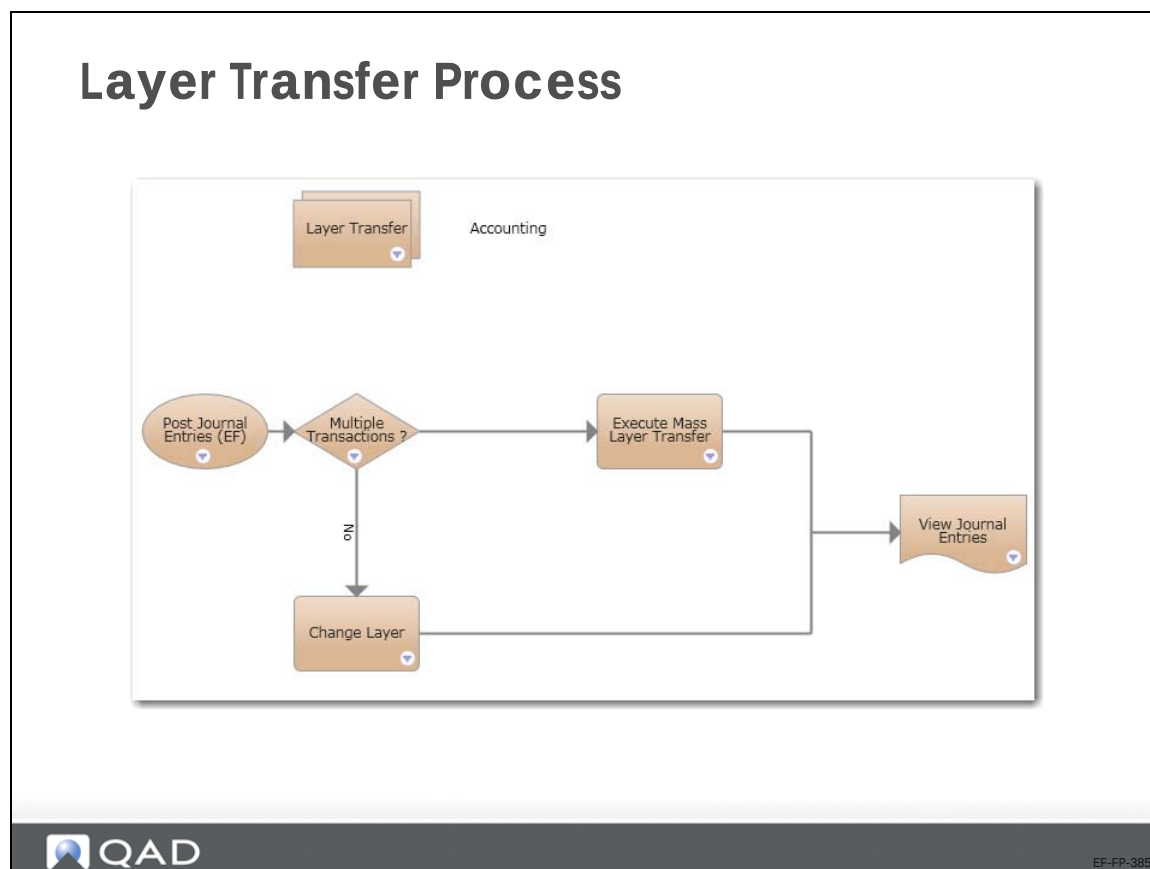


EF-FP-380

Unfinalized transactions are generally posted to daybooks in a transient layer for review or for simulation purposes. Mass layer transfer lets you move transactions from the transient layer to the primary or secondary layers. When transactions are moved to another layer, the overall account balances remain the same, but the balances are now stored in the layer to which you have moved them.

Let's review this process in more detail.

Layer Transfer Process



The slide shows the layer transfer process map.

Mass Layer Transfer Highlights

Mass Layer Transfer

- Transfer batches of transactions
 - from transient to primary or secondary layer
- Origin daybook type equals target daybook type
- Several selection criteria
- Repetitive selection, but only one target daybook



EF-FP-390

Mass Layer Transfer Execute (25.13.11) lets you transfer batches of transactions from the transient layer to the primary or a secondary layer.

When transferring, the target daybook must have the same daybook type as the original transient daybook.

If you do not specify a source daybook, all transactions in the source GL layer that meet the other selection criteria (such as GL period or posting date) are selected for transfer.

Mass Layer Transfer Execute

Mass Layer Transfer Execute

Mass Layer Transfer Execute

Go To Actions Tools Print Preview

Transient Layer Code Trans-Approve

Daybook Code CONDETR

Year/GL Period From 2008 04 Year/GL Period To 2008 06

Posting Date From 04/01/2008 Posting Date To 06/30/2008

Description Approved GL Cons

Target Daybook Code CONDEOF Target Layer Code OFFICIAL Add

Select Voucher Description Target Daybook Code Year GL Period Daybook Code Layer Code

QAD EF-FP-400

Use Mass Layer Transfer Execute (25.13.11) to transfer postings. Indicate the Transient Layer Code, the daybook code and the Year/Period.

The Target Layer Code field is read only, based on the target daybook code.

General Ledger Transactions Reporting

General Ledger Transactions

- General Ledger transactions flow
- General Ledger transaction features
 - Journal entry
 - Journal entry templates
 - Reversing transactions
 - Recurring entry
 - Intercompany and cross-company postings
 - Mass layer transfer
- **General Ledger transaction reporting**



EF-FP-420

The system provides a wide range of analytical reports. The budgeting and GL activity reports let you to view and manage account balances in the general ledger. The GL transaction reports let you monitor transactions in the general ledger. Running reports by daybooks enables you to group, analyze and report on similar transactions.

General Ledger Reporting Highlights

General Ledger Reporting Features

- Daybooks
- Detailed, summarized
- One or more entities
- Supplementary Analysis Fields
- GL transactions reports and views
- Analytical transactions reports and views
- Closing reports
- Structured reports
 - Balance Sheets and Income Statements



EF-FP-430

GL reporting can be detailed or summarized, and includes information on one or a range of entities. In addition, you can define supplementary analysis fields (SAFs) to fine tune transaction reporting. These provide the basis for powerful and flexible financial reporting and analysis. You can define SAFs based on your unique reporting requirements.

GL reports are grouped according to the chart of accounts, and cannot include budget structures. They are grouped as follows:

- GL Transaction Activity Reports Menu (25.15.1) and Views (25.15.2). See more details on the following pages.
- Analytical Transaction Reports (25.13.3) and Views (25.13.4) are reports and views for detailed transactional analysis, project, cost center and SAFs.
- Closing Process Reports (25.21.2): A number of reports are provided to facilitate the closing process. These reports are all on the Closing Process Reports menu (25.21.2) except for the Revaluation Report, which is grouped with other revaluation activities.

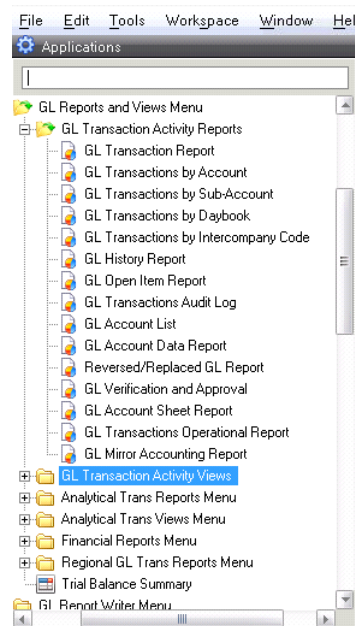
Structured Reports are Balance Sheet and Income Statement reports. These are handled in a separate section of this class, as well as budget reports.

In this section, we will concentrate on GL transactions activity reports and views.

GL Transactions Activity Reports

GL Transactions Reports

- GL Transactions Report
- GL Transactions by
 - Account
 - Sub-Account
 - Daybook
 - Intercompany Code
- GL History Report
- GL Transactions Audit Log
- Reversed, Replaced GL Report
- GL Transactions Operational Report



EF-FP-440

Some of the available GL transactions activity reports are:

- GL Transactions and GL Transactions by Account or Sub-Account (described on next slides).
- GL Transactions by Daybook Report, which lists all activity for the selected GL accounts during the selected time frame, grouped by daybook.
- GL Transactions by Intercompany Report, which lists all activity for the selected GL accounts and time frame, grouped by intercompany code.
- GL History Report, which lists transactions on the GL accounts that meet the selection criteria for the periods indicated. It also lists the currency in which each transaction was denominated.
- GL Open Item Report, which lists and totals GL open items within the Open Items sub-ledger. The output is grouped by allocation key.
- GL Transactions Audit Log Report, which prints a detailed list of each transaction for a particular GL period. It is only possible to run the report for a single GL period.
- Reversed/Replaced GL Report, which displays a list of all reversed/replaced GL transactions for the period indicated in the selection criteria.
- GL Transactions Operational Report, which is similar to GL Transaction Report (25.15.1.1), but focuses on transactions created from operational transactions and their associated details, such as the GL reference, transaction type, doc type, and address.

For the complete list of available reports, refer to the *User Guide: QAD Financials*.

GL Transaction Report—Example

GL Transaction Report							
GL Transaction Report				Test Company Primary Page 1 / 466			
GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Acct	Description	USD Debit	USD Credit	TC Debit	TC Credit Curr
GL Period: 2008/01							
Daybook CI (Customer Invoices)	Entity 1000			11,975.00	11,975.00		Layer OFFICIALayer
Voucher: 000000041 Posting Date: 01/31/2008				250.00	250.00		
1200	Accounts Receivable	10	test for fin charges	250.00	0.00	250.00	0.00 USD
2400	Sales Tax Payable(1)		test for fin charges	0.00	17.44	0.00	17.44 USD
3000	Sales	10	test for fin charges	0.00	232.56	0.00	232.56 USD
Voucher: 000000042 Posting Date: 01/31/2008				225.00	225.00		
1200	Accounts Receivable	10	fdasfdsaafdsa	225.00	0.00	225.00	0.00 USD
2400	Sales Tax Payable(1)		fdasfdsaafdsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 USD
2400	Sales Tax Payable(1)		fdasfdsaafdsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 USD
3000	Sales	10	fdasfdsaafdsa	0.00	225.00	0.00	225.00 USD
Voucher: 000000043 Posting Date: 01/31/2008				1,500.00	1,500.00		
1200	Accounts Receivable	10	testestes	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00 USD
2400	Sales Tax Payable(1)		testestes	0.00	104.65	0.00	104.65 USD
3000	Sales	10	testestes	0.00	1,395.35	0.00	1,395.35 USD
Voucher: 000000050 Posting Date: 01/04/2008				10,000.00	10,000.00		
1200	Accounts Receivable	10	hfdkasl	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00 USD
2400	Sales Tax Payable(1)		hfdkasl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 USD
2400	Sales Tax Payable(1)		hfdkasl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 USD
3000	Sales	10	hfdkasl	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00 USD

The GL Transaction report lists all posting lines for the selected daybooks. The transactions are grouped by GL calendar year and GL period, daybook code, and entity. Within each grouping of daybook code and entity, transactions are grouped by voucher and posting date.

GL Transactions by Account/Sub-Account Reports—Examples

GL Transactions by Account, Sub-Account Report

GL Transactions by Account Report

Test Company Primary
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GL Period	Posting Date	Voucher	Entity	Description	Ext. Invoice Ref.	Business Relation	Activity		USD Balance	Batch	Qty Unit
							USD Debit	USD Credit			
2009/02	02/11/2009	ERSINV/000000002	1000	test man 7 5030	2009/02 ersinv C		0.00	500.00	7,562.68DR		
2009/02	02/11/2009	SI/000000007	1000	test 5030	2009/02 SI 0000		0.00	1,250.00	6,312.68DR		
2009/02	02/12/2009	APINV/Fin/000000047	1000	test Fin-998 3000	2009/02 APINV/F		0.00	10,000.00	3,687.32CR		
2009/02	02/12/2009	QADAPINV/000000019	1000	hhhhh 3000	2009/02 QADAF		0.00	990.00	4,677.32CR		
2009/02	02/12/2009	SI/000000008	1000	test 3000	2009/02 si 0000		0.00	500.00	5,177.32CR		
2009/02	02/13/2009	QADJE/000000044	1000	line 4 posting			0.00	2.00	5,179.32CR		
2009/02	02/13/2009	SupPayC/000000010	1000	Check 2009/000000029			1.00	0.00	5,178.32CR		
2009/02		Payment In Process			Opening Balance		4,335.54	133,230.97	133,895.43CR		
					Transactions		49.00	16,188.60	16,139.60CR		
					Closing Balance		4,384.54	149,419.57	145,035.03CR		

2009/02	02/01/2009	QADAPPAY/000000010	1000	Check 2009/000000015
2009/02	02/02/2009	SupPayC/000000004	1000	Check 2009/000000007
2009/02	02/03/2009	QADAPPAY/000000012	1000	Check 2009/000000019
2009/02	02/03/2009	SupPayC/000000005	1000	Check 2009/000000009
2009/02	02/03/2009	SupPayC/000000006	1000	Check 2009/000000018
2009/02	02/04/2009	QADAPPAY/000000011	1000	Check 2009/000000016
2009/02	02/05/2009	SupPayC/000000007	1000	Check 2009/000000020
2009/02	02/06/2009	SupPayC/000000008	1000	Check 2009/000000021
2009/02	02/09/2009	QADAPPAY/000000013	1000	Check 2009/000000023
2009/02	02/09/2009	SupPayC/000000009	1000	Check 2009/000000022
2009/02	02/10/2009	QADAPPAY/000000015	1000	Check 2009/000000024
2009/02	02/10/2009	QADAPPAY/000000017	1000	Check 2009/000000025
2009/02	02/10/2009	QADAPPAY/000000019	1000	Check 2009/000000026
2009/02	02/12/2009	QADAPPAY/000000020	1000	Draft 2008/000000011
2009/02	02/13/2009	QADJE/000000045	1000	line 4 posting
2009/02	02/13/2009	SupPayC/000000010	1000	Check 2009/000000029

GL Transactions by Sub-Account Report

Test Company Primary
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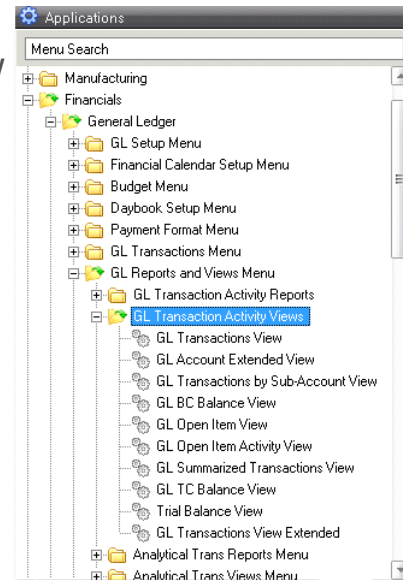
GL Per	Posting Date	Voucher	Description	USD Debit	USD Credit	Activity		TC Debit	TC Credit	Curr
						USD Balance				
		3000	Sales	0.00	100.00	100.00CR				
		2009/02	02/18/2009 ARCPER1600000004 Posted Invoice	0.00	0.00	100.00CR		0.00	100.00	USD
		5000	Purchase Price Variance	0.00	1.40	1.40CR				
		2009/02	02/06/2009 TACT PC0000000025 ACT PO 01P12	0.00	1.40	1.40CR		0.00	1.40	USD
		5000	COGS Material	1,470.00	0.00	1,470.00DR				
		2009/02	02/02/2009 TestAC0000000004 ISS-SO SOF20H11	70.00	0.00	70.00DR		70.00	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/02/2009 TestAC0000000005 ISS-SO ss021	1,400.00	0.00	1,470.00DR		1,400.00	0.00	USD
		20	Subaccount 20 Entry 1000	15.00	0.00	15.00DR				
		JW-Acc	Acc 411	70.00	0.00	13,000.00				
		2009/02	02/13/2009 C520R0000000013 001	15.00	0.00	15.00DR			0.00	USD
		30	Subaccount 30 Entry 1000	1,917.70	4,083.00	2,111.30CR				
		00000001	Accounts Receivable	665.70	0.00	665.70DR				
		2009/02	02/03/2009 QADAPPAY/000000001 Check 2009/0000000015	81.80	0.00	81.80DR		81.80	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/05/2009 QADAPPAY/000000001 Check 2009/0000000020	53.00	0.00	114.80DR		53.00	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/05/2009 QADAPPAY/000000001 Draft 2009/0000000007	10.00	0.00	124.80DR		10.00	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/05/2009 QADAPPAY/000000001 Draft 2009/0000000008	7.00	0.00	131.80DR		7.00	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/05/2009 QADAPPAY/000000002 Draft 2009/0000000009	20.00	0.00	151.80DR		20.00	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/12/2009 QADAPPAY/000000003 Draft 2009/0000000010	6.60	0.00	158.00DR		6.60	0.00	USD
		2009/02	02/12/2009 QADAPPAY/000000003 Check 2009/0000000025	7.70	0.00	165.70DR		7.70	0.00	USD
		1000	Accounts Receivable	1,716.00	2,367.00	651.00CR				

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GL Transactions Views

GL Transactions Views

- GL Transactions View
- GL Summarized Transactions View
- GL BC Balance View
- GL TC Balance View
- GL Transaction View Extended
- Trial Balance View



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The GL Transactions Views are especially useful because they allow drill down into the source document for a transaction, such as the invoice that created it. Generally, the most used views for the day to day business are:

- GL Transactions View (25.15.2.1), which displays and sums all GL transactions that meet the search criteria.
- GL Summarized Transactions View (25.15.2.7), which displays the posting history of the accounts specified in the selection criteria.
- GL BC Balance View (25.15.2.4), which shows the actual balance in base currency for all GL accounts that meet the selection criteria.
- GL TC Balance View (25.15.2.8), which shows the actual balance in transaction currency for all GL accounts that meet the selection criteria.
- GL Transaction View Extended (25.15.2.10), which displays extended details of GL accounts, including the posting sign (debit/credit), posting type, analysis, revaluation settings, shared sets, and budget groups, and discloses the full GL transaction analytical detail.
- Trial Balance View (25.15.2.9) this view can include the detail of the full allocation keys that are used within a business, such as entity, account, sub-account, cost center, project, SAFs 1-5, and intercompany code.

But this highly depends on your business needs. Refer to the *User Guide: QAD Financials* for a complete list of available GL Transaction Activity Views and their descriptions.

GL Transactions View Extended—Example

GL Transactions View Extended

Analytical key Transaction line detail data (same as normal GL Transactions View)

GL Account Browse for GL Tra... X

Actions Print Add to Favorites Chart Chart Design

Search (3)

Entity Code equals USWEST

Posting Date range 2/1/2010 - 4/2/2010

Sub-Account Code equals

Viewing 1 - 105 of 105 Records per page: All

GL Account	GL Description	Sub-Account Code	Cost Center	Description	BC Debit	BC Credit	Posting Date	Daybook
1100	Bank account USD			Withdrawal of Cash		1,000.00	04/01/2010	BEUSD
1100	Bank account USD			Incoming Customer			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1100	Bank account USD			Outgoing Payment			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1100	Bank account USD			Undocumented Payment			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1100	Bank account USD			Bank Charges			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1100	Bank account USD			Correction			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1100	Bank account USD			Incoming Transfer			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1300	Accounts Receivables	Mech		HO CU3000			04/01/2010	ARPAY
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		ho 1			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		Incoming Customer			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1300	Accounts Receivables	Mech		be cross cy			04/01/2010	BEUSD
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		2010/CIMCOR0			03/31/2010	CADJ
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		2010/CINV0000			03/31/2010	CADJ
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		CCN Explore			03/31/2010	CCNM
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		CU 9000 HD1			03/31/2010	CIM
1300	Accounts Receivables	Mech		HO CU3000 MIS			04/01/2010	CIM
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		Posted Invoice			03/31/2010	CIMCOR
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		Posted Invoice			03/31/2010	CINV
1300	Accounts Receivables	Elec		Posted Invoice			03/31/2010	CINV

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In addition to letting you view GL transactions on all analytical levels (sub-accounts, cost centers, projects, SAFs, as well as intercompany, daybook, and currency), GL Transactions View Extended (25.15.2.10) allows you to summarize activity for any of these levels.

The right-click option gives you direct access to other reports and views as well as record creation and Excel integration menus. The following right-click options are available:

- **Create**
Opens GL Account Create (25.3.13.1).
- **Excel Integration**
Opens GL Account Excel Integration (25.3.13.5).
- **GL Balance**
Opens the GL Account Browse for GL Balance.
- **Open Item Activity**
Displays detailed information on activities for GL open item accounts.
- **General Ledger Account Extended**
Displays extended details of GL accounts, including the posting sign (debit/credit), posting type, analysis, revaluation settings, shared sets, and budget groups.
- **Open Items**
Displays and sums all transactions on GL open item accounts that meet the search criteria.

- **GL Transactions**
Opens the GL Account Browse for GL Transactions.
- **GL TC Balance**
Displays the actual balance in transaction currency for all GL accounts that meet the selection criteria.
- **GL Summarized Transactions**
Displays summarized posting history for the accounts specified in the selection criteria.
- **Trial Balance View**
- **GL Transactions View Extended**
- **Cross-Company GL Transactions**
Opens the GL Account Browse for Cross-Company GL Transactions.
- **View Journal Entry**
Opens Journal Entry View in a separate window and displays the postings for the transaction.
- **View Banking Entry Transaction**
When you select a GL transaction for a banking entry, the system opens a separate Banking Entry View window that displays the specific banking entry you selected. The option to view the source detail is also available for customer and supplier invoices, customer and supplier payments, receiver matchings, petty cash, and banking entry transactions.
- **View Petty Cash Transaction**
- **View Customer Invoice**
- **View Supplier Invoice**
- **View Customer Payment**
- **View Supplier Payment**
- **View Receiver Matching**
- **View Inventory Transactions Detail Inquiry**
When you select a GL transaction for an associated operational inventory control transaction, the system opens the Inventory Transactions Detail Inquiry, which displays details on the original inventory transaction.
- **View Operational Transactions Detail Inquiry**
When you select a GL transaction for an associated operational work order transaction, the system opens the Operational Transactions Detail Inquiry, which display details on the original work order transaction.
- **Dump XML**
Lets you dump the selected rows in XML format.
- **Force Publish**
Publishes a business event for the selected GL transaction. A business event in this case is any modification to a Financials business object; for example, create, modify, or delete. By publishing the event, the system ensures that the update is passed to the QXtend Outbound database and replicated to other instances of Financials or third-party applications. This facility eliminates the need for the other applications to extract the data directly from the Financials database.

In order to publish an event for journal entries, for example, you must first define an event for the Journal Entry component using Event Configuration Create (36.14.16.15.1). In Event Configuration Create, you select the Publish Any Update field to ensure that all data updates for the business object for which you defined the event are published to QXtend.

See *User Guide: QAD System Administration* for more information.

Trial Balance View—Example

Trial Balance View

The Trial Balance View (25.15.2.9) lets you view balance details for the combinations of analytical elements that meet the selection criteria. You can use the view to ensure that the total of the debit balances equals the total of the credit balances for the selected GL periods.

The Trial Balance View contains many of the same right-click options as the GL Transactions View Extended. The following option is unique to the Trial Balance View:

- **GL Transactions Details**
Opens the Posting Browse for GL Transaction details.

The Trial Balance View also contains some additional filtering options in relation to the GL Transactions View Extended (25.15.2.10). Here is an example of how to make use of the filters:

Example You are managing two cost centers (CC1, CC2) and three projects (PJ1, PJ2, and PJ3). Each cost center or project has a manager reporting to you. At the end of last month, you have the following cost data:

Cost Center	Project	Cost
CC1	PJ1	10
CC2	PJ1	20
CC1	PJ2	25
CC2	PJ3	43
CC2	PJ3	21

As the manager, you want to see the performance of each cost center's manager on cost control. By choosing Summarize Projects, you can see the following data:

Cost Center	Project	Cost
CC1		35
CC2		84

Similarly, you can see the performance of project managers by choosing Summarize Cost Centers:

Cost Center	Project	Cost
	PJ1	30
	PJ1	25
	PJ3	64

If you want to see your own performance on cost control, choose Summarize Cost Centers and Summarize Projects:

Cost Center	Project	Cost
		119

Chapter Review

Review

1. What are the three layers that GL transactions can be posted in?
2. What is the unique layer that operational transactions are posted in?
3. What are the two types of JE reversal entries? What is the difference between those two postings?
4. What is the difference between cross-company and intercompany postings?
5. What type of journal entries would you use to post rent, or monthly maintenance fees?
6. What is meant with “progressive disclosure” of journal entry view?
7. What are three usages of journal entry templates?
8. What are the two GL transactions views that allow you to review the detail of the full allocation key?



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Test your acquired knowledge by trying to answer the above questions. Verify your answers with the ones given below.

- 1 Primary, secondary and transient.
- 2 Primary
- 3 Reversal or correction. Correction entries are posted at the same GL side as the original posting, with negative sign.
- 4 Cross-company involves entities within the same database, intercompany involves entities in different databases.
- 5 Recurring journal entries, with a posting template
- 6 By drilling down, the user can progressively view the entire posting details (GL account, sub-account, cost center, project, SAF postings).
- 7 Recurring entries, repetitive postings, allocations

US Exercise: Complete Financial Business Flow

In this exercise, you will:

- Set up a new bank account and link it to a payment format.
- Set up supplier and customer payment instruments.
- Create supplier and customer payment instruments.
- Create journal entries for accruals.
- Order and receive goods.
- Process and pay supplier invoices for stock receipts.
- Process and pay recurring supplier invoices for expenses.
- Process payment in the bank.
- Process customer orders.
- Create customer invoices and credit notes.

Please follow the instructions and ask additional information if something is not clear. Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Log on using the user qmi or mfg to entity 10USACO
- Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- Period: current period
- For all other fields: use the lookup and choose from the list.

- 1 In Daybook Create (25.8.1.1), create a new daybook BENWUSD of type Banking Entries controlled by Financials.

Field	Value
Daybook Code	BENWUSD
Description	BENWUSD
Daybook Type	Banking Entries
Layer Code	Primary
Daybook Control	Financial
Daybook Group Code	DGC-BE

- 2 In Profile Create (36.1.1.4.1), create the profile code BENWUSD and link the daybook BENWUSD to the shared set from the current domain (QMS-DB-US) using the Linked Object grid.

Field	Value
Profile Code	BENWUSD
Profile Type	Banking Entry Daybook Profile

- 3 In GL Account Create (25.3.13.1), create a new GL account 1112 of type Bank Account.

Field	Value
GL Account	1112
Description	Bank USD

Field	Value
GL Type	Bank Account
Category	Asset

Currency Tab

Currency Code	USD

Banking Tab

Entity	10USACO
Default	Yes
Bank Format	XX
Own Bank Number	87654321
Banking Daybook Profile	BENWUSD
Deduction Daybook Profile	DedDaybookProfile
AP Discount Account	5700
AR Discount Account	4220

- 4 Use Bank Payment Format Link (25.11.2) to link the newly created bank account to the payment format.

Format	Module	Payment Instrument
US-CHECK	Accounts Payable	Check
CUST-CHECK	Accounts Receivable	Check

- 5 In Supplier Payment Status Create (28.9.1.1.1), set up statuses for the payment instrument Check using the following details:

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3	Status 4
Payment Instrument	Check	Check	Check	Check
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid	Bounced
Bank GL Account	1112	1112	1112	1112
Daybook Code		APPAY	APPAY	APPAY
Supplier Payment Account		2080	2080	2090
Default Value Days	0	0	0	0

- 6 Use Supplier Payment Status View (28.9.1.1.3) to review the payment statuses you just created.
- 7 In Supplier Modify (28.20.1.2), add the newly created bank account to the following suppliers in combination with the payment format US-CHECK:

10S1003

10S1005

Note Ensure that only one bank account is marked as the default for the current entity. You must also specify a supplier bank number in the new grid line before you can save the record.

- 8 In Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7), create a purchase order for supplier 10S1005 for 2,000 EA of item 02002 at 0.50 USD each. The PO is nontaxable. The item site is 10-200.
- 9 Receive the full purchase order in Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1).
- 10 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the transaction from this receipt.
- 11 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice of \$1,000.00 for supplier 10S1005. Link it to the newly created bank account (GL 1112) with payment format US-CHECK, and match it against the PO receipt.
 Currency USD, nontaxable
 Ensure you select the correct bank account and set the amount to pay.
 No variances
- 12 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create an expense supplier invoice of \$5,000.00 for 10S1003, and link it to the newly created bank account (GL 1112) with payment format US-CHECK.
 Currency USD, nontaxable, Invoice Status Code = OK2PAY
 Ensure you select the correct bank and set the amount to pay.
 Allocate the costs to the accrual account 2470, sub-account Elec.
- 13 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to review the invoices you just created.
 Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 14 Create a new SAF structure, Introduction.
 - a Use SAF Concept Create (25.3.7.1.1) to create the following concepts:

Field	Value
SAF Concept Code	Campaign
SAF Concept Description	Promotional Campaign

Field	Value
SAF Concept Code	Market
SAF Concept Description	Market for Product Introduction

- b Use SAF Code Create (25.3.7.2.1) to create the following SAF codes:

Field	Value
SAF Code	Ultrasound
SAF Description	Campaign for Ultrasound
SAF Concept Code	Campaign

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	ConsumerUltrasound
SAF Description	Campaign for Consumer Ultrasound
SAF Concept Code	Campaign

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	NA
SAF Description	North America
SAF Concept Code	Market

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	SA
SAF Description	South America
SAF Concept Code	Market

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	NE
SAF Description	Northern Europe
SAF Concept Code	Market

Leave the other fields blank.

- 15** Use SAF Structure Create (25.3.7.4.1) to create a SAF structure.

Field	Value
Structure Code	Introduction
Description	Market Introduction of New Products

Add concepts Campaign and Market to the SAF structure.

- 16** Use GL Account Create (25.3.13.1) to create a new GL account 7410, Market Introduction.

Field	Value
Account	7410
Description	Market Introduction
GL Type	Standard Account
Category	Expense

Analysis Tab

Analysis Type	SAF
SAF Structure Code	Introduction
Sub-Account	Yes
Default Sub-Account	DefSubAct

- 17** Use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to create a journal entry template (markintro) allocating \$1,000.00 of the accrual account 2470 to 7410, Market Introduction.

Warning Ensure you use the correct daybook.

- 18** Use Recurring Entry Create (25.13.4.1) to create a recurring journal entry (code = AMI-1) for three months, starting in the current GL period, using the template created at (17).
Post to primary layer (JE)

Amount: 1250, no reversal

- 19 Use Recurring Entry Post (25.13.4.5) to post the recurring entry for the first month.
- 20 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the journal entry.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 21 Use Supplier Payment Selection Create (28.9.4.1) to create a selection (code = PS-1) that includes the two invoices created in (11) and (12). The bank account to use is GL 1112 and the payment format is US-CHECK.
- 22 Confirm the payment selection (28.9.4.5) and print the supplier checks (28.9.9.3).
- 23 Go to Supplier Payment Mass Change (28.9.3.5) and change the status of your supplier check of \$5,000.00 USD to Paid.
- 24 Go to Supplier Payment View (28.9.3.3) and review the outstanding supplier checks.
- 25 Check the postings for the creation and payment of supplier checks in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).
- 26 Check the movements on the bank GL account in GL Transactions View (25.15.2.1).
- 27 Run the report GL Transaction by Daybook (25.15.1.4) for both the banking entries and the entries in the supplier payment daybook.
- 28 Create a new business relation using Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1).

Field	Value
Business Relation	10-C1006
Name	Reston Plastics
Head Office Address	532 Broadway, New York, NY 10012, US
Primary Contact	Mr. A. Schwartz, General Manager Telephone: 212 555 1212

- 29 Use Customer Create (27.20.1.1) to create a new customer 10C1006 linked to the business relation 10-C1006.

The following table contains some specific values to use. For the other required fields, select values as practised in the customer setup exercise in Chapter 5, “Customer Setup.”

Field	Value
Customer Type:	DIST
Credit Term:	CASH
Supplier Bank Account:	7777
Bank Format:	XX

Link the customer record to the own bank account for GL 1112 and to the payment format CUST-Check.

- 30 Ensure that the new customer record is available for use in operational transactions by linking it to site 10-100 in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1). Fill in default values for any other required data.

- 31** Use Customer Payment Status Create (27.6.2.1) to create payment statuses for the payment instrument Check using the following details:

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3	Status 4
Payment Instrument	Check	Check	Check	Check
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid	Bounced
Bank GL Account	1112	1112	1112	1112
Daybook Code		ARPAY	ARPAY	ARPAY
Customer Payment Account		1380	1380	1390
Default Value Days	0	0	0	0

- 32** Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create a nontaxable sales order SC1000 for customer 10C1006.
1000 of item 02003 (standard connectors) at \$2.34 USD each (total value = \$2340.00).
- 33** Ship sales order SC1000 using Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15).
- 34** Produce one or more reports showing the uninvoiced sales order.
- 35** Produce a report that shows the unposted transactions.
- 36** Post the unposted transactions of type ISS-SO using Operational Transactions Post (25.13.7).
- 37** View the journal entry in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) for the transaction type ISS-SO.
- 38** Create a sales invoice for SO SC1000 using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).
- 39** Review the customer invoice (27.1.1.3)
- 40** Produce a customer aging (27.17.6) as of the last day of the next GL period for customer 10C1006.
- 41** In Business Relation Modify, open 10-USA-CO and specify a primary contact. Save the change.
Note This step is required before you can run a Customer Statement of Account report.
- 42** Produce a customer statement of account for customer 10C1006 as of the last day of the next GL period (27.17.19).
- 43** Create a nontaxable credit note (27.1.1.1) for customer 10C1006 for \$340 USD and adjust this against the open invoice of \$2340 USD using Open Item Adjustment (25.13.5).
- 44** Receive a check for \$2000 USD from customer 10C1006 (For Collection payment status), and allocate this to the open invoice using Customer Payment Create (27.6.6.1).
Review the customer payment in Customer Payment View (27.6.4.3).
- 45** Change the status of the customer check (10C1006, value \$2000 USD) to Bounced using Customer Payment Mass Change (27.6.4.5).
- 46** You receive a payment of \$2000 USD from customer 10C1006, deposited in bank account 1112. Allocate the payment to the invoice using Banking Entry Create (31.1.1).
- 47** Create a customer account activity report for customer 10C1006 (27.17.3).

48 Review the Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1) for customer 10C1006.

EMEA Exercise: Complete Financial Business Flow

In this exercise, you will learn how to:

- Set up a new bank account and link it to a payment format.
- Set up supplier and customer payment instruments.
- Create supplier and customer payment instruments.
- Create journal entries for accruals.
- Order and receive goods.
- Process and pay supplier invoices for stock receipts.
- Process and pay recurring supplier invoices for expenses.
- Process payment in the bank.
- Process customer orders.
- Create customer invoices and credit notes.

Please follow the instructions and ask for additional information if something is not clear. Use the following parameters (if needed):

- Log on as the user qmi or mfg to entity 22UKCO
- Sub-account: use the default or else use Gserv
- Cost center: use the default or else use Adm
- Period: use the period of the system date
- For all other fields, use the lookup and choose from the list.

- 1 In Daybook Create (25.8.1.1), create a new daybook of type Banking Entries controlled by Financials.

Field	Value
Daybook Code	BENWGBP
Description	BENWGBP
Daybook Type	Banking Entries
Layer Code	Primary
Daybook Control	Financial
Daybook Group Code	DGC-BE

- 2 In Profile Create (36.1.1.4.1), create the profile code BENWGBP and link the daybook BENWGBP to the shared set from the current domain (QMS-DB-US) using the Linked Object grid.

Field	Value
Profile Code	BENWGBP
Profile Type	Banking Entry Daybook Profile

- 3 In GL Account Create (25.3.13.1), create a new GL account of type Bank Account.

Field	Value
Account	12300
GL Type	Bank Account

Field	Value
Budget Group	Cash and Equivalents
Category	Asset

Currency Tab

Currency	GBP

Banking Tab

Entity	22UKCO
Default	Yes
Bank Format	XX
Bank Account No	12345678
Banking Daybook Profile	BENWGBP
Deduction Daybook Profile	DedDaybookProfile
AP Discount Account	5700
AR Discount Account	4220

- 4 Using Bank Payment Format Link (25.11.2), link the newly created bank account to the following payment formats.

Format	Module	Payment Instrument
UK-ELEC	Accounts Payable	Electronic
GENERIC-DRAFT-AR	Accounts Receivable	Direct Debit

- 5 In Supplier Payment Status Create (28.9.1.1.1), set up statuses for payment instrument Electronic Transfer with the following parameters:

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3
Payment Instrument	Electronic Transfer	Electronic Transfer	Electronic Transfer
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid
Bank GL Account	12300	12300	12300
Daybook Code		APPAY	APPAY
Supplier Payment Account		2080	2080
Default Value Days	0	0	0

- 6 Use Supplier Payment Status View (28.9.1.1.3) to review the payment statuses you just created.
- 7 In Supplier Modify (28.20.1.2), add the newly created bank account to the following suppliers in combination with the payment format UK-ELEC:

22S1000

22S1001

Note Ensure that only one bank account is marked as the default for the current entity. You must also specify a supplier bank number in the new grid line before you can save the record.

- 8 In Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7), create a nontaxable purchase order for supplier 22S1000 for quantity 1000 EA of item number 60005 at 2.35 GBP each. Use site 22-100.
- 9 Use Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1) to fully receive this purchase order (GBP and nontaxable)
- 10 Use Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7) to post the transaction from this receipt.
- 11 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create a supplier invoice of 2350 GBP for 22S1000. Link it to the newly created bank account (GL 12300) using payment format UK-ELEC, and match it against the purchase order receipt.
 - Currency GBP, nontaxable
 - Ensure you select the correct bank account and set the amount to pay.
 - No variances
- 12 Use Supplier Invoice Create (28.1.1.1) to create an expense supplier invoice of 5000 GBP for 22S1001. Link it to the newly created bank account (GL 12300) using payment format UK-ELEC.
 - Currency GBP, nontaxable
 - Invoice status code OK2PAY
 - Ensure you select the correct bank account and set the amount to pay.
- 13 Use Supplier Invoice View (28.1.1.3) to review the invoices just created.
 - Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 14 Create a new SAF structure, Introduction.

- a Use SAF Concept Create (25.3.7.1.1) to create the following concepts:

Field	Value
SAF Concept Code	Campaign
SAF Concept Description	Promotional Campaign

Field	Value
SAF Concept Code	Market
SAF Concept Description	Market for Product Introduction

- b Use SAF Code Create (25.3.7.2.1) to create the following SAF codes:

Field	Value
SAF Code	Ultrasound
SAF Description	Campaign for Ultrasound
SAF Concept Code	Campaign

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	ConsumerUltrasound
SAF Description	Campaign for Consumer Ultrasound
SAF Concept Code	Campaign

c Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	NA
SAF Description	North America
SAF Concept Code	Market

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	SA
SAF Description	South America
SAF Concept Code	Market

Leave the other fields blank.

Field	Value
SAF Code	NE
SAF Description	Northern Europe
SAF Concept Code	Market

Leave the other fields blank.

- 15** Use SAF Structure Create (25.3.7.4.1) to create a SAF structure.

Field	Value
Structure Code	Introduction
Description	Market Introduction of New Products

Add concepts Campaign and Market to the SAF structure.

- 16** Use GL Account Create (25.3.13.1) to create a new GL account.

Field	Value
Account	44100
Description	Market Introduction
GL Type	Standard Account
Category	Expense

Analysis Tab

Analysis Type	SAF
SAF Structure Code	Introduction
Sub-Account	Yes
Default Sub-Account	DefSubAct

- 17** Use Journal Entry Create (25.13.1.1) to create a journal entry template (Markintro) allocating 1000 GBP from the accrual account 2470 to 44100, Market Introduction.
Ensure you use the correct daybook (Template).
- 18** Use Recurring Entry Create (25.13.4.1) to create a recurring journal entry for three months, starting in the current GL period using the template you just created.

Post to primary layer (JE)

Amount: 1250, no reversal

- 19 Use Recurring Entry Post (25.13.4.5) to post the recurring entry for the first month.
- 20 Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to review the journal entry created.
Try changing the columns selected and the order of the columns to tailor the view to your needs.
- 21 Use Supplier Payment Selection Create (28.9.4.1) to create a selection that includes the two invoices you created previously. The bank account to use is GL 12300 and the payment format is UK-ELEC.
- 22 Confirm the payment selection in Supplier Payment Selection Confirm (28.9.4.5) and run the payment selection with Supplier Payment Selection Execute (28.9.4.6).
- 23 Create a bank statement for bank GL 12300 using Banking Entry Create (31.1.1)
 - a Create a bank statement line for 5000 GBP, allocate it to the appropriate payment, and save your bank statement.
- 24 Create another bank statement for bank GL 12300.
 - a Create a bank statement line for 2350.00 GBP and allocate it to the appropriate payment. Save your bank statement.
- 25 Check the banking entry postings in Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3).
- 26 Check the banking entries in Banking Entry View (31.1.3) and create a browse that you find useful.
- 27 Run the GL Transactions by Daybook report (25.15.1.4) for both the banking entries and the entries in the supplier payment daybook.
- 28 Create a new business relation using Business Relation Create (36.1.4.3.1):

Field	Value
Name	Reston Plastics UK
Head Office Address	11 Canter Road, Coventry, CV4 10EQ
Primary Contact	Mr. A. Henson, General Manager Telephone 12345

- 29 Using Customer Create (27.20.1.1), set up a new customer 22C1003 linked to the business relation Reston Plastics UK.

The following table contains some specific values to use. For other required fields, select values as practised in the customer setup exercise in Chapter 5, "Customer Setup,".

Field	Value
Customer Type	DIST
Credit Term	CASH
Bank Account	77776666 3366992244
Bank Format	XX

Link this to the own bank with GL 12300 and payment format Generic-Draft-AR.

Make sure this customer is ready to be used for operational transactions by linking it to site 22-100 in Customer Data Maintenance (2.1.1).

- 30** Use Customer Payment Status Create (27.6.2.1) to set up customer payment statuses for payment instrument Direct Debit with the following parameters:

Field	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3	Status 4
Payment Instrument	Direct Debit	Direct Debit	Direct Debit	Direct Debit
Status	Initial	For Collection	Paid	Bounced
Bank GL Account	12300	12300	12300	12300
Daybook Code		ARPAY	ARPAY	ARPAY
Customer Payment Account		1380	1380	1390
Default Value Days	0	0	0	0

- 31** Use Sales Order Maintenance (7.1.1) to create sales order SC1000 for customer 22C1003. 1000 of item 02003 (standard connectors) at 2.34 GBP each (total value = £2,340.00).
- 32** Ship the entire sales order SC1000 using Sales Order Shipments (7.9.15).
- 33** Produce one or more reports showing the not yet invoiced sales order.
Report(s) used:
- 34** Produce a report that shows the unposted transactions
Report used:
- 35** Post the unposted transactions of type ISS-SO using Operational Transaction Post (25.13.7).
- 36** Use Journal Entry View (25.13.1.3) to view the journal entries for transactions of type ISS-SO.
- 37** Create an invoice for sales order SC1000 using Invoice Post and Print (7.13.4).
- 38** Review the customer invoice in Customer Invoice View (27.1.1.3).
- 39** Create a customer aging report as of the end of the current period (= period of system date) for customer 22C1003. Use Customer Aging Analysis Current (27.17.6).
- 40** In Business Relation Modify, open 22-UK-CO and specify a primary contact. Save the change.
Note This step is required before you can run a Customer Statement of Account report.
- 41** Create a customer statement of account for customer 22C1003 as of the end of the current period. Use Customer Statement of Account (27.17.19).
- 42** Create a nontaxable credit note for customer 22C1003 for 340 GBP in Customer Invoice Create (27.1.1.1). Adjust it against the previously created open invoice of £2,340.00 GBP using Open Item Adjustment Create (25.13.5).
- 43** Create a payment for customer 22C1003 for £2,000 GBP (direct debit, For Collection status). Use Customer Payment Create (27.6.4.1).
Review the customer payment in Customer Payment View (27.6.4.3).

- 44** Change the status of the customer payment (22C1003, value 2,000 GBP) to Bounced using Customer Payment Mass Change (27.6.4.5).
- 45** You receive a payment of 2,000 GBP from customer 22C1003 to bank GL 12300. Post this against the open invoice using Banking Entry Create (31.1.1).
- 46** Create a customer account report for customer 22C1003 using the Customer Activity report (27.17.3).
- 47** Review the Customer Activity Dashboard (27.18.1) for customer 22C1003.

