



Infor LN Invoicing User Guide for Invoicing

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About this document

This document describes the process to set up, generate, and handle the sales invoices that originate from the various LN packages, in Invoicing. The creation and use of manual sales invoices and interest invoices, which includes the usage and setup of self-billed invoice matching, are also detailed.

Intended audience

This document is intended for the following categories of users:

- Key users who set up Invoicing
- Users who perform and monitor the invoicing process

Assumed knowledge

Understanding this document is easier if you have some basic knowledge of the functionality of the various logistic LN packages and LN Financials

Document summary

This document contains the following chapters:

- **Invoicing Overview**
Provides an introduction to Invoicing, sources of billable lines, invoicing process and status (both with and without workflow), and the concept of central invoicing.
- **Invoicing Setup**
Provides instructions on how to combine and aggregate invoices, configure invoices, set up invoice distribution, mass, ad hoc and self-billed invoicing, and specify posting data, and tax data.
- **Invoicing Procedure**
Describes all steps in the invoicing process.
- **Mass Invoicing**
Provides an overview of mass invoicing, and information on recurring invoicing batches, and the Mass Invoicing Workbench (cisli3620m000) session.
- **Ad Hoc Invoicing**
Provides an overview of ad hoc invoicing, information on the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session, and the process of manual sales invoicing.
- **Self-Billed Invoicing**
Provides an overview of self-billed invoicing, information on the Self-Billing Workbench (cisli5620m000) session, and the process of manual matching.
- **Invoicing Data Maintenance**
Provides information on user profile authorization, maintenance options, maintenance of billable lines and invoices, credit and rebill functionality, and credit invoice lines.
- **Invoicing Utilities**
Describes tools that you can use to generate sales listings, update tax registers, archive and delete invoice data, and clear obsolete invoice tables.

- **Taxation**
Describes various country-specific tax features, such as tax date, sales listing, Vertex integration, and tax on separate invoice.
- **Revenue Recognition**
Includes information on project invoicing and service contract invoicing.
- **Miscellaneous**
Covers a variety of topics, including invoice workflow authorization, invoice distribution, shipment-based invoicing, and installment invoicing.
- **Glossary**
Provides definitions of the terms and concepts used in this document, in alphabetical order.

How to read this document

This document was assembled from online help topics. As a result, references to other sections in the manual are presented as shown in the following example:

For details, refer to *To print texts on invoices*. To locate the referred section, please refer to the Table of Contents or use the Index at the end of the document.

Underlined terms indicate a link to a glossary definition. If you view this document online, you can click the underlined term to go to the glossary definition at the end of the document .

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Invoicing

You use Invoicing to create billable lines, which can be used to invoice business partners. Billable lines can originate from the following sources:

- Sales, for example, sales orders and rebates
- Project
- Procurement, for example, purchase orders
- Warehousing
- Freight
- Service, for example, service orders and service calls
- Interest invoices generated in Accounts Receivable
- Debit notes and credit notes from Cash Management
- Sales invoices manually entered in Invoicing

Invoice processing

An invoice needs to be composed before it can be draft printed. The draft print is required to do initial verification of basic data on the invoice, such as customer VAT ID, terms of payment, and legal text.

Once an invoice is printed, it is a legal invoice. If at this stage an invoice is not correct, it needs to be canceled and recreated.

When the user has - optionally - draft printed the invoice, the invoice must be submitted for approval. Its status will then be set to **Pending Approval** at once, which means that the invoice will be blocked for processing. Any session that processes a range of invoices will skip this invoice. The status submitted for ION Workflow is **Ready to Print**. This status is stored and will be visible on the invoice after the invoice is approved in ION Workflow.

If a user runs the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session as a single step, all invoices should be submitted for ION Workflow approval. As a consequence, this process is interrupted and

cannot be completely executed for invoices that need to be composed, printed, and posted. Invoices that only require printing and posting and that have status **Ready to Print** can be processed, of course.

After the invoice is approved in ION Workflow, the status of the invoice is set to **Ready to Print** and from here the invoice can be selected for final printing and posting.

If the invoice is rejected in ION Workflow, the status of the invoice is reset to **On Hold**. From here, the data must be corrected after which the invoice can be submitted again for ION Workflow approval. This process could be repeated multiple times.

Direct processing and ION Workflow

Some types of invoices in LN allow for direct processing, such as collect orders (Order Management), debit/ credit notes (Financials), and manual sales invoices (Invoicing).

If ION Workflow is implemented, however, only collect orders will be enabled for direct processing, whereas debit/credit notes and manual sales invoices will be subject to ION Workflow approval.

Printing invoices

The following table shows which invoicing statuses are valid for printing.

Print Option Available?

Invoicing Status	Draft	Original	Reprint
------------------	-------	----------	---------

On Hold**Confirmed** Yes***Ready to Submit** Yes**Pending Approval** Yes**Ready to Print** Yes Yes**Printed** Yes**Posted** Yes

* Preview

Setting up Invoicing

To set up Invoicing, refer to the following topics:

- *Setting up invoice combining and aggregation (p. 13)*
- *Setting up invoice configuration (p. 14)*
- *Setting up invoice distribution (p. 14)*
- *Setting up financial data (p. 16)*
- *Setting up tax data (p. 16)*
- *Setting up mass invoicing (p. 14)*
- *Setting up ad hoc invoicing (p. 15)*
- *Setting up self-billed invoicing (p. 15)*

Note

All required invoicing-related parameters and settings can be accessed through the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session.

Setting up invoice combining and aggregation

To set up invoice combining and aggregation:

1. In the Invoicing Methods (tcmcs0555m000) session, specify [invoicing methods](#).
2. In the Invoicing Options (cisli1520m000) session, specify [invoicing options](#).
3. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, optionally select **Aggregate Shipment Lines**.

Setting up invoice configuration

To set up invoice configuration:

1. In the Invoice Layouts (cisli1150m000) session, specify layouts for a fixed number of invoice layout types.
2. In the Invoice Layouts by Business Partner (cisli1159m000) session, optionally link invoice layouts to a combination of invoice-to business partner and department.
3. In the Invoicing Options (cisli1520m000) session, specify invoicing options.
4. In the Invoice Texts (cisli1110m000) session, optionally specify language-specific standard texts for invoice headers and footers.
5. In the Invoicing User Profiles (cisli0110m000) session, specify default print options, and whether a user is authorized to change invoicing data.

Setting up invoice distribution

To set up invoice distribution:

1. In the Invoice Delivery Methods (tcmcs0156m000) session, specify invoice delivery methods.
2. In the Document Output Management Rules (tccom6170m000) session, do the following:
 - For a combination of document type and business partner, or a set of business partners, specify how invoices must be processed.
 - Specify the destination types (**Mail**, **Fax**, or **Print**) that apply to the recipients.
 - Store the address information, such as e-mail address or fax number.
3. In the Invoice Printing Sequences (cisli1540m000) session, specify printing sequences for original invoices.
4. In the Invoicing User Profiles (cisli0110m000) session, specify default devices and print options.

Setting up mass invoicing

To set up mass invoicing:

1. In the Invoicing Batch Templates (cisli1125m000) session, specify at least one invoicing batch template.
2. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, on the **Processing** tab, specify defaults for invoice date, printing, and posting.

3. For batch processing, under **Processing Defaults**, in the **Composing Reference Based** fields, specify default templates for invoicing batches and invoicing options.

Setting up ad hoc invoicing

To set up ad hoc invoicing:

1. In the Invoicing Batch Templates (cisli1125m000) session, specify at least one invoicing batch template.
2. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, you can specify these parameters:
 - Select or clear the **Use General Ledger Code** check box to indicate the default way in which you want to specify the posting data. If you select the **Use General Ledger Code** check box, in the Manual Sales Invoice Lines (cisli2125m000) session you can still empty the **GL Code** field and use the integration ledger account and dimensions.
 - Specify the default manual sales ledger account and dimensions for the credit entry of the manual sales invoices. The debit entry is posted to the business partner control account.
 - You can also specify the default GL code for the credit entry.
 - The **Manual Sales Order Header Dimensions** check box. If you select this check box, you can select the dimensions for the control account when you create the manual sales invoice header in the Manual Sales Invoice Lines (cisli2125m000) session.
 - A default invoicing batch template and default invoicing options.
 - Default transaction types and series to be used for invoice numbering, depending on the origin of the invoice transactions, such as sales orders and service orders. In this way, you permit or restrict the grouping of invoicing data types on the invoices: to be grouped on a single invoice, the invoicing data lines must have the same transaction type and series.

Setting up self-billed invoicing

To set up self-billed invoicing:

1. In the Match Codes (tcmcs0158m000) session, specify at least one match code.
2. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, on the **Miscellaneous** tab, under **Self-Billed Invoice**, specify the following as required:
 - **Match Code** (mandatory)
 - **Automatic Match Self-Billed Invoice** (recommended)
 - **Automatic Approve Self-Billed Invoice**
3. In the same session, on the **Number Groups** tab, specify a number group and series for self-billed invoices.

4. In the Self-Billing Approve Authorizations (cisli0120m000) session, specify minimum and maximum amounts, and percentages for users when they approve matched self-billed invoices.

Setting up financial data

To set up financial data:

1. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, on the **Processing** tab, specify defaults for invoice date, printing, and posting. Under **Processing Defaults** specify a default invoicing batch template and default invoicing options.
2. In the Invoicing Transaction Types (cisli0101m000) session, specify for each source type and invoicing scenario combination, default transaction types and series to generate the invoice document numbers.
3. In the Bank Reference Positions by Country (cisli1130m000) session, specify start positions and lengths of the fields for the components of the bank reference number.

Setting up tax data

To set up tax data:

1. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, on the **Processing** tab, specify the following:
 - **Tax Date**
 - **Settlement Tax Date**
 - **Fiscal Period Derived From**
 - **Tax Period Derived From**

Setting up the intracommunity listing

LN collects the data from the sales invoices that you send to business partners with addresses in EU member countries that are different from the country of your company's address.

To set up LN to collect the sales-listing data, use the following sequence of sessions:

Step 1:

Implemented Software Components (tccom0100s000), select the **EU Sales Listing** check box.

Step 2:

In the General Company Data (tccom0102s000), specify your company's own VAT number in the **Tax Number of Own Company** field.

Step 3:

In the Countries (tcmcs0510m000), select the **EU Member State** check box when you define a country that is a member of the European Union (EU).

Step 4:

In the Tax Numbers by Business Partner (tctax4100m000), specify the tax identification number of each business partner in an EU member country.

Step 5:

In the Intracommunity Listing Declaration Periods by Tax Period (tccom7103m000), specify the periods for which you must submit the sales listing and map the periods to the tax periods defined for the financial company.

Step 6:

In the Sales Listing Declaration Layout (tccom7101m000), specify or update the layout of the sales listing XML file. If you generate a comma-separated (CSV) file, you must also use this session to define the required fields.

Note

If you use the DEM Content Pack with Infor LN, consider using the MFI5200 (EU Sales Listing) wizard to set up the EU sales listing. You can execute this predefined wizard from the Wizards by Project Model (tgwzr4502m000) session after you specified the business function model for your company.

For collecting the sales listing data, see Collecting the sales listing data.

Printing texts on invoices

You can print the following texts on invoices:

- **Header and Footer**
Standard header text and footer text that LN can print on all invoices in the languages of the invoice-to business partners.
For details, refer to *Printing header and footer texts on invoices (p. 18)*.
- **Additional Text and Detail Text**
Specific text that you can add to the invoicing data.

For details, refer to *Printing additional text and detail texts on invoices (p. 19)*.

■ **Lot and serial numbers**

If serialized items and/or lot items occur on the invoice, LN can print the serial numbers and lot numbers on the invoice. In the Invoicing Options (cisli1120s000) session, select the **Print Lot and Serial Numbers** check box.

■ **Text related to a tax code**

If special tax rates apply, in some cases a reference to the applicable tax law chapter must be printed on the invoice.

For details, refer to *Printing tax articles on invoices (p. 20)*.

■ **Tax exemption certificate number**

To print tax exemption certificate numbers on orders and invoices, select the **Print Tax Exemption** check box for the tax country in the Countries (tcmcs0110s000) session.

■ **Business partner's bank address and account number**

In some countries, the bank address and the business partner's bank account number must be printed on the invoice.

For details, refer to *Printing business partner bank details on invoices (p. 20)*.

■ **Delivery notes**

If the goods are accompanied by a delivery note, LN prints the delivery note numbers and the weight of the goods as stated on the delivery notes, on the invoice.

■ **Reference text**

A text printed at the bottom of the sales invoice. For example, you can use this text for references to rebate agreements that apply to the invoice.

For details, refer to *Printing reference texts on invoices (p. 19)*.

Printing header and footer texts on invoices

Standard header and footer texts

To print a standard text on the invoices in the languages of the invoice-to business partners:

1. In the Invoice Texts (cisli1110m000) session, click **New** to add a record.
2. In the **Standard Text** field, specify a code for the text.
3. In the **Language** field, specify the appropriate language code.
4. In the **Description** field, type the text as it must appear in the language.
5. Save the data.
6. Repeat the previous steps to specify the standard texts in all the languages of your invoice-to business partners. Use the same codes for similar texts in the various languages.

7. In the Invoicing Options (cisli1120s000) session, specify the standard text codes in the **Header** field and/or the **Footer** field. When you print the invoices, LN prints the text in the language of the invoice-to business partner.

Printing additional text and detail texts on invoices

You can print the following types of specific text on an invoice:

- **Detail Text**
Specific text that you can add to an invoicing data line.
- **Additional Text**
Order-specific text that you can add to the invoicing data.

To create, view, or change text:

1. Select the order or the order line in the appropriate invoicing data session in Invoicing.
2. Click the **Text Editor** button or, on the **Edit** menu, click *Texts*. The text editor starts.
3. If the status of the invoicing data is **On Hold** or **Confirmed**, you can create or change the text. Because additional text and detail text applies to a single order or invoice line, you can enter the text in only one language.

Printing reference texts on invoices

LN prints reference texts at the bottom of the sales invoice. For example, you can use this text for references to rebate agreements that apply to the invoice.

In some countries, if you have a rebate agreement or a bonus agreement with your business partner, you must print a reference to the agreement on the sales invoices.

To print a reference to rebate agreements on sales invoices:

1. In the Invoicing Options (cisli1520m000) overview session or the Invoicing Options (cisli1120s000) details session, select the invoicing options to which you want to add the reference text.
2. Click the **Text** button or on the **Edit** menu, click *Texts*. The text editor starts.
3. Type the text. Usually, the text of the reference to a rebate agreement can be generic, for example, "Deductions apply based on rebate and bonus agreements."
4. If you save the text, LN automatically selects the **Rebates** check box in the Invoicing Options (cisli1120s000) details session.

Note

- You must manually check whether a rebate agreement or bonus agreement with the business partner exists.
- You can only print references to rebate agreements on sales invoices, not on service invoices.

Printing tax articles on invoices

If special tax rates apply, in some cases a reference to the applicable tax law chapter must be printed on the invoice.

To print tax articles on invoices:

1. In the Tax Code by Country (tcmcs0136s000) session define the tax code by country details.
2. Click the **Edit Text...** button. The text editor starts.
3. Type the text.
4. If you save the text, LN automatically selects the **Text** check box.

If you print invoices with this tax code, LN automatically prints the text on the invoice.

Printing business partner bank details on invoices

To print the bank address or the business partner's bank account number on invoices:

- In the Payment/Receipt Method (tfcmg0140s000) session, select the following check boxes, as applicable:
 - **Bank Address Required**
 - **Bank Account Required**

LN retrieves the details from the Bank Account by Pay-by Business Partner (tccom4115s000) session.

Print Euros

If you print invoices and other financial reports, you can usually choose to print the amounts in euros instead of in Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) currencies.

Amounts in currencies marked as EMU currencies in the Currencies (tcmcs0102m000) session are then printed in the euro currency of the financial company, which you can select in the **Transition Currency** field of the Companies (tcemm1170m000) session (under Master Data, Enterprise Modeling Management, Enterprise Structure).

Invoicing procedure

The procedure to generate and print invoices consists of the following steps:

1. *Release invoicing data to Invoicing (p. 21)*
2. *View invoicing data (p. 22)*
3. *Correct invoicing data (p. 23)*
4. *Confirm invoicing data (p. 25)*
5. *Create an invoicing batch (p. 25)*
6. *Process the invoicing batch (p. 25)*

If required, you can reprint the invoices as described in *Reprint printed and posted invoices (p. 27)*.

Periodically, you can remove the invoices from the operational system as described in *Removing invoicing data (p. 45)*.

Release invoicing data to Invoicing

The invoicing data must be transferred from the various Operations Management packages to Invoicing.

Before you process the invoices, you can view the invoicing data in the various invoicing data sessions. The *status* (p. 41) of the invoicing data lines indicates whether you can generate invoices from the invoicing data.

After release to Invoicing, the status of the invoicing data is either **Confirmed** or **On Hold**. For some invoicing data, you can select the **Confirmed** or **On Hold** status when you release the data to Invoicing.

The following table shows the status of the invoicing data.

Confirmed	Confirmed or On Hold	On Hold
Sales orders	Projects (TP)	Service orders
Sales schedules	Service contracts	Service calls
Installments for sales orders	Interest invoices	Maintenance sales orders
Commissions	-	-
Rebates	-	-
Freight orders	-	-

View invoicing data

You can view transferred but not yet invoiced data in the Billable Lines (cisli8110m000) session. When invoiced, you can view the data in the Invoice Lines (cisli3110m000) session.

If invoicing lines exist with status **On Hold** or **Confirmed**, depending on the invoicing data type, you can usually change a number of data, including the following:

- **First Reference**
- **Second Reference**
- **Original Pay-by Business Partner**
- **Invoice-to Address**
- **Invoice Delivery Method**
- **Payment Method**
- **Payment Terms**
- **Late Payment Surcharge**
- **Cut-off Date**

If you change any of these fields, the new data only applies to the invoice lines that must still be processed.

Depending on the invoice status, a number of data can be changed even after composing and printing. The following table shows which subset of data can be changed.

Ready to Submit, Ready to Print Printed	Ready to Submit, Ready to Print, Printed
■ Rate Date	■ Tax Year/Period ■ Bank Account

■ Tax Date	■ Fiscal Year/Period	■ Invoice Delivery Method
■ Settlement Tax Date Based on	■ Reporting Year/Period	■ Financial Department
		■ Invoice Layout
		■ Invoice-to Address
		■ Link to Monthly Billing Invoice
		■ Payment Method
		■ Pay-by Address
		■ Sales Type

To use the new data for already composed invoices, you must undo the composition in the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session. See: *Correct invoicing data (p. 23)*.

Correct invoicing data

If changes to the invoice amounts are required, you can undo the composition of a **Ready to Print** invoice in Invoicing. In the related Operations Management package, such as Sales or Service, you can change the invoice-related data. LN will then update the billable lines (status: **On Hold**) accordingly, after which you can reprocess the invoicing data.

Note

You cannot make corrections to invoices for which you use Direct processing of invoices, for example, debit notes and credit notes.

Step 1: Undo the composition of invoices

In the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session, select the invoicing batch or the recurring invoicing batch.

Select one of these check boxes:

- **Undo Compose**
If you click **Continue**, the application performs these actions:
 - Removes the invoices from Invoicing.
 - Sets the billable line status to **Confirmed**.
 - Sets the invoicing batch status to **On Hold**.
 For example, you can use this function if you want to change the selection ranges of the invoicing batch, and/or the invoicing options, and then reprocess the invoicing batch.
- **Undo Compose and Delete**
If you click **Continue**, the application performs these actions:
 - Removes the generated invoices from Invoicing.
 - Removes billable lines for Contract Management contracts, Service contracts, interest invoices, and manual sales invoices from the Billable Lines (cisli8110m000) session.

Note: Manual sales invoices are retained in the Manual Sales Invoices (cisli2520m000) session. However, their status will be reverted to **On Hold**.

- Sets the billable line status of other kinds of orders to **On Hold**.
- Sets the invoicing batch status to **On Hold**.

Step 2: Correct the selection of invoices

To change the selection ranges of the invoicing batch, and/or the invoicing options:

1. In the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session, open the invoicing batch and make the necessary changes.
2. Confirm the billable lines whose status was set to **On Hold**, for example, using the Global Confirmation of Billable Lines (cisli2219m000) session.
3. In the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session, reprocess the invoicing batch.

Step 3: Correct the billable lines

To change the billable lines:

1. Change the billable lines in the corresponding Operations Management package.
For kinds of orders other than for Contract Management or Service contract, the billable lines still exist in Invoicing. You do not need to release the order lines to Invoicing again. If you save the new data in the appropriate sessions in Contract Management, Sales, Project, or Service, the application automatically updates the billable lines in Invoicing and sets the status to **Confirmed**.
If you performed undo compose and delete for a Contract Management invoice or a Service contract invoice, the billable lines no longer exist in Invoicing. Change the data in the appropriate sessions of Contract Management or Service, and then release the data again to Invoicing.
2. If you are authorized to do so, you can change a great number of data in the Billable Lines (cisli8110m000) session, including the following:
 - **Pay-by Business Partner**
 - **Invoice Delivery Method**
 - **Delivery Terms**
 - **Cut-off Date**
 - **Invoicing Method**
 - **Report Layout**
 - **Payment Terms**
 - **Late Payment Surcharge**
 - **Payment Method**
 - **Tax Code**
3. Confirm the billable lines whose status was set to **On Hold**, for example, using the Global Confirmation of Billable Lines (cisli2219m000) session.
4. In the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session, reprocess the invoicing batch.

Confirm invoicing data

You can only generate invoices from invoicing data that has the **Confirmed** status.

If the invoicing data has the **On Hold** status, you can confirm individual lines or ranges of lines.

To confirm individual lines:

1. Access the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session, or the Billable Lines (cisli8110m000) session.
2. Select one or more lines that have the **On Hold** status and, on the appropriate menu, click **Confirm Lines**. The line status is set to **Confirmed**.

To confirm ranges of invoicing data:

1. In the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session, click **Confirm Lines**.
2. In the Global Confirmation of Billable Lines (cisli2219m000) session, select the check boxes for the types of invoicing data that you want to confirm, and specify selection ranges.
3. Click **Confirm**. The line status is set to **Confirmed**.

Note

If workflow is implemented, a billable line will receive status **Confirmed** only after approval through the workflow process.

Create an invoicing batch

In the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session, create an invoicing batch. You must select an invoicing batch template and invoicing options for the invoicing batch.

Specify selection ranges for the invoicing data that you want to process.

Only the lines of the selected invoicing data that have the **Confirmed** status will be processed.

Process the invoicing batch

To process the invoicing batch, start the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session. You can process individual invoicing batches or process multiple invoicing batches in a recurring invoicing batch. See: *Job processing of invoices* (p. 33).

In the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session, select the check boxes to indicate the process. To perform the complete invoicing process, for example, in a batch job, select all three check boxes.

You can select these processes:

- **Compose**

LN generates invoices from the selected invoicing data. The invoicing data lines are grouped on the invoices according to the relevant composing criteria. See: *Selecting order data for invoicing (p. 27)*. The invoicing data lines status is set to **Ready to Print** and the invoicing batch status is set to **Composed**. The invoice receives a temporary invoice sequence number.

LN retrieves the address for the invoices from the invoice-to business partner details.

- To check the invoices, you can print draft invoices or you can view the composed invoices in the Invoices (cisli2505m100) session. If corrections to the invoicing data or to the printed invoices are required, you can undo the composition of the invoices. See: *Correct invoicing data (p. 23)*.

- **Print**

- **Draft**

LN prints draft invoices that you can check. The draft invoice shows the temporary invoice sequence number. The invoicing data lines status remains **Ready to Print** and the invoicing batch status remains **Composed**.

- **Original**

LN prints the final invoices that you can send to the business partners. To perform the entire invoicing process, select this check box.

In the **Number of Extra Invoice Copies** field of the Invoice-to Business Partner (tccom4112s000) session, you can specify the number of copies of the invoice in addition to the original invoice, that you want to print.

The status of the invoicing data lines, the invoicing batch, and the invoices is set to **Printed**. LN generates the invoice document numbers from the applicable transaction types and series.

In the **Printing Sequence** field, you can select a printing sequence for the invoices. By default, the invoices are sorted by invoice delivery method.

If you use grand total rounding, LN rounds the total sales invoice amount, which includes the tax amount and rebate amounts. The actual total invoice amount and the rounded invoice amount are both printed on the invoice.

If payment schedules are linked to the invoice, LN prints the payment schedule lines and the payment methods on the invoices.

- **Posting**

When posting the invoices to Financials, LN performs these actions:

- Creates open entries in Accounts Receivable.
- Creates non-finalized integration transactions according to the integration mapping scheme. See: *Financial integrations - overview*.
- Creates non-finalization transactions in Financials.
- Returns the invoice information, for example, the invoice document number and date to Operations Management.
- Sets the status of the invoicing data lines, the invoicing batch, and the invoices to **Posted**.

Printing and posting the invoices separately

If you do not perform the entire process in the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session, you can use these sessions to print and post the invoices separately:

- Print Invoices (cisli2400m000)
- Post Invoices (cisli3200m000)

Reprint printed and posted invoices

If you have printed the final invoices, you can *not* print the invoices again in the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) or the Print Invoices (cisli2400m000) session.

To reprint invoices or ranges of invoices that have the **Printed** or **Posted** status:

1. In the Invoices (cisli2505m100) session, select or display an invoice.
2. On the **File** menu, point to **Print** and on the submenu, click **Reprint Invoices**. The Reprint Invoices (cisli2405m000) session starts.
3. Specify the selection criteria for the invoices that you want to reprint. You can also reprint the invoice in a different language.

Continue with: *Removing invoicing data (p. 45)*

Selecting order data for invoicing

You must create an [invoicing batch](#) to create selections of invoicing data for which the application generates invoices.

If you create a new invoicing batch in the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session, you must select an [invoicing batch template](#) for the invoicing batch. The invoicing batch template determines the types and number of invoice data lines you can select for the invoicing batch.

Note

A template must exactly define the number and types of orders for which you want to create invoices in an invoicing batch. In the invoicing batch, you cannot ignore the selections defined in the invoicing batch template. For all kinds of orders for which the template defines that you can select **Several**, the full range of invoicing data is selected in the invoicing batch by default. You can specify a smaller range in the invoicing batch. However, you cannot select **None**.

For example, to create only interest invoices, the invoicing batch template must have value **None** for all other types of orders.

If you compose the invoices for the data selected through the invoicing batch, the application can either generate a separate invoice for each invoice data line, or combine invoice data on the invoices.

Whether the invoice data is grouped on one invoice depends on these criteria and parameters:

- **Transaction type and series**

The transaction type and series used for the invoice document number. Orders for which the invoice document numbers are generated with different transaction types or series cannot be grouped on one invoice.

- In the Invoicing Transaction Types (cisli0101m000) session, for every kind of order, you can specify the default transaction type and series for the invoice document number. In this way, you can set up the default way to group the invoice lines per invoice. To group invoices of different kind of orders on one invoice, specify the same transaction type and series for the kind of orders.

Within a specific source type, grouping is done based on the regular transaction type: if the final invoice is a credit note, the credit note transaction type of that source type is used. However, if you group different source types on the invoice (based on the invoicing method and setting the same transaction type for the source types), you must set the credit note transaction type to the same value for these source types.

- If the invoicing batch selection includes order invoices and related credit notes for return orders, the application first settles the order invoices with the credit notes, and then generates a sales invoice for the remaining amount. The operational company, invoice transaction type and invoice number of the order invoice must be available in Invoicing.
- In the Invoicing Options (cisli1120s000) session, you can specify that you can overwrite the transaction type when you create an invoicing batch. You can use this feature to overrule the way in which the invoice lines are grouped by default.

- **Composing criteria**

Invoice lines can only be grouped on one invoice if the composing criteria have the same values. For example, invoice lines for different invoice-to business partners cannot be grouped on one invoice. For a list of the predefined composing criteria, refer to *Composing criteria* (p. 29).

- **Invoicing method**

The invoicing method defines whether various orders and kind of orders can be grouped on one invoice. You specify invoicing methods in the Invoicing Methods (tcmcs0155s000) session, and then link the methods to the business partner in the Invoice-to Business Partner (tccom4112s000) session.

- **Invoicing batch template**

The invoicing batch template controls the number and type of orders that you can select for invoicing in an invoicing batch. If the invoicing batch template and the applicable invoicing method allow different types of grouping, the application applies the most restricted grouping.

Overwriting the transaction types and series

If the invoicing batch template permits, you can specify a transaction type and series in the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session that will be used to generate the document numbers, instead of the transaction type and series defined for invoice and credit note invoices in the Invoicing Transaction Types (cisli0101m000) session.

You can use this feature for two purposes:

- If the invoicing batch template allows you to select multiple kinds of orders for which you defined different default transaction types and series, and you want to collect the orders on one invoice.
- If you create invoicing batches for a recurring invoicing batch, the invoicing batch template allows you to select one kind of order, and you want to distinguish the invoices created, for example, by various departments. For details, refer to *Job processing of invoices (p. 33)*.

Creating separate invoices for each kind of order

Various types of invoices exist, for example, sales invoices, project invoices, and service invoices. To invoice each kind of order separately, you can do any or all of the following:

- In the Invoicing Methods (tcmcs0155s000) session, create separate invoicing methods for each type of order.
- In the Invoicing Transaction Types (cisli0101m000) session, specify different transaction types and/or series for the various kinds of orders.
- Create invoicing batch templates that each select a single invoicing data type.

Composing criteria

Composing criteria define whether invoice lines can be grouped on an invoice. For example, invoice lines with different invoice-to addresses or different invoice currencies cannot be grouped on one invoice. In addition, to support dimension accounting, invoice lines that must be posted to different dimensions cannot be grouped on one invoice.

Two types of composing criteria exist:

- **Fixed general criteria**
Predefined general composing criteria that always apply to all types of invoices.
- **Specific criteria**
Specific criteria that apply to specific types of invoicing data. For example, a composing criterion for project invoices can be the project, and for service invoices, the service contract. You can define the composing criteria for various types of invoices in the invoicing method that you define in the Invoicing Methods (tcmcs0155s000) session.

Note

- If you use monthly billing invoices and you selected the **Receipts Against Shipments** check box in the CMG Parameters (tfcmg0100s000) session, sales and warehouse order invoice lines cannot be composed on an invoice. LN generates a separate invoice for every shipment. For more information, refer to *Monthly billing invoices*.

- For credit notes, the **Operational Company** is an important criterion. The operational company is the financial company in which the original invoice was created. LN can only compose credit notes with invoices that have the same operational company.

Fixed general criteria

- Financial Company
- **Dimensions**
- Transaction Type
- **Operational Company**
- Sold-to Business Partner
- Invoice-to Business Partner
- **Invoicing Method**
- Pay-by Business Partner
- Ship-to Business Partner
- Ship-to Address
- Invoice-to Address
- Pay-by Address
- Invoice Currency
- **Payment Terms**
- **Late Payment Surcharge**
- Invoice Delivery Method
- **Payment Method**
- Tax Country
- Business Partner Tax Country
- Rate Determiner
- Report Layout
- The **Link to Monthly Billing Invoice** option of the sales invoice.

Sending sales invoices through EDI

To send sales invoices through electronic data interchange (EDI), use the Outgoing Messages by Session (ecedi0115m000) session to create a link between Electronic Commerce and Invoicing.

You can link these sessions to EDI:

- Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000)
- Print Invoices (cisli2400m000)

If the business partner supports the sales invoice message, you can automatically send EDI messages by printing an invoice.

Example

Session	cisli2200m000		
Organization	Description	EDI Message	Description
X12	ANSI X12	810	X12 Sales Invoices

Chapter 4

Mass Invoicing

4

Before you start using mass invoicing, please refer to the setup requirements as described in *Setting up mass invoicing (p. 14)*.

Use the Mass Invoicing Workbench (cisli3620m000) session to view all invoices and billable lines that have been processed at a specific processing date. For each status, this session summarizes the numbers of invoicing batches, invoices, and exceptions. It also allows you to filter and to browse easily to earlier or later dates.

Because recurring invoice batches can be large, you can handle exceptions by taking care of the invoices that have not been completed successfully. For example, because the financial period in the General Ledger was not open.

Also in this session, you can set up recurring invoicing batches, define jobs, and view job history.

Job processing of invoices

To process invoices in a batch job, you must use recurring invoicing batches. Typically, you would define recurring invoicing batches to process similar selections of invoicing data regularly without the need to create a new invoicing batch every time.

Example: daily processing of invoices related to sales orders.

To set up job processing of invoices:

1. In the Global Confirmation of Billable Lines (cisli2219m000) session, select the order type or types that you want to process automatically.
2. Click **Add to Job** to create a job that automatically confirms the invoicing data at the required time interval.
3. Create an invoicing batch template for the order type and set the number of orders to **Several**.
4. Define the invoice layout in invoicing batch options.
5. Create an invoicing batch to select the invoicing data.
6. Create a recurring invoicing batch.

7. Add the invoicing batch to the recurring invoicing batch. You can add multiple invoicing batches to a recurring invoicing batch.
8. In the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session, specify these details:
 - a. Select the recurring invoicing batch in the **Recurring Invoicing Batch** field.
 - b. Select the **Compose**, **Print**, and **Post** check boxes.
 - c. Leave the current date and time in the **Cut-off Date** field.
 - d. Click **Add to Job** to create a job that processes the recurring invoicing batch at the required time interval.

Leave a time interval of, for example, 30 minutes, between the job that confirms the invoicing data and the job that processes the invoicing batches. For more information, refer to Using jobs.

To create a recurring invoicing batch:

1. In the Recurring Invoicing Batches (cisli1106m000) session, create a recurring invoicing batch.
2. Select the recurring invoicing batch and on the appropriate menu, click **Invoicing Batches**. The Recurring Invoicing Batch - Invoicing Batches (cisli1107m000) session starts.
3. To add invoicing batches to the recurring invoicing batch, click **New**. In the **Invoicing Batch** field, click the browse arrow to select an invoicing batch in the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session.
4. Save the data and close the Recurring Invoicing Batch - Invoicing Batches (cisli1107m000) session.
5. In the Recurring Invoicing Batches (cisli1106m000) session, save the data.

To process a recurring invoicing batch:

1. In the Recurring Invoicing Batches (cisli1106m000) session, select the recurring invoicing batch.
2. On the appropriate menu, click **Process**. The Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session starts. The recurring invoicing batch is already selected.
3. In the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session, enter the required data in the remaining fields.
4. Click **Continue** to process the invoicing batches of the recurring invoicing batch.

Chapter 5

Ad Hoc Invoicing

5

Before you start using ad hoc invoicing, please refer to the setup requirements as described in *Setting up ad hoc invoicing (p. 15)*.

Use the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session to view the overall status of all billable lines and invoices, and a summary of the related amounts. In addition to this, you can use this session for manual invoicing.

Manual sales invoices

To create invoices for which no related sales order or other type of order exists, for example, the disposal of a fixed asset, you can create a manual sales invoice.

To create a manual sales invoice:

1. In the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session, on the appropriate menu, click **Create Manual Sales Invoice**. The Manual Sales Invoice (cisli2620m000) session starts.
2. On the **Common** and **Financial** tabs, specify the data required to create the manual sales invoice header.
3. To create the invoice lines, on the **Lines** tab, click **New**.
4. Specify the invoice data.
5. if you wish, you can click the **Text** button to add a detail text to the invoice line. For details, refer to *Printing texts on invoices (p. 17)*.
6. Save the data in the Manual Sales Invoice (cisli2620m000) session.

The newly created manual sales invoice has the **On Hold** status.

To process manual sales invoices:



Direct processing

To directly process a manual sales invoice, you must have specified default invoicing batch templates and invoicing options in the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session.

- a. In the Manual Sales Invoices (cisli2520m000) session, select the invoices that you wish to process.

- b. From the appropriate menu, select **Direct Processing**.

Without asking for confirmation, LN automatically processes the invoice. LN performs these actions:

- Changes the status to **Confirmed**.
- Composes the invoice.
- Prints the invoice according to default template addition for manual sales, to the device defined for direct processing in the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session.
- Posts the invoice amounts.
- Changes the status to **Posted**.



Manual processing

To manually process a manual sales invoice:

- a. The newly created manual sales invoice has the **On Hold** status. To change the status to **Confirmed**, do either of the following:
 - In the Global Confirmation of Billable Lines (cisli2219m000) session, select the **Manual Sales Invoices** check box, and then click **Confirm**. LN changes the status of all manual invoices that have the **On Hold** status to **Confirmed**.
 - In the Manual Sales Invoice Lines (cisli2125m000) overview session, select the invoicing data line and from the appropriate menu, click **Confirm**.
- b. Create and process an invoicing batch for the manual sales invoice as described in *Invoicing procedure* (p. 21).

Disposal of fixed assets

To create and process a manual sales invoice for disposed fixed assets:

1. In the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, specify the default **Asset Disposal** account and dimensions.
Specify a ledger account of which the **Fixed Asset Integration** field in the Chart of Accounts (tfgl0508m000) session is **Disposal**.
2. In the Manual Sales Invoice Lines (cisli2125m000) session, select the **Asset Disposal** check box., and then select the asset.
LN uses the default **Asset Disposal** account from the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session.
3. Post the invoice.

LN generates a batch.

4. To set the asset status to **Disposed**, finalize the batch in Financials.

Chapter 6

Self-Billed Invoicing

6

Before you start using self-billed invoicing, please refer to the setup requirements as described in *Setting up self-billed invoicing (p. 15)*.

Use the Self-Billing Workbench (cisli5620m000) session to view the summary of all the self-billed invoices that are processed. In this exception-based session, you can focus on self-billed invoice lines that did not match automatically, and take the required actions to make them match.

Self-billed invoice matching

Self-billed invoices can be *automatically* matched based on:

- **Fixed criteria**

These fields are *fixed* matching criteria:

- **Invoice-to Business Partner**
- **Currency**
- **Unit Delivered Quantity**
- **Tax Country**
- **Tax Code**

Note: Only billable lines that have status **Confirmed** and for which the **Receive Invoice** check box was selected, will be considered for matching.

- **Optional criteria**

These fields are *optional* matching criteria:

- **Sales Order**
- **Customer Order Number**
- **Shipment**
- **Shipment Line**
- **Packing Slip**
- **Packing Slip External**
- **Item**
- **VAT Number Customer**
- **Shipment Reference**

- **Ship-to Address**
- **Delivery Point**

To include or exclude (optional) fields for field matching, access the Match Codes (tcmcs0158m000) session, which allows you to create multiple match codes that can be assigned to the various invoice-to business partners.

Note

- For each match, identified by a matched SBI relations code, LN creates a line in the Self-Billed Invoice Line Relations (cisli5110m000) session. This session allows authorized users to approve rejected matches or to cancel successful matches.
- To *manually* match self-billed invoices, use the Match Self-Billed Invoices (cisli5200m000) session or the Self-Billed Invoices (cisli5100m000) session.

Approve matched self-billed invoices

After self-billed invoices have been matched, they must be approved. To manually approve a range self-billed invoices, use the Approve Matched Self-Billed Invoices (cisli5210m000) session.

Note

- Even if, in the Invoicing Parameters (cisli0100m000) session, in addition to the **Automatic Match Self-Billed Invoice** check box, **Automatic Approve Self-Billed Invoice** is selected, the approval step applies for those matches that were initially rejected by LN but later on accepted by an authorized user.
- Matched self-billed invoices can only be approved by users who are listed in the Self-Billing Approve Authorizations (cisli0120m000) session.

In addition to specifying default settings for output devices and print options, the Invoicing User Profiles (cisli0110m000) session allows you to specify whether a user is authorized to make changes to invoicing data, that is, to billable lines with status **On Hold**.

Invoicing statuses

Invoicing Status

Invoicing Status

- **On Hold**
- **Billable lines**
The invoicing data cannot be selected for invoicing. You must confirm the invoicing data before you can generate the invoices.
- **Invoices**
The status of the original invoice when an invoice with status **Posted** is reversed using the Credit and Rebill command in either of the Invoice (cisli3605m000) and Invoices (cisli3105m000) sessions.

Note

- If ION Workflow is implemented, the **On Hold** status applies to all transferred billable lines with negative amounts.
- An [invoicing batch](#) with **On Hold** status can be processed in the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session. For more information, refer to *Invoicing batch status* (p. 43).

- **Canceled**
The invoicing data line has been canceled. If you undo the cancellation, the invoicing data status is set to **On Hold**.

- **Confirmed**

The invoicing data can be selected for invoicing when you process an invoicing batch in the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session.

Note

If ION Workflow is implemented, a billable line will receive status **Confirmed** only after approval through the workflow process.

- **Ready to Submit**

Applicable if ION Workflow is implemented.

This status matches the **Ready to Print** status, except that the invoice must first be approved.

You can print a draft invoice to check the invoice. If the draft invoice is not correct, you can undo the composition of the invoice. The invoicing data status is then reset to **Confirmed**.

- **Pending Approval**

Applicable if ION Workflow is implemented.

This status indicates that the invoice has been submitted for approval. As a result, the invoice can no longer be changed.

An invoice with status **Pending Approval** is excluded from any processing in Invoicing.

- **Ready to Print**

The invoice is ready for printing. LN has generated a temporary sequence number to identify the invoice. You can change the invoice date to the current date or to another date in the past, as required. The invoice will then be recalculated.

You can print a draft invoice to check the invoice or you can print an original invoice and send it to the invoice-to business partner. If the draft invoice is not correct, you can undo the composition of the invoice. The invoicing data status is then reset to **Confirmed**.

- **Printed**

An original invoice has been printed that you can send to the customer. LN has replaced the temporary invoice sequence number with the original invoice document number.

The invoice is final and you must post the invoice. You cannot undo the composition and change the invoicing data. You can reprint the original invoice if this is necessary.

Note

For tax invoices, the invoice number assigned during composing is also the final invoice number.

- **Posted**

The invoice has been sent to the customer and posted to Financials. An open entry has been created in Accounts Receivable.

If required, you can reprint the original invoice, or you can use the Archive and Delete Invoice Data (cisli3205m000) session to remove the invoice data from Invoicing.

Note

The **Posted** status does not apply to billable lines, because these are removed when the related invoice is posted.

Invoicing Batch Status

Invoicing Batch Status

- **On Hold**

You can process or reprocess the invoicing batch in the Compose/Print/Post Invoices (cisli2200m000) session.

Before you process or reprocess the invoicing batch, you can perform these actions:

- Modify the invoicing data of the selected orders.
- Change the selection ranges, in the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session.
- Link a different invoicing batch template to the invoicing batch, and then specify new selection ranges in the Invoicing Batches (cisli2100m000) session.

Note

Invoicing data with the **On Hold** status cannot be selected for invoicing. You must confirm the invoicing data before you can generate the invoices.

- **In Process**

The invoicing batch is currently processed. You cannot make any changes to the invoicing batches.

If the composing process is interrupted as a result of an error, the invoicing batch and related invoices have this status. Solve the problem and restart the process. LN automatically continues with the unprocessed invoicing batches and invoices.

- **Composed**

The invoices have been composed. LN has generated temporary sequence numbers to identify the invoices.

You can print draft invoices to check the invoice, or you can print the original invoices and send them to the invoice-to business partners. If the draft invoice is not correct, you can undo the composition of the invoicing batch. The invoicing data status and the invoicing batch status are then set to **On Hold**.

- **Printed**

The original invoices, which can be sent to the customer, are printed. The temporary invoice sequence numbers are replaced with the original invoice document numbers.

The invoices are final and you must post the invoices. You can reprint the original invoices, if required. You cannot undo the composition and change the invoicing data.

- **Posted**

The original invoices, which are sent to the customer, are posted to Financials. Open entries are created in Accounts Receivable. If required, you can reprint the original invoices, or you can use the Archive and Delete Invoice Data (cisli3205m000) session to remove the invoice data from Invoicing.

Credit and Rebill

Credit and Rebill

The **Credit and Rebill** functionality is used to create a replacement invoice.

The entire invoice is reversed, for which the following billable lines are generated:

- For each invoice, a credit note, which is automatically processed.
- For each invoice line, a new billable line.

This command is only available if these conditions are met:

- The invoice status is **Posted**.
- The invoice has not yet been paid.
- The invoice is not related to installments or advanced receipt requests.
- The invoice is not a self-billing invoice.
- The invoice is not an internal invoice.
- The invoicing scenario of the original invoice is **All Scenarios**.
- The source type is not any of the following:
 - **Customer Claim**
 - **Rebate**
 - **Debit/Credit Note**
 - **Purchase Order**
 - **PCS Order**
 - **Warehouse Order**
- The document type is not any of the following:
 - **Advance Receipt Request**
 - **Pay-from Receipt**
 - **Credit Note**
- None of the invoice lines is related to an **Interest Invoice**.
- The source order is not yet closed:
 - For contracts, the project may not yet be closed.
 - For Sales, the sales order may not yet be processed (process delivered orders).
 - For Service, the service order may not yet be closed.
- The period in which the invoice date of the original invoice occurs, is still open.
- You are authorized to make changes.
(**Allow Change Invoicing Data** selected in the Invoicing User Profiles (cisli0110m000) session.)

Chapter 8

Invoicing Utilities

8

To log sales listing data that is missing from tccom700 (Sales Listing Data) table, use the Generate Sales Listing (cisli2280m000) session.

If you use a tax provider, you can use the Update Tax Registers (cisli2290m000) session to update the tax registers in the tax provider interface with the tax data of the selected invoices.

Removing invoicing data

Use the Archive and Delete Invoice Data (cisli3205m000) session to remove this data for a range of invoices or invoicing batches:

- Fully paid invoices, related invoicing data and invoicing batches
- Canceled invoice lines

The normal invoicing process will automatically remove all billable data except for interest invoices, manual sales invoices, and debit/credit notes.

You can archive the data to the archive company of the current financial company.

To remove invoicing batches or posted invoices from the Invoicing tables, use the Clear Obsolete Invoice Tables (cisli9205m000) session.

Tax date

For all invoicing origins, the following tax date options apply:

- **Invoice Date**
- **Order Date**
- **Delivery Date**

If no delivery date is specified, the invoice date is used. Example: **Installment Invoice**. In case of multiple delivery dates, the first delivery date is used as tax date.

If you change the tax date after composing, tax details as well as year and period will be recalculated.

For correction invoices (return orders, credit notes, etc.), the tax dates of the original invoices are used.

Generating the intracommunity listing

To generate the intracommunity listing:

1. From the appropriate menu in the Invoice-to Business Partner Open Entries (tfacr2520m000) session in Financials, start the Sales Listing Data (tfacr1113s000) session to transfer the open invoice data to the sales listing.
2. Optionally, use the Sales Listing (tccom7570m000) session to:
 - Display the reported amounts by invoice, date, business partner, and transaction type.
 - Specify or correct invoices that must be included in the sales listing but are not recorded, or are recorded incorrectly, in Invoicing.
 - Select the **Subcontracting** check box, where this is required.
3. Use the Process Intracommunity Listing (tccom7270m000) session to generate the sales listing. You can optionally generate a partial sales listing.
You can create:
 - An XML file for automatic transfer
 - A sequential comma-separated file

- A printed report

Subcontracting indicator

LN cannot set the subcontracting indicator that is required for the sales listing, on the invoices. You must do this yourself in the Sales Listing (tccom7170s000) session.

Generating the next intracommunity listing

You can generate the next intracommunity listing in two ways:

- In the Process Intracommunity Listing (tccom7270m000) session, clear the **Including Processed Lines** check box. LN includes only the invoices that have not yet been processed in the sales listing.
- Specify the declaration period in the Process Intracommunity Listing (tccom7270m000) session to generate the sales listing of a specific period.
If you specify a period for which you already generated the sales listing, LN automatically generates correction entries for that period. You can only generate corrections for the most recent period for which you generate the sales listing. LN does not retain the sales listing details of older periods.

Updating the sales listing

If applicable, use the Update Deductions in Sales Listing (tctax7200m000) session to update discount, late payment surcharge, or payment differences (subtracted on payment of an invoice) in the sales listing.

North American expensed purchase tax

North American expense purchase tax

In North America, specific rules apply to the posting of tax on purchase invoices.

To set up expense purchase tax handling:

1. In the Tax Code by Country (tcmcs0136s000) session, select the **Expense Purchase Tax** check box.
2. In the ACP Parameters (tfacp0100m000) session, select the **North American Purchase Expense Tax** check box and select a tax variance account and dimensions.

If you set up North American expense purchase tax handling, purchase invoices with an expense purchase tax code are handled as follows:

1. The expense tax code of the invoice is replaced with the expense tax code of the order.

2. During approval of the purchase invoice, the tax amount of the invoice is reversed and posted in the approval document.
3. The tax of each matched order line is handled and posted in the approval document.
4. Any difference between the total tax amount on the invoice, which was reversed, and the sum of the tax amounts on the matched order lines is posted to the **Tax Variance Account** that you select in the ACP Parameters (tfacp0100m000) session.

The tax variance account is an interim account that is reversed if you process the inventory variances in Warehousing.

Using a tax provider

Use the tax-handling sessions to implement the interface between LN and a tax provider. For Sales and Use Tax, **Vertex O Series** is supported.

The tax provider calculates the tax amounts and provides tax registers for auditing and tax reporting of transactions with addresses in the countries that belong to the country set that you specify in the Country Set (tccom1680m000) session.

When you generate the final invoices in Invoicing, the tax provider tax register is updated automatically. The tax amounts are calculated per invoice line rather than per invoice. In addition, the tax provider calculates the tax amounts for invoices created manually in the Manual Sales Invoice Data (cisli2120s000) session.

If you activate the tax-provider interface, the following LN functionality is not applied to those transactions:

- Tax exemption processing
- Multilevel tax processing
- Tax-rate selection and tax calculation

These functions are carried out by the tax provider. For transactions with addresses in countries other than the countries specified in the country set selected in the Tax Provider Parameters (tctax6100m000) session, tax is calculated in the normal way.

To start using a tax provider

If you already use the application, you can start using a tax provider:

- At month end after closing your financial period
- Before processing begins for the current period

However, we recommend that you start using a tax provider at quarter end to facilitate tax reporting.

Note

If you cannot start using the tax provider at quarter end, you must consult the following tax registers when you file your quarterly reports:

- LN tax registers
- Tax-provider tax registers

Setting up the tax-provider interface

After the tax provider is installed on the application server, you must set up the interface between the application and the tax provider.

To set up a tax provider:

Step 1: Prepare the tax-provider interface implementation

To prepare the tax-provider interface implementation:

1. Use the Country Set (tccom1680m000) session to specify a country set for the countries for which the tax provider must calculate the tax amounts and keep a sales-tax register. For orders with addresses in other countries, LN calculates the tax amounts.
2. Verify that existing addresses in the countries specified in step 1, have the format that is required by the tax provider. The city, state/province, and ZIP/Postal code for US and Canadian addresses must be specified in the correct address fields.
3. Install the tax provider using the instructions provided by the tax-provider vendor.
4. Close the fiscal period using the Close Periods (tfqld1206m000) session.

Step 2: Implement the tax-provider interface

To implement the tax provider interface:

1. Select the **Use Tax Provider** check box in the Tax Provider Parameters (tctax6100m000) session.
2. Select the tax provider in the Tax Provider Parameters (tctax6100m000) session. The tax provider must be **Vertex O Series** for Sales and Use Tax.
3. Specify the countries to which the tax provider applies, in the Country Set (tccom1680m000) session. If the business partner's address is located in one of these countries, LN does not calculate the tax amounts but passes the tax data on to the tax provider. For addresses in other countries, LN calculates the tax amounts.
4. Verify and assign GEO codes to existing address data by using the Address Jurisdiction Verification Utility (tctax6210m000) session.
5. Evaluate the GEO codes and redefine the codes if necessary.

- If you use Vertex, perhaps you need to change the default selection of the **Inside City Limits** check box in the Addresses (tccom4130s000) session.
- If more than one jurisdiction corresponds with the address data, on the appropriate menu select **Jurisdiction** to start the GEO Codes by Address Data (tctax6105m000) session.

6. Enter your company, business partners, and product-related data in the tax provider.
7. Define the valid product categories in the Product Categories (tctax6101m000) session. The product categories that you define must match the taxability drivers defined in the tax provider.
8. Specify the matrix of item groups, items, contract types, service types, and ledger account numbers by product category, in the Product Category Tax Matrix (tctax6102m000) session.

Step 3: Adjust the tax-provider interface setup

After you have implemented the tax-provider interface, consider making these adjustments:

- **Simplify the tax-code structure**
If you have already used LN without a tax provider, consider to perform a reevaluation of your current tax structure in Financials. The tax provider does not require the complex tax handling implemented in LN for non-tax-provider users.
If you use a tax provider, LN uses the tax codes to determine the ledger accounts to which the various amounts are posted. LN sets all tax codes to singular tax during implementation of the tax-provider interface. The tax provider determines the tax rates and the jurisdictions.
- **Use separate tax codes for financial transactions**
You must enter the tax amounts of financial transactions manually in the tax provider prior to filing your quarterly reports. This is because the tax amounts of financial transactions are not written to the tax-provider tax register. Use the Tax Provider Calculation Utility (tctax6212m000) session to enter these tax amounts. You can define separate tax codes for financial transactions to facilitate tracking of the tax amounts of financial transactions.

Using Vertex outside North America

To use Vertex as your tax provider in countries other than the US or Canada:

1. In the Tax Provider Parameters (tctax6100m000) session, select the **Use Tax Provider** check box.
The value of the **Interface Provider** field changes from **No Provider** to **Vertex O Series**.
2. Specify the following:
 - **Vertex License**
Select the option that reflects your Vertex license.

- **Country Set**

Select the country set that lists all countries that are Vertex enabled. In the Vertex application, ensure that the jurisdictions are enabled for all countries listed in the country set.

- **User Name**
- **Password**
- **Webservice URI**

3. Under **Product Category Tax Matrix - Ranges**, select product categories as required.
4. Use the Address Jurisdiction Verification Utility (tctax6210m000) session to verify that all addresses for the countries listed in the specified tax country set have valid ISO country codes and GEO codes.

Stamp tax

Stamp tax is a type of tax that is imposed on trade notes, and consists of a fixed amount instead of a percentage. Depending on the country of your company, if you issue trade notes you can be obliged to pay stamp tax on the trade note.

In some countries, such as Spain and Japan, to pay the stamp tax, you must stick a stamp on the trade note document. In other countries, to pay the stamp tax, you must buy an official form for the trade note.

To set up stamp tax:

1. **CMG Parameters (tfcmg0100s000)**

On the Trade Notes tab, select the **Trade Notes** check box. Next, specify the other trade notes information required in this session.

2. **Tax Code by Country (tcmcs0136s000)**

Specify a tax code for the stamp tax, and in the **Kind of Tax** field, select **Stamp Tax**.

3. **Posting Data for Tax Codes (tfgl0171s000)**

For the stamp tax code, select the following ledger accounts:

- **Accrued Stamp Tax Account**

■ **Purchase Tax**, which is renamed to **Stamp Tax** if the kind of tax is **Stamp Tax**.

4. **Revenue Stamp Tax (tcmcs1131m000)**

Specify the stamp tax rates on trade notes applied in your financial company's home country. You can specify the stamp tax amount as an amount or as a percentage.

5. **Pay-by Business Partner (tccom4114s000) and Pay-to Business Partner (tccom4124s000)**

If you wish to generate trade notes for the business partner based on the stamp tax rates, in the **Trade Note Division Method** field select **Revenue Stamp Tax Division**.

6. **Division for Revenue Stamp Tax (tcmcs1132m000)**

If for some or all of your pay-to and pay-by business partners you have selected the **Revenue Stamp Tax Division** trade note division method described in Step 5, use this session to define the division data.

Note

In a multicompany structure with a number of financial companies in various countries, the table Division for Revenue Stamp Tax (tcmcs132), in which this data is stored, must not be shared.

Tax on separate invoice

Usually, the invoice currency matches the local currency of the sales company. Sometimes, however, the invoice currency deviates from the local currency of the sales company. Many countries require invoices to be printed with the tax amount in local currency. When invoicing in foreign currency, the tax amount does not match the invoiced amount multiplied by a certain tax percentage because of the currency rate.

To create separate invoices for net and tax amounts, in the Tax Code by Country (tcmcs0136s000) session, set **Tax Scenario** to **Tax on Separate Invoice**.

An order line with the **Tax on Separate Invoice** option allows you to specify tax invoice data. In the Billable Lines (cisli8110m000) session, on the appropriate menu, select the **Tax Invoice Data** command to start the Billable Line Satellites (cisli8112m000) session. In this session, you can specify the tax currency and the currency rates to convert the tax base amount in order currency to the tax base amount in tax currency.

When invoicing the billable line, this will result in two invoices - a net invoice and a tax only invoice. The tax invoice will be created based on the data specified in **Tax Invoice Data**.

Use Project Invoicing to collect and transfer invoicing data to Central Invoicing for final editing and printing.

You can choose from various invoice methods:

- *To use cost plus invoicing (p. 55)*
- *To use unit rate invoicing (p. 57)*
- *Installment invoicing (p. 58)*
- *To use progress invoicing (p. 58)*
- *To use delivery-based invoicing (p. 59)*

To use cost plus invoicing

You can maintain and control the invoicing of cost plus projects and extensions in Project. Invoicing amounts are based on the actual costs plus a markup, or the sales price/rate for the product, or the service extended to the customer.

LN displays the billing amounts and quantities, based on the effort spent, on the contract lines of type **Cost Reimbursement** and **Time & Materials**. You can create a business partner's invoice only when you incur the actual costs.

To use cost plus invoicing:

Step 1:

In the Contracts (tpctm1100m000) and Contract Lines (tpctm1110m000) sessions, ensure to do the following:

1. Set **Contract Type** to either **Cost Reimbursement** or **Time & Materials**,
2. Set **Invoice Type** to **Cost-Plus**.
3. Specify a project that is linked to the relevant contract line.
4. Register unit costs on the project. LN then registers the unit costs on the contract line.

Step 2:

Assign the revenue codes in the Assign to Revenue Codes (tppin0810m000) session.

Step 3:

Record the actual costs in the Cost Entry Overview (tpppc2811m000) session. The options are:

- By element/ activity
- By cost type
- By control code
- By cost object: If you define an element with the Elements (tpptc1100m000) session or an activity with the Activities (tppss2100m000) session, use the **Cost Control** check box to indicate whether you want to record project unit costs for the element or activity. If this check box is cleared, Project aggregates the element costs to the parent element.

Step 4:

Confirm the unit costs in the Approve Costs (tpppc4811m000) session.

Step 5:

Process the transactions in the Process Transactions (tpppc4802m000) session. Using this session you post the confirmed unit costs to the project history and Financials.

Note: This is relevant only for unit costs registered for a project. LN approves and processes the unit costs that are not part of the project.

Step 6:

Set the transactions to **To be Invoiced** using the Cost-Plus Transactions to be Invoiced (tppin4810m000) session.

Step 7:

Process the transactions to Invoicing using the Transfer Transactions to Invoicing (tppin4200m000) session.

In Invoicing:

1. Confirm the future invoices.
2. Check the invoice headers.
3. Compose, print, and post invoices to Accounts Receivable.

The associated revenues are defaulted to Project Progress for transaction processing.

To use unit rate invoicing

The unit rate invoice is based on the sales price of an element or an activity. The amount to be invoiced equals the sales price multiplied by the physical progress quantity.

To use unit rate invoicing:

Step 1:

Assign the elements or activities to revenue codes in the Assign Elements and Activities to Revenue Codes (tppin0820m000) session.

Step 2:

Select the relevant **Contract Type** and specify **Unit Rate** in the **Invoice Type** field, in the Contract Lines (tpctm1110m000) session.

Step 3:

Specify the relevant elements or activities for the project with the sales price to be used for invoicing.

Step 4:

Record the progress in the Element Physical Progress (tpppc1550m000) or the Activity Physical Progress (tpppc1560m000) session.

Step 5:

Transfer the project data with the Transfer Transactions to Invoicing (tppin4200m000) session.

Note: The Transferred Unit Rate Invoiced Lines (tppin0550m000) session displays the lines for a specific project, element, and activity that have successfully been transferred.

In Invoicing:

1. Confirm the future invoices.
2. Check the invoice headers.
3. Compose, print and post invoices to Accounts Receivable.

The associated revenues are simultaneously processed in Project Accounting. The invoice number is displayed on the transaction when the revenues are posted.

Installment invoicing

Use installment invoicing to generate and control installments and progress invoice details. Installments are partial contract amounts that you send at regular intervals. For example, if you agree to send two invoices, one invoice is sent during the project and the other at the project completion.

In the Contract (tpctm1600m000) session, on the **Invoicing** tab,

1. Define the **Invoice Type**.
2. Set the **Contract Type** to **Fixed Price**.
3. Set the **Installment Type** to **Amount, Percentage, or Points**

To use progress invoicing

Progress Invoice is an invoice type similar to **Installment**. The installment amount depends on the project progress and the element or activity sales rates. Progress invoice specifications involve invoicing partial contract amounts at agreed intervals, for example, every four weeks. You can release this data to Invoicing.

The fixed amount of all the installments is equal to the total contract price. If progress is 100%, you can invoice the entire contract amount.

To use progress invoicing:

Step 1:

In the Contract Lines (tpctm1110m000) session, specify the invoice type:

1. Set the **Contract Type** to **Fixed Price**.
2. Set the **Invoice Type** to **Progress Invoice**.

Step 2:

Specify the element/activity data in the Elements (tpptc1100m000) or Activities (tppss2100m000) sessions. This data is the basis for setting up installment specifications such as the sales unit, sales quantity, and sales price for the project structure (element/activity). The sales value of an element or activity is the product of the sales price and quantity.

Step 3:

Specify the element progress in the Element Physical Progress (tpppc1550m000) session or the activity progress in the Activity Physical Progress (tpppc1560m000) session.

Step 4:

Using the Create Progress Invoice Installments (tppin1210m000) session, generate installments based on the sales data for the elements, activities for the project, and the progress registered for the elements and activities. Evaluate the generated installment data. To evaluate installment specifications, use the Progress Invoice Specifications (tppin1510m000) session.

Step 5:

Transfer the project data to Invoicing using the Transfer Transactions to Invoicing (tppin4200m000) session.

In Invoicing:

1. Confirm the future invoices.
2. Check the invoice headers.
3. Compose, print, and post invoices to Accounts Receivable.

The associated revenues are simultaneously processed in Project Accounting. The invoice number is displayed on the transaction when the revenues are posted.

To use delivery-based invoicing

Delivery-based invoices are based on the sales amounts of the contract deliverables. Delivery-based invoice specifications involve invoicing the customer, based on the shipment or delivery of the service to the customer.

To use delivery-based invoicing:

Step 1:

In the Contract (tpctm1600m000) session, on the **Invoicing** tab, specify the invoice type:

1. Set **Contract Type** to Fixed Price.
2. Set **Invoice Type** to Delivery Based.

Step 2:

In the Contract Deliverables (tppdm7100m100) session, click **Release to Warehousing** to release the deliverables to warehousing and ship the deliverables using Warehousing.

Step 3:

Select the lines to be invoiced in the Invoicing 360 (cisli3600m000) session.

Step 4:

Process and post the invoices.

Service contract installments

Service contract installments enable you to invoice the contract sales amounts and the service activity amounts.

When a service contract is posted to history, the associated installments are also posted to history.

Invoice methods for service contracts.

A number of methods are available that you can use to invoice a contract:

- The invoice method you choose determines the type of installments, and the number of installments generated.
- The invoice method also determines the billing method. The billing can be carried out before the work order is started or after the work order is completed.
- The invoice method is linked to the service contract by means of an installment template.

Service Order Invoicing

The invoice process is triggered when you set the order or activity status to Costed. The cost lines that underlie the order or the activity are sent to Invoicing, from where further processing is carried out to send the invoices to the customer locations.

Depending on the case at hand, an order can be costed at once, costed at an activity level, or each cost line can be costed individually. Taxes applicable for each country are applied at the time of invoicing.

The invoice from a contract (installments) or an invoice from a maintenance sales order can be combined with a service order, into a collect invoice to prevent a bureaucratic burden in the financial department. In the background, the ledger accounts in Financials are updated. The order information is held until the financial reconciliation is carried out.

Call invoicing

You can use Invoicing to invoice the business partner for the service calls that you handle.

Invoicing parameters

Before you invoice a call, you must first set the invoicing parameters in the Call Parameters (tsclm0100m000) session:

- **Invoice after Call**

Select this check box to enable call invoicing.

- **Time Interval**

When a call is logged, the person who handles the call must determine the invoice interval for the customer. If the sold-to business partner has signed a contract, the invoice interval is taken from the service contract (help desk) terms. If the sold-to business partner did not sign a contract, the invoice interval of the call center, which you define here, is used.

The time interval for invoicing is used to check if the time spent on the call is invoiceable or not based on the invoice interval limits.

Start the Invoicing Intervals (tsclm0170m000) session to define a time interval. The main characteristics of the time interval are the lower and upper limits, which are used to determine whether the time spent on a call is invoiced. If the time spent is less than the lower limit, no invoice is created. Otherwise, the actual amount of time spent is invoiced, with the upper limit as maximum.

- **Cost Component**

The default cost component that is used to invoice a call, and which can also be used to influence the level of contract or warranty coverage. Run the Cost Components (tcmcs0148m000) session to select or define the appropriate cost component.

- **Coverage Type**

The value in this field indicates to what extent work is covered under warranty, and what part of the activities can be charged. To select the appropriate coverage type, start the Coverage Types (tsmdm0135m000) session.

- **Path for Labor Rate**

Specify up to three levels for the search path used to retrieve the labor rate:

- **Installation Group**
- **Support Engineer**
- **Activity Taken**
- **Serialized Item Group**
- **Support Department**

Invoicing a call

The call invoicing procedure includes these steps:

1. Select the call in the Invoice Calls (tsclm1519m000) session.
2. On the appropriate menu, click **Call to be Invoiced**. The Call Invoicing (tsclm1105s000) session starts, in which you can view the call invoicing details.
3. In the Call Invoicing (tsclm1105s000) session, on the appropriate menu, click **Print Draft Invoice** to print a draft invoice, which you can check.

4. In the Call Invoicing (tsclm1105s000) session, on the appropriate menu, click **Call to be Invoiced** to transfer the call invoicing details to Invoicing.
5. For details about the invoicing procedure, refer to Using Invoicing.

Document authorization using ION Workflow

For several business objects in LN, document authorization approval logic is available using ION Workflow. ION based workflows cater for a monitored approval, data validation, and financial control process in which multiple persons can be involved.

With document authorization workflow approval:

- You can specify which actions and amounts are auto-approved and which actions, amounts, and discounts require management approval based on business rules. A management hierarchy can have parallel approval levels, or single approval by level.
- Approvers are alerted for approval and notified if they did not act in time to an approval request. Unanswered requests can be forwarded or escalated to other approvers or managers.
- The approval's initiator can expedite the approval in cases such as critical shortages, critical project requirement changes, and best price retrieval.

If workflow approval logic applies to a business object, which you can specify by object type in the Object Types (overview) (ttocm0502m000) session, a **Workflow Status** field is displayed in the relevant session. This **Workflow Status** field is displayed alongside any existing status field. It does not replace, but it complements the usual approval, activation, or validation logic.

When you perform a change that requires authorization, a checked-out version is automatically created for the business object in the Checked-out Objects (ttocm9599m000) session. The object changes take effect in LN and the approval becomes final after you submit the changes and the changes are approved in ION Workflow by all relevant persons. You can also undo your changes, or recall your submitted changes.

If the changes you submitted are rejected in ION Workflow, the **Workflow Status** is set to **Rejected** and the object cannot be approved in LN. Rejected changes can be updated and resubmitted for approval, or can be deleted.

Note

For more information on setting up and using ION Workflow for business objects in LN, refer to the *Infor LN Integration Guide for Infor ION Workflows and Monitors* at [Infor Xtreme](#).

Purchase invoice authorization

In Accounts Payable, to release the purchase invoice for further processing, you can use these types of invoice authorization:

- **Confirmation of received purchase invoices**

If you record the receipt in the Received Purchase Invoices (tfacp1500m000) session, you can link assigned approvers to the invoice. The assigned approver can verify the invoice, and then register the invoice.

- **Authorization of registered invoices**

To exclude invoices from the automatic payment procedure, if you register an invoice in the Purchase Invoice Entry (tfacp2600m000) session, you can link a hold reason to the invoice. For example, reasons for blocking an invoice can be incorrect quantities, incorrect prices, or defects found in the received goods. To release the invoice for further processing, an assigned approver must remove the hold reason.

- **Authorization of price differences and additional costs**

If the invoice amount differs from the order amount and the difference exceeds the matching tolerances, an authorized user must approve the price difference and the additional cost.

- **Payment authorization**

For the types of invoices for which payment authorization is required, an authorized user must approve the invoices for payment.

Note

In Cash Management, you can authorize users to process the payments and approve the payment batch. For details, refer to Payment authorization in Cash Management – setup

Print a report

You can use the Print Not Fully Approved Invoices (tfacp1402m000) session to print a report of the invoices that require an action by the assigned approver or authorized user before they can be processed further.

The report shows the invoices that require one or several of these actions:

- Removal of the hold reason
- Approval of the price difference and additional costs
- Approval for payment.

Purchase invoice authorization history

For the approval history of a purchase invoice, LN registers the history of these invoice details:

- Approval of the price difference and additional costs
- Approval for payment

- The hold reason
- The assigned approver
- The date before which the invoice must be approved

In the Invoice Authorization History (tfacp2510m000) session, LN displays the current value, the previous value, the user and assigned approver who made the change, and the modification date.

If you archive and delete fully paid purchase invoices, LN also archives and deletes the approval history.

Appendix A

Glossary

A

activity

The smallest part of the activity structure used for a time-scaled budget. An entity that is used to represent a part of a project in an activity structure.

LN distinguishes these activity types:

- **WBS Element**
- **Control Account**
- **Work Package**
- **Planning Package**
- **Milestone**

See: activity structure

appropriate menu

Commands are distributed across the **Views**, **References**, and **Actions** menus, or displayed as buttons. In previous LN and Web UI releases, these commands are located in the *Specific* menu.

archive company

A company created for the purpose of archiving historic documents and data. You can store redundant data in an archive company.

To access and retrieve data from an archive company, you must change company to the archive company.

assigned approver

The person or department that is responsible for removing a hold reason from a registered invoice and release the invoice for further processing.

bank reference

A unique number used by the banks to reference each invoice. The bank reference number can be a string of 20 or more digits, composed in such a way that a number check can be performed to check its validity.

In some countries, the bank reference number is a critical component of payment and receipt transactions, especially if payment slips are used. If bank reference numbers are used, the bank reference number must appear on the invoice document, on the payment slip if applicable, and on the payment document.

business-function model

A part of a business model that is built from a selection of business functions that are initially created in the repository.

business object

A business related object, such as a purchase order or an organizational unit. A business object has information stored in the business object attributes, such as the purchase order number or the organizational unit name. A business object also contains a set of actions, known as business object methods, that can manipulate the business object attributes, such as Create Purchase Order and List Organizational Units.

From a development perspective, a business object is a collection of tables, and functions that manipulate these tables, implemented simultaneously during the development phase. A business object is identified by the combination of a package code, module code, and business object code.

collect order

An order type in which goods are immediately issued from inventory upon order entry. The goods are then immediately collected by the customer. When the sales order lines are created, the related transactions are automatically concluded.

When you create and save a collect sales order, LN sets the sales order status to **Closed**. At the same time, LN creates a warehouse order and sets the status of the warehouse order to **Shipped**. The warehouse order type is the warehouse order type that is linked to the sales order type.

control code

A common parent cost-object level, a level above the special cost object.

A control code is used for control purposes. For analysis, you can group cost objects of the same cost type under a control code. If you use a cost object to categorize a group of cost objects, it can be its own control code. You cannot have more than one control code in a tree. This is used for the frozen bottom-up budget.

cost component

A cost component is a user-defined category for the classification of costs.

Cost components have the following functions:

- To break down an item's standard cost, sales price, or valuation price.
- To create a comparison between the estimated production order costs and the actual production order costs.
- To calculate production variances.
- To view the distribution of your costs over the various cost components in the Cost Accounting module.

Cost components can be of the following cost types:

- **Operation Costs**
- **Material Costs**
- **Surcharge**
- **General Costs**
- **Not Applicable**

Note

If you use Assembly Control (ASC), you cannot use cost components of the **General Costs** type.

cost object

A type of cost carrier for the resources used in your project.

These cost objects are available:

- **Material**
- **Labor**
- **Equipment**
- **Subcontracting**
- **Sundry Costs**
- **Overhead**

Cost objects can be standard or specific for a project. The cost object is related to a control code for cost controlling purposes.

cost type

A way of categorizing cost objects and control codes according to the nature of the costs that they represent.

LN Project distinguishes these cost types:

- **Materials**
- **Labor**
- **Equipment**
- **Subcontracting**
- **Sundry Costs**
- **Overhead**

country set

A user-defined group of countries.

credit note

The correction form for a (partly) returned purchase or sales order. The credit note states the quantity and value of the goods concerned and the reason for the credit.

delivery note

A transport document that provides information on a consignment contained in one truck (or other vehicle) and refers to an order or a set of orders for one consignee at a delivery address. If the truck load contains shipments for various business partners, the load includes more than one delivery note. The information on a delivery note includes the delivery date and address, the customer's name, the contents of the consignment, and so on. In Italy, a delivery note is a legally required document, where it used to be called BAM (Bolla Accompagnamento Merci). Currently it is called DDT (Documento di Trasporto). In Portugal and Spain delivery notes are also used, but there they do not have the same legal status as in Italy.

electronic data interchange (EDI)

The computer-to-computer transmission of a standard business document in a standard format. Internal EDI refers to the transmission of data between companies on the same internal company network (also referred to as multiccompany). External EDI refers to the transmission of data between your company and external business partners.

element

The smallest part of an element structure. An element is used to define the (structure of the) work of the project, so that you can carry it out.

extension

The specific agreements within or in addition to the initial contract. An extension falls outside the initial contract with the sold-to business partner. Extensions can be assigned to the bottom-up budget.

LN distinguishes four extension types:

- **Scope Change**
- **Provisional Amount**
- **Fluctuation Settlement**
- **Quantities to be Settled**

GEO code

The code used together with or instead of address information such as the city, state/province, and postal code to identify a taxing jurisdiction.

The tax provider determines the GEO code based upon the address information entered and the county and city selected.

GL code

Represents a ledger account and the corresponding dimensions. GL codes are used to represent ledger accounts to users who are not familiar with the structure of the chart of accounts.

To specific logistic transactions, you can link a GL code. Such integration transactions are mapped directly to the ledger account and dimensions of the GL code, they are not included in the mapping process.

grand total rounding

To round the grand total amounts on legal documents that you send to your customers, such as sales quotations, service contracts, and sales invoices.

For example, if the currency rounding factor is 0.01 and grand totals must be rounded on 0.05, you can use grand total rounding and define a grand total rounding factor of 0.05.

hold reason

A code attached to a purchase invoice to block the payment of that invoice.

integration mapping scheme

A scheme that defines the ledger accounts and dimensions to which the integration transactions are posted.

invoice delivery method

A user-definable way to categorize invoices by their delivery method. LN prints invoices grouped by the invoice delivery method. Per invoice delivery method, LN sorts and prints the invoices within each ZIP/postal code by address.

You can select a default invoice delivery method for each invoice-to business partner.

invoice type

The way to calculate project invoices for a given contract type. The invoice type determines when to issue invoices to the sold-to business partner.

LN distinguishes these invoice types:

- **Cost-Plus**
The amount is based on the financial amounts entered at cost object level plus a profit. This method is only available if the contract type is **Time & Materials** or **Cost Reimbursement**.
- **Unit Rate**
The amount is based on the financial amounts per unit entered at element or activity level. Unit-rate invoicing applies to both **Fixed Price** and **Time & Materials** contract types.
- **Installment**
The invoice amount is a subdivision of the value. This method is only available if the contract type is **Fixed Price**.
- **Progress Invoice**
The invoice amount is based on progress for element or activity. Two types of elements are allowed: direct and indirect. The calculated amount of the direct elements depends on their own progress. The calculated amount of the indirect elements is based on the progress of the project as a whole and can never be more than 100%.
- **Delivery Based**
Invoicing is based on the sales amounts of the contract deliverables that are linked to the contract shipments.

invoicing batch

Selects the order types and orders to be invoiced. If you process an invoicing batch, LN selects the invoicing data and generates the invoices for the order types and orders selected through the invoicing batch.

invoicing batch template

Defines the type and number of orders that you can select through the invoicing batch. For example, the types of orders can be Sales, Freight, Projects, or Service, and the number of orders of each type can be **None**, **One**, or **Several**.

invoicing method

A set of parameters that defines, among other things, the types of orders and orders lines that can be combined on an invoice, and the type of invoice to be generated and the costs to be aggregated on Project invoices and Service invoices. You can define different invoicing methods for your invoice-to-business partners.

invoicing method

This method is only used for contract projects to invoice to Financials.

Capital projects have no invoicing. Sales order projects use Invoicing for invoicing.

invoicing options

Define the text and the layout of the printed invoices and whether or not you can overwrite the default transaction types and series used for the invoice document numbering.

manual sales invoice

An invoice without a related sales order or goods receipt and which is directly created in Invoicing.

match code

A code that defines a set of priority-based additional criteria that must be applied when self-billed invoices are automatically matched with corresponding order data.

matched SBI relations code

A number that identifies a set of matched (customer) self-billed invoice lines with billable lines.

monthly billing invoice

A monthly statement of the open sales invoices that you send to an invoice-to business partner. The business partner generates self-billed invoices and uses the monthly billing invoice for reference.

object type

Defines a business object or business document, such as a sales order or a contract, in the context of document authorization.

An object type includes one or more tables and specifies this information:

- How the tables of the object type relate to each other.
- The actions to generate a request for document authorization, which will be processed in ION Workflow.
- What data of the object type must be sent to ION Workflow to perform the actual document authorization.

Operations Management

A collective name for the non-financial LN packages. Operations Management represents all the logistic LN packages.

payment schedule

Agreements about the amounts that must be paid by payment period. You can link a payment schedule to the payment terms and, in this way, to sales invoices and purchase invoices.

Each line of the payment schedule defines a part of the invoice amount that must be paid within a specific period, the payment method used for the payment, and the discount conditions that apply to the payment.

Note

In many sessions, 'payment schedule' refers to a payment schedule *line*.

If you use receipts against shipments, 'payment schedule' refers to a shipment.

Synonym: receipt schedule

product category

Group of goods or services to which the same tax rules and calculations apply. Product categories are used by tax provider software to calculate the sales tax.

progress invoice

An invoicing method based on progress for elements and activities. The difference with unit rate is twofold.

Unit rate has:

- Invoices based on the progress and element or activity sales rate per unit.
- Invoices settled with the contract amount.

receipt schedule

See: *payment schedule* (p. 74)

recurring invoicing batch

A set of one or more invoicing batches set up for recurring processing. If you process a recurring invoicing batch, LN selects the invoicing data according to the invoicing batches.

sales listing

A list with information about the origin, value, etc., of invoices.

Companies established in European Union (EU) countries are obliged to use this document to make a tax declaration for their goods transactions within the EU.

LN bases the sales listing on the financial transactions that result from export transactions when the related invoices are processed.

series

A group of order numbers or document numbers starting with the same series code.

Series identify orders with certain characteristics. For example, all sales orders handled by the large accounts department start with LA (LA0000001, LA0000002, LA0000003, and so on).

tax country

The country in which the tax must be paid or reported. The tax country can be different from the country where the goods are issued or delivered.

tax date

The tax rates that are valid on this date are used to calculate the tax amounts.

tax exemption certificate

A certificate issued by a tax authority to a specific business, exempting them from sales tax within the tax authority's jurisdiction. When you purchase goods or services, you must provide the certificate number to your supplier to authorize them not to collect the tax.

tax provider

A third party application that facilitates the calculation of taxes.

trade note

Generic term for payment instruments such as bank drafts, checks, promissory notes, and bills of exchange. Trade notes can be used instead of cash payments if credit is extended to the customer. A trade note can replace the invoice. Because trade notes are negotiable, they can also be used as a credit instrument, for example, for discounting and endorsing.

Trade notes can exist on paper and on magnetic supports, according to local business practices and banking standards.

transaction type

A user-defined three-position code used to identify documents. The series linked to the transaction type give documents the sequence number.

wizard

A special form of user assistance that automates a task by setting the parameter values within a business model and which directs the software to meet the specific requirements of an organization.

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