

Accounts Receivable

AR

Accounts Receivable (AR) is meant to maintain dues from customers through invoices and debit notes, customer payments and adjustments through receipt vouchers and credit notes, and matching between both. Thus, AR is able to provide us with analytical, comparative and ageing reports.

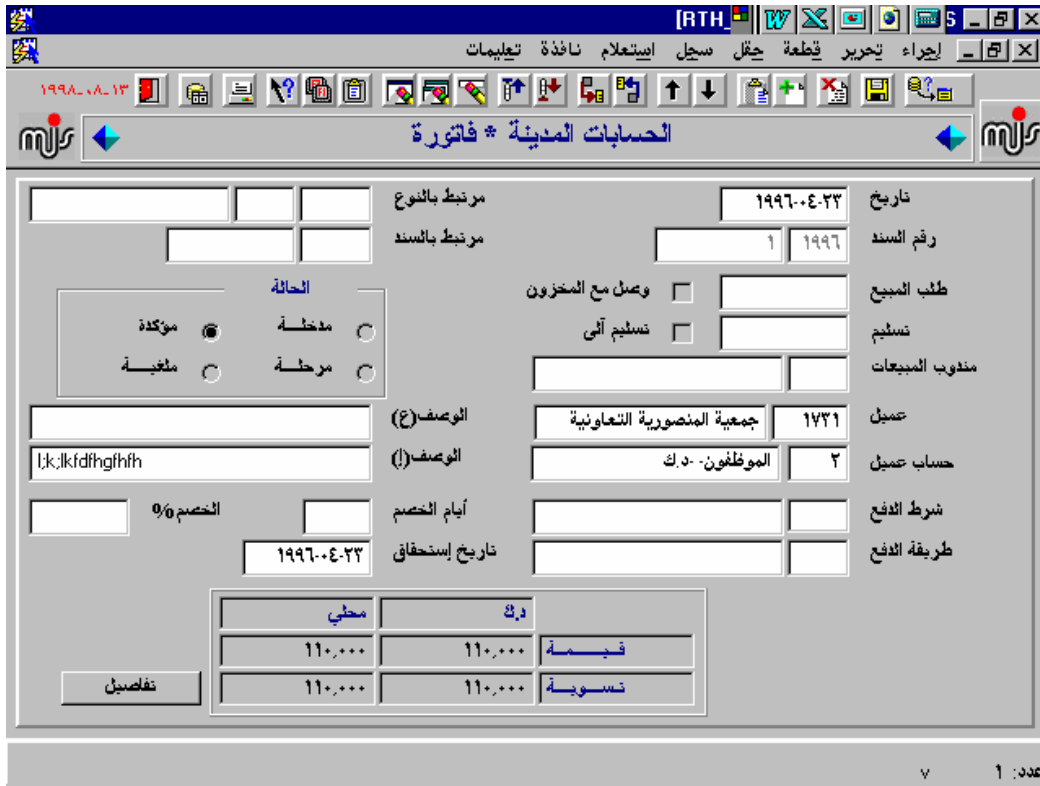
AR is built to efficiently control data, while preserving flexibility and functioning in a user-friendly manner. It interacts with the GL module, same as all MIS modules, using a standard homogeneous interface. And since produced by MIS, AR also inherits the flexibility and control provided by SEC, module supporting all MIS software application systems.

AR is designed to perform all Accounts Receivable functions, and give meaningful and helpful results. All that is insured by the set of features listed below.

- **AR** maintains user-defined and system-defined codes. The first help classifying; the latter help controlling.
- **AR** maintains multiple companies, each having multiple branches.
- **AR** provides a flexible parameter driven set-up of the system depending on the company business requirements and rules.
- **AR** maintains multiple currencies, one being designated as the local currency. Conversions to local are handled according to the set-up defined (system fetches daily or last exchange rate, user allowed to manually enter rate or not, manually adjust rate or not).
- **AR** generates on-line inquiries and reports. Posting is not necessary in order to produce results. End-of-year closing is not required in order to transfer the opening balances to the next year.

- **AR** has its own set of calendars, where a calendar year is divided into more than one period.
- **AR** maintains multiple open calendars, i.e. it is not necessary to close a calendar year in order to process the next one.
- **AR** performs automatic voucher numbering as defined by the user. It may be serial for all calendar years, or serial by year. It may be serial for all voucher types, or serial by voucher type.
- **AR** accepts manually entered voucher numbers only if “Allow manual voucher numbering” parameter is set.
- **AR** controls the cycle of transactions. They are first input to the system, and considered as draft. Once confirmed, they affect the balances. Once posted, the transactions are archived, and they can no longer be changed. However, “Initial transaction status” parameter may inform the system to skip a stage by automatically confirming or posting a transaction upon entry.
- **AR** provides a flexible and user-friendly interface for confirming, posting or cancelling transactions.
- **AR** provides analysis by type of customers/parties.
- **AR** enforces control on customer credit limit in a user-defined severity. That is, it may stop entry of any transaction exceeding the limit, or it may warn against such a transaction.
- **AR** supports multiple accounts by party, each having its currency. Also, the same party may have accounts in AP (Accounts Payable module) and others in AR. And that insures consolidation by party, across accounts, currencies and modules (AR or AP).
- **AR** enables distribution of party accounts balances by cost centre and/or activity, providing the basis for cost / activity analysis.
- **AR** maintains payment terms by customer/party account. Terms include discount rate, discount days and due days.
- **AR** supports open items and balance forward party account types.

- **AR** interacts with Accounts Payable system (AP). Thus, it is possible to settle some AR invoice or debit note with an AP invoice or credit note, and vice versa.
- **AR** maintains all types of settlements. That is, AR accepts multiple payments, AP invoices or AP/AR credit notes settling one invoice or debit note. It also accepts one payment, AP invoice or AP/AR credit note settling multiple invoices/debit notes.
- **AR** interacts with Sales, completing the pre-sales, sales and post-sales cycle.
- **AR** posts its transactions to GL, either producing one GL transaction as opposed to one AR transaction, or one GL transaction as opposed to a set of AR transactions of the same type (Invoice, Debit note, Credit note or Payment). That depends on the parameter set-up as well.
- **AR** supports flexible ageing analysis, providing the user with the facility to set-up different ageing periods, and to report based on any.
- **AR** provides comparative and analytical queries and reports on dues, payments, settlements and unallocated payments.
- **AR** generates automatic settlement of dues with unallocated payments using pre-defined strategies or rules (FIFO for instance).
- **AR** provides the utility to design layout for customer statements.
- **AR** provides the utility to design layout for invoices.



MIS*Head Office

File Help Window

Menu

Transactions Find

- AP*Application
- Master Files
 - = Codes
 - = Transactions
- Processing
 - = Transactions Processing
 - = Transactions Generation
- = Inquiries
- Reports
 - = Master Files
 - = Transactions
 - = Customer
 - = GL
 - = Codes

Transactions

- Invoice
- Debit Note
- Credit Note
- Payment
- Settlement

Help

Accounts Receivable * Debit Note

Hint : Double Click to start a Module

Count: *0

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Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

17-08-1998

Accounts Receivable * Debit Note

Date: 01-01-1996 Reltd. to Type: [] [] []

V/R No.: 1996 2 Reltd. to V/R: [] []

Sales Ord.: [] Link to Stock

Delivery: [] Automatic Delivery

Sales Rep.: [] []

Customer: 1731 Al-Mansooriyah Co-Op

Cust. Acct.: 2 Employees Roger Roger KWD

Pyt. Term: [] []

Pyt. Meth.: [] []

Desc (A): []

Desc (E): test the Debit Note

Disc. Days: [] Disc. %: []

Due Date: 01-01-1996

Status: Input Confirmed
 Posted Cancelled

	KD	Local
Amount	10.000	10.000
Settled	10.000	10.000

Details

Exit the current screen.

Count: *3 v