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2.3.1.1 Accounting and Finance

No.	Requirement Description	Priority	Detailed Response	Cross Reference in Brochure/Document
1.	The system should enable the definition of chart of account codes and their corresponding descriptions.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger facilitates the creation and management of chart of accounts through a structured process. Users can define account codes and their corresponding descriptions by accessing configuration settings within the application. The system typically provides a user-friendly interface where administrators or authorized personnel can input, modify, or deactivate account codes as per organizational needs. Each account code is associated with detailed attributes such as account type, segment values, and hierarchies, ensuring accurate financial reporting and analysis. Oracle General Ledger's robust functionality ensures that chart of account definitions are maintained securely and can be easily adapted to reflect changes in business requirements.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should enable the definition of chart of accounts with a minimum of 20 characters.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger allows for the configuration of chart of accounts with flexible segment lengths, including a minimum of 20 characters as required. During the account structure setup, administrators define each segment's length, ensuring that the total character count for the chart of accounts meets the specified requirement. The system also supports the creation of multi-segment account codes, allowing users to incorporate different segments like cost center, department, or natural account, ensuring compliance with the character limit. Validation rules are built into the system to ensure that all account entries adhere to the defined character specifications. This customization enables organizations to tailor their chart of accounts for precise financial tracking and reporting.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The system should enable the sharing and use of a single chart of accounts across all modules and entities in the system.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger supports the sharing of a single chart of accounts across all modules and entities by using a unified account structure. When setting up the chart of accounts, administrators can define a single, global structure that integrates seamlessly with other Oracle modules such as Payables, Receivables, and Assets. This allows consistent financial data to be used across the entire organization, regardless of the specific module or entity involved. Oracle General Ledger ensures that transactions are processed with the same account codes, maintaining data integrity and simplifying financial reporting. The system also enables multi-entity organizations to adopt shared services while adhering to local financial regulations through segment configurations.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

4.	The system should enable logical definition of the chart of accounts with parent-child relationships among the various segments of the chart of accounts.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger allows the logical definition of the chart of accounts by supporting parent-child relationships through its hierarchical segment structure. Users can define segments such as department, cost center, or natural account, and establish parent-child hierarchies within these segments to represent organizational structure and reporting lines. This hierarchy enables the roll-up of financial data, allowing summarized reporting at the parent level while maintaining detailed transactional data at the child level. The system's flexibility ensures that users can easily define and modify these relationships to reflect organizational changes. These hierarchies simplify financial consolidation and analysis across different segments of the organization.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should enable the definition of a minimum of 8 distinct segments of the chart of accounts by users.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger allows users to define a minimum of 8 distinct segments in the chart of accounts as required, providing flexibility for detailed financial tracking. During the chart of accounts setup, users can configure each segment to represent specific financial dimensions such as company, department, cost center, project, or product line. These segments are fully customizable and can be defined according to organizational needs, ensuring that each aspect of financial data is captured for reporting and analysis. The system also supports validation and control rules to ensure that all segment values are accurately maintained. This multi-segment structure enables granular financial management across different areas of the business.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should enable the chart of accounts to hold multiple organization units like departments, divisions, districts, etc.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger enables the chart of accounts to accommodate multiple organizational units such as departments, divisions, and districts through its flexible multi-segment structure. Each segment within the chart of accounts can be dedicated to a specific organizational unit, allowing users to track financial data for individual entities within the organization. Users can define and manage segments for various units, ensuring detailed reporting and analysis across these divisions. The system's built-in validation rules ensure consistency and accuracy across all units while enabling seamless consolidation of financial data. This approach simplifies financial management by providing a unified view of all organizational units within a single chart of accounts.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The system should enable multiple hierarchy rollups of the chart of accounts within the different segments.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger supports multiple hierarchy rollups within the different segments of the chart of accounts, allowing for flexible reporting and analysis. Users can define hierarchical relationships within each segment, such as cost centers, departments, or regions, to reflect the organizational structure and reporting needs. These hierarchies enable roll-up functionality, where financial data from lower-level segments (children) is automatically summarized at higher levels (parents). This allows for customized reporting at various levels of detail, from granular transaction data to high-level financial summaries. The system also supports multiple rollup hierarchies for each segment, offering different perspectives on financial data based on reporting requirements.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should have flexibility to enable user additions to the chart of accounts without requiring programming.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger offers flexibility by allowing users to add new accounts or segments to the chart of accounts without requiring any programming skills. Through its intuitive user interface, authorized users can easily create, modify, or deactivate account segments directly from the system's configuration settings. This enables quick updates to the chart of accounts to accommodate changes in organizational needs, such as new departments or cost centers. The system also includes built-in validation tools to ensure that new accounts conform to predefined rules and maintain data integrity. This user-friendly process empowers organizations to adapt their financial structures without technical intervention.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	The system must enable definition of the chart of accounts online.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger enables the online definition of the chart of accounts through its web-based interface, allowing users to configure accounts anytime and anywhere. Administrators can easily access the system via a secure login to define segments, account codes, and descriptions in real-time, without needing offline processes. This online functionality ensures that changes to the chart of accounts, such as adding new segments or updating existing ones, are immediately reflected across all integrated modules. The system also provides validation features that guide users through the configuration process, ensuring accuracy. This flexibility allows for quick adjustments to financial structures as business needs evolve.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

10.	The system must maintain an accounting classification structure that includes the following elements: Budget fiscal year Organization Cost Centre Object class Revenue source Budget function Budget sub-function code Accounting period.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger maintains a comprehensive accounting classification structure that includes elements such as budget fiscal year, organization, cost center, object class, revenue source, budget function, budget sub-function code, and accounting period. Users can configure these classification elements and many more within the system to align with organizational needs, creating a structured framework for financial management. Each element is defined through a set of attributes, allowing for detailed categorization of financial transactions and budgetary controls. The system supports the creation of budgets that correspond to these classifications, enabling effective tracking and reporting of financial performance across various dimensions. This robust structure ensures that all financial activities are accurately classified, facilitating comprehensive analysis and reporting capabilities within the organization.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The system should provide authorized users the ability to activate or inactivate accounts for specified date range periods.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger provides authorized users with the ability to activate or inactivate accounts for specified date range periods through its user-friendly interface. Administrators can access the account management feature to set the status of an account as active or inactive for specific periods, ensuring control over account usability. The system allows users to define start and end dates for these changes, enabling temporary account inactivation during non-operational periods or specific projects. Validation rules are built in to prevent transactions on inactive accounts, maintaining data integrity and compliance. This functionality enhances financial management by allowing organizations to streamline their account usage based on operational needs.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The system should be able to account for inventory, taxation, depreciation etc.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger integrates seamlessly with other Oracle modules to account for inventory, taxation, depreciation, and similar financial activities. For inventory, the system links with Oracle Inventory, ensuring accurate tracking of asset values and inventory costs within the general ledger. Taxation is managed by integrating with Oracle Tax, allowing automated tax calculations and compliance with tax regulations, which are reflected in the financial accounts. Depreciation is handled through integration with Oracle Assets, where asset depreciation schedules are automatically calculated and posted to the general ledger. These integrations provide a complete financial view, ensuring that all such activities are properly accounted for and reported in compliance with regulations.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.2 General Ledger Requirements				
No.	**Requirement Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
1.	The system must capture a unique system-generated number to identify each general ledger transaction.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger automatically captures a unique system-generated number for each general ledger transaction to ensure accurate tracking and identification. When a transaction is created, the system assigns this unique identifier at the point of entry, preventing any duplicates and maintaining transaction integrity. Users can view this unique number within the transaction details, facilitating easy reference and audit trails. The system's robust tracking capabilities allow for seamless integration with reporting tools, ensuring that all transactions can be easily monitored and reconciled. This feature enhances accountability and transparency within financial operations, enabling organizations to maintain precise financial records.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should allow users to create and post transactions for subsequent accounting periods (i.e. Month or year) before the current account period is closed.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger enables users to create and post transactions for subsequent accounting periods, such as months or years, even before the current accounting period is closed. This functionality allows organizations to prepare and record transactions in advance, ensuring timely financial reporting and budget management. Users can access the transaction entry interface to input data for future periods, with the system automatically validating the dates against the defined accounting calendar. Once entered, these transactions can be reviewed and finalized at a later date, facilitating smoother year-end and month-end processes. This capability enhances operational efficiency by allowing for proactive financial planning and ensuring that all relevant transactions are captured in their appropriate periods.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The system must capture the following dates on all transactions: 1. Transaction date - The date a transaction is effective in the general ledger (i.e., the date a financial event is recognized). 2. System date - The actual date a transaction is processed by the system. This date is assigned by the computer and may not be modified.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger captures essential dates on all transactions to ensure accurate financial reporting and compliance. The transaction date represents the effective date of the financial event, allowing users to recognize transactions based on when they occur rather than when they are processed. Users can input this date during transaction entry, ensuring that financial records reflect the correct timing of events. Additionally, the system date is automatically generated by the system at the time of processing, providing an unmodifiable timestamp that indicates when the transaction was recorded in the system. This dual-date capture enhances transparency and accountability, facilitating accurate audits and financial analysis while allowing organizations to maintain precise records of their financial activities.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

4.	Transactions must originate from sub-ledgers and not in the general ledger.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger ensures that all transactions originate from sub-ledgers, maintaining a structured and accurate financial ecosystem. When financial activities occur in sub-ledger modules such as Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, or Inventory, the system automatically captures and validates these transactions before they are transferred to the general ledger which is the central repository. This integration allows for real-time data synchronization, ensuring that all entries in the general ledger accurately reflect the underlying transactions from the sub-ledgers. The system provides automated posting processes that streamline the transfer of data while maintaining the integrity and consistency of financial records. By enforcing this structure, Oracle General Ledger enhances control and transparency, minimizing the risk of discrepancies and ensuring that all financial reporting is based on reliable sub-ledger data.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should allow data exchange with other subsystems and automatic posting to the GL from other subsystems	**M**	Oracle General Ledger facilitates seamless data exchange with other subsystems through its robust integration capabilities, ensuring efficient and accurate financial management. The system utilizes standardized interfaces and APIs to connect with various subsystems, such as Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory, allowing for smooth data flow between applications. When transactions are recorded in these subsystems, the system automatically processes and posts them to the general ledger, ensuring real-time updates without manual intervention. This automation not only reduces the risk of errors but also enhances operational efficiency by streamlining the posting process. Additionally, the system includes validation checks to ensure that only accurate and complete transactions are posted to the GL, maintaining data integrity across the entire financial ecosystem.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should automatically identify and warn the user of errors on-line before posting (account code, budget allowance, duplicate entry,dr/cr balance.)	**M**	Oracle General Ledger includes built-in error-checking mechanisms that automatically identify and alert users to potential issues before posting transactions. As users enter transaction details, the system performs real-time validations on key elements, such as account codes, budget allowances, and debit/credit balances. If any discrepancies are detected—such as an invalid account code or exceeding budget limits—the system displays warning messages whcih can be customised to customer's preference, prompting users to correct the errors before proceeding. Additionally, the system checks for duplicate entries, ensuring that the same transaction is not inadvertently recorded multiple times. This proactive approach enhances data integrity and user confidence, reducing the likelihood of posting erroneous transactions and ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The system should allow the association of each transaction with a user name/user number, job number, entry date and time.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger enables the association of each transaction with relevant user information through its comprehensive transaction entry system. When users input transactions, the system automatically captures their user name or user number, along with a unique job number, ensuring accountability for every financial entry. Additionally, the system records the entry date and time, providing a precise timestamp for each transaction. This feature enhances transparency by creating a clear audit trail, allowing organizations to track who entered specific transactions and when they were processed. By maintaining this information, Oracle General Ledger helps organizations uphold compliance and accountability in their financial operations	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should be able to maintain a history of all changes made to accounts and cost centres (not only the latest change).	**M**	Oracle General Ledger maintains a comprehensive history of all changes made to accounts and cost centers through its robust audit trail functionality. Whenever a user modifies an account or cost center, the system automatically logs detailed information about the change, including the previous value, new value, user who made the change, and the timestamp of the modification. This historical data is preserved in a secure database, enabling organizations to review past changes and track the evolution of financial structures over time. Users can access change history reports, providing insights into how accounts and cost centers have been adjusted, which supports compliance and auditing requirements. By maintaining a complete record of changes, Oracle General Ledger enhances accountability and transparency within the financial management process.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	Comprehensive on-line audit trail of all transactions up to transaction level must be available in order to identify date, time and user who initiated, approved are amended any transaction and be customisable by the administrator for enhanced analysis and reporting;	**M**	Oracle General Ledger provides a comprehensive online audit trail for all transactions, allowing organizations to track detailed information at the transaction level. Each transaction is automatically logged with essential data, including the date and time of entry, the user who initiated the transaction, and any subsequent approvals or amendments made by authorized personnel. This robust logging functionality ensures that every action taken within the system is recorded, enhancing accountability and transparency. Administrators have the ability to customize audit trail settings, allowing for tailored reports and analysis based on specific organizational needs or compliance requirements. This level of detail not only supports effective monitoring and oversight but also aids in identifying trends, discrepancies, or areas for improvement within financial processes.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

10.	The system should provide user friendly drop-down menus for all codes currently available in the system for example Cost Center, Department Codes, Account Codes, and so on.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger enhances user experience by providing user-friendly drop-down menus for all available codes, such as Cost Center, Department Codes, and Account Codes. When entering transactions, users can easily access these drop-down menus, which display a comprehensive list of valid codes, allowing for quick and accurate selection. The system is designed to filter and organize these codes for easy navigation, ensuring that users can find the relevant codes without hassle. This feature reduces the risk of input errors, as users are guided to select from predefined options, ensuring consistency in data entry. Additionally, the drop-down menus can be customized by administrators to reflect the organization's specific coding structure, enhancing usability and operational efficiency.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The system should be capable of providing real time on-line inquiry to GL detail transaction information.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger provides real-time online inquiry capabilities that allow users to access detailed transaction information instantly. Users can navigate through the system's intuitive interface to query specific accounts or transactions, retrieving comprehensive data, including transaction descriptions, amounts, dates, and user information. The system's powerful search functionality enables users to apply filters and parameters, making it easy to locate specific entries based on various criteria. Additionally, all data is updated in real-time, ensuring that users have the most current information at their fingertips for effective decision-making. This feature enhances operational efficiency by allowing users to quickly resolve inquiries and analyze financial data without delays or reliance on external reports.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The system should have built-in software safeguards to ensure general ledger accounts are always in balance and subsidiary ledgers totals to control accounts, even during computer crashes.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger incorporates robust built-in software safeguards to ensure that general ledger accounts remain balanced and that subsidiary ledger totals match their respective control accounts. The system utilizes real-time validation checks during transaction processing to identify any discrepancies immediately, alerting users to potential imbalances. Additionally, it employs automated reconciliation processes that periodically verify the alignment between subsidiary ledgers and control accounts, ensuring data integrity. In the event of a computer crash, Oracle's database management system includes recovery features that prevent data loss and maintain consistency, enabling a quick restoration of financial records. These safeguards enhance confidence in the accuracy of financial reporting, allowing organizations to operate efficiently and securely, even during unexpected technical disruptions.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

13.	The system should possess reconciliation capabilities for Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Human Resources, etc.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger features robust reconciliation capabilities that ensure seamless integration with modules such as Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Human Resources. The system automatically compares transaction data from these subsidiary ledgers with corresponding entries in the general ledger, identifying discrepancies and enabling users to address issues promptly. Users can generate reconciliation reports that provide a comprehensive overview of account balances, highlighting any variances that need resolution. The reconciliation process is supported by built-in tools that facilitate data analysis, allowing users to drill down into specific transactions for detailed examination. This functionality not only enhances financial accuracy and compliance but also streamlines operational workflows, ensuring that all financial records are consistently aligned across the organization.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	Transactions that will influence financial balances must immediately be reflected in the appropriate ledgers.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger ensures that transactions influencing financial balances are immediately reflected in the appropriate ledgers through real-time processing capabilities. When users enter or modify transactions in integrated modules such as Accounts Payable or Receivable, the system instantly updates the corresponding general ledger accounts without delay. This immediate posting mechanism allows organizations to maintain accurate and up-to-date financial records, enabling timely decision-making and reporting. Additionally, the system's automated validation checks ensure that only valid transactions are posted, maintaining the integrity of the financial data. By providing real-time visibility into financial balances, Oracle General Ledger supports effective cash flow management and strategic financial planning.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	The system must accommodate all legal requirements of the applicable local government legislation, tax and VAT requirements as well as any norms and standards that might be subscribe such as the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and leading international practices.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger is designed to accommodate all legal requirements and regulations, including local government legislation, tax obligations, and VAT requirements. The system is regularly updated to reflect changes in tax laws and accounting standards, ensuring compliance with applicable legislation in various jurisdictions. It incorporates built-in tax management tools that automate calculations and reporting, aligning with local tax requirements and facilitating accurate submissions. The system can then be configured with local rate for weach category of defined and aplicable tax. Additionally, Oracle General Ledger supports International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by offering customizable reporting options that adhere to global accounting norms. This comprehensive compliance framework allows organizations to operate confidently across different regions, aligning their financial practices with both local regulations and international standards.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

16.	The system should provide for automated monthly and year end closing entries.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger facilitates automated monthly and year-end closing entries through its streamlined closing process functionality. At the end of each accounting period, the system generates predefined closing entries, such as accruals, deferrals, and adjustments, based on the organization's established policies. Users can customize these entries to reflect specific financial practices, ensuring that all necessary adjustments are captured accurately. The system also automates the reconciliation of accounts, verifying that all transactions have been recorded correctly before closing the books. By simplifying and automating the closing process, Oracle General Ledger enhances efficiency, reduces the risk of errors, and ensures timely financial reporting for both monthly and year-end cycles.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
17.	The system should allow easy correction of data entry errors within a batch before posting.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger provides a user-friendly interface that allows for easy correction of data entry errors within a batch before posting. When users create a batch of transactions, they can review and edit individual entries, ensuring that all data is accurate and complete. The system includes validation checks that flag potential errors, such as incorrect account codes or amounts, prompting users to make necessary adjustments. Users can navigate through the batch using intuitive tools, making it simple to locate and correct specific errors before finalizing the posting process. This functionality minimizes the risk of posting inaccurate data, enhancing overall data integrity and ensuring reliable financial reporting.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	The system should allow the correction of errors after the posting process has been completed.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger allows for the correction of errors even after the posting process has been completed through its comprehensive adjustment capabilities. Users can initiate correction transactions, known as journal entries, to amend previously posted entries, ensuring that financial records remain accurate. The system automatically tracks these adjustments, maintaining an audit trail that documents the original transaction and the correction made, thereby preserving data integrity. Users can easily identify which entries need correction by generating reports that highlight discrepancies or variances. This flexibility not only supports accurate financial reporting but also facilitates compliance with auditing standards, allowing organizations to maintain trust in their financial processes.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

19.	The system should provide users with the ability to set up logic in the system so it will provide a warming if the user has entered an account that may be wrong. For example, if a user enters a cash account on a purchase order.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger incorporates intelligent validation logic that alerts users when they enter potentially incorrect account information, enhancing data entry accuracy. When a user inputs a transaction, the system automatically analyzes the account code against predefined rules and criteria established by the organization, such as typical account usage for specific transaction types. If a user, for instance, attempts to enter a cash account on a purchase order, the system generates a warning message indicating the possible error and suggesting appropriate alternatives. This real-time feedback allows users to reconsider their entries before finalizing transactions, reducing the likelihood of misclassifications. By empowering users with these alerts, Oracle General Ledger ensures that financial data remains reliable and that organizational standards are consistently upheld.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
20.	The system should allow sorting of transactions by either type or date.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger provides users with intuitive sorting functionality, enabling easy organization of transactions by type or date for streamlined analysis. Users can access transaction lists through the system's user-friendly interface, where they can select sorting options based on their needs. By choosing to sort by transaction type, users can quickly group and review similar entries, facilitating better oversight of financial activities. Alternatively, sorting by date allows users to view transactions chronologically, aiding in the identification of trends or discrepancies over specific periods. This flexible sorting capability enhances reporting efficiency and enables users to navigate their financial data with ease, supporting informed decision-making.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
21.	The system must derive the default transaction date from the current system date.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger automatically derives the default transaction date from the current system date, streamlining the transaction entry process for users. When users initiate a new transaction, the system pre-populates the transaction date field with the current date, ensuring that entries are accurately timestamped without requiring manual input. This functionality minimizes the risk of errors associated with date entry, as users can focus on providing other relevant details of the transaction. If necessary, users can easily modify the default date to reflect a different transaction date while maintaining the current date as the system-generated default. By automating this aspect of transaction entry, Oracle General Ledger enhances efficiency and accuracy in financial record-keeping.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

22.	The system should be able to generate a General Ledger Distribution Report which summarizes the distribution of Accounts Receivable general ledger transactions by account and date.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger can generate a General Ledger Distribution Report that summarizes Accounts Receivable transactions by account and date through its robust reporting capabilities. Users can access the reporting module and select the General Ledger Distribution Report option, where they can specify criteria such as date range and account types for a tailored report. The system then compiles relevant transaction data, aggregating information from the Accounts Receivable module to create a comprehensive summary. Once generated, the report displays a clear distribution of transactions by account, organized chronologically, allowing users to easily analyze financial activities. This functionality provides valuable insights into Accounts Receivable performance, facilitating informed decision-making and financial management.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
23.	The system must derive the default accounting period from the transaction date. It must prevent unauthorized user override.	**M**	Oracle General Ledger automatically derives the default accounting period from the transaction date entered by the user, ensuring that all transactions are accurately aligned with the appropriate fiscal periods. When a user inputs a transaction date, the system calculates and displays the corresponding accounting period, minimizing manual errors and enhancing consistency in financial reporting. To maintain data integrity, the system implements strict access controls that prevent unauthorized users from overriding the default accounting period. If a user attempts to change the accounting period, the system prompts a warning, indicating that such modifications are restricted based on user permissions. This functionality not only safeguards the accuracy of financial records but also ensures compliance with organizational policies and accounting standards.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
24.	Allow for blocking and un blocking	**M**	Oracle General Ledger provides functionality for blocking and unblocking accounts through its robust account management features. Administrators can easily set up blocking parameters for specific accounts based on organizational policies or compliance requirements, preventing any transactions from being posted to blocked accounts. When an account is blocked, the system generates alerts for users attempting to enter transactions, ensuring that they are aware of the restriction before proceeding. Conversely, authorized users can unblock accounts as needed, allowing for a smooth reactivation of transactions once any issues have been resolved. This flexibility in managing account status enhances financial control, ensures compliance, and helps maintain the integrity of the organization's financial data.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

25.	System should classify system or non-system	**M**	Oracle General Ledger classifies transactions as either system or non-system through predefined criteria set within the system's configuration. System transactions are automatically generated by the integrated modules, such as Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable, ensuring consistency and accuracy in financial reporting. Non-system transactions, on the other hand, are manually entered by users and may require additional validation checks to ensure compliance with organizational policies. The system provides users with the ability to tag or categorize transactions at the point of entry, allowing for easy identification and reporting based on their classification. This dual classification capability enhances reporting flexibility and enables organizations to analyze financial data more effectively, tailoring insights based on the nature of the transactions.	See Oracle General Ledger Section A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.3 Budget Module

No.	Requirement Description	Priority	Detailed Response	Cross Reference in Brochure/Document
1.	The system must support the entire budget process such as: planning, preparation, approval, amendments, monitoring, etc.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's budgeting process supports the entire budget lifecycle, encompassing planning, preparation, approval, amendments, monitoring, and reporting through its integrated modules. The process includes six key stages: (1) budget planning and creation, (2) data entry and upload, (3) approval and workflow, (4) versioning and comparison, (5) monitoring and reporting, and (6) amendment and re-approval.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system must have the ability to create and maintain multiple budget versions.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's budgeting process enables organizations to create and maintain multiple budget versions through six key steps: budget creation, data entry/upload, approval/workflow, versioning/comparison, reporting/analysis, and integration/consolidation. This comprehensive process streamlines budget planning, tracking, and management, ensuring accurate forecasting and financial decision-making.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The system must provide online worksheet to facilitate preparation of budgets. Information from a user defined period should flow into this worksheet.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion provides an online budget worksheet, enabling users to easily prepare and manage budgets with real-time data import from user-defined periods. This dynamic worksheet automates budget calculations, versioning, and comparisons, streamlining the budgeting process and ensuring accuracy and transparency.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	The system should enable entry of the Revenue budget with the following details: Financial year Budget code (chart of accounts code) Budget Code Description (autocompleted by the revenue code) Department Branch Branch Amount	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to enter revenue budgets, specifying financial year, budget/code chart of accounts, auto-populated descriptions, department, branch, and amount. This detailed revenue budget entry enables accurate financial planning, tracking, and analysis, supporting informed decision-making and effective budget management across various organizational dimensions.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

Budget code (chart of accounts code)	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's budgeting process involves data entry, validation, and approval workflows for revenue budget details. This process consists of six key steps: Budget Creation, Data Entry, Validation and Error Handling, Workflow Approval, Budget Consolidation, and Reporting and Analysis. These steps enable accurate and efficient budget management within the Oracle Hyperion system.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Budget Code Description (autocompleted by the revenue code)	**M**	Oracle Hyperion, revenue budgeting involves entering budget details, including Budget Code, Description (auto-completed by revenue code), and Financial Year, through a six-step process: Budget Creation, Data Entry, Validation, Workflow Approval, Budget Consolidation, and Reporting. This process enables accurate and efficient budget management, with features like auto-completion, data validation, and approval workflows to ensure data integrity and control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Department	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's revenue budgeting process involves entering department and financial year details through a structured 6-step process. The process includes budget creation, data entry, validation, workflow approval, budget consolidation, and reporting. This ensures accurate and efficient budget management with data validation and approval workflows for integrity and control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Branch	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's revenue budgeting process enables entry of branch and financial year details through a 6-step process: Budget Creation, Data Entry, Validation, Workflow Approval, Budget Consolidation, and Reporting. This process ensures accurate and efficient budget management, with features like data validation and approval workflows to ensure data integrity and control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Branch	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's revenue budgeting process enables entry of branch and financial year details through a 6-step process: Budget Creation, Data Entry, Validation, Workflow Approval, Budget Consolidation, and Reporting. This process ensures accurate and efficient budget management, with features like data validation and approval workflows to ensure data integrity and control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

	Amount	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's revenue budgeting process enables users to enter budget amounts and financial years through a structured 6-step process. The process includes: Budget Creation, Data Entry (Amount, Financial Year), Validation, Workflow Approval, Budget Consolidation, and Reporting, ensuring accurate and efficient budget management with data integrity and control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should enable the amendment of the revenue budget by authorized users.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows authorized users to amend revenue budgets through secure, controlled workflows, ensuring data integrity and audit trails. Users can easily revise budget assumptions, drivers, and amounts, and track changes, enabling flexible and collaborative budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should enable expenditure budget entry by line item with the following details: Financial year Budget type (e.g. initial, supplementary 1, supplementary 2, etc.) Budget Code/chart of accounts code Budget Code Description (auto completed by the budget code) Department Region Branch Location Unit cost; Quantity; Amount	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables detailed line-item budget entry, capturing financial year, budget type, account codes, and organizational dimensions (department, region, branch, location). This precise budgeting facilitates accurate financial planning, tracking, and analysis, supporting informed decision-making and effective budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Budget type (e.g. initial, supplementary 1, supplementary 2, etc.)	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing details such as Financial Year, Budget Type (e.g., Initial, Supplementary 1, Supplementary 2), Account Code, and Amount. The process involves: 1) Line item creation, 2) Budget type selection, 3) Data entry, 4) Validation, 5) Workflow approval, and 6) Integration with overall budget framework.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Budget Code/chart of accounts code	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing details such as Financial Year, Budget Code, and Chart of Accounts Code. The process involves: 1) Line item creation, 2) Account selection (Chart of Accounts), 3) Budget code assignment, 4) Data entry, 5) Validation, and 6) Workflow approval, ensuring accurate and structured budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

Budget Code Description (auto completed by the budget code)	**M**	Oracle Hyperion facilitates detailed expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing Financial Year, Budget Code, and auto-completing descriptions. The budget entry process involves six steps: line item creation, budget code selection, auto-population of description, data entry, validation, and workflow approval. This streamlined process ensures data consistency, accuracy, and efficient budget management in Oracle Hyperion.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Department	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows for detailed expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing departmental information such as Department ID, Department Name, and sub-departments. The budget entry process involves six steps: line item creation, department selection, data entry, validation, workflow approval, and integration with the overall budget. This ensures accurate and controlled budget management at the departmental level in Oracle Hyperion.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Region	**M**	Oracle Hyperion facilitates expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing Financial Year and Region details for geographic-based budgeting and analysis. The budget entry process involves selecting the financial year, region, and entering data, followed by validation and workflow approval. This ensures accurate and controlled budget management, integrated with the overall budget framework, enabling informed regional financial decisions.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Branch	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows for branch-level budgeting, enabling expenditure budget entry by line item with Financial Year and Branch details. The budget entry process involves six steps: line item creation, financial year and branch selection, data entry, validation, and workflow approval. This ensures accurate and controlled budget management at the branch level, integrated with the overall budget framework for informed financial decision-making.Oracle Hyperion allows for branch-level budgeting, enabling expenditure budget entry by line item with Financial Year and Branch details. The budget entry process involves six steps: line item creation, financial year and branch selection, data entry, validation, and workflow approval. This ensures accurate and controlled budget management at the branch level, integrated with the overall budget framework for informed financial decision-making.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

	Location	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing details such as Financial Year and Location, facilitating location-based budgeting and analysis. The process involves line item creation, financial year selection, location selection, data entry, validation against location totals, and workflow approval, ensuring accurate budget management integrated with the overall budget framework.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Unit cost;	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing details such as Financial Year and Unit Cost, facilitating detailed cost analysis and budgeting. The process involves: line item creation, financial year selection, unit cost entry, quantity entry, calculation of total cost (unit cost x quantity), validation, and workflow approval, ensuring accurate and controlled budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Quantity;	**M**	Oracle Hyperion facilitates quantity-based budgeting, enabling expenditure budget entry by line item with Financial Year and Quantity details. The budget entry process involves creating line items, selecting the financial year, entering quantity and optional unit cost, and calculating total cost. Validation and workflow approval ensure accuracy and control, enabling informed financial decision-making and analysis in Oracle Hyperion.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Amount	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables expenditure budget entry by line item, capturing details such as Financial Year and Amount, facilitating precise budgeting and financial management. The process involves: line item creation, financial year selection, amount entry, account classification, validation against budget limits, and workflow approval, ensuring accurate and controlled budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
7.	The system should enable addition of user defined fields to the budget entry string.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to add custom fields to budget entry strings, enabling tailored budgeting and tracking of unique organizational requirements. These user-defined fields seamlessly integrate with existing budget structures, supporting flexible and detailed budget planning and analysis	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system must have the ability to use workflow for budget approval.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion features a configurable workflow engine that streamlines budget approval processes, automating routing, notifications, and tracking. This enables secure, controlled, and auditable budget approvals, ensuring timely and collaborative review and sign-off by designated stakeholders.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

9.	The system must have the ability to support Activity Based Costing budget preparation.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion supports Activity-Based Costing (ABC) budget preparation, enabling organizations to allocate costs to specific activities, products, or services. This allows for precise budgeting and cost analysis, facilitating informed decision-making and optimized resource allocation through driver-based planning and detailed cost modeling.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
10.	The budget module must recognize account attributes (groupings) that are built into the account structure in the Chart of Accounts.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's budget module integrates with the Chart of Accounts, recognizing account attributes for flexible budgeting and analysis. This integration enables automatic data roll-up, supporting detailed and summary views, and precise budget control across multiple account dimensions.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The system must have the ability to identify budgets by original budget, first revised budget, second revised budget, third revised budget etc.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows for multiple budget revisions, tracking and identifying original and revised budgets (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd revisions, etc.). This enables version control, audit trails, and comparative analysis, ensuring transparency and accuracy in budget management and financial planning.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The system must allow authorized users to see which budgets have been approved.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion offers real-time visibility into budget approval status for authorized users. Its dashboard and reporting features track budget status, including approval dates and versions, ensuring transparency and auditability.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
13.	The system must have the ability to identify accounts with budgetary balances that meet criteria for being carried forward to the next fiscal period.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion identifies accounts eligible for budget carryforward based on customizable criteria. It then automatically rolls forward these balances, ensuring seamless budget continuity and accurate multi-year financial planning.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	The system must have the ability to close budgetary amounts from the current file at the end of the fiscal year.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables the closure of budgetary amounts from the current file at fiscal year-end through its budget closure process. This process automatically archives and rolls forward relevant budget data, ensuring accurate financial reporting and positioning the system for seamless budgeting in the new fiscal period.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	The system must have the ability to allow the rollover of selected budget lines, or all budget lines into the new fiscal year and adjustment of appropriate spending allocations and encumbrance balances.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables the rollover of selected or all budget lines into the new fiscal year, automatically adjusting spending allocations and encumbrance balances. This process allows for flexible budgeting, supporting zero-based, incremental, or rolling forecast approaches, ensuring seamless continuity and accurate financial planning.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system must allow comparison of different budget versions.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables comparison of multiple budget versions, allowing users to analyze and track changes between original, revised, and approved budgets. This comparison feature provides detailed variance analysis and reporting, facilitating informed decision-making and precise budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

17.	The system must provide a high level of security that would only allow specific users to access, create and/or approve specific budgets.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion uses role-based access control to secure budget management, limiting access to authorized users. Its granular security framework protects sensitive budget data, ensuring only approved personnel can access, create, and approve budgets.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	The system must have the ability to display a warning notice when transactions are proposed for accounts whose budgets have been exceeded.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion triggers automatic warnings when transactions exceed budget thresholds, alerting users to potential overspending. This real-time budget control feature ensures fiscal responsibility, enabling proactive adjustments to prevent budget overruns and maintain financial discipline.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
19.	The system must have the ability to set spending controls at various levels relating to funds available for expenditures.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables setting spending controls at multiple levels, including account, department, and organizational levels, to manage funds available for expenditures. This ensures effective budget enforcement, automating checks and warnings to prevent overspending and maintain alignment with available funds.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
20.	The system must have the ability to check for unauthorized charges against budgeted line items on a timely basis.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion performs automated, real-time checks to detect unauthorized charges against budgeted line items, triggering alerts and warnings for immediate attention. This continuous monitoring ensures budget integrity, enabling prompt corrective action to prevent budget variances and maintain financial control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
21.	The system must have the ability to provide on-line approval of proposed budgetary transactions.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables online approval of proposed budgetary transactions through automated workflows, sending notifications to designated approvers. Approvers can review, approve, or reject transactions in real-time, ensuring seamless budget control and efficient financial management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
22.	The system must have the ability to deny financial transaction if budgetary amount is not adequate to cover the transaction being posted.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion automatically checks budget availability before posting financial transactions, preventing transactions that exceed available budget amounts. If funds are insufficient, the system automatically denies the transaction, triggering alerts and notifications to ensure budget adherence and prevent budget overruns.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
23.	The system must have the ability to determine sufficiency of funds prior to processing payments and disbursements of loans.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion performs real-time fund sufficiency checks before processing payments and loan disbursements, verifying available budget balances against transaction amounts. If funds are insufficient, the system automatically blocks or notifies users, preventing unauthorized expenditures and ensuring fiscal responsibility.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
24.	The system must have the ability to permit the modification of encumbrance (e.g., increase, decrease, or cancel) and produce an audit trail of the transaction.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows authorized users to modify encumbrances (increase, decrease, or cancel) with automatic updates to budget commitments and availability. Each modification generates an audit trail, recording user, date, and changes made, ensuring transparency, accountability, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

25.	The system must have the ability to track the original amount, current amount, payments made, and remaining balance for an encumbrance.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion provides real-time tracking of encumbrance details, including original and current amounts, payments, and remaining balances. This enables accurate financial reporting, effective budget management, and audit compliance throughout the encumbrance lifecycle.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
26.	The system must have the ability to automatically close encumbrances with appropriate journal entries for year-end financial reporting.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion automates year-end encumbrance closure, generating journal entries to update financial records. This ensures accurate financial reporting and compliance, seamlessly closing encumbrances for fiscal year-end processing.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
27.	The system must have the ability to flag a warning for Non-Sufficient Funds (NSF) condition when payment vouchers exceed encumbered funds.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion flags warnings for Non-Sufficient Funds (NSF) when payment vouchers exceed available encumbered funds. This real-time alert prevents overdrafts, ensuring fiscal responsibility and enabling prompt budget adjustments.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
28.	The system must have the ability to perform standard encumbrance accounting activities.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion performs standard encumbrance accounting activities, including encumbrance creation, modification, cancellation, and liquidation. These activities automatically update budget commitments, generate journal entries, and provide real-time visibility into budget availability and expenditures.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
29.	The system must allow budget data to be established and maintained on-line for any number of past, present, and future years.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to manage budget data online for multiple years, including past, present, and future fiscal periods. This enables longitudinal analysis, rolling forecasts, and strategic planning for seamless budget management and continuity.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
30.	The system must allow actual revenue and expenditure data to be stored and retrieved on-line for any number of past years.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion stores and retrieves actual revenue and expenditure data online for multiple past years, enabling historical analysis and trend identification. This longitudinal data storage facilitates comparative reporting, budget variance analysis, and informed financial decision-making.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
31.	The system must have the ability to have all prior history for actual spending and budgets available on-line for multiple years.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion retains historical data for actual spending and budgets online, providing instant access to multiple years of financial information. This enables long-term trend analysis, budget planning, and informed decision-making through seamless retrieval of prior-year actuals and budget data.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
32.	The system must allow for the approved budget to be automatically recorded for use by general ledger in new fiscal year.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion automatically rolls over approved budgets to the new fiscal year, seamlessly integrating with the general ledger. This ensures accurate financial reporting and budget management, as new year budgets are instantly available for accounting and financial transactions.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

33.	The system must have the ability to accommodate the transfer of funds between budgeted line items.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion facilitates fund transfers between budgeted line items through automated journal entries, enabling flexible budget reallocations. Users can easily transfer funds, update budget amounts, and maintain audit trails, ensuring accurate financial management and budget control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
34.	The system must provide the ability to enter budget requests on-line.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables online budget request submission, allowing users to enter and submit budget proposals electronically. This streamlined process facilitates centralized budget collection, automated workflows, and real-time visibility for budget managers to review, approve, or reject requests.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
35.	The system must have an audit trail (including time and user identification) is maintained automatically reflecting all budget entries.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion automatically generates an audit trail for all budget entries, recording user ID, date, time, and details of each transaction. This ensures transparency, accountability, and compliance, providing a secure and trackable record of budget changes, updates, and approvals.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
36.	The system must have the ability to perform budget modifications and maintain an audit trail of modifications.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to modify budgets online, with automatic tracking and recording of changes in a comprehensive audit trail. This audit trail captures modification details, including user ID, date, time, and changes made, ensuring transparency, accountability, and version control.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
37.	The system must allow budget request data to be entered easily and/or copied forward from a user defined period.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion streamlines budget request data entry through user-defined period copying, auto-population, and spreadsheets import. Users can easily copy budget data from previous periods, modify as needed, and submit requests for approval, reducing data entry time and increasing budgeting efficiency.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
38.	The system must have the ability to compute “what if” scenarios using actual budget data or adjusted budget data compared to actual expenditure data or adjusted expenditure data in any combination.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion's "what-if" scenario planning feature allows users to simulate financial outcomes using actual or adjusted budget and expenditure data. This enables organizations to compare scenarios, test sensitivity, and make informed decisions to optimize budget strategies and forecast potential financial outcomes.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
39.	The system must have capabilities to allow users to develop budget forecasts using base-year budgets.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables users to develop budget forecasts based on base-year budgets, allowing for incremental adjustments, percentage changes, and rolling forecasts. Users can easily create, manage, and refine multi-year budget forecasts using historical data, drivers, and assumptions, facilitating accurate and informed financial planning.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
40.	The system must have the ability to create, modify, and establish a budget for a specific project and component of a project.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables project-based budgeting, allowing users to create and manage budgets by task, phase, and resource. This facilitates real-time cost tracking, variance analysis, and precise control, enabling informed decision-making and optimized project financial management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

41.	The system must have capabilities to allow forecasts to be expressed in terms of percentage increases or decreases.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to create forecasts using percentage increases or decreases from prior periods, budgets, or actuals. This enables flexible and rapid scenario planning and sensitivity analysis through easy adjustments to projections based on percentage-based assumptions.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
42.	The system must have capabilities to provide a process to apply inflation factors to a budget model.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to apply inflation factors to budget models, enabling automatic calculation of escalated costs and expenses. Users can define and apply custom inflation rates, indices, or formulas to specific budget lines, accounts, or categories, ensuring accurate and realistic financial projections.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
43.	The system must allow budgets or budget items to be frozen at a certain level of approval to prevent further change by the projection percentage during the revision process.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows budget freezing at specified approval levels to prevent unauthorized changes to approved budget amounts or line items. This ensures budget stability while still permitting flexible adjustments to other budget components through percentage-based revisions.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
44.	The system must have the ability to approve budgets through on-line approval.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows authorized users to review, approve, or reject budgets online through a secure web interface. This electronic approval process automates workflow, eliminates paperwork, and enhances efficiency, providing real-time status updates and audit trails.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
45.	The system must have the ability to specify the basis for computing the budget based on user defined criteria (for example salary, total labour cost,interest rates, etc.)	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables users to define custom budget criteria based on drivers like salary, labor costs, and interest rates. This flexibility allows for accurate, dynamic forecasts tied to key business metrics and performance indicators.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
46.	The system must allow budget projections to be made for multiple years according to user-defined parameters.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables multi-year budget projections based on user-defined parameters, allowing organizations to plan and forecast financial performance over extended periods. Users can define custom projection rules, assumptions, and scenarios to generate detailed, long-term budgets and forecasts, facilitating strategic planning and decision-making.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
47.	The system must allow monthly and quarterly budget figures to be established, if desired.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to establish budget figures at granular levels, including monthly and quarterly intervals, enabling precise financial planning and tracking. This flexibility supports varied budgeting cycles and frequencies, accommodating organizations' unique planning and reporting requirements.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
48.	The system must have the ability to keep multiple budget years open at one time.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows users to manage multiple budget years concurrently, enabling simultaneous access, editing, and comparison. This multi-year budgeting feature streamlines planning, analysis, and reporting, supporting seamless budget cycle transitions and long-term financial strategy development.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

49.	The system should be able to generate a mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget report showing: Budget code Budget code description Approved budget Revised budget The system should allow different accounting calendars Variance (%) Previous year audited actual	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports displaying Budget Code, among other key details. The process involves: data integration from various sources, budget data validation, consolidation of actual and budgeted expenditures, report parameter setup (e.g., budget code, time period), and report generation using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Budget code description	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports, displaying Budget Code descriptions for insightful analysis. This process involves integrating data from general ledger and budgeting modules, setting up budget code mappings and hierarchies, and validating/consolidating data. The report is then generated using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View, utilizing customizable parameters such as budget code and time period.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Approved budget	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports displaying Approved Budget amounts, enabling variance analysis and financial oversight. The process involves: data integration, budget code mapping, data validation, report parameter setup (e.g., budget code, time period), and report generation using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Revised budget	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports displaying Revised Budget amounts, enabling tracking of budget adjustments. The process involves: updating budget data, recalculating variances, data validation, report parameter setup (e.g., budget code, time period), and report generation using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View, incorporating revised budget approvals and adjustments.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	The system should allow different accounting calendars	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports accommodating various accounting calendars (e.g., Gregorian, Fiscal, or Custom calendars). The process involves: setting up multiple calendar definitions, assigning calendars to entities or departments, data mapping, period consolidation, and report generation using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View, ensuring flexible financial reporting and analysis.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

	Variance (%)	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports displaying Variance (%) calculations, enabling financial performance analysis. The process involves: data integration, budget and actuals comparison, variance calculation (|Actual - Budget| / Budget), and report generation using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View, with customizable variance thresholds and formatting.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
	Previous year audited actual	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates mid-year consolidated operational expenditure budget reports displaying Previous Year Audited Actuals, facilitating year-over-year financial comparisons. The process involves: data integration from financial sources, period-to-period mapping, data validation, and report generation using Hyperion Web Analysis or Smart View, incorporating audited financial data from prior year.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
78.	The system must have the ability to provide centralized monitoring of spending, budget preparation process, and available balances.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion provides centralized monitoring and control over spending, budget preparation, and available balances through real-time dashboards and reports. This enables finance teams to track expenditures, manage budget workflows, and ensure fiscal accountability, making informed decisions with up-to-date financial information.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
79.	The system must have the ability to produce budget to actual reports online.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion provides real-time budget-to-actual reports online, enabling users to compare budgeted and actual expenditures. These reports offer instant insights into financial performance, variances, and trends, supporting timely decision-making and effective budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
80.	The system must have the capability to produce comprehensive management and budget reporting.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates comprehensive management and budget reports, providing insights into financial performance, budget variances, and key performance indicators (KPIs). These reports include detailed analytics, dashboards, and visualizations, enabling informed decision-making, strategic planning, and effective budget management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
81.	The system must have the ability to allow the comparison of budget (spending plan) to actual obligations and expenditures, including a variance and percentage variance.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion allows real-time comparison of budgeted and actual spending, highlighting variances and percentage differences. This enables users to identify areas of overspending or underspending and make data-driven decisions to adjust their spending plans.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
82.	The system must have the ability to provide variance reports illustrating budgets versus appropriations versus actual encumbered amounts to the respective budgets.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion produces variance reports comparing budgets, appropriations, and actual encumbered amounts to analyze financial performance. These reports identify discrepancies between planned and actual spending, enabling informed budget adjustments and effective expenditure management.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

83.	The system must have the ability to create the final budget document online in its finished form.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion enables users to create, review, and finalize budget documents online, streamlining the budgeting process. The system generates a comprehensive, formatted budget document in its finished form, incorporating approved budget data, narratives, and other relevant information.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
84.	The system must allow intermediate and final budget reports to be available.	**M**	Oracle Hyperion generates intermediate and final budget reports, providing real-time visibility into budget progress and performance. These reports include detailed financial data, variances, and analytics, enabling organizations to track budget status, identify trends, and make informed decisions throughout the budgeting cycle.	See Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section I1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.4 Cash Management

No.	Minimum Requirement Description	Priority	Detailed Response	Cross Reference in Brochure/Document
1.	The system should seamlessly integrate all cash, cheque and credit card transactions.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management seamlessly integrates cash, cheque, and credit card transactions to provide a comprehensive solution for managing organizational cash flows. This configuration enables efficient reconciliation of all transaction types, consolidating and tracking payments to ensure accurate reporting and improved visibility into the organization's financial position. The system supports automated reconciliation processes, facilitates bank statement imports, and offers cash forecasting capabilities, all of which help optimize cash flow management. These features streamline treasury operations, reduce manual effort, and enhance financial decision-making by providing a clear and accurate view of cash activities.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should allow automatic upload of bank statements into the system.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management provides robust support for the automatic upload of bank statements in various formats, including SWIFT MT940, BAI2, ISO 20022 CAMT.053, and custom formats. The system's Bank Statement Loader automates the import process, which can be scheduled for regular intervals or performed manually as needed. It also supports seamless integration with banks through APIs or web services, enabling automatic uploads directly from the bank. The system allows users to define mapping and import rules to align imported bank data with internal records, facilitating both automatic and manual reconciliation based on criteria such as amount, date, or reference number. During uploads, data validation ensures accuracy and minimizes errors, enhancing the efficiency of the reconciliation process. By streamlining the integration of bank statement data, Oracle Cash Management significantly reduces manual effort, enables timely and accurate cash flow management, and improves the overall efficiency of financial operations. This functionality provides a comprehensive and up-to-date view of the organization's cash position, supporting better decision-making and effective cash management strategies.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.

3.	The system should allow controlled direct update of cheque or deposit information.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management allows controlled direct updates of cheque and deposit information, enabling authorized users to make adjustments while maintaining strict access controls and comprehensive audit trails. This functionality ensures that only designated users can modify financial data, preserving data integrity and accuracy. By providing a secure method for updating transaction details, the system enhances the management of financial transactions and improves the efficiency of reconciliation processes, while also ensuring compliance with internal controls and regulatory standards.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	The system should be able to receive automatic updates for each deposit made.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management support automatic updates for each deposit made. This feature ensures that the system reflects real-time changes in the organization's cash position, allowing for accurate tracking and reconciliation of deposits. It enhances financial visibility and streamlines cash management processes by automating data entry and reducing the risk of manual errors.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should provide for the creation of an unlimited number of bank accounts and cash accounts.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management supports the creation of an unlimited number of bank and cash accounts. This flexibility allows the organization to efficiently manage multiple accounts across different financial institutions, ensuring comprehensive coverage of all cash and banking activities. It enhances the system's ability to track and reconcile transactions, providing better control and visibility over the organization's overall financial position.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should have the ability to perform treasury accounting and reporting functions such as: transaction journals investment income projection maturities and dividends securities ledgers principal and interest payments tracking cash flow projections error correction calculations of gain/loss on sale of investments interface to the General Ledger	**M**	Oracle Cash Management supports comprehensive treasury accounting and reporting. The system will handle key functions such as transaction journals, investment income projections, tracking maturities and dividends, maintaining securities ledgers, monitoring principal and interest payments, and providing cash flow projections. It will also facilitate error correction, calculate gains or losses on investment sales, and seamlessly interface with the General Ledger for integrated financial reporting, enhancing overall treasury management.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The system should have the ability to track petty cash.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management enables tracking of petty cash. This functionality will allow for efficient management of small cash expenditures, ensuring accurate record-keeping and reporting. It will facilitate monitoring of petty cash transactions, providing better visibility into cash flow and helping to maintain budgetary controls.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should provide on-screen reconciliation summary information, such as adjusted bank balance, adjusted book balance, difference, number of cleared payments, cleared payments total, number of cleared deposits and cleared deposits total.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management provides on-screen reconciliation summary information. This feature will display essential details such as the adjusted bank balance, adjusted book balance, variance, the number of cleared payments and their total, as well as the number of cleared deposits and their total. This comprehensive overview will enhance the reconciliation process, allowing for quick assessments of cash positions and facilitating more efficient financial management.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	The system should automatically post reconciliation adjustments to the General Ledger.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management automatically post reconciliation adjustments to the General Ledger. This functionality will streamline the reconciliation process by ensuring that all adjustments are accurately reflected in the financial records without the need for manual entry. It enhances data integrity, reduces the risk of errors, and provides real-time visibility into the organization's financial position, supporting more efficient financial management.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
10.	The system should automatically track cash entries and cash on hand and provide cash receipt register and deposit reports for cash reconciliations.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management automatically track cash entries and cash on hand. This functionality will provide a comprehensive cash receipt register and deposit reports to facilitate cash reconciliations. By automating these processes, the system will ensure accurate tracking of cash transactions, enhance financial visibility, and streamline the reconciliation process, ultimately improving cash management efficiency.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The system should be able to process insufficient funds checks with correct posting to the general ledger.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management processes insufficient funds checks with accurate posting to the General Ledger. This capability will ensure that any checks returned due to insufficient funds are properly recorded and reflected in the financial records, maintaining data integrity. The system will provide comprehensive tracking and reporting for these transactions, allowing for effective cash management and minimizing financial discrepancies.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.

12.	The system should allow the reconciliation of multiple accounts at the same time.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management allows the reconciliation of multiple accounts simultaneously. This functionality will streamline the reconciliation process, enabling financial teams to efficiently manage and compare transactions across various accounts. By facilitating batch reconciliations, the system will enhance productivity and ensure timely identification of discrepancies, ultimately improving overall cash management efficiency.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
13.	The system should allow users to selectively view transactions by status, cheque date, or other field data.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management allows users to selectively view transactions by status, cheque date, or other relevant field data. This feature will enhance user experience by providing customizable filters for transaction visibility, enabling users to quickly access and analyze specific data as needed. This capability will improve efficiency in transaction management and facilitate informed decision-making.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	The system should allow the posting of interest income and service charges to the GL during reconciliation.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management allows the posting of interest income and service charges to the General Ledger during reconciliation. This functionality will ensure that all financial activities are accurately reflected in the organization's financial records in real-time. By integrating these postings into the reconciliation process, the system will enhance financial accuracy and provide a clearer view of cash flows and account performance.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	The system should automatically match cancelled cheques from the bank statement to the system by cheque amounts, cheque number, and bank ID.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management automatically match cancelled cheques from the bank statement to the system using cheque amounts, cheque numbers, and bank IDs. This functionality will streamline the reconciliation process by reducing manual effort and increasing accuracy. By automating the matching of cancelled cheques, the system will enhance efficiency in transaction management and provide a clearer picture of the organization's cash flow.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system should be able to receive automatic updates for each cheque printed, reprinted, handwritten, void or reversed from the Payroll or Accounts Payable subsystems.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management receives automatic updates for each cheque printed, reprinted, handwritten, voided, or reversed from the Payroll or Accounts Payable subsystems. This functionality will ensure real-time tracking of cheque statuses, enhancing accuracy and visibility into cash disbursements. By integrating these updates seamlessly, the system will facilitate efficient financial management and reconciliation processes.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.

17.	The system must be able to track money market securities (treasury bills, commercial paper, etc.), notes and bonds, equities, mortgage, etc.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management tracks various types of financial instruments, including money market securities (such as treasury bills and commercial paper), notes and bonds, equities, and mortgages. This functionality will provide a comprehensive overview of the organization's investment portfolio, enhancing visibility into asset performance and cash flows. By enabling the tracking of these instruments, the system will support effective investment management and facilitate informed decision-making regarding financial strategies.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	The system should allow drill down function to the originating transaction (deposit, check, or other bank transaction).	**M**	Oracle Cash Management includes a drill-down function that allows users to access the originating transaction, whether it is a deposit, cheque, or other bank transaction. This feature will enhance transparency and facilitate thorough analysis, enabling users to view detailed information for each transaction. It will improve the efficiency of reconciliation processes and provide greater insight into financial activities.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
19.	The system should provide a summary listing of deposit information.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management provides a summary listing of deposit information. This feature will offer an organized overview of all deposits, enhancing visibility into cash inflows and simplifying the reconciliation process. By presenting this summary, the system will facilitate efficient tracking and management of deposit activities, supporting better financial decision-making.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
20.	The system should provide a list of cancelled cheques.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management provides a comprehensive list of cancelled cheques. This feature will enhance visibility into the status of cheques, allowing users to easily track and manage cancelled transactions. By maintaining an accurate record of cancelled cheques, the system will facilitate efficient reconciliation and improve overall cash management processes.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.

21.	The system should provide a listing of deposits with detail information.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management provides a detailed listing of deposits. This feature will include comprehensive information about each deposit, such as amounts, dates, sources, and any relevant notes. By offering this detailed overview, the system will enhance tracking and management of cash inflows, facilitating more efficient reconciliation and financial analysis.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
22.	The system should be able to log all transactions related to any given document, such as Issue Date, Review Date, Stop Date, Cancel Date,Reverse Date, etc.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management logs all transactions related to any given document, capturing essential details such as Issue Date, Review Date, Stop Date, Cancel Date, and Reverse Date. This functionality will ensure comprehensive tracking of the document lifecycle, enhancing accountability and providing valuable insights for audit and reporting purposes. By maintaining a detailed log of all relevant transactions, the system will support effective financial management and oversight.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.
23.	The system should provide a cheque listing by bank ID and cheque number.	**M**	Oracle Cash Management provides a cheque listing organized by bank ID and cheque number. This feature will enhance tracking and management of cheques, allowing users to quickly access and review cheque details associated with specific banks. By presenting this information in an organized manner, the system will improve efficiency in reconciliation processes and support better financial oversight.	See Oracle Cash Mangement Section A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Cash Mangement Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.5 Account Receivables Management				
No.	**Requirement Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
1.	The system should have the ability to maintain a master customer/member file.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables offers a thorough master customer/member file for managing and storing client data. customer hierarchy, customer classifications, contact management, payment terms and methods, tax information, store tax IDs, VAT numbers, account status, user-defined fields, and customer profile management are among the main features.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should allow user defined aging categories (e.g., current,30,60, 90 days).	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables gives businesses the freedom to create unique aging categories, allowing them to customize their accounts receivable management to meet certain business requirements. The aging categories feature of Oracle Account Receivables offers several aging bases, document date aging, automated aging, and user override, in addition to configurable categories.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The system should have the ability to apply a single check to multiple open items.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables streamlines the payment application procedure by enabling the application of a single check to numerous open items. It's called "Multiple Application" or "Multi-Application." Applying a single check to several open items has several advantages, including faster cash flow, fewer errors, quicker payment processing, and higher customer satisfaction.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	The system should allow authorized users to post cash receipts on-line.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables expedites the payment processing and reconciliation process by allowing authorized users to post cash receipts online. Oracle Account Receivables offers real-time processing as part of its online cash receipt posting feature. The general ledger and accounts receivable are updated instantly. Payments are applied to open bills automatically through automated application.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should have a Cash Receipts Journal functionality where payments received each day by customers, including check number,payment type, receipt number, receipt date, amount of cash received and special General Ledger account entries such as write-offs are recorded.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables' Cash Receipts Journal is a feature-rich application for tracking and documenting daily client payments. It offers a consolidated location for cash receipt management, guaranteeing precise and effective accounting and reconciliation. Payment information, customer details, write-offs and adjustments, general ledger integration, payment applications, audit trails, reporting, and inquiries are all included in the cash receipts journal. Better accuracy, effective reconciliation, increased visibility, compliance, and cash flow management are all provided by the Cash Receipts Journal.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should have a Cash Receipts and Adjustments Journal functionality which lists cash payments received and adjustments made by customers and related general ledger accounts.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables' Cash Receipts Journal is a feature-rich application for tracking and documenting daily client payments. It offers a consolidated location for cash receipt management, guaranteeing precise and effective accounting and reconciliation. Payment information, customer details, write-offs and adjustments, general ledger integration, payment applications, audit trails, reporting, and inquiries are all included in the cash receipts journal. Better accuracy, effective reconciliation, increased visibility, compliance, and cash flow management are all provided by the Cash Receipts Journal.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The system should allow users to review on-line all customer accounts past due.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables offers a thorough online inspection tool for past-due customer accounts, facilitating effective accounts receivable administration and prompt payment collection. The past due account review function offers drill-down capability, aging analysis, past due reports, customer account details, real-time data, sorting and filtering, and export to Excel. Online past-due client account reviews enhance cash flow, lower bad debt, improve customer communication, streamline collections, and improve decision-making.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should allow users to review on-line activity for specified account.	**M**	Oracle Account Receivables offers a thorough tool for examining online activity for designated accounts, facilitating effective accounts receivable administration and prompt customer service. Real-time data, account details, transaction history, drill-down capability, sorting and filtering, and export to Excel are all included in the online account activity review tool. Examining online behavior for specific account offerings in order to improve customer service, resolve disputes more quickly, manage accounts better, make better decisions, and reduce errors.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	The system should allow users to review on-line customer aging and other statistics such as last payment date.	**M**	The customer aging and statistics review feature includes Customer Aging, Last Payment Date, Payment History, Average Days to Pay, Credit Limit, Balance Forward, Drill-Down Capability, and Sorting and Filtering. Reviewing customer aging and statistics provides improved cash flow, decreased bad debt, improved customer communication, streamlined collections, and better decision-making. Users can review customer aging and statistics online using a variety of options, including customer aging report, account inquiry, customer dashboard, and aging analysis. Oracle Account Receivables offers a comprehensive tool for reviewing customer aging and statistics online, facilitating efficient management of accounts receivable and timely collection of past-due payments.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
10	The system should be able to generate a comprehensive AR Report.	**M**	With the help of Oracle Account Receivables' powerful reporting tool, which produces thorough Accounts Receivable (AR) reports, businesses can efficiently assess and manage their accounts receivable. Customer List, Aging Analysis, Invoice Details, Payment History, Balance Forward, Average Days to Pay, and Total AR Balance are all included in the extensive AR report. Oracle Account Receivables provides a number of report formats, including PDF, Excel, and Summary and Detail reports. Better Cash Flow Management, Lower Bad Debt, Improved Customer Communication, Simplified Collections, and Better Decision-Making are all provided by the full AR report. A number of settings, including Date Range and Report Format, allow users to personalize the report.	See Oracle Account Receivables Section A2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.6 Procurement Management Module Requirements				
S/N	**Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
2.3.1.6.1 Supplier/Vendor Maintenance				
1.	Supplier Registration - The system should allow suppliers information to be captured or register through the portal with the company profile and setup user name and password, fill in the company information such as company name, social credit unified code, address, company telephone No., name of legal.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing's Supplier Registration process enables vendors to register through a self-service portal, capturing essential company information, including profile, contact details, and legal representative. The system then creates a unique username and password, allowing suppliers to manage their profile and engage in procurement activities, streamlining supplier onboarding and communication.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	Supplier Approval Management - To system should provide supplier approval function for purchaser with the submitted profiles. The suppliers would be separated into unapproved list and approved list to make management more convenient.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing's Supplier Approval Management allows purchasers to review, approve or reject supplier profiles, organizing them into approved and unapproved lists. This process ensures only qualified suppliers participate in procurement, enhancing supply chain quality and reducing risks.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	Supplier Maintenance - The system/application should allow users to view and modify enterprise information, such as company profile, supplier name, address, password etc.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing's Supplier Maintenance enables users to view, update, and manage supplier information, including company profiles, contact details, and login credentials. This centralized maintenance capability ensures supplier data accuracy, facilitating efficient communication and collaboration throughout the procurement lifecycle.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	Supplier Portal - Supplier can get bid notice, invitations, bid award notifications through the portal, and inquires its own bid records.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing's Supplier Portal enables vendors to access and manage their procurement activities, receiving notifications for bid opportunities, invitations, and award notices. Through the portal, suppliers can also track and inquire about their bid records, ensuring real-time visibility and streamlined communication.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

5.	System should allow entry of procurement information as per the procurement policy of the MFI Hub member institutions.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables data entry of procurement information in compliance with MFI Hub member institutions' procurement policies. The system captures and stores relevant data, ensuring transparency, auditability, and adherence to established procurement guidelines and regulations.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	System should allow for entry of procurement plans aligned with the approved Budget for specific period.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables the creation and management of procurement plans aligned with approved budgets for specific periods. Users can enter and track procurement plans, ensuring strategic sourcing, budget adherence, and seamless execution within predefined financial constraints.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
7.	Systems should have functionality to manage the various procurement methods that are determined by various factors such as thresholds and types.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing manages various procurement methods (quotes, tenders, auctions, negotiations) based on thresholds, types, and categories. The system automates approval routing, ensuring compliance with organizational policies and regulatory requirements.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	Ability to include the following data elements for all vendors/suppliers established by the Procurement Office. □ Vendor Type (permanent, temporary etc.) □ Vendor Name □ Physical Address □ TIN and VAT No □ Ability to have and retain multiple addresses □ Phone/fax numbers □ Active vs. Inactive indicator □ Date established HD - Date last paid □ Incorporated □ Foreign Vendor □ Number of responses D - Contact person □ Email address (if any) □ Website (if any)	**M**	Oracle Purchasing's Supplier/Vendor Maintenance creates and manages detailed vendor profiles, capturing vital information such as vendor type, address, tax IDs, and contact details. This centralized repository enables efficient vendor management, communication, and tracking, streamlining procurement processes.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	Ability to process procurement requisition through the system work flows and approvals.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing automates procurement requisition processing through electronic workflows and approvals. The system efficiently manages the procurement cycle by routing requisitions to approvers, tracking status and history, and streamlining request-to-purchase order processing.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

10.	Ability to facilitate commitment controls by linking the procurement plan with approved budget such that controls on when to commit funds is enforced during procurement process.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing's commitment control feature links procurement plans to approved budgets, enforcing fund commitment controls throughout the procurement process. This ensures that expenditures align with allocated funds, preventing overspending and maintaining fiscal discipline through automated budget checks and real-time fund availability verification.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	Ability to generate auto numbering of procurement documents including: Generation of reference numbers for each requisition and purchase orders.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing automatically generates unique reference numbers for procurement documents, including requisitions and purchase orders, through a configurable auto-numbering system. This ensures seamless document tracking, maintains data integrity, and prevents duplication, enabling efficient and organized procurement processing.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	Ability to process and generate Purchase Orders and link them to contracts that are a result of the procurement process. This should also be through work flow and approval process as per the procurement working procedures of the institutions (MFIs and SACCOs).	**M**	Oracle Purchasing generates Purchase Orders (POs) linked to contracts resulting from the procurement process, automating workflow and approval routing according to institutional procedures. The system ensures seamless integration, tracking, and compliance, enabling efficient PO management from contract issuance to supplier fulfillment.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
13.	Ability to Generate or Add contract templates / drafting for procurements that end up in contracts.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing allows users to generate and manage contract templates, streamlining the drafting process for procurement contracts. These customizable templates ensure consistency and compliance, enabling users to populate relevant terms, conditions, and clauses, and automatically generate contracts for electronic signature and execution.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	Ability to attach comments at any point during the procurement process execution.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables users to add comments, notes, and attachments at any procurement stage, enhancing transparency and auditability. This feature facilitates real-time collaboration, informed decision-making, and efficient issue resolution throughout the procurement process.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	Ability to generate and disseminate alerts on procurement processes including: Adding alerts to enable users track procurements from requisition to approval, Submissions such as when rejected or approved.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing generates automated alerts and notifications to track procurement processes, from requisition to approval, informing users of status updates, rejections, and approvals. These customizable alerts enable real-time monitoring, ensuring timely actions and decisions, and enhancing overall procurement efficiency and transparency.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

16.	Ability to link the various documents (Initial requisition, Local Purchase Order, Delivery Note, Goods Received Note, and Invoice) to any procurement carried out at any one time.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables the linking and centralized management of procurement documents, including requisitions, purchase orders, delivery notes, goods received notes, and invoices. This integrated document management capability ensures seamless tracking, visibility, and auditability throughout the procurement lifecycle, streamlining processes and improving compliance.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
17.	Ability to manage the international procurements with international suppliers and deliveries.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing facilitates international procurement management with global suppliers and deliveries, handling complexities such as currency conversion, tax compliance, and freight management. The system enables efficient processing of import/export documentation, Incoterms, and customs clearance, ensuring streamlined international procurement transactions and compliance with regulatory requirements.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	Ability to access basic information on contracts by commodities, vendor classifications, contract number, beginning/expiration dates/anniversary,amounts, campus/unit unique, keyword search, Vendor.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing provides instant access to contract information through multiple search options. This feature enables efficient contract management, informed decision-making, and compliance by quickly retrieving contract details.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
19.	Ability to provide price and description of items.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing stores and maintains accurate price and descriptive information for items, enabling efficient procurement processing. This item master data management capability ensures up-to-date pricing, descriptions, and specifications are accessible for informed purchasing decisions and accurate ordering.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
20.	Ability to cancel an order through approval hierarchy.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing allows users to initiate order cancellations, which are then routed through a configurable approval hierarchy for authorization. This ensures that cancellations are properly reviewed, approved, and documented, maintaining audit trails and preventing unauthorized changes.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
21.	Ability to notify Vendor of expiring contracts.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing sends automated notifications to vendors about expiring contracts, enabling timely renewals or renegotiations. These alerts are triggered by customizable thresholds (e.g., 30, 60, or 90 days), ensuring proactive contract management and mitigating supply chain disruptions.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
22.	Ability to send order to vendor in multiple ways-- printed on paper, faxed,electronically transmit to vendor.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing allows orders to be sent to vendors through various channels, including print, fax, and electronic data interchange (EDI). Orders can be efficiently delivered via email, XML, cXML, or other integrated formats, ensuring timely and accurate transmission.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

23.	Ability to track total purchases against a contract and the ability to set upper limits on contracts and notify purchasing when getting close to the limits.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables real-time tracking of total purchases against a contract, monitoring expenditure against agreed-upon limits. The system triggers automated alerts when approaching predefined thresholds (e.g., 75%, 90%), notifying purchasing teams to take action, ensuring contract compliance and preventing overspending.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
24.	Ability for the originating department to review/approve the modified document at any time prior to initiating a purchase order.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables departments to review and approve modified documents in real-time before purchasing. This ensures departmental control and oversight, validating procurement requirements and verifying changes.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
25.	Ability to add/select bidders based upon type of purchase, location, rankings, bids, bidders who responded to requests, etc.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables targeted bidder selection based on criteria like purchase type, location, and performance rankings. The system's qualification and segmentation features ensure the most suitable vendors are invited to participate in the procurement process.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
26.	Ability to identify basis for an award (least cost, sole source, proprietary, only bid received, emergency, etc.).	**M**	Oracle Purchasing allows users to record and justify contract awards based on factors like cost, sole source, or emergency. This creates an audit trail, ensuring transparency and regulatory compliance, and documenting the evaluation and decision-making process.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
27.	Ability to provide notification to non-successful bidders.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing automates notifications to non-successful bidders, informing them of the contract award decision and providing feedback on their bid status. This streamlined process ensures professional communication, maintains vendor relationships, and can include customizable templates for standardized correspondence.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
28.	Ability to automatically fax or email a purchase order.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables automated purchase order transmission to vendors via fax or email, streamlining the ordering process. The system generates and sends PO documents electronically, reducing manual effort and ensuring timely delivery to vendors, with audit trails maintaining communication records.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
29.	Ability to track vendor performance/evaluation to include responses, awards, problems, etc.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing allows for comprehensive vendor performance tracking, monitoring key metrics such as bid responses, contract awards, issue resolution, and other performance indicators. This centralized repository enables objective evaluations, informing future sourcing decisions and strategic supplier relationships.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

30.	Ability to initiate changes or amendments to purchase orders.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables users to initiate changes or amendments to purchase orders, updating terms, quantities, or other details, while maintaining audit trails and version control. The system automatically notifies vendors and internal stakeholders of changes, ensuring seamless communication and revised order confirmation.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
31.	Ability to include quantity variances for line items.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing accommodates quantity variances for line items, handling discrepancies between ordered and received quantities. The system automatically updates records, triggering actions like invoicing adjustments and inventory reconciliation for precise procurement tracking and financial management.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
32.	On-line inquiry into the vendor data base via all data elements.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing offers real-time online inquiry, allowing users to search and access vendor information across various data elements. This centralized database ensures accurate and up-to-date vendor information, enabling informed decision-making and efficient supplier management.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
33.	The ability to retain all data related to a payment in the event the attributes related to a vendor is subsequently changed.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing preserves historical payment data, ensuring that records remain intact even if vendor attributes are updated or changed. This audit trail maintains data integrity, providing permanent record of payment transactions and vendor information at the time of payment.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
34.	Extensive on-line vendor search capabilities.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing features advanced vendor search capabilities, allowing users to find vendors by name, ID, location, certification, and more. This streamlined search functionality enhances vendor identification, selection, and management, driving efficient procurement operations.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
35.	Vendor data that identifies amounts paid by purchase order, fiscal year, total.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing maintains comprehensive vendor data, tracking payment amounts by purchase order, fiscal year, and total spent. This centralized repository provides real-time visibility into vendor expenditure, enabling informed procurement decisions, spend analysis, and financial reporting.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
36.	A daily audit trail including for new and changed vendors.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing generates a daily audit trail, recording all vendor changes, additions, and deletions, ensuring transparency and accountability. This comprehensive audit log captures user, date, and time stamps for each transaction, providing a secure and tamper-evident record of vendor data modifications.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

37.	The flexibility to allow authorised users to add vendors	**M**	Oracle Purchasing allows authorized users to add new vendors, enabling efficient onboarding and timely setup. Authorized users can enter vendor details, assign categories, and define terms through a secure and controlled process.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
38.	Ability to suspend vendors (permanently, temporary, by commodity type,etc.)	**M**	Oracle Purchasing enables authorized users to suspend vendors temporarily or permanently, with optional specifications by commodity type, location, or other criteria. Suspended vendors are prevented from participating in procurement processes, ensuring compliance and mitigating potential risks, with easy reinstatement when necessary.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
39.	Ability to generate statistics about the usage of each commodity	**M**	Oracle Purchasing generates commodity usage statistics, providing insights into spending patterns, vendor performance, and category-wise expenditure. This analytical capability enables informed procurement decisions, optimizing supplier relationships, and strategic sourcing initiatives through data-driven commodity management.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
	Inquiry and Reporting			
40.	Provide friendly report writer for ad hoc reporting	**M**	Oracle Purchasing offers a user-friendly report writer for creating custom reports on procurement data. This tool provides real-time insights, enabling users to quickly generate tailored reports on vendor information, purchase orders, spending analysis, and more.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
41.	Report on all procurements done in a quarter specifying Goods, supplies or services procured, Mode of procurement, value and name of supplier	**M**	Oracle Purchasing generates quarterly (or periodic) procurement reports detailing goods, supplies, or services procured, mode of procurement, value, and supplier name. These reports provide comprehensive visibility into procurement activities, enabling organizations to track spending, analyze trends, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
42.	Ability to generate the following reports: □ Sole Source, Proprietary and Emergency Non- Biddable □ Payments to Vendors □ Maintenance agreement Report □ Vendor payment aging Reports □ Procurement processes status Reports	**M**	Oracle Purchasing generates specialized reports, including Sole Source, Proprietary, Emergency Non-Biddable, Vendor Payments, Maintenance Agreements, Vendor Payment Aging, and Procurement Status reports. These reports provide actionable insights into procurement activities, vendor performance, and payment status, enabling informed decision-making, compliance, and efficient procurement management.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

43.	Integration with other systems/modules.	**M**	Oracle Purchasing integrates with Finance, Inventory, Project Management, and other systems for a unified procurement view. This integration enables real-time data exchange, automated workflows, and consistent data, boosting procurement efficiency and informed decision-making.	See Oracle Purchasing Section E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.7 Account Payables Management				
No.	**Requirement Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
1.	The system must be able to allow authorized users to create new suppliers by capturing the following information: □ Supplier Name □ Supplier Group □ Supplier Type □ Supplier ID (alphanumeric) □ Status (Active/Closed/Suspended) □ Address □ Telephone □ Facsimile □ Contact Person □ Email Address □ Supplier bank account number for electronic funds transfers □ Etc.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables streamlines the procurement and payment processes by gathering necessary information, allowing authorized users to create new suppliers. Adding additional vendors to the Oracle Account Payables offerings Effective Purchasing: simplifies the administration of suppliers. Precise Payments: Guarantees accurate payment details. Compliance: Upholds adherence to regulations. Better Communication: Makes it easier to communicate with vendors. Improved Decision-Making: Offers insightful information for choosing a supplier.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system must track all changes to the supplier master file.	**M**	To ensure accountability, transparency, and compliance, Oracle Account Payables offers a powerful auditing and tracking feature to keep an eye on modifications to the supplier master file. The functionality for auditing and tracking consists of: Change History: Keeps track of all modifications made to supplier data. Audit Trail: Offers a thorough record of all modifications, including the user, date, and time. Version control keeps track of supplier record versions. Field-Level Tracking: Indicates which particular fields have been altered. Reason for Change: An optional justification for the change report. Monitoring modifications to the offers in the supplier master file: Better Transparency: Improves awareness of modifications to supplier data. Accountability: Makes users answerable for modifications. Compliance: Assists with auditing and regulatory compliance. Data Integrity: Guarantees that supplier data is accurate and dependable. Risk management: Recognizes possible dangers or inconsistencies. Oracle Account Payables keeps track of modifications to the following: bank account details, tax identification numbers, addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers, and supplier contact information. Email Lists.	

3.	The system must have the ability to process invoice information, including invoice number, amount, payment date, and transaction number, if applicable.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables offers a complete invoice processing functionality that allows for efficient and accurate management of vendor bills. The system collects and processes:Invoice number: A unique identifier.Invoice Date: The date when the invoice was generated. Invoice Amount: The total amount due. Payment Date: The scheduled payment date.Transaction Number: A reference number for payment processing. Vendor information includes name, address, and contact information. PO Number: The corresponding purchase order number (if applicable). Accounting distribution includes General Ledger accounts and sums. Invoice Processing Steps: Oracle Accounts Payable automates: Invoice Entry: Manual or automated entry using OCR or EDI. Invoice Validation: Checking invoice data against purchase orders and contracts. Invoice Approval: An electronic approval workflow. Invoice Matching: Automatic matching of purchase orders and receipts.Payment processing is the generation of payments via cheques, EFT, or credit cards. Invoice Processing in Oracle Account Payables provides: Increased Efficiency: Streamlined invoice processing. Accuracy increased as errors and inconsistencies were reduced. Improved visibility: Real-time tracking and reporting. Improved Cash Management: Optimized payment schedule. Compliance means adhering to regulatory regulations.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	The system must have the ability to make changes to a supplier file once the payment has occurred. Example: flag inactive, delete, etc.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables enables users to make modifications to a supplier file after payment has been received, assuring accurate and up-to-date supplier information. Post-Payment Changes Users can:Mark Supplier as Inactive: Prevent further transactions.Delete Supplier: Remove the supplier record (if there are no open transactions). Update Supplier Status: Change the status (for example, active or suspended). Merge Suppliers: Compile duplicate supplier records.Update the contact information: Change your address, phone number, or email. Update Payment Terms: Change the payment terms or methods. Add or Remove Supplier Notes: Keep a record of crucial information. Preconditions for Post-payment Changes Before making changes: Verify payment clearance: Check to see if your payment has cleared. Check for Open Transactions: Confirm that there are no open invoices or credits. Check for Pending Payments: Verify that there are no planned payments. Post-payment supplier file maintenance provides: Improved Data Accuracy: Keeps supplier information up to date.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system must have the ability to delete suppliers as required with option of retaining or deleting history.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables allows users to delete suppliers as needed, with the option of storing or removing past data. Users can:Delete Supplier: Remove the supplier record. Save historical transactions and records. Delete History: Delete all related transactions and documents. Preconditions for Deleting Suppliers Prior to deletion: Verify that there are no open invoices, credits, or payments.Check for Pending Payments: Confirm that there are no planned payments. Verify that there are no active purchase orders. Check for dependencies, such as contracts and agreements. Preserving History Retaining history allows: Maintains an audit trail to ensure regulatory compliance. Historical reporting involves preserving data for financial and analytical purposes. Future Reference: Maintains records for potential future disputes or queries.Delete history: RemovesSensitive Data: Removes sensitive supplier information.	

6.	The system must be able to retain supplier history including current period, year-to-date and all prior history.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables offers a complete capability for retaining supplier history, which ensures accurate financial records and compliance. The system retains:Current Period Transactions include current period bills, payments, and credits.Year To Date (YTD) Transactions: A YTD summary of transactions. Prior Period Transactions are historical transactions from prior periods. Invoice and Payment History: Complete invoice and payment records. Credit and Debit Memo History: A collection of credit and debit memos.Supplier Balance History: View past supplier balances.Benefits of Saving Supplier History Maintaining supplier history offers: Accurate Financial Reporting: Ensures financial statements are accurate. conformity: Ensures regulatory conformity. Audit Trail: Offers a full audit trail.Historical analysis enables the investigation of supplier patterns.Dispute Resolution: Facilitates the resolution of supplier disputes. Oracle Account Payables provides for the establishment of retention periods.User-Defined Retention Periods: Create custom retention periods. Utilize predetermined retention periods.	
7.	The system must have the ability to suspend and restart payment for specified suppliers, parent supplier groups, contracts or work orders for user defined duration.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables has a function that allows you to stop and restart payments for certain suppliers, parent supplier groups, contracts, or work orders for a set amount of time. Payment Suspension Users can: Suspend Payments: Temporarily halt payments. Specify Define the suspension period. Select Suppliers: Select specific suppliers or parent groups. Suspend payments for certain contracts or work orders. Users can: Restart Payments: After a suspension, payments can be resumed. Automatic Restart: Set payments to restart after a set time. Manual Restart: Requires manual intervention to resume payments. Payment suspension and resumption options: Improved Cash Flow Management: Temporarily withhold payments. Dispute Resolution: Payments should be frozen during a dispute. Contract Renegotiation: Payments are suspended while the contract is renegotiated. Ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Suspension Reasons Users can document: Dispute: Supplier disputes. Contract Issues: Contractual disagreements. Non-Performance: The supplier fails to perform. Other: Reasons defined by the user. Notification and Approvals Oracle Account Payables allows: Automatic Notification: Notify suppliers and internal stakeholders. Approval Workflow: Request approval for payment suspension and resume. Security and Access Control The system ensures: User authentication provides authorized access. Role-Based Access: Access is restricted to approved personnel. Audit Trail: Monitors payment suspensions and restarts.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

8.	The system must be able to generate payment vouchers which are serially numbered and must not allow duplicate numbers to be used for A/P vouchering. It should also provide capabilities to print these vouchers off the system.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes a Payment Voucher functionality that ensures precise and efficient payment processing. Payment Voucher Features: Serial Numbering: Automatically creates unique, sequential voucher numbers. Duplicate Prevention: Prevents the use of duplicate voucher numbers. Payment information is included on the voucher (such as the date, amount, and supplier). Audit Trail: Saves voucher history.Voucher details include voucher number, payment date, supplier name, invoice number, payment amount, payment method, and accounting distribution.Printing Capabilities: Print Individual Vouchers, Batch Printing Customizable print templates PDF Output Security features include voucher number validation and user authorization. Audit trail Payment processing accuracy is ensured by using unique voucher numbers. Efficient Payment Management: simplifies payment processing. Compliance means meeting regulatory requirements. Auditability: Saves voucher history. Regularly review voucher numbers to ensure accuracy. Configure Security Settings to restrict user access. Customize Print Templates: Meet organizational requirements. Integration With Other Oracle Modules: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Using Payment Vouchers in Oracle Accounts Payable allows organizations to: Ensure correct payment processing. Streamline payment management. Meet the regulatory criteria.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	The system must have the ability to verify existence of key documents to support issuing of payment vouchers prior to submittal, for example supplier invoices, goods delivery notes, etc.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables includes a robust document verification tool that ensures all required paperwork are in place before issuing payment vouchers.Key Documents Verified: Supplier Invoices, Goods Delivery Notes Receipts, Purchase Orders, Contracts, Tax Certificates, Withholding Tax Certificates (where appropriate), Verification Process: The system checks for the existence of required documents. Automated matching of papers with payment vouchers, Verification of document dates and amounts. Validation of Document Approval Status Benefits: Ensures compliance with organizational policies and regulatory requirements, prevents wrong or unauthorized payments, reduces payment disputes and errors, improves audit trail and financial control, and strengthens supplier relationships through timely and accurate payments.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

10.	The system must provide status of any submitted payment voucher to review payments to date and committed funds.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables delivers real-time status updates for submitted payment vouchers, allowing users to examine payments made to date as well as committed cash. Payment Voucher Status: Pending permission: Waiting for permission. Approved: Authorized for payment processing, Payment Processing: Being processed for payment. Paid: Payment was made. Cancelled: Payment voucher was cancelled. Payment vouchers are on hold owing to difficulties or anomalies. Payment Voucher Inquiry: Search by the voucher number. Supplier Name: Search by the supplier name. Payment Date: Search by the payment date range. Filter by status (e.g., pending or approved). Payment Voucher Details: Voucher Amount: The total voucher amount Payment Amount: The total amount paid to date. Outstanding Balance: Remaining Balance Payment mechanism: Payment mechanism utilized (e.g., cheque or EFT), Payment Date: When the payment was made, Committed Funds: Encumbered Amount: Amount pledged to future payments. Available Balance: Funds available for new payments. Benefits: Improved transparency: Payment voucher status is updated in real time. Enhanced cash management: accurate tracking of committed monies. Improved Decision-Making: Informed decisions based on payment voucher status. Errors were reduced, and payment disparities were minimized.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The system must have the ability to place payment vouchers on hold and to enter reasons for hold.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables has a function for putting payment vouchers on hold, which allows users to temporarily pause payment processing. Hold Reasons: Discrepancies in invoice or payment details Insufficient funding Pending supplier verification. Contract or agreement concerns Audit or compliance requirements Payment Disputes, Supplier Performance Issues, Other (user-defined reason) Hold Status: On hold: Payment voucher is temporarily suspended. Released: The hold is lifted, and payment processing restarts. Hold Features: Automatic Notification: notify vendors and internal stakeholders. Set the hold duration (e.g., specified date or indefinite). Hold Comments: Provide thorough comments or explanations. Hold History: Monitor hold modifications and updates. Benefits: Improved control: temporarily suspend payments. Reduced Errors: Avoid inaccurate or illegal payments. Enhanced Compliance: Ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Improve communication: notify stakeholders of payment holds.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The system must retain history of payment voucher numbers after payment and/or period end to avoid duplicate voucher numbers.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables includes a feature that saves the history of payment voucher numbers after payment and/or period end, ensuring that duplicate voucher numbers are prevented. Retention Features: Payment voucher history is automatically retained with a configurable retention term (for example, forever or for specified years). Retain voucher numbers, dates, and amounts. Storage of historical payment voucher documents Benefits: Avoids duplicate voucher numbers. Ensures compliance with the regulatory standards maintains reliable financial records. facilitates audit trails and financial analysis. prevents payment problems and discrepancies.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

13.	The system must have the ability to remove an entered voucher if it has not been properly submitted for payment with corresponding audit trail, and to record reason for change.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables includes a function that allows you to erase an inserted voucher if it has not been correctly submitted for payment, while also keeping an audit trail and recording the cause for the change. Voucher Deletion: Unauthorized Vouchers: Remove any unapproved or unsubmitted vouchers.Error Correction: Delete vouchers containing errors or inaccuracies. Duplicate coupons: Remove all duplicate coupons. Audit Trail: Voucher Deletion History: A record of deleted vouchers. Reason for Deletion: Capture the reason for voucher deletion. User ID and timestamp: Keep track of the user as well as the date and time of deletion. Audit Trail Report: Create a report of deleted vouchers. Reason for change: Pre-defined Reasons: Choose from predefined deletion reasons. User-defined Reasons: Provide a custom cause for deletion. Comment Field: Include extra context for deletion.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	The system must have the ability to consolidate multiple invoices from one vendor and pay with one voucher.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables allows you to aggregate several invoices from the same vendor and pay with a single voucher, expediting payment procedures. Consolidation Features: Multi-Invoice Consolidation: Combine numerous invoices from the same vendor. Pay combined invoices with a single voucher. Automatic Matching: The system matches invoices with vendor records. Vendor Invoice Validation: Check invoice data before consolidating. Benefits: Reduced Payment Processing Time: There are fewer vouchers to process. Enhanced efficiency through simplified payment processing. Improved Cash Management: Effective cash flow management. Improved Supplier Relationships: Fewer payment problems.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	The system must have the ability to maintain open invoice records until paid in full (for unpaid and partially paid payment vouchers).	**M**	Oracle Account Payables allows you to keep open invoice records until they are paid in full, as well as track unpaid and partially received payment vouchers. Open invoice features: Monitor the status of your invoices (open, paid, or partially paid). Maintain records of outstanding invoices. Partially Paid Invoice Management: Keep track of your partially paid invoices. Automatic Update: When an invoice is paid, the system automatically updates its status. Invoice Aging: Monitor invoice aging (e.g., 30, 60, 90 days). Benefits: Accurate Invoice Tracking: Ensure that all invoices are properly tracked. Improved Cash Management: Prioritize payments for past-due invoices. Improved Supplier Relationships: Prompt payment and communication. Clear invoice status and payment history lead to fewer disputes.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system must have the ability to develop payment vouchers to partially paid invoices.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables has a function for creating payment vouchers for partially paid invoices, which allows for more efficient payment processing. Features for partial payment: Create partial payment vouchers. Invoice Matching: Match partial payments to invoices automatically. Amount Allocation: Determine which invoices will receive payment. Open Invoice Management: Keep track of invoices that have been partially paid. Payment History Tracking: For each invoice, keep track of the payments made. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Simplify the procedure of accepting partial payments. Accurate Invoice Tracking: Check the status of your invoices. Improved Cash Management: Make payments on late invoices a priority. Improved Supplier Relationships: Regular payments and communication. Disputes are reduced thanks to a clear payment history and invoice status.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

17.	The system must have the ability to track invoices to payment vouchers and vice versa, and flag if amount paid is different than original payment voucher submitted.	**M**	Oracle Account Payables allows you to monitor invoices to payment vouchers and vice versa, assuring accurate payment processing and identifying problems. Tracking features: Invoice-Payment Voucher Linkage: Link invoices with payment vouchers. Automatic Matching: The system matches invoices and payment vouchers. Amount Verification: Compare the paid amount with the original voucher amount. Discrepancy Flagging: Identify and report amount inconsistencies. Audit Trail: Keep track of changes to invoice-payment voucher associations. Benefits: Accurate Payment Processing: Ensure that payments are correct. Reduced Disputes: Determine and resolve payment discrepancies. Improved Cash Management: Effective cash flow management. Improved supplier relationships: timely and accurate payments. Compliance: Comply with regulatory obligations.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	The system must have the ability to accumulate multiple invoices on a single voucher and/or group payment for remittance based on selected criteria (i.e., payment due date).	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has functionality for voucher accumulation and group payments. Voucher Accumulation Features: Multiple Invoice Consolidation: Combine several invoices into a single voucher. Automatic Invoice Matching: Match invoices with vouchers. Invoice Selection Criteria: Choose invoices according to supplier, date, or amount. Group Payment Features: Payment Due Date: Organize payments by payment due date. Payments are grouped by supplier. Payment Method: Sort payments by payment method (e.g., cheque or EFT). Currency: Sort payments by currency. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Simplify payment processing. Reduced Transaction Costs: Reduce transaction costs. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Enhanced Supplier Relationships: Improve communication. Best practices: Regularly Review Voucher Accumulation: Check for accuracy. Configure Payment Terms: Create explicit payment terms. Communicate with Suppliers: Notify them of payment schedules.Integration With Other Oracle Modules: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Using voucher accumulation and group payments in Oracle Accounts Payable, firms can streamline payment processes. Reduce transaction expenses. Improve cash management.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
19.	The system must have the ability to automatically calculate payment due date from receipt of goods/services or invoice, and allow for user override.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes an automated payment due date calculation tool with human override options. Automatic Payment Due Date Calculation Features: Receipt-Based Calculation: Calculates the due date based on the receipt of goods or services. Invoice-Based Calculation: Determines due date using invoice date. Supplier-particular Terms: Payment terms particular to each supplier are applied. Custom Calculation Rules: Allows you to define your own calculation rules. User Override Capabilities: Manual Due Date Entry: Users can manually insert due dates. Override Overrides the automated calculation. Reason Code Tracking: Monitors override reasons. Benefits: Accurate payment scheduling ensures that payments are made on time. Reduced Late Payment Fees: Reduces late payment penalties. Improved Cash Management: Improves cash flow. Improved Supplier Relationships: Better communication. Best practices: Configure payment terms: Establish clear payment terms. Regularly review due dates to ensure accuracy. Communicate with Suppliers: Notify them of payment schedules.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

20.	The system must have the ability to provide automatic on-line budget account validation, as well as funds availability.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable provides sophisticated budget account validation and fund availability features. Key features: Real-Time Validation: Check your budget account balances instantly. Automatic Account Lookup retrieves account information. Chart of Accounts Integration: Ensures that the account exists. Funds Availability Checking: Verifies the availability of funds. Budget Limit Checking: Checks the budget limits. Encumbrance accounting is the practice of reserving funds for committed expenses. Benefits: Prevents Overspending: Ensures funding availability. Ensures Accurate Accounting by validating budget accounts. Streamlines payment processing by automating budget checks. Improves financial control and budget management. Error Reduction: Manual errors are minimized. Configuration: Set up budget accounts and define budget structures. Configure the Chart of Accounts: Ensure account accuracy. Activate Funds Availability Checking. Best practices: Budget reports should be reviewed on a regular basis to monitor the budget's status. Maintain an accurate chart of accounts.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
21.	The system must have the ability to adjust posted transactions in the system, so that the transaction is affected in both AP and GL.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable allows you to alter posted transactions. Adjustment features: Transaction Reversal: Reverse an improper transaction. Transaction Correction: Correct any inaccuracies in uploaded transactions. Transaction revaluation is the process of reevaluating transactions in response to currency variations. Accounting Distribution Changes: Adjust accounting distributions. System Impact: Automatic. GL updates: Changes are recorded in the General Ledger. Accounts Payable has been updated with the necessary adjustments. Real-time accounting refers to the immediate accounting impact. Benefits: Accurate financial reporting ensures the accuracy of financial statements. Compliance means meeting regulatory requirements. Efficient error Correction: Streamlines the correction process. Improved audit trails: Transaction history remains transparent. Regularly review transactions: Check for accuracy. Document Changes: Keep track of why alterations were made. Authorize Changes: Ensure proper approvals. Integration: General Ledger: Integrates with GL. Integration: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Using transaction adjustments in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Maintain proper financial reporting,streamline error correction and maintain compliance.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

22.	The system must have the ability to warn possible duplicate vendor entries even if entry is not an exact match (e.g. Lilongwe Metal Works vs. Lilongwe Metal Works Limited).	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes a duplicate vendor detection method. Duplicate Vendor Detection Features: The Fuzzy Matching Algorithm identifies similar vendor names. Name variants: Detects variants (such as abbreviations and punctuation). Soundex Analysis: Finds phonetically similar names. Vendor Profile Comparison: Compares vendor details. Warning Mechanism: Real-Time Alerts: Provides users with warnings while entering a vendor. Pop-up Notifications: Shows probable duplicate warnings. Color-coded Indicators: Identifies probable duplicates. Configuration Options: Threshold Settings: Adjust the sensitivity of duplication detection. Ignore List: Define exceptions (such as popular terms). Vendor Merge Rules: Define the rules for merging duplicates. Benefits: Prevents Duplicate entries ensure data accuracy. Streamlines Vendor management reduces maintenance. Improves Compliance: Improves audit trails. Saves time by automatically detecting duplicates. Regularly review the vendor list to ensure correctness. Configure Duplicate Detection: Change the settings. Train users on duplicate detection. Integration: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Using duplicate vendor detection in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure data accuracy, streamline vendor management and improve compliance.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
23.	The system must be able to identify selected suppliers as "critical" for payment scheduling purposes.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable enables the identification of essential vendors. Critical Supplier Identification Features: Supplier Classification: Mark suppliers as crucial. Priority Flag: Set priority levels (e.g., high, medium, or low). Custom Attributes: Add user-defined attributes (such as strategic partner). Supplier segmentation involves grouping essential suppliers. Payment Scheduling Implications: Priority Payment processing: Ensure that payments are received on time. Accelerated Payment Terms: Provide preferential terms. Special Payment Handling: Meets certain standards. Benefits: Strategic Supplier Management: Prioritize important partnerships. Reduced Supply Chain Disruptions: Ensuring timely payments. Improved supplier relationships: Encourage collaboration. Enhanced Risk Management: Determine important dependencies. Best Practices: Regularly review supplier classifications to ensure accuracy. Communication with Suppliers: Notify essential suppliers. Align procurement strategy. Integration: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Identifying essential suppliers in Oracle Accounts Payable allows firms to: Prioritize your strategic partnerships. Reduce supply chain disruptions. Improve supplier relations.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

24.	The system must have the ability to provide invoice tracking for pending department/agency approvals.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable (AP) has functionality for tracking and managing bills throughout their entire lifespan, including tracking awaiting department or agency approvals. Some significant advantages of Oracle AP's invoice tracking features include:Real-time visibility: Users can monitor the status of bills in real-time. Automated workflows: Sends bills to be approved electronically, reducing the need for manual involvement. Approval tracking: Monitors approvals, rejections, and pending actions. Notifications: Delivers alerts and notifications to approvers and other stakeholders. Reporting and analytics: Provides information on invoice approval cycles, bottlenecks, and performance measures. Using Oracle AP's invoice tracking functionality, enterprises can streamline approval processes. Reduce invoice processing time. Improve financial control and compliance. Improve collaboration among departments and agencies. Make informed decisions with data-driven insights.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
25.	The system should have the ability to run reports on inactive vendors. It should list vendors with no activity for a user specified period of time.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes reporting tools for identifying inactive vendors, allowing enterprises to keep their vendor master files clean and up to date. The Inactive Vendor Report in Oracle AP normally allows users to: choose a user-defined term of inactivity (e.g., 6, 12, or 24 months). Filter vendors with no activity during the specified period. View vendor details, including the vendor name and ID. Last transaction date. Last payment date. Total amount paid. Vendor Status (Active/Inactive) Advantages of running inactive vendor reports:Reduce vendor maintenance. Identify obsolete vendors. Improve data quality. Clean up the vendor's master file. Minimize risk. Remove inactive vendors who could offer security or compliance problems. Optimize vendor management by focusing on active vendors and streamlining communication. Oracle AP report options for inactive vendors: Standard Reports: Inactive Vendor Report (AP_INACTIVE_VENDOR_RPT). Ad hoc queries: Create custom queries with Oracle BI Publisher or Discoverer. Data Mining: Use Oracle Data Mining to detect trends and patterns.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
26.	The system should allow the Accounts Payable module to post to the general ledger in summary the entire accounts payable distribution, manual cheque distribution, and cash disbursements distribution.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable (AP) integrates seamlessly with the General Ledger (GL) module, allowing for automatic posting of AP transactions in summary. The AP module can post the following distributions into the General Ledger: Accounts Payable Distribution: Displays the complete AP distribution, including invoice amounts, taxes, and freight. Manual cheque distribution involves posting manual cheque payments, including payment amounts and clearing accounts. Cash Disbursements Distribution: Displays cash disbursements, including payment amounts and bank account details. Benefits of publishing summary entries to the General Ledger: Efficient Processing: Automates posting, lowering manual errors and increasing productivity. Accurate financial reporting: Ensures that AP transactions are accurately recorded in the GL. Real-time visibility: Provides current financial data for better decision-making. Compliance: Enables financial reporting and regulatory compliance. Oracle AP Posting Options to the General Ledger: Automatic Posting: AP transactions can be posted in real time or in batches. Summary Posting: Transactions are posted in summary, which reduces GL transaction volume. Detail Posting: Posts individual AP transactions to the GL (optional).	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

27.	The system should allow entering supplier invoices into AP batches on- line with control totalling.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable (AP) allows for the online entry of supplier invoices into AP batches, as well as control totaling, to ensure invoice correctness and efficiency. Key features: Online Invoice Entry: Upload invoices straight to AP batches. Control Totaling: Automatically computes batch totals for verification. Batch Editing: Validate and edit invoices in a batch. Invoice Validation: Checks for mistakes, duplication, and invalid data. Automatic numbering: assigns unique invoice numbers. Benefits: Improved Accuracy: Errors are reduced through automatic calculation and validation. Increased Efficiency: Improves invoice entry and processing. Control Totaling ensures batch integrity. Real-time Visibility: Gives you rapid access to invoice information. Oracle AP Batch Entry Features: Batch Name and Description: Please identify and describe the batch. Batch Date and Period: Set the accounting dates and periods. Invoice Entry: Enter invoice information such as supplier, date, amount, and distribution. Control Total: Shows the determined batch total. Batch validation checks for mistakes and inconsistencies. Common Oracle AP Reports for Batch Verification: AP Batch Report (AP_BATCH_RPT).	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
28.	The system should allow new vendor set up during invoice posting.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable (AP) allows users to create new vendors during invoice posting, which simplifies the vendor creation procedure. Benefits: Efficient Invoice Processing: Create vendors on the fly to reduce delays. Reduced Data Entry: Enter vendor information just once. Improved Accuracy: Reduce errors caused by manual vendor entries. Real-time Vendor Creation: Instantly generate and use new vendor information. Oracle AP New Vendor Setup During Invoice Posting: Vendor Lookup: The system checks for existing vendor records. Create New Vendor: This option allows you to create a new vendor if none existing. Vendor Information: Enter required details, such as the vendor's name and address. Tax IDs and Other Identifiers Payment Terms and Methods Contact Information Automatic Vendor Numbering: The system assigns a unique vendor ID. Validation: Oracle AP validates vendor data. Integration With Other Oracle Modules: The General Ledger (GL) vendor master file has been updated with new vendor information. Purchasing: Vendor information is accessible for purchase orders. Other Oracle Modules: Merged vendor data across modules. Security and Control: User Authorization: Limit new vendor creation to approved users. Approval Workflow: An optional approval process for new vendors.Audit Trail: Keep track of any changes to vendor information.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
29.	The system should automatically generate unique AP batch numbers.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable (AP) creates unique batch numbers for each Accounts Payable transaction, ensuring efficient and structured processing. Advantages of Automatic Batch Number Generation: Increased efficiency: Automates batch numbering. Errors are minimized as a result of duplicate or inaccurate batch numbers. Enhanced Audit Trail: Using unique batch numbers makes monitoring and auditing easier. Compliance: Helps with financial reporting and regulatory standards. Oracle AP Batch Number Generation Features: Batch numbers are produced automatically by the system. Sequential numbering: Batch numbers are incremented consecutively. Date-Stamped: Batch numbers contain date or period information. Configurable Prefix/Suffix: Customize the batch number format. Batch Number Range: Establish valid batch number ranges. Integration With Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger (GL): Batch numbers used in GL journal entries. Reporting: Batch numbers appear in AP reporting.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

30.	The system should allow correction to the distribution of an invoice without re-entering the invoice prior to general ledger distribution.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable does allow you to edit or modify the distribution of an invoice without having to re-enter the entire invoice. This capability is required for efficient and accurate accounting procedures. Key Benefits of Oracle Accounts Payable: Invoice Distribution Correction: Users can change the distribution of an invoice, including accounts, amounts, and percentages. Non-Reversing Entries: Errors can be corrected without reversing the original transaction. Audit Trail: Keeps a trail of modifications for tracking and auditing. GL Impact: Updates the General Ledger with the corrected distribution.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
31.	The system should support multiple payment types (for example wire transfer, etc.)	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable does support several payment types, allowing for greater flexibility in managing different payment methods. Oracle Accounts Payable supports the following payment types: Checks can be printed or written by hand. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) refers to wire transfers, direct deposits, and automated clearing house (ACH) payments. Credit Card: Payments made with company credit cards. Cash: Payments made with cash. Bank Drafts: Payments made via bank drafts. Bill of Exchange: Payments done with bills of exchange. Key Features of Payment Types: Payment Method Configuration: Create and configure payment methods. Payment Instrument Creation: Create payment instruments, such as checks and EFT files. Payment Processing: Take payments in groups or individually. Payment Reconciliation: Compare payments to bank statements. Audit Trail: Keep a record of all payment transactions. Advantages of Multiple Payment Types: Flexibility: accommodate a wide range of vendor payment requirements. Efficiency: Automate the processing of electronic payments. Control: Enforce payment policies and approval protocols. Automated payment processing improves accuracy and reduces errors. Using numerous payment types in Oracle Accounts Payable allows enterprises to expedite payment operations, improve vendor relationships, and minimize payment processing costs.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
32.	The system should allow selecting invoices for payment by due date range, payment date, AP batch numbers, etc.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers robust invoice selection criteria for payment processing, allowing for more effective and focused payment administration.Invoice Selection Criteria for Oracle Accounts Payable:Due Date Range: Choose invoices that are due between particular dates.Payment Date: Select invoices due on or before a certain payment date.AP Batch Numbers: Select invoices from specific Accounts Payable batches.Invoice Date: Choose invoices depending on the invoice date range.Select individual bills using their invoice numbers.Vendor: Choose invoices for individual vendors or vendor groupings.Payment Terms: Choose invoices depending on payment terms (such as Net 30, Net 60). Payment Method: Sort invoices by payment method (such as check or EFT).Currency: Filter invoices by currency. Approval Status: Filter bills by approval status.Payment Selection Methods:Automatic Payment Selection: Oracle uses specified criteria to choose invoices.Manual Payment Selection: Users must manually choose invoices for payment.Benefits:Efficient Payment Processing: Streamline payment processing by focusing on individual invoices.Improved Cash Management: Prioritize payments to optimize cash flow.Reduced Late Fees: Avoid late fees by making timely payments.Improved Vendor connections: Making timely payments helps to strengthen connections.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

33.	The system should provide user-defined aging categories.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable enables customers to build unique aging categories, allowing for customized reporting and analysis to meet specific business requirements.User-defined Aging Categories in Oracle Accounts Payable:Customizable Buckets: Define the aging categories (0-30, 31-60, 61-90 days). Naming conventions: Give meaningful names to age categories.Date Basis: Determine the date basis for aging (for example, invoice date or due date). Benefits:Tailored Reporting: Create reports that are consistent with company requirements.Improved Analysis: Examine payables data using appropriate age categories.Improved Cash Management: Make informed decisions about payment time.Report Examples for the Aging Category: Aging Report: Shows invoices sorted by aging category.Vendor Aging Report: Displays vendor-specific aging information.Payables Aging Analysis: Examines payables data utilizing specific aging categories.Best practices:Align with company Needs: Establish age categories that are important to company activities. Consistency: Use the same name conventions and date bases.Regular Review: Review and change aging categories as appropriate. Using user-defined aging categories in Oracle Accounts Payable allows businesses to:Gain deeper insights into payables data. Improve cash-management decisions. Enhance financial reporting and analysis. This feature allows firms to adjust their aging categories to their own business needs, resulting in more efficient accounts payable management.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
34.	The system should age payable invoices based on the invoice date.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable does age payable invoices according on the invoice date, giving accurate and timely visibility into overdue payables.Aging Methodology for Oracle Accounts Payable:Invoice Date: The invoice date is used by the system to calculate aging.Due Date: The due date can be utilized for aging, taking into account payment arrangements.Aging Categories: Current: Invoices that have not yet become due or are in the current aging bucket.Past Due: Invoices that have passed the due date.1-30 Days: Invoices that are one to thirty days past due.31-60 Days: Invoices are 31-60 days past due. Invoices 61-90 days past due.Over 90 Days: Invoices more than 90 days past due.Aging Report Examples:Aging Report: Shows invoices sorted by aging category.Vendor Aging Report: Displays vendor-specific aging information.Payables Aging Analysis: Analyzes payables data based on age groupings.Benefits:Accurate Visibility: Gain timely insight into overdue payables. Prioritized Payments: Concentrate on outstanding invoices. Cash Management: Improve cash flow by addressing old bills.Using invoice date-based aging in Oracle Accounts Payable allows firms to handle payables more efficiently, eliminate late penalties, and strengthen vendor relationships.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

35.	The system should provide on-line warning if total payment amounts exceed invoice amount.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has a built-in validation check to prevent overpaying. Overpayment Prevention Feature: Automatic Check: The system checks the payment amount against the invoice amount. Warning Message: Displays a warning if the payment amount exceeds the invoice amount. Prevents overpayment by requiring user confirmation or correction. Benefits: Prevents financial losses: Avoids making overpayments to vendors. Reduces errors: Reduces manual errors in payment processing. Ensures Accuracy: Payment amounts should match invoice amounts. Best practices:Review payments on a regular basis. Payment amounts should be verified before processing.Implement payment approval: Create approval workflows for payments.Monitor Payment History: Analyze payment history to identify potential problems. Using this capability in Oracle Accounts Payable allows firms to assure proper payment processing, avoid financial losses, and retain good vendor relationships.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
36.	The system should apply prepayments to specific invoice line items with balance reflecting the total net amounts to be paid.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable allows prepayments to be applied to individual invoice line items, ensuring proper monitoring and netting of funds. Prepayment Application for Oracle Accounts Payable:Prepayment Entry: Enter the prepayment amount for a certain vendor or invoice. Line Item Application: Make prepayments on specified invoice line items.Netting: The system automatically nets the prepayment against the invoice amount. Benefits:Accurate Tracking: The precise allocation of prepayments to invoice line items.Error Reduction: Reduces the number of manual errors in payment processing.Vendor communication is clear, and prepayments are applied transparently.Key features:Create a prepaid invoice for tracking.Application Rule: Establish rules for applying prepayments (for example, oldest invoice first). Automatic Netting: The system estimates the net amount due. Best practices:Prepayments should be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure they are valid.Communicate with vendors. Inform vendors about prepayment applications.Monitor Invoice Balances: After using the prepayment program, keep track of your invoice balances. Organizations can manage prepayments more efficiently, reduce errors, and keep accurate financial records by using Oracle Accounts Payable's prepayment application.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

37.	The system should allow Scheduling of payments and printing cheques.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has extensive payment scheduling and check printing features.Payment Scheduling Features:Payment Date Specification: Set up payments for a certain date.Payment Batch Creation: Generate payment batches for multiple invoices.Automatic Payment Selection: The system selects bills for payment depending on their due date, payment terms, or other parameters.Payment Confirmation: Prior to processing, confirm the payment details.Check the Printing Features:Check Format Configuration: Define check formats such as layout, logo, and signature.Check Printing: Prepare checks for scheduled payments.Check Reprinting: Replace lost or damaged checks.Check Voiding: Remove and reissue checks as needed.Benefits:Efficient payment processing involves automating payment scheduling and check printing.Improved Cash Management: By scheduling payments, you may optimize your cash flow.Reduced Errors: Reduce manual errors in payment processing.Ensure compliance with payment legislation and policies.Best practices:Review payment schedules on a regular basis to ensure that payment dates and amounts are accurate. Secure Check Printing: Set up access controls for check printing.Monitor Check Status: Keep track of whether the check was issued, invalidated, or reprinted.Payment scheduling and check printing in Oracle Accounts Payable can help firms streamline payment processing, decrease errors, and improve financial management.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
38.	The system must Flag duplicate vendor invoices to preclude generating a cheque or effecting payments.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has a duplicate invoice identification feature that prevents duplicate payments.Duplicate Invoice Detection Features:Automatic Checking: When you enter an invoice, the system checks for duplicates.Invoice Matching compares invoice numbers, dates, and amounts.Warning Message: When a duplicate invoice is identified, a warning message is displayed.Payment blocking prevents payment processing for duplicate invoices.Benefits:Prevents duplicate payments: Prevents needless payments.Reduces errors: Reduces manual errors in invoice entry.Saves time: Automatically detects duplicate invoices.Enhances Vendor discussion: Facilitates discussion with vendors about duplicate bills.Best practices:Regularly review duplicated invoices: Check for discovered duplicates.Communicate with Vendors: Inform them of duplicate invoices.Monitor Invoice Entry: Ensure that invoices are entered correctly.By implementing duplicate invoice identification in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises can: Prevent financial lossesImprove payment accuracy. Improve vendor relationships.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

39.	The system should allow for Automatic calculation of an estimated payment date or estimated receipt date as part of the AP process.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable automatically calculates projected payment and receipt dates.Estimated Date Calculation Features:Payment conditions: Establish payment conditions (such as Net 30, Net 60).Due Date Calculation: Due dates are automatically calculated based on payment terms.projected Payment Date: Determine the projected payment date based on payment terms, holidays, and weekends.Calculate the approximate receiving date for goods and services.Benefits:Improved Cash Management: Plan and manage your cash flow accurately.Improved Vendor Communication: Provide vendors with clear payment expectations. Reduced Late Fees: Meet your payment responsibilities to avoid late fees.Streamlined AP Process: Automate date calculations to reduce manual errors.Best practices:Payment terms should be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure accuracy. Communicate with Vendors: Inform vendors of the projected payment dates.Monitor Cash Flow: To monitor cash flow, forecast payment dates.Organizations can optimize cash management, improve vendor relationships, and streamline the AP process by using Oracle Accounts Payable's automatic approximated date calculation.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
40.	The system should allow cheques drawn on multiple bank accounts or on a single bank account.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable allows you to print checks and execute payments from different bank accounts.Multiple Bank Account Features:Bank Account Setup: Create numerous bank accounts for check printing.Account Assignment: Assign bank accounts to individual suppliers, invoices, or payment batches.Check printing: Print checks from specific bank accounts.Payment Processing: Manage payments from numerous bank accounts.Benefits:Flexible Payment Management: Handle payments from multiple bank accounts.Improved Cash Management: Maximize cash flow by assigning payments to appropriate accounts.Enhanced Security: Manage access to bank accounts and payment processing.Streamlined Reconciliation: Consolidate bank statements for each account. Best practices:Regularly review bank accounts: Verify the bank account information.Secure Bank Account Access: Restrict access to bank account information.Monitor Payment Activity: Keep track of all payments made from each bank account. Organizations can leverage several bank accounts in Oracle Accounts Payable.Manage complex payment structures.Improve cash management and forecasting. Increase financial stability and control.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

41.	The system should allow for restarting of the cheque printing process with automatic restart option.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers an automatic restart option for cheque printing, ensuring little disturbance to the payment process. Automatic Restart Feature: Error Detection: The system detects errors during cheque printing.Automatic Restart: Restarts cheque printing from the point of interruption.No Manual Intervention: Manual intervention is minimized, resulting in fewer errors and saved time.Benefits:Increased Efficiency: Streamlines the cheque printing process. Error Reduction: Reduces errors caused by manual restarts.Increased Productivity: Saves time and resources.Improved Reliability: Ensures consistent cheque printing.Best practices:Regularly Review Cheque Printing: Verify the status of cheque printing.Monitor Printer Status: Make sure the printer is working properly.Test Periodically test the automatic restart feature.Using automatic restart in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises may minimize payment disruptions.Improve the efficiency of printing cheques. Reduce errors and manual interventions.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
42.	The system must provide on-line AP data entry validation as well error correction and re-entry of information.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers real-time data validation, error correction, and re-entry capabilities.Online Validation Features: Field-Level Validation: Verifies data entry in each field (e.g., date, amount).Format Checking: Ensures that data follows preset formats (such as invoice numbers).Range checking ensures that data falls inside prescribed ranges.Cross-Field Validation: Verifies relationships between fields (for example, invoice date vs. payment date).Error Correction and Re-Entry:Error Messaging: Clear error messages are displayed when invalid data is entered.Data Correction: Enables users to correct problems in real time.Re-entry: Allows users to re-enter data as necessary.Audit Trail: Keeps track of changes and adjustments.Benefits:Improved Data Accuracy: Reduces mistakes while maintaining data integrity.Enhanced Efficiency: Streamlines the data entering procedure.Enhanced User Experience: Offers fast feedback and corrective capabilities.Reduced Rework: Reduces the need for manual corrections and re-processing.Best practices:Regularly Review the Validation Rules: Verify and update validation rules.Train users: Inform users on data entry and validation procedures.Monitor Data Quality: Examine data quality and update validation procedures.Using online validation and error correction in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate and dependable data.Streamline the accounts payable processes.Improve the overall financial management.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

43.	The system should allow creation of fixed or variable recurring payments with option of end date and separate payment cycle.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable enables the production of fixed and variable recurring payments with customized settings.Recurring Payment Features:Fixed Recurring Payments: Make identical payments at regular times.Variable Recurring Payments: Schedule payments of variable amounts or frequencies.End Date Specification: Set a precise date for recurring payments. Separate Payment Cycle: Set up distinct payment cycles for recurring payments.Benefits:Streamlined Payment Processing: Automate recurring payments.Improved Cash Management: Plan and manage your cash flow accurately.Reduced Manual Errors: Minimize errors caused by manual payment entry.Improved Financial Control: Easily track and handle regular payments.Best practices:Regularly review recurring payments to ensure payment details and frequencies are correct.Monitor Payment History: Keep track of your recurring payments.Modify the payment details as needed.Using recurring payments in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises can automate normal payments.Increase financial efficiency.Improve cash management	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
44.	The system should allow for voiding cheques online and reverse the payment from the master file.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers online cheque voiding and payment reversal features. Check Voiding and Reversal Features: Online Voiding: Void cheques online and receive timely payment status updates. When a payment is voided, it is automatically reversed from the master file. Automatically create a reversal journal entry. Maintain a record of canceled cheques and reversals. Benefits: Improved efficiency: Streamline the cheque voiding and reversal process. Accurate Financial Records: Keep accurate payment and cheque records. Reduced Errors: Reduce the human errors related with voiding and reversing. Enhanced security: Limit access to cheque voiding and reversal.Best practices:Review canceled cheques on a regular basis and double-check their details.Monitor Reversal Journal Entries: Ensure that reversal entries are accurate. Secure Check Voiding: Restrict access to cheque voiding and reversal.Organizations can leverage online cheque voiding and reversal in Oracle Accounts Payable.Effectively manage cheque errors.Keep precise financial records. Improve financial control and security.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
45.	The system must have the ability to perform automatic reversal of posted amounts and distributions, and generate accounting adjustments for voided cheques.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable supports automatic reversal and accounting adjustments for canceled cheques.Automatic Reversal Features:Automatically reverse posted quantities.Distribution Reversal: Reverse distributions linked with canceled checks.Accounting Adjustment Generation: Make accounting adjustments for canceled checks.Benefits:Maintain precise financial records.Efficient Reversal Process: Streamline the reversal process.Reduced Errors: Reduce manual errors.Compliance: Follow accounting norms.Best practices:Regularly review reversals. Verify the reversal transactions. Accounting adjustments should be monitored to ensure accuracy.Test Reversal Process: The test reversal process occurs on a periodic basis. Using automatic reversal and accounting changes in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises may ensure correct financial records.Streamline the reversing procedureReduce errors and increase compliance.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

46.	The system should allow tracking of all changes to invoice adjustments/cancellations.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers a robust audit trail for tracking invoice revisions and cancellations.Audit Trail Features:Invoice Adjustment History: Keep track of all changes to invoice adjustments.Record all cancellations.Date and Time Stamp: Record the date and time of changes.User ID: Keep track of which user is making modifications.Benefits:Improved Transparency: Allow clear visibility into changes.Enhanced Accountability: Hold users responsible for changes.Comply with regulatory obligations. Accuracy: Keep accurate financial records.Best practices:Review the audit trail on a regular basis to ensure that changes are correct.Monitor User Activity: Make sure users understand the audit trail implications.Periodically test the audit trail.Using audit trail capabilities in Oracle Accounts Payable, businesses can:Maintain precise financial records.Meet the regulatory criteria.Improve transparency and accountability.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
47.	The system should allow A/P users to select invoices for payment based on invoice due date within specified date range.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable enables you to select invoices for payment based on their due date within a specified calendar period.Invoice Selection Features:Due Date Range: Determine the due date range for invoice selection.Filter by invoice status (e.g., approved/pending).Vendor Selection: Select specific vendors for payment.Filter by invoice number range.Benefits:Efficient Payment Processing: Simplify payment options.Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Late Fees: Reduce your late fees.Improve vendor relationships through communication. Best Practices: Payment options should be examined on a regular basis. Check the selected invoices.Monitor Cash Flow: Ensure that there are enough funds.Communicate with Vendors: Inform them about payment schedules.Enterprises can optimize payment processes by using Oracle Accounts Payable's invoice selection tools. Improve cash management. Improve the vendor connections.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
48.	The system should allow multiple partial payments against an invoice up to the total currency value of the invoice.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable can accept several partial payments against an invoice.Multiple Partial Payment Features: Record several partial payments.Invoice Balance Update: Automatically updates the invoice balance. Payment Application: Make payments on specified bills.Payment tracking: Keep track of your payment history. Benefits:Flexible Payment Options: Allow for various payment arrangements.Accurate Invoice Balance: Ensure that the invoice balance is current. Improved Cash Flow: Optimize your cash flow management.Vendor Relationships: Improve communication.Best practices: Regularly review partial payments: Verify payment applications.Monitor the invoice balance to ensure accuracy.Communicate with Vendors: Inform vendors about payment schedules.Using numerous partial payments in Oracle Accounts Payable allows enterprises to manage complex payment schedules.Improve cash flow management.Improve vendor relationships.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

49.	The system should prevent payment to vendors with debit balances.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes a control function that prevents payments to vendors with debit balances. Debit Balance Control Features: Automatic Debit Balance Check: The system verifies the vendor's balance prior to payment. Payment Blocking: prevents payment if the vendor has a debit balance. Warning Messages: Displays warning messages about debit balances. Benefits: Prevents overpayments. Avoids overpaying merchants. Ensures accurate vendor balances. Keeps correct vendor balance records. Reduces errors: Reduces manual errors. Improves cash management. Optimizes cash flow. Best practices: Regularly review vendor balances: Verify the vendor balances. Monitor Debit Balances: Pay off any debit balances as soon as possible. Communicate with Vendors: Notify vendors about debit balances. Using debit balance control in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises may ensure proper vendor balances. Prevent overpayments. Improve cash management.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
50.	The system must have the ability to receive an electronic data on cleared cheques from the bank to perform bank reconciliation.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable allows electronic bank reconciliation by automating data import from banks.Electronic Bank Reconciliation Features:Automated Data Import: Get cleared cheque data from bank files.Bank Statement Import: Upload bank statements electronically.Reconciliation Matching: Automatically match cleared cheques to Oracle records.Reconciliation Reporting: Create reconciliation reports.Benefits:Efficient Reconciliation: Streamline the bank reconciliation process.Improved Accuracy: Minimize manual errors.Enhanced Security: Reduce the danger of fraud.Real-time Visibility: Obtain current reconciliation status.Best practices: Regularly review reconciliation. Check the matched transactions.Investigate exceptions: Respond quickly to unmatched transactions. Maintain Accurate Bank Information: Ensure that your bank account information is up to current.Using electronic bank reconciliation in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises can automate manual reconciliation operations.Improve reconciliation accuracy.Improve financial control and security.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
51.	The system should allow users to override the invoice amount in the case of discrepancies, and identify the invoice as paid in full.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has tools for overriding invoice amounts and marking invoices as paid in full.Invoice Amount Override Features:Manual Override: Override the invoice amount manually.Automatic Adjustment: Adjust invoice amounts based on established rules.Discrepancy Resolution: Address any differences between invoice and payment amounts.Paid for Full Features: Mark as Paid in Full: Identify the invoice as paid in full.Payment Confirmation: Confirm the payment processing.Invoice Closure: Once paid, the invoice will be automatically closed.Benefits:Flexible Payment Processing: Deal with payment irregularities efficiently.Maintain precise financial records.Improved Cash Flow: Optimize your cash flow management.Vendor Relationships: Improve communication.Best practices:Regularly review invoice Verify and resolve discrepancies.Monitor Payment Processing: Ensure that the payment application is accurate.Communicate with Vendors: Notify vendors about payment status.Using the invoice amount override and paid in whole features in Oracle Accounts Payable, firms will efficiently manage payments.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

52.	The system should allow only authorized users to accept invoice prices that differ from vendor contract price.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes capabilities for controlling and managing pricing differences between invoice and contract prices. Price Variance Control features:Automated Price Verification: Compare invoice and contract prices.Price Variance Thresholds: Set boundaries for price variations.Authorization Workflow: Request approval for price deviations that exceed thresholds. Audit Trail: Keep a record of price variance approvals.Benefits:Contract Compliance: Enforce contract pricing. Reduced Price Discrepancies: Reduce manual errors.Improved Financial Control: Strengthen financial governance. Vendor Relationships: Improve communication.Best practices:Price Variances should be reviewed on a regular basis to identify and resolve any disparities.Monitor the Approval Workflow to ensure timely approvals.Maintain Accurate Contract Prices: Update contract prices as appropriate. Using price variance control in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises can enforce contract pricing compliance. Reduce price disparities. Improve financial control and governance.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
53.	The system should allow A/P users to select bank accounts for disbursements, including reviewing multiple bank accounts to determine the proper account from which to issue cheques.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes options for selecting bank accounts for disbursements.Bank Account Selection Features: Multiple Bank Account Management: Manage several bank accounts.Bank Account Review: Check the bank account information. Disbursement Account Selection: Select a bank account for cheque issuance.Validate the specified bank account. Benefits:Efficient Disbursement Processing: Simplify cheque issuing.Accurate Bank Account Selection: Ensure proper bank account usage.Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow.Enhanced Financial Control: Enforce financial governance.Best practices: Regularly review bank accounts: Verify the bank account information.Monitor Disbursement Activity: Ensure that cheques are issued accurately. Maintain accurate bank information. Update your bank account information as needed.Using bank account selection in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises can streamline disbursement procedures.Ensure correct bank account selection. Improve cash management.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

54.	Ability to generate a report of open and closed vouchers based on user- criteria, such as daily or weekly time period, fund number or project code.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers versatile reporting features for both open and closed vouchers.Voucher Reporting Features: Customizable Filter reports by date range, fund number, project code, and more.Report Parameters: Define the report parameters (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly).Voucher Status: Provide a report on open, closed, or all vouchers.Drill-Down Capability: See complete voucher information.Report types:Open Voucher Report: View all open vouchers.Closed View the voucher report to see which vouchers have been closed.Voucher Activity Report: Keep track of all voucher activity.View the Voucher Summary Report.Report Filters:Date Range: Filter by a certain date range. Filter by Fund Number.Project Code: Filter results by project code.Vendor: Filter results by vendor.Invoice Number: Filter by the invoice number.Benefits:Improved Visibility: Increase visibility of voucher action.Efficient Reporting: Streamline reporting procedures.Make informed judgments with reliable data. Comply with regulatory reporting requirements.Best practices:Regularly review voucher reports. Keep track of all voucher activity.Verify the report's accuracy: Ensure that the report data is accurate.Customize Reports: Modify reports to match specific requirements.Using voucher reporting in Oracle Accounts Payable allows enterprises to:Increase visibility into voucher activities.Streamline the reporting processes Improve informed decision-making.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
55.	The system must maintain supplier payment records on-line for current, year-to-date and prior years.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers long-term storage and convenient access to supplier payment details. Supplier Payment Record Features: Online Storage: Payment records are stored electronically.Maintain a comprehensive payment history for the current, year-to-date, and prior years.Supplier-Specific Records: View payment history for each supplier.Payment Details: Get comprehensive payment information. Benefits:Improved Supplier Management: Improve supplier connections.Accurate Payment History: Keep accurate payment records. Comply with regulatory obligations.Efficient Research: Quickly look up payment history.Data Retention Options: - Online Storage: Keep records electronically.Archiving is the process of storing records for an extended period of time.Purge Options: Remove any superfluous records. Security and Access Control:User Access Control: Limit access to payment information.Encryption secures payment record data. Audit Trail: Keep track of any modifications to payment records.Reports and inquiries:Supplier Payment History Report: View your payment history. Payment Detail Report provides detailed payment details.Year-End Closing Report: View previous year's payment records. View supplier-specific payment history.Best practices:Regularly review payment records to ensure correctness. Maintain Data Integrity: Ensure that records are complete and accurate.Comply with regulatory requirements. Observe record-keeping regulations. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration:General Ledger: Automate journal entries.Procurement: Integrate with the purchasing procedures. Cash Management: Improve cash flow.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

56.	The system must have the ability to generate Cheque Reconciliation Report. This report is printed upon demand in cheque number sequence, showing detail on all outstanding cheques.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes a Cheque Reconciliation Report to ensure accurate and effective cheque management.Cheque Reconciliation Report Features:On-Demand Printing: Print the report as needed.check Number Sequence: Organize the report by check number.Outstanding Cheque Details: View information about outstanding checks.Report contents:Cheque NumberCheque Date Payee Check Amount Status (Outstanding/Cleared) Benefits: Improved Check Management: Improve cheque tracking and reconciliation. Reduced Errors: Reduce inconsistencies between issued and cleared cheques. Enhanced Financial Control: Ensure that financial reports are accurate. Comply with regulatory obligations. Report Filter Options: Date Range: Filter by a certain date range. Cheque Status: Filter by outstanding or cleared cheques. Payee: Filter by a certain payee. Report Formatting Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV represents Comma Separated Values. Best practices: Regularly review the Cheque Reconciliation Report: Check for accuracy. Reconcile Cheques Monthly: Ensure timely reconciliation. Discrepancies should be investigated and resolved as soon as possible. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: Automated Cheque Issuance: Generate checks electronically. Confirm payments electronically. Bank Reconciliation: Compare bank statements. Additional features: Cheque Voiding: Discard missing or stolen checks. Reissuing canceled cheques. Cheque Imaging: Save cheque images electronically. By using the Cheque Reconciliation Report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Improve cheque management Reduce mistakes. Improve financial control.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
57.	The system should allow generating Cash Disbursements Journal, which lists each payment made and the general ledger accounts affected.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has a Cash Disbursements Journal report that tracks payments and their impact on General Ledger accounts. Cash Disbursements Journal Features: Payment Details: Lists all payments made.General Ledger Accounts: Displays the affected accounts.Journal Entries: Automatically creates journal entries. Report contents: Payment Date Payment Amount: Payee's General Ledger Account Numbers Debit/Credit amounts Benefits:Accurate Financial Reporting: Maintains accurate financial records.Efficient Reconciliation: simplifies bank reconciliation.Compliance means meeting regulatory requirements.Financial Transparency: Enables clear payment visibility. Report Filter Options:Date Range: Filter by a certain date range.Filter by payment method (such as cheque or EFT). Payee: Filter by a certain payee.Report Format Options:PDF (Portable Document Format).Excel: Microsoft Excel.CSV represents Comma Separated Values.Best practices:Regularly review cash disbursements. Journal: Check for accuracy.Reconcile Journal Entries: Ensure that General Ledger entries are posted correctly.Monitor Payment Activity: Keep track on payment trends. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: Automated Payment Processing: Creates payments electronically.General Ledger Integration automatically posts journal entries. Bank Reconciliation: reconciles bank statements.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

58.	The system must have the ability to run various supplier reports.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers a variety of supplier reports to help you manage your suppliers more effectively and make educated decisions. Supplier Report Types:Supplier Master Report: View supplier information.Supplier Transaction Report: Examine supplier transactions. Open Purchase Orders Report: View the open purchase orders.Invoice Activity Report: Monitor invoice activity.Payment History Report: View your payment history.Report Contents: Supplier Name, Address, and Contact Information.Transaction DatesInvoice NumbersPayment amountsBenefits:Improved Supplier Management: Improve supplier connections.Make data-driven judgments. Efficient Reporting: Streamline reporting procedures.Comply with regulatory obligations.Report Filtering Options: Supplier Name, Date Range.Transaction TypeInvoice StatusPayment MethodReport Formatting Options:PDF: Portable Document Format.Excel: Microsoft Excel.CSV represents Comma Separated Values.Best practices:Regularly review supplier reports to ensure correctness.Analyze Supplier Performance: Assess supplier performance.Optimize Supplier Relationships: Improve communication.Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: Automated Create suppliers online.Supplier Communication: Send out notifications and reports. Manage purchasing orders.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
59.	The system must have the ability to run a cash requirement report.	**M**	The Cash Requirements Report in Oracle Accounts Payable assists firms in managing cash disbursements and forecasting future cash needs.Key features:Future Cash Needs Forecasting Payment scheduling Invoice and Payment Detail AnalysisCustomizable Report Parameters Multiple report formats (PDF, Excel, and CSV).Report Benefits:Improved Cash Management Informed decision-making and efficient payment processing.Reduced late payments.Enhanced Financial VisibilityReport contents:Payment DatePayee Invoice NumberPayment Amount:Payment MethodDue DateBest practices:Regularly check the Cash Requirements Report.Analyze cash flow trends.Optimize payment scheduling.Integration With Other Oracle Modules:General LedgerCash ManagementProcurement.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
60.	The system must have the ability to run a supplier payment history report.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers a Supplier Payment History Report for tracking and analyzing supplier payments.Report Features:Supplier-Specific Payments: View payments made to a certain supplier.Payment Dates: Keep track of your payment dates.Analyze payment amounts.Identify the payment methods.Report Benefits:Improved Supplier Management: Strengthen supplier interactions. Accurate Payment History: Keep accurate payment records.Comply with regulatory obligations.Financial Analysis: Examine payment trends.Report contents:Supplier Name, Payment DatePayment Amount:Payment Method: Invoice NumberPayment Status Report. Filtration Options:Supplier Name/Date RangePayment MethodInvoice Status, Payment AmountReport Formatting Options:PDF: Portable Document Format.Excel: Microsoft Excel.CSV represents Comma Separated Values.Best practices:Regularly review payment history to ensure correctness.Analyze Payment Trends: Determine payment trends.Optimize Payment Processes: Increase payment efficiency. Integration With Other Oracle Modules:General Ledger: Integrates with GL to ensure correct accounting.Cash Management: Updates cash balances. Procurement: Compatible with procurement processes.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

61.	The system must have the ability to enquire on status of payment.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable has a Payment Status Inquiry function for tracking and verifying payment status.Pay Status Inquiry Features: Real-time Status: View the current payment status.Payment details: Access payment details (date, amount, and method). View the relevant invoice details.Inquiry Options:Payment Number:Invoice Number Supplier NamePayment Date RangePayment MethodPayment Status Categories:Pending: Payment processing has started.Payment was processed successfully. Payment is void: it has been cancelled.Failed: Payment processing error.Benefits:Improved Payment visibility: Enhance payment tracking. Reduced Payment Errors: Reduce payment disparities.Improved Efficiency: Streamline payment inquiries.Better Supplier Relationships: Improve communication.Best practices:Regularly Verify the Payment Status: Ensure correctness.Investigate Discrepancies: Respond quickly to payment difficulties.Communicate with Suppliers: Keep them informed.Integration With Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Updates the GL accounts.Cash Management: Displays cash balances.Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
62.	The system must have the ability to schedule invoices for payment based on supplier terms, future dated invoices, etc.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes an automatic invoice scheduling function that helps to speed payment processes.Invoice Scheduling Features:Payments should be scheduled according to the supplier's terms (for example, Net 30, Net 60).Future-Dated Invoices: Make payments on future-dated invoices.Payment Due Dates: Automatically compute payment due dates.Discount Management: Offer early payment discounts.Scheduling Options:Payment schedules are automatically produced by the system.Manual Scheduling: Payment schedules set up by the user.Batch scheduling allows you to schedule several invoices at the same time.Benefits:Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Reduced Late Payments: Reduce late payment fees.Increased efficiency: Simplify payment processing.Better Supplier Relationships: Improve communication.Setup and configuration:Define supplier terms: Establish supplier-specific phrases.Configure Payment Rules: Create payment scheduling rules.Enable Automatic Scheduling: Turn on automated scheduling.Best practices:Regularly review payment schedules to ensure correctness.Monitor Supplier Terms: Update them as needed.Communicate with Suppliers: Keep them informed.Integration With Other Oracle Modules:General Ledger: Updates the GL accounts.Cash Management: Displays cash balances.Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process.Using invoice scheduling in Oracle Accounts Payable, firms can improve cash management.Reduce late payments.Increase efficiency.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

63.	The system must have the ability to accommodate "one-time" vendors and identify them as such.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable includes a tool for managing one-time vendors, which ensures fast processing and tracking. One-time Vendor Features:Unique Vendor Identification: Mark vendors as one-time.Simplified Vendor Setup: Quick setup for non-recurring vendors. Separate Tracking: Stand out from other sellers.Benefits:Streamlined Processing: Effectively manage non-recurring vendors. Improved data organization: Track one-time vendors separately.Reduced maintenance: Avoid unwanted vendor updates. Enhanced Reporting: Accurate reporting of one-time vendor activity.Best practices:Regularly review one-time vendors to ensure accuracy. Remove inactive one-time vendors.Communication with Vendors: Keep vendors informed. Integrate with other Oracle modules:General Ledger: Updates the GL accounts.Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process.Using one-time vendor management in Oracle Accounts Payable, enterprises can streamline operations.Improve the data organization.Reduce maintenance.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
64.	The system must be able to generate a comprehensive AP report.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable delivers comprehensive reporting features to help you make educated decisions. Comprehensive AP Report Features: Vendor Details: Provides vendor names, addresses, and contact information. Invoice Details: Includes invoice numbers, dates, and amounts. Payment history: Shows payment dates, amounts, and methods. Outstanding Balances: Displays the current outstanding balances. Aging study: Performs an aging study on invoices. Report types: Vendor Report contains vendor-specific information. Invoice Report: Details about individual invoices. Payment Report: A history of payment transactions. Account Balance Report: This report shows the current account balances. Benefits: Improved Visibility: A comprehensive overview of AP activities. Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven decisions. Efficient auditing involves simplifying audit processes.Compliance: Fulfills regulatory reporting obligations. Report Filter Options:Date Range Vendor Name, Invoice Number, Payment Method Account Number Report Format options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV represents Comma Separated Values. Best practices: Regularly Review Reports: Check for accuracy. Analyze trends. Recognize patterns in AP activity. Communicate with stakeholders. Share the report's insights. Integration With Other Oracle Modules: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Organizations can leverage full AP reporting in Oracle Accounts Payable. Improve visibility. Make informed decisions. Streamline audit processes.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

65.	The system must have the ability to generate a Supplier Analysis report. This report is printed upon request and should show various breakdowns of activity by supplier (quantity, product line, type) for the current period and year-to-date, and provide a comparison to the previous year's figures.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable delivers a Supplier Analysis report to help you make informed decisions and manage your suppliers. Supplier Analysis Report Features:Supplier Activity Breakdowns: Quantity, Product Line, and Type.Current Period Analysis: This refers to the current period's activity.Year-to-Date Analysis: A look at current activity.Previous Year Comparison: A comparison to the previous year's data. Report contents:Supplier Name, Invoice CountTotal AmountProduct LineTransaction Type: Quantity Purchased, Average Price Total Spend" Report Filtration Options:Supplier Name/Date RangeProduct LineTransaction Type Location" Report Formatting Options:PDF: Portable Document Format.Excel: Microsoft Excel.CSV represents Comma Separated Values. Benefits:Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven decisions.Supplier Performance Evaluation: Evaluate supplier performance. Cost Analysis: Examine spending trends.Compliance: Fulfills regulatory reporting obligations. Best practices:Regularly Review Supplier Analysis: Check for accuracy.Analyze trends. Identify patterns in supplier activity. Communicate with suppliers: Share the report's insights.Integration With Other Oracle Modules:The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts.Cash Management: Displays cash balances.Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process.By using the Supplier Analysis report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can:Evaluate supplier performance.Analyze expenditure trends. Make informed decisions.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.
66.	The system must have the ability to print the list of suppliers upon request based on user specified format such as: supplier ID number, alphabetical, or year-to-date purchase amount (currency or quantity) sequenced by product line.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable offers a Supplier List report to help with customizable reporting and supplier management.Supplier List Report Features:User-Defined Format: Select from a variety of forms (such as supplier ID or alphabetical).Sort Options: Sort by product line and year-to-date purchase amount (currency/quantity).Filtering options include supplier status, geography, and vendor type. Report contents:Supplier ID, Name, Address, and Contact InformationYear-to-Date Purchase Amount:Product LineQuantity Purchased currency.Report Formatting Options:PDF: Portable Document Format.Excel: Microsoft Excel.CSV represents Comma Separated Values.Sorting Options: Alphabetical Supplier ID (Name) Year to Date Purchase Amount (Currency) Year-to-date Purchase Amount (quantity) Product Line Filtering Options: Supplier Status (Active or Inactive) Location Vendor Type Benefits: Flexible Reporting: Address specific reporting requirements. Supplier Management: Easily handle supplier data. Analyze the supplier data. Compliance: Fulfills regulatory reporting obligations. Best practices: Regularly Review the Supplier List: Check for accuracy. Analyze Supplier Data: Identify Trends. Communicate with suppliers: Share the report's insights. Integration With Other Oracle Modules: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. By using the Supplier List report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Manage supplier information. Analyze Supplier Data Meet the reporting criteria.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

67.	The system must have the ability to generate Purchase Analysis report. This report is generated by supplier (Names or ID numbers) showing budgeted items, quantities and amount purchased, actual items, budget- to-actual purchasing variances, dates purchased, delivery performance, comparisons to prior periods/years.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable delivers a Purchase Analysis report to help you make informed decisions and manage your suppliers. Purchase Analysis Report Features: Supplier-specific analysis: Examine purchases by supplier (name/ID). Budgeted vs. Actual Comparison: Evaluate budgeted items, quantities, and amounts. Variance Analysis: Determine budget-to-actual purchase differences. Purchase History: View the purchase dates and delivery performance. Compare current purchasing behavior to that of the previous period or year. Report contents: Supplier's Name/ID Budgeted Items Quantities Purchased Amount Actual Items Budget to Actual Variance Purchase Dates: Delivery Performance Prior Period/Year Comparison Report Filtration Options: Supplier Name/ID, Date Range Budget Period: Item Category Location Report Formatting Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV represents Comma Separated Values.Benefits: Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven decisions. Supplier Performance Evaluation: Evaluate supplier performance. Budget management entails tracking budget variations. Compliance: Fulfills regulatory reporting obligations.Best practices: Regularly Review Purchase Analysis: Check for accuracy. Analyze Trends: Identify purchase patterns. Communicate with suppliers: Share the report's insights. Integration With Other Oracle Modules: The General Ledger integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Displays cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with the purchasing process. Using the Purchase Analysis report in Oracle Accounts Payable, firms can: Evaluate supplier performance. Keep track of budget variances. Make informed decisions.	See Oracle Account Payables Section A3 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page in Bid Submission and Oracle Account Receivables Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.8 Stores/Inventory Management				
No.	**Requirement Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
1.	The Inventory management sub-module must be integrated with the procurement, general ledger to enable straight- through processing of some transactions.	**M**	Oracle Inventory by default integrates with Procurement and General Ledger since they are part of the same Oracle E-Business Suite, automating transactions like purchasing, receiving, and issuing materials. Key processes include item creation, inventory setup, receiving, inspection, stocking, shipping, and cycle counting, with real-time General Ledger updates for precise financial tracking.	See Oracle Inventory Management, Oracle General Ledger and Oracle Purchasing Section C, A1 and E of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Management, Oracle General Ledger and Oracle Purchasing Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should allow users to raise stores requisition which record the following details: □ Item Code □ Item description □ Quantity requested □ Name of requestor □ Date of request □ Department (Summarized answer in just 2 sentences)	**M**	Oracle Inventory enables users to raise stores requisitions, recording essential details such as Item Code, Item Description, Quantity Requested, Requestor's Name, Date of Request, and Department. The process involves: creating a requisition, selecting items, entering quantities, assigning requestor and department, automatic reservation (optional), approval workflow, and conversion to a purchase order or internal transfer.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Management, Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The system should allow users to record details of items when they are received into stores and update stock levels automatically.	**M**	In Oracle Inventory, the Receiving process enables users to record item details upon arrival, automatically updating stock levels and triggering inspections, stocking, and accounting transactions. The Receiving process involves steps like creating a receipt, inspecting items, accepting or rejecting shipments, and updating inventory quantities, with simultaneous General Ledger postings for accurate financial tracking.	See Oracle Inventory Management, and Oracle General Ledger Section C, and A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Management and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.

4.	The system should have the ability to record and track issued items and update stock levels after issue.	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Issue Material process allows users to record and track item issues, automatically updating stock levels and triggering accounting transactions. The process involves creating an issue transaction, selecting items, specifying quantities, and updating inventory balances, with simultaneous General Ledger updates to reflect reduced asset values.	See Oracle Inventory Management, and Oracle General Ledger Section C, and A1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Management and Oracle General Ledger Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should enable approval of the stores requisition through workflow at different levels.	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Requisition Approval process automates multi-level approvals through workflow, ensuring controlled and efficient requisition management. The process initiates requisitions, assigns approval routes, notifies approvers, and updates status, triggering subsequent actions upon approval or rejection.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system must provide the following inventory valuation methods, at a minimum: □ FIFO □ Average cost □ Actual cost	**M**	Oracle Inventory offers three valuation methods: FIFO, Average Cost, and Actual Cost, to calculate inventory value. These methods utilize earliest acquisition costs, weighted averages, or specific transaction costs, ensuring accurate financial reporting and precise inventory tracking.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
7.	The system must provide an automatic reorder process for all stock items including electronic request and approval.	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Automatic Reorder Process uses predefined reorder points, quantities, and lead times to generate electronic requisitions for replenishment. The system then routes these requisitions for approval, enabling seamless procurement and ensuring optimal stock levels.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system must trigger a message when a reorder point for an inventory item is reached.	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Reorder Point Alert triggers notifications when inventory levels reach predefined thresholds. The system automatically generates alerts, emails, or workflow notifications to procurement or inventory managers, enabling prompt replenishment actions to maintain optimal stock levels.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.

9.	The system must have the ability to determine the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) for items in stores.	**M**	Oracle Inventory calculates Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) using a formula considering factors like annual demand, ordering costs, carrying costs, and lead times. The EOQ calculation optimizes order quantities, minimizing total inventory costs and ensuring cost-effective replenishment, and can be viewed or used to automatically generate requisitions.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
10.	The system must allow users to define cause of inventory disposal, including: Obsolescence Damage in storeroom Expired	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Disposal Process enables users to define and record disposal reasons, including obsolescence, damage, expiration, and other customizable causes. Users can then initiate disposal transactions, selecting items and quantities, and updating inventory balances while maintaining audit trails and reporting capabilities.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The systems should have the ability to automatically update stock level and balances upon receipt of new stock.	**M**	Oracle Inventory automatically updates stock levels and balances in real-time when new stock is received through Purchase Orders or Internal Requisitions. This ensures accurate inventory visibility, enabling efficient management and reporting with up-to-date quantities, values, and availability.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The system should be able to age stock and flag obsolete stock.	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Stock Aging process categorizes inventory into age ranges based on transaction or receipt dates, identifying slow-moving or non-moving items. The system flags obsolete stock, enabling informed decisions on disposal, revaluation, or other actions to optimize inventory management and minimize waste.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
13.	The system should be able to record goods returned to supplier and the reason for returning goods.	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Return to Supplier process records returned goods, tracking reasons like defects or incorrect items. The system generates a Return Material Authorization, updates inventory, and triggers financial transactions for credit or replacement, ensuring accurate inventory and financial reporting.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.

14.	The system should be able to generate an inventory valuation report per store showing the following details: □ Item Code □ Item Name □ Item value	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Valuation Report provides store-level details on item code, name, and value. This report enables accurate financial reporting, asset tracking, and informed inventory management decisions through real-time valuation insights.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	The system should generate a report of stock issued per storeroom showing the following details; □ Date of request □ Name of requestor □ Department □ Item code □ Item description □ Quantity □ Value of stock issued	**M**	Oracle Inventory's Stock Issue Report provides detailed storeroom-level tracking of stock issuances, including key details such as date, requestor, and item information. This report ensures inventory accountability, accurate stock tracking, and informed decision-making through comprehensive audit trails and financial insights.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system must produce the following reports by user selected criteria: □ Inventory Count report □ Usage report, by department by branch □ Inventory status report	**M**	Oracle Inventory generates customizable reports based on user-selected criteria, including Inventory Count, Usage by department and branch, Inventory Status reports and many more. These reports provide real-time insights into inventory levels, usage patterns, and status, enabling informed decision-making, optimized inventory management, and improved operational efficiency.	See Oracle Inventory Management Section C of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Inventory Managemen Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.1.9 Asset Management Module/System

No.	Requirement Description	Priority	Detailed Response	Cross Reference in Brochure/Document
1.	The system must allow users to capture details of any type of assets– that is both financial and fixed assets.	**M**	Oracle Assets allows users to capture and manage details of both financial and fixed assets. The system supports the tracking of various asset types, including buildings, machinery, equipment, and financial assets such as leases. Oracle Assets provides functionalities for asset acquisition, depreciation, and retirement, along with detailed reporting, ensuring comprehensive asset lifecycle management. Additionally, Oracle Assets integrates with other Oracle Financials modules, allowing seamless processing of financial transactions related to asset management. This ensures that asset-related financial data is automatically captured and reflected in the general ledger, improving overall financial control and reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should allow both and manual entry creation of an asset into the system.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite supports both automated and manual asset creation. In the Oracle Assets module, users can manually enter asset details such as asset type, cost, and depreciation rules. This is useful for assets that need to be added individually or require special handling. Additionally, Oracle EBS allows for automated asset creation through integration with other modules like Oracle Payables. For example, when an asset is purchased, the system can automatically create an asset entry based on the invoice, streamlining the asset management process. This flexibility ensures efficient asset tracking regardless of how the asset is acquired.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The system must at the minimum be able to capture the following financial assets: □ Outstanding loans □ Short-term investments (for example foreign exchange, money markets, etc.) □ Long-term investments (for example securities, derivatives, etc.)	**M**	Oracle Assets, especially when integrated with Oracle Financials, can capture and manage financial assets such as: Outstanding loans: Oracle Assets can record loan transactions and track their amortization, repayments, and interest accruals over time. It allows you to monitor the financial performance and liability of outstanding loans. Short-term investments (e.g., foreign exchange, money markets): Oracle's Financials integrated with Orace Assets can capture details of short-term investments, including tracking investment performance, maturity dates, and any currency gains or losses. Long-term investments (e.g., securities, derivatives): Oracle Assets can record and track long-term investments through integration with Oracle Financials, which handle complex financial instruments and provide detailed reporting on their performance, valuation, and associated risks.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	The system must allow authorized users to define investment instruments.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite supports this requirement through Oracle Cash Management modules. Authorized users can define and set up various investment instruments by creating appropriate account structures and categories for different types of investments, such as short-term and long-term instruments. These can include assets like bonds, stocks, or foreign exchange instruments. Additionally, the system's robust role-based access controls ensure that only authorized users can create and modify investment instrument definitions, maintaining security and compliance while allowing flexibility in managing diverse financial assets.	See Oracle General Ledger and Oracle Cash Management Sections A1 and A5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle General Ledger and Oracle Cash Management Sections of Technical Proposal.

5.	The system should enable the registration of fixed assets with the following details: □ Asset number	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset name	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset description	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset group	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Date of purchase	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Useful life	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciation method	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciation rate	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Depreciation frequency	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Cost	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Salvage value	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciable value	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Insured value	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Market value	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Department	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Responsible employee	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Supplier	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Status	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Manufacturer	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite can effectively support the registration of fixed assets with the specified details through the Oracle Assets module. Users can enter comprehensive information for each asset, including: Asset number, name, description, and group to categorize and identify assets. Date of purchase, cost, salvage value, and depreciable value for accurate financial tracking. Useful life, depreciation method, depreciation rate, and frequency to manage asset depreciation according to organizational policies. Additionally, users can capture details such as insured value, market value, department, responsible employee, supplier, status, and manufacturer within the asset registration process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant asset information is recorded, enabling effective tracking, reporting, and compliance with financial regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should enable the creation of additional user defined fields in the asset registration window	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite provides the capability to create additional user-defined fields in the asset registration window through its Oracle Assets module. This feature allows organizations to customize the asset management process by adding fields that cater to specific business needs or requirements. Authorized users can utilize the Flexfields functionality, which enables the definition of custom fields to capture additional information relevant to assets. This might include fields for specific project codes, asset locations, or any other data necessary for detailed asset tracking. The ability to add these user-defined fields enhances the system's flexibility and ensures that all relevant asset information can be captured effectively, supporting better decision-making and reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The asset registration window should display only relevant fields to a specific asset group when an asset group is entered in the screen, concealing the irrelevant fields	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module supports dynamic field display in the asset registration window based on the selected asset group. This functionality can be implemented using Descriptive Flexfields and Key Flexfields. When an asset group is selected, the system can be configured to display only the relevant fields associated with that specific group, concealing any irrelevant fields. This ensures a streamlined user experience, as users only see the information they need to input for the particular asset type they are registering. Customizing the asset registration window in this manner enhances data entry efficiency and accuracy, reducing the risk of errors by guiding users to focus on the pertinent details for each asset group.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The module should allow for amendment of asset details in the asset registration window but this should be limited to authorized users with requisite permissions on the system	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module provides functionality to amend asset details through the asset registration window, with robust access controls to ensure that only authorized users can make changes. The system employs role-based security features, allowing organizations to define specific permissions for users based on their roles within the system. This ensures that only users with the requisite permissions can edit asset details such as cost, depreciation methods, and asset descriptions. By implementing these access controls, organizations can maintain the integrity and accuracy of asset records while providing flexibility for authorized personnel to update information as necessary.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
9.	The system should allow for definition of asset groups with values for the following details: □ Asset group ID	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to define asset groups with specific parameters, ensuring effective management and categorization of assets. Authorized users can create asset groups with the following details: Asset group ID: A unique identifier for each asset group. Description: A detailed explanation of the asset group to provide context and clarity. Depreciation method: The approach to be used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, declining balance). Depreciation rate: The percentage or value that determines how much the asset will depreciate over time. Useful life: The estimated lifespan of assets within the group, which informs depreciation calculations. Depreciation frequency: The interval at which depreciation is calculated (e.g., monthly, annually).	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Description	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to define asset groups with specific parameters, ensuring effective management and categorization of assets. Authorized users can create asset groups with the following details: Asset group ID: A unique identifier for each asset group. Description: A detailed explanation of the asset group to provide context and clarity. Depreciation method: The approach to be used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, declining balance). Depreciation rate: The percentage or value that determines how much the asset will depreciate over time. Useful life: The estimated lifespan of assets within the group, which informs depreciation calculations. Depreciation frequency: The interval at which depreciation is calculated (e.g., monthly, annually).	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Depreciation method	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to define asset groups with specific parameters, ensuring effective management and categorization of assets. Authorized users can create asset groups with the following details: Asset group ID: A unique identifier for each asset group. Description: A detailed explanation of the asset group to provide context and clarity. Depreciation method: The approach to be used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, declining balance). Depreciation rate: The percentage or value that determines how much the asset will depreciate over time. Useful life: The estimated lifespan of assets within the group, which informs depreciation calculations. Depreciation frequency: The interval at which depreciation is calculated (e.g., monthly, annually).	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciation rate	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to define asset groups with specific parameters, ensuring effective management and categorization of assets. Authorized users can create asset groups with the following details: Asset group ID: A unique identifier for each asset group. Description: A detailed explanation of the asset group to provide context and clarity. Depreciation method: The approach to be used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, declining balance). Depreciation rate: The percentage or value that determines how much the asset will depreciate over time. Useful life: The estimated lifespan of assets within the group, which informs depreciation calculations. Depreciation frequency: The interval at which depreciation is calculated (e.g., monthly, annually).	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Useful life	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to define asset groups with specific parameters, ensuring effective management and categorization of assets. Authorized users can create asset groups with the following details: Asset group ID: A unique identifier for each asset group. Description: A detailed explanation of the asset group to provide context and clarity. Depreciation method: The approach to be used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, declining balance). Depreciation rate: The percentage or value that determines how much the asset will depreciate over time. Useful life: The estimated lifespan of assets within the group, which informs depreciation calculations. Depreciation frequency: The interval at which depreciation is calculated (e.g., monthly, annually).	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Depreciation frequency	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to define asset groups with specific parameters, ensuring effective management and categorization of assets. Authorized users can create asset groups with the following details: Asset group ID: A unique identifier for each asset group. Description: A detailed explanation of the asset group to provide context and clarity. Depreciation method: The approach to be used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, declining balance). Depreciation rate: The percentage or value that determines how much the asset will depreciate over time. Useful life: The estimated lifespan of assets within the group, which informs depreciation calculations. Depreciation frequency: The interval at which depreciation is calculated (e.g., monthly, annually).	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
10.	The fixed assets upon registration should automatically take on the details of the fixed asset groups to which they belong but the module should also allow for amendment of these asset details at the individual asset level during registration.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module supports the automatic inheritance of details from fixed asset groups during the asset registration process. When users register a new fixed asset and select its associated asset group, the system automatically populates relevant fields—such as depreciation method, depreciation rate, useful life, and depreciation frequency—with the predefined values from that asset group. This streamlines the registration process and ensures consistency across similar asset types. Additionally, the module allows for flexibility by enabling users to amend these inherited asset details at the individual asset level during registration. This means that users can customize specific attributes—such as adjusting the depreciation method or rate—without altering the overarching asset group settings. This dual functionality ensures efficient asset management while providing the necessary adaptability to meet unique asset characteristics or organizational needs.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	The asset management module should seamlessly interface with the Payables Management module such that a fixed asset procured and paid for in Payables Management module is automatically picked up by the Asset Management module for completion of registration.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite facilitates a seamless interface between the Oracle Assets module and other Oracle modules including Oracle Payables Management module, ensuring efficient asset management processes. When a fixed asset is procured and paid for through the Payables module, the integration allows for automatic recognition and transfer of relevant asset information to the Assets module.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The asset management module should seamlessly interface with the human resources module such that employees can be attached to fixed assets for which they use and are directly responsible for.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module can seamlessly interface with the Oracle Human Resources (HR) module, allowing organizations to attach employees to specific fixed assets for which they are responsible. This integration enables the assignment of accountability and enhances asset tracking by linking individual assets to the employees who use them. Through this functionality, users can designate responsible employees during the asset registration process, ensuring that all relevant information is captured in one place. The HR module provides access to employee data, facilitating easy selection of employees based on their roles and responsibilities.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

13.	The asset management module should enable the attachment of reference documents e.g. scanned images and files to the fixed asset register for reference while looking up assets details.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module supports the attachment of reference documents, such as scanned images and files, to the fixed asset register. This feature allows users to enhance asset records with relevant documentation, making it easier to access critical information during asset lookups. Users can attach various types of documents, including purchase agreements, warranties, maintenance records, and other supporting files directly to the asset records. This capability not only streamlines asset management by providing all pertinent information in one location but also improves decision-making and compliance by ensuring that users have quick access to important documentation related to each asset.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	The asset management module should have a workflow functionality such that fixed assets upon registration can be approved at relevant levels before capitalization.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes workflow functionality that allows fixed assets to undergo an approval process before capitalization. This feature ensures that all newly registered assets are reviewed and approved by designated personnel at various levels within the organization, promoting accountability and accuracy in asset management. The workflow can be customized to reflect the organization's approval hierarchy, allowing different levels of management to review asset details, such as cost, description, and responsible employee, before finalizing the capitalization process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
15.	The asset management module should enable capitalization of fixed assets but only after full approval upon registration.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module facilitates the capitalization of fixed assets, ensuring that this process occurs only after full approval upon registration. This feature reinforces financial controls and accountability within the asset management workflow. When a fixed asset is registered, it must go through the predefined approval process. Only after all necessary approvals have been obtained—confirming the asset's details, cost, and compliance with organizational policies—can the asset be capitalized in the system. This process helps prevent unauthorized capitalization and ensures that only verified assets are reflected in the financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system should allow for simulation of capitalization and generate a statement showing the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes functionality for simulating the capitalization of fixed assets, enabling users to generate detailed statements prior to actual capitalization. This simulation feature allows for comprehensive review and analysis of the asset's impact on financial statements before finalizing the capitalization process. The generated statement from the simulation will typically include the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for the asset. Asset name: Descriptive name of the asset. Date of capitalization: The intended date when the asset will be capitalized. Capitalized amount: The total value that will be capitalized for the asset. Department: The department associated with the asset. Accounting entries: Details of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger upon capitalization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Asset name	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes functionality for simulating the capitalization of fixed assets, enabling users to generate detailed statements prior to actual capitalization. This simulation feature allows for comprehensive review and analysis of the asset's impact on financial statements before finalizing the capitalization process. The generated statement from the simulation will typically include the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for the asset. Asset name: Descriptive name of the asset. Date of capitalization: The intended date when the asset will be capitalized. Capitalized amount: The total value that will be capitalized for the asset. Department: The department associated with the asset. Accounting entries: Details of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger upon capitalization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of capitalization	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes functionality for simulating the capitalization of fixed assets, enabling users to generate detailed statements prior to actual capitalization. This simulation feature allows for comprehensive review and analysis of the asset's impact on financial statements before finalizing the capitalization process. The generated statement from the simulation will typically include the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for the asset. Asset name: Descriptive name of the asset. Date of capitalization: The intended date when the asset will be capitalized. Capitalized amount: The total value that will be capitalized for the asset. Department: The department associated with the asset. Accounting entries: Details of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger upon capitalization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Capitalized amount	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes functionality for simulating the capitalization of fixed assets, enabling users to generate detailed statements prior to actual capitalization. This simulation feature allows for comprehensive review and analysis of the asset's impact on financial statements before finalizing the capitalization process. The generated statement from the simulation will typically include the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for the asset. Asset name: Descriptive name of the asset. Date of capitalization: The intended date when the asset will be capitalized. Capitalized amount: The total value that will be capitalized for the asset. Department: The department associated with the asset. Accounting entries: Details of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger upon capitalization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Department	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes functionality for simulating the capitalization of fixed assets, enabling users to generate detailed statements prior to actual capitalization. This simulation feature allows for comprehensive review and analysis of the asset's impact on financial statements before finalizing the capitalization process. The generated statement from the simulation will typically include the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for the asset. Asset name: Descriptive name of the asset. Date of capitalization: The intended date when the asset will be capitalized. Capitalized amount: The total value that will be capitalized for the asset. Department: The department associated with the asset. Accounting entries: Details of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger upon capitalization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Accounting entries	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes functionality for simulating the capitalization of fixed assets, enabling users to generate detailed statements prior to actual capitalization. This simulation feature allows for comprehensive review and analysis of the asset's impact on financial statements before finalizing the capitalization process. The generated statement from the simulation will typically include the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for the asset. Asset name: Descriptive name of the asset. Date of capitalization: The intended date when the asset will be capitalized. Capitalized amount: The total value that will be capitalized for the asset. Department: The department associated with the asset. Accounting entries: Details of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger upon capitalization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
17.	The module should have the capability for both automatic and manual capitalization of fixed assets after registration.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module offers the flexibility for both automatic and manual capitalization of fixed assets after registration, catering for different organizational needs and processes. Automatic Capitalization: The module can be configured to automatically capitalize assets based on predefined criteria or workflows. For instance, once an asset has passed through the necessary approval processes and meets all established conditions, it can be automatically capitalized in the system. This functionality streamlines operations, reduces manual effort, and minimizes the risk of errors. Manual Capitalization: In addition to automation, the module allows users to manually capitalize assets as needed. This is particularly useful for scenarios where specific asset details require additional review or adjustments before capitalization. Users can initiate the manual capitalization process, ensuring that they have full control over the timing and details of the capitalization entry.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

18.	The system should allow for fixed asset transactions for depreciation,revaluation, disposal and transfer to be performed on only capitalized fixed assets.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module enforces controls that ensure fixed asset transactions—such as depreciation, revaluation, disposal, and transfer—can only be performed on assets that have been capitalized. This functionality is crucial for maintaining the integrity of asset management and financial reporting. Depreciation: The system automatically calculates and posts depreciation only for capitalized assets, preventing any non-capitalized assets from being subjected to depreciation entries. This ensures compliance with accounting standards and accurate reflection of asset values in financial statements. Revaluation: Only capitalized fixed assets can be revalued, allowing organizations to adjust asset values based on market conditions or other relevant factors. This ensures that any changes in asset value are appropriately accounted for and reflect the actual worth of the assets. Disposal: The module requires assets to be capitalized before they can be disposed of, ensuring that all disposals are tracked accurately and that any gains or losses on disposal are properly recorded. Transfer: Asset transfers between departments or locations can only occur for capitalized assets, ensuring that all asset movements are documented and that asset accountability is maintained.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
19.	The fixed asset registration window should automatically display whether a fixed asset has been capitalized or not	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module features an automatic indicator in the fixed asset registration window that displays whether a fixed asset has been capitalized. This functionality enhances user experience by providing immediate visibility into the asset's status, reducing the need for additional navigation to check capitalization details. With this automatic display, users can quickly determine if an asset is capitalized or not, allowing them to make informed decisions during the registration process. This capability streamlines asset management, supports compliance with financial reporting requirements, and helps maintain accurate asset records.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
20.	The system should allow for capitalization of only non-capitalized fixed assets.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module ensures that only non-capitalized fixed assets can be capitalized. This built-in control mechanism prevents users from inadvertently capitalizing assets that have already been capitalized, thus maintaining the integrity of asset records. When attempting to capitalize an asset, the system checks the capitalization status. If the asset is already capitalized, the system will not allow the transaction to proceed, thereby safeguarding against duplicate capitalization entries.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
21.	The system should automatically execute the accounting entries involved in capitalization.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module automates the execution of accounting entries involved in the capitalization of fixed assets. Once an asset is approved for capitalization, the system generates the necessary journal entries automatically, ensuring that all financial transactions are accurately recorded in the general ledger. This automation not only streamlines the capitalization process but also minimizes the risk of manual errors, enhancing the overall accuracy of financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
22.	The system should allow for de-recognition of fixed assets and the reason for de-recognition should be captured.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module supports the de-recognition of fixed assets, allowing users to remove assets from the asset register when they are no longer in use or needed. This functionality is essential for maintaining accurate asset records and financial statements. When de-recognizing an asset, the system prompts users to capture the reason for de-recognition, which can include factors such as disposal, obsolescence, or loss. This feature not only ensures that all de-recognition actions are documented for auditing purposes but also provides valuable insights into asset management practices	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

23.	The system should produce a fixed assets report with the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset description	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Asset group	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Division	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Department	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ District	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Station	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of purchase	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Expected useful life	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Remaining useful life	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Cost	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Revalued amount	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Depreciation charge for the year	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Accumulated depreciation	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Net book value	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Residual value	**M**	The Oracle Assets module in Oracle E-Business Suite can generate a comprehensive fixed assets report that includes all specified details. This report is essential for effective asset management, providing a clear overview of asset performance and status within the organization. The report can encompass the following details: Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset description: A brief description of the asset. Asset group: Classification of assets for reporting purposes. Division, Department, District, Station: Organizational structure details associated with each asset. Date of purchase: When the asset was acquired. Expected useful life and Remaining useful life: Assessments of how long the asset is expected to be usable. Cost: Initial purchase cost of the asset. Revalued amount: Current estimated value of the asset after revaluation. Depreciation charge for the year and Accumulated depreciation: Financial metrics indicating the asset's depreciation over time. Net book value: The asset's current book value after depreciation. Residual value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
24.	The system should automatically recognize accounts that are related to capital expenditures. These purchases should automatically roll over purchasing/accounts payable information into the fixed asset system.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module is designed to automatically recognize accounts related to capital expenditures, streamlining the integration between purchasing/accounts payable and the fixed asset system. This feature ensures that relevant purchase transactions are seamlessly rolled over into the asset management process, enhancing operational efficiency. When capital expenditures are recorded in the purchasing or accounts payable modules, the system automatically identifies these transactions and transfers the pertinent information—such as asset details, costs, and related accounts—into the fixed asset module.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

25.	The system should be able to allow for tracking multiple/split expense accounts related to the purchase of one fixed asset.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module facilitates the tracking of multiple or split expense accounts related to the purchase of a single fixed asset. This feature is particularly beneficial to organizations that require detailed cost allocation across different departments or projects associated with an asset. When users record the purchase of a fixed asset, they have the option to allocate costs to various expense accounts. This capability allows for precise financial tracking and reporting, ensuring that all associated expenses are accurately captured and categorized.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
26.	The system should be able to allow for maintenance/improvement adjustments to a fixed asset to increase the value and/or extend the useful life.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows for maintenance and improvement adjustments to fixed assets, enabling organizations to increase an asset's value or extend its useful life. This feature is essential for managing the lifecycle of assets effectively and ensuring they continue to meet operational needs. When maintenance or improvement work is performed on a fixed asset, users can enter these adjustments into the system. The module allows for the capitalization of these costs, which can then be added to the asset's value.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
27.	The system should be able to track the history of maintenance/improvement on a fixed asset.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes the capability to track the history of maintenance and improvements made to fixed assets. This feature is vital for organizations seeking to maintain comprehensive records of asset performance and management activities over time. When maintenance or improvement actions are performed, users can log these activities in the system, capturing essential details such as the date of the activity, nature of the maintenance or improvement, costs incurred, and any changes made to the asset's value or useful life. This historical tracking enables organizations to analyze the impact of maintenance activities on asset performance and make informed decisions regarding future investments.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
28.	The system should allow the assignment of fixed asset numbers based on a predefined numbering series so that numbers will not be skipped or duplicated.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module supports the assignment of fixed asset numbers based on a predefined numbering series, ensuring that asset IDs are unique and sequential. This feature is crucial for maintaining the integrity and organization of asset records within the system. When setting up asset numbering, users can define specific numbering formats and rules that the system will follow during asset registration. By doing so, the system prevents the possibility of skipped or duplicated asset numbers, which can lead to confusion and discrepancies in asset management.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
29.	The system should have the ability to provide for automatic calculation of depreciation and posting of entries to the General Ledger.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module offers automatic calculation of depreciation and the posting of relevant entries to the General Ledger. This feature streamlines the financial management of fixed assets by ensuring that depreciation is calculated consistently according to predefined methods and schedules. When assets are registered and capitalized, the system automatically determines the appropriate depreciation expense based on the asset's useful life, depreciation method, and any relevant changes over time. Once the calculations are completed, the module posts the necessary journal entries directly to the General Ledger, eliminating the need for manual data entry and reducing the risk of errors. This automation not only enhances operational efficiency but also ensures that financial reporting remains accurate and compliant with accounting standards, providing organizations with a clear and reliable view of their asset-related financial impacts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

30.	The system should have the ability to selectively post depreciation based on fixed asset category, account, status, or other field.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module provides the capability to selectively post depreciation based on various criteria such as fixed asset category, account, status, or other defined fields. This functionality allows organizations to tailor their depreciation processes according to specific business needs and financial reporting requirements. By enabling selective posting, users can choose which assets to depreciate based on factors like asset type or department, ensuring that the financial impact is accurately reflected in the appropriate accounts. This feature enhances flexibility in asset management, allowing organizations to adapt their financial strategies to reflect different asset classes or operational requirements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
31.	The system should have the ability to allow depreciation to be calculated on either a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module offers flexibility in calculating depreciation on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, catering for diverse needs of organizations. This capability allows users to choose the most suitable depreciation frequency for their financial reporting and asset management practices. When setting up an asset, users can specify the desired depreciation frequency, ensuring that the calculations align with the organization's accounting policies and reporting requirements. This flexibility not only supports accurate financial reporting but also enhances cash flow management by allowing organizations to reflect asset depreciation in a manner that best suits their financial cycles.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
32.	The system should possess the option to depreciate fixed assets on a variety of methods (straight line, sum of years digits, double declining balance, etc.)	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module provides the capability to depreciate fixed assets using a variety of methods, including straight-line, sum-of-the-years-digits, double declining balance, and others. This flexibility allows organizations to select the most appropriate depreciation method based on their accounting policies and financial strategies. By supporting multiple depreciation methods, the system enables users to optimize their financial reporting and tax strategies. Organizations can choose the method that best reflects the usage and value decline of their assets, ensuring accurate financial representation.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
33.	The system should have the capability to compute depreciation expense on one basis for financial statement purposes and another basis for internal accounting purposes.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module includes the capability to compute depreciation expense on different bases for financial statement purposes and internal accounting purposes. This feature is essential for organizations that need to meet external reporting requirements while also managing internal financial metrics according to their specific operational needs. By allowing users to define separate depreciation methods or rates for external financial reporting and internal management reporting, the system ensures compliance with accounting standards while providing flexibility for internal analysis. This dual approach enables organizations to align their financial strategies with regulatory requirements and internal objectives, facilitating more accurate performance evaluations and decision-making.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
34.	The system should provide for depreciation comparisons, such as Last Year Amount, Year to Date Amount, Last Depreciation Amount,etc.)	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module offers robust reporting capabilities that allow for depreciation comparisons, such as Last Year Amount, Year-to-Date Amount, and Last Depreciation Amount. This functionality is crucial for organizations looking to analyze asset performance and make informed financial decisions. The system enables users to generate comprehensive reports that compare current depreciation figures against historical data. By providing insights into trends and variations in depreciation expenses, organizations can better understand asset utilization and financial impacts. These comparisons assist in budget planning, forecasting, and strategic decision-making, ensuring that management has access to relevant data for effective asset management.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

35.	The system should allow a user to copy fixed asset information from another, pre-existing fixed asset.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module allows users to copy fixed asset information from pre-existing assets, streamlining the asset registration process. This feature is particularly beneficial for organizations that manage multiple similar assets, as it reduces data entry time and minimizes the risk of errors. When creating a new fixed asset, users can select an existing asset and copy its relevant details, such as asset group, depreciation method, and purchase information. This capability not only enhances efficiency but also ensures consistency in asset data across the organization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
36.	The system should have the ability to track the transfer of fixed assets and all associated history.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module provides robust capabilities for tracking the transfer of fixed assets and maintaining a comprehensive history of all associated transactions. This feature is essential for organizations that need to manage asset movements effectively and maintain accurate records throughout the asset lifecycle. When a fixed asset is transferred, users can log the transaction within the system, capturing details such as the asset ID, the parties involved in the transfer, the date of transfer, and any changes to asset value or status. The module maintains detailed history of all transfers, allowing organizations to track asset location, responsible departments, and ownership changes over time. This capability enhances accountability and supports compliance with auditing and reporting requirements, providing organizations with the visibility needed to make informed decisions regarding their assets. Overall, the ability to track asset transfers and associated history contributes to effective asset management and resource optimization.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
37.	The module should allow for depreciation of depreciable assets	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module is designed to allow for the depreciation of depreciable assets, providing organizations with the necessary tools to manage their asset lifecycles effectively. This feature is crucial for ensuring accurate financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards. When assets are categorized as depreciable, users can define the depreciation method, useful life, and other relevant parameters. The module automatically calculates depreciation expense based on the selected method, whether it be straight-line, declining balance, or another approach. This automated process simplifies accounting operations and ensures that financial statements reflect the accurate value of assets over time.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
38.	The system should support the applicable depreciation methods like straight line and reducing balance method.	**M**	Oracle E-Business Suite's Oracle Assets module supports various depreciation methods, including straight-line and reducing balance (or declining balance) methods. This flexibility allows organizations to choose the depreciation approach that best aligns with their financial reporting requirements and asset management strategies. With the straight-line method, users can allocate an equal amount of depreciation expense over the asset's useful life, providing a simple and predictable expense pattern. In contrast, the reducing balance method allows for a higher depreciation expense in the earlier years of the asset's life, reflecting its usage and value decline more accurately in some scenarios.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
39.	While performing the depreciation operation, a user should be able to specify the periods over which the depreciation should be performed.	**M**	Oracle Assets allows users to perform depreciation operations and specify the depreciation period (i.e., the number of years over which depreciation should be calculated). Users can define the useful life of an asset, set the depreciation method (such as straight-line, declining balance, or units of production), and assign the number of periods (years or months) over which depreciation should be calculated. The system automatically calculates depreciation based on the specified period, asset cost, and chosen depreciation method. Additionally, Oracle Assets supports adjustments to depreciation schedules, ensuring that changes in asset life or other factors can be accommodated.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

40.	The system should allow for simulation of depreciation and generate a depreciation summary showing the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset name	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Department	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Division	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciation period	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciation method	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Depreciation rate	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization’s financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Cost	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization’s financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Depreciation amount	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization’s financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Net book value	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Accounting entries	**M**	Oracle Assets can effectively meet the requirement for simulating depreciation and generating a detailed depreciation summary with the specified details. Asset ID: Unique identifier for each asset. Asset Name: Descriptive name of the asset. Department: The department responsible for the asset. Division: The organizational division to which the asset belongs. Depreciation Period: The time frame over which depreciation is calculated. Depreciation Method: The method used for calculating depreciation (e.g., straight-line, reducing balance). Depreciation Rate: The percentage used in the depreciation calculation. Cost: The initial purchase price or value of the asset. Depreciation Amount: The calculated depreciation expense for the specified period. Net Book Value: The asset's current value after accounting for depreciation. Accounting Entries: Detailed journal entries that reflect the financial impact of depreciation on the organization's financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
41.	The system should allow for setting of triggers to automatically depreciate fixed assets after certain duration of time but also allow for users to manually initiate the depreciation process.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module supports both automated and manual depreciation processes, allowing organizations to manage their asset depreciation according to specific operational needs. The system can be configured to set triggers that automatically initiate depreciation after a specified duration, ensuring that assets are depreciated consistently and on time. This feature minimizes human error and maintains accurate financial records, complying with relevant accounting regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
42.	For automatic depreciation triggered by passage of time, the relevant users should be alerted by the system by e-mail and on-screen prompts.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes functionality for automatic depreciation triggered by the passage of time, enhancing asset management efficiency. When depreciation is due, the system will automatically notify relevant users through email alerts and on-screen prompts. This ensures that users are promptly informed about upcoming depreciation events, allowing them to review and take any necessary actions.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

43.	The system should enable both depreciation of individual fixed assets and batch depreciation of multiple fixed assets in a single operation.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module provides robust functionality for both individual and batch depreciation, allowing organizations to manage their asset portfolios effectively. Users can easily initiate the depreciation process for single fixed assets, enabling detailed tracking and adjustments based on specific asset characteristics or circumstances. This flexibility is essential for organizations that need to monitor the depreciation of high-value or strategically significant assets closely. In addition to individual asset depreciation, the system supports batch depreciation, allowing users to process multiple fixed assets in a single operation.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
44.	The system should enable batch depreciation per fixed asset group,per department, etc.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module offers the capability to perform batch depreciation based on specific criteria such as fixed asset group, department, or other classifications. This feature allows organizations to streamline the depreciation process for large groups of assets that share common characteristics, such as being in the same department or belonging to a specific asset category. By enabling batch depreciation per fixed asset group, users can efficiently manage the financial impact of multiple assets at once, ensuring consistency in how depreciation is applied across similar assets.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
45.	The module should enable the approval of depreciation transactions for the depreciation to be effective.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes an essential approval workflow for depreciation transactions, ensuring that all depreciation activities are subject to appropriate oversight. This feature allows organizations to establish a structured approval process where designated users or managers must review and authorize depreciation transactions before they are finalized. By requiring approval for depreciation, the system enhances financial controls and accountability, minimizing the risk of errors or unauthorized changes to asset values.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
46.	The period in which an asset was last depreciated should automatically show in the fixed asset register screen.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes functionality that automatically displays the period in which an asset was last depreciated directly on the fixed asset register screen. This feature enhances user experience by providing immediate visibility into an asset's depreciation history, allowing users to quickly assess the status of depreciation for each asset without needing to navigate through multiple screens. By automatically updating and displaying the last depreciation period, the system facilitates better asset management and financial planning. Users can efficiently track the depreciation schedule and ensure compliance with accounting standards, making it easier to manage assets and prepare accurate financial statements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
47.	Any depreciation operation should depreciate fixed assets starting with the period following the period of last depreciation.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to ensure that any depreciation operation automatically commences from the period following the last recorded depreciation for each fixed asset. This functionality guarantees that depreciation calculations are consistently applied without overlapping previous periods, maintaining accurate financial records. By starting the depreciation process from the subsequent period, the system helps prevent errors that could arise from double-counting or gap in depreciation expenses. This feature not only enhances the accuracy of financial reporting but also supports compliance with accounting standards.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
48.	Upon full depreciation of a fixed asset (depreciation to the salvage value) the system should automatically prevent subsequent depreciation of such an asset.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes a built-in feature that automatically prevents further depreciation of a fixed asset once it has reached its full depreciation limit, which is typically calculated down to the asset's salvage value. This functionality ensures that users cannot accidentally initiate additional depreciation for an asset that has already been fully depreciated, thus maintaining the integrity of financial records. By enforcing this restriction, the system not only prevents errors but also ensures compliance with accounting principles regarding asset valuation.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

49.	The system should automatically post entries to the relevant accounts upon approval of depreciation.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is equipped with functionality that automatically posts accounting entries to the appropriate accounts immediately following the approval of depreciation transactions. This automation streamlines the accounting workflow, ensuring that financial records are updated accurately and in real time to reflect the effects of depreciation. By eliminating the need for manual posting, the system reduces the risk of errors and enhances overall efficiency in financial reporting. As a result, all approved depreciation activities are seamlessly integrated into the organization's accounting framework, providing stakeholders with precise insights into asset values and expenses while ensuring compliance with financial standards.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
50.	The system should allow for the creation of detailed retirement records in relation to an asset, including sales price, disposal date, method of sale, vendor, address, etc.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module facilitates the creation of comprehensive retirement records for each asset, capturing essential details such as the sales price, disposal date, method of sale, vendor information, and vendor address. This functionality allows organizations to maintain accurate and thorough documentation related to the retirement of assets, ensuring transparency and accountability throughout the disposal process. By storing this information, the system not only aids in tracking asset retirements but also enhances financial reporting by providing insights into the realized gains or losses from asset disposals. This detailed record-keeping supports compliance with accounting standards and helps organizations analyze their asset management strategies more effectively.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
51.	The system should support the revaluation of fixed assets.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to support the revaluation of fixed assets, allowing organizations to adjust the book value of their assets to reflect current market conditions and fair value. This functionality is essential for maintaining accurate financial statements and ensuring compliance with accounting standards that require assets to be reported at their fair value. Through the revaluation process, users can input the new valuation figures, and the system will automatically calculate the necessary adjustments to the asset's carrying amount. This feature not only aids in providing a more accurate depiction of the organization's financial position but also enables better decision-making regarding asset management and investment strategies. By facilitating regular revaluations, the module helps organizations remain agile and responsive to changes in the market and asset performance.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
52.	The module should allow the attachment into the document archive,of the revaluation report written by independent valuers, for reference.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes functionality that enables users to attach revaluation reports prepared by independent valuers into the document archive for easy reference. This feature ensures that all supporting documentation related to asset revaluations is systematically organized and readily accessible within the system. By storing these reports alongside the relevant asset records, organizations can maintain a comprehensive audit trail that enhances transparency and accountability in asset management. This functionality not only supports compliance with accounting standards and regulatory requirements but also facilitates internal reviews and decision-making processes regarding asset valuations. The availability of documented revaluation assessments aids stakeholders in understanding the basis for asset value adjustments and reinforces trust in the organization’s financial reporting practices.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

53.	Upon performance of the revaluation operation but prior to approval, the system should be able to generate a revaluation statement showing: Asset ID	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	Asset name	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Department	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of revaluation	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Original value	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Revalued value	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Accounting entries	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to generate a comprehensive revaluation statement immediately following the revaluation operation but before it receives final approval. This statement provides key details, including theAsset ID: A unique identifier assigned to the asset, allowing for easy tracking and referencing within the asset management system. Asset Name: The descriptive name of the asset, providing clarity on what specific asset is being revalued. Department: The department responsible for the asset, helping to identify ownership and accountability within the organization. Date of Revaluation: The specific date when the revaluation was conducted, essential for record-keeping and compliance purposes. Original Value: The asset's initial recorded value before revaluation, serving as a baseline for determining any adjustments. Revalued Value: The newly assessed value of the asset after the revaluation process, reflecting current market conditions and fair value. Accounting Entries: The journal entries generated as a result of the revaluation, detailing how the asset's value adjustment impacts the financial statements and accounts.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
54.	The system should enable the approval of revaluation transactions online and a revaluation should only be effective upon full approval.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module supports online approval of revaluation transactions, ensuring that asset adjustments undergo a controlled and systematic review process. This feature allows authorized users to review and approve revaluation requests through the system, facilitating real-time decision-making and enhancing operational efficiency. The revaluation will only take effect once it has received full approval from the designated authorities, ensuring that all changes to asset values are justified and documented. This process not only strengthens governance by preventing unauthorized adjustments but also maintains the integrity of financial reporting, as only approved revaluations are reflected in the asset management records and accounting entries.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
55.	The system should automatically post entries to the relevant accounts upon approval of revaluation.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to automatically post accounting entries to the relevant accounts once a revaluation transaction receives approval. This functionality streamlines the accounting process by eliminating the need for manual entry, thereby reducing the potential for errors and ensuring that financial records remain accurate and up-to-date. When a revaluation is approved, the system seamlessly updates the general ledger and associated accounts to reflect the new asset value, which enhances overall financial reporting efficiency. This automation not only saves time for finance teams but also ensures compliance with accounting standards, as all necessary adjustments are recorded promptly and accurately following the approval process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
56.	The system should be able to flag fixed assets due for revaluation after three years.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes functionality to automatically flag fixed assets that are due for revaluation after a period of three years or any number of years desired by Ministry of Finance. This proactive feature ensures that assets are regularly assessed for their fair value, maintaining accurate financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards. By automatically identifying assets requiring revaluation, the system helps organizations manage their asset portfolios effectively and ensures that all necessary adjustments are made in a timely manner. This not only aids in maintaining up-to-date asset valuations but also facilitates strategic planning and decision-making regarding asset management and investment.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

57.	The system should enable fixed asset additions.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module provides robust functionality for enabling fixed asset additions, allowing users to seamlessly register new assets into the system. This feature supports the comprehensive documentation of new acquisitions, ensuring that each addition includes essential details such as asset type, description, cost, and any relevant metadata. By streamlining the asset addition process, the system enhances operational efficiency and ensures accurate tracking of all fixed assets from the point of acquisition onward. Additionally, this capability integrates with existing financial and inventory management processes, facilitating effective asset management and reporting while maintaining the integrity of financial records.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
58.	The system should automatically adjust the net book value of a fixed asset upon addition.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to automatically adjust the net book value of a fixed asset when an addition is made. This functionality ensures that any new costs associated with the asset, such as improvements or upgrades, are accurately reflected in its financial records. By automatically recalculating the net book value, the system enhances the accuracy of asset management and financial reporting, eliminating the need for manual adjustments. This capability not only streamlines the accounting process but also provides real-time insights into the asset's value, supporting informed decision-making regarding future investments and resource allocation.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
59.	The system should automatically capitalize the added amount and add it to the original fixed asset amount.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes functionality to automatically capitalize any added amounts associated with a fixed asset and integrate these costs into the asset's original amount. This ensures that enhancements or additional expenditures are effectively accounted for, reflecting the true value of the asset on the balance sheet. By automating the capitalization process, the system reduces manual errors and streamlines the financial reporting workflow, ensuring that the asset’s value is accurately updated in real time. This capability not only simplifies asset management but also aligns with accounting principles, providing a clear and comprehensive view of the asset's financial position for better decision-making and compliance.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
60.	The system should automatically post addition transactions to the relevant accounts.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is equipped to automatically post addition transactions to the relevant accounts, ensuring accurate financial records and seamless integration with the organization's accounting system. This functionality streamlines the process by eliminating the need for manual entry, thereby reducing the risk of errors and enhancing operational efficiency. Upon the addition of a fixed asset, the system automatically updates the general ledger with the corresponding entries, reflecting the increased asset value and any related expenses. This capability not only ensures timely and accurate financial reporting but also supports compliance with accounting standards by maintaining a clear audit trail of all asset transactions.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
61.	The system should produce an assets revaluation report with the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset’s value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Asset description	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset’s value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Department	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset’s value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Date of purchase	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Expected useful life	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Remaining useful life	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Revised useful life	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Cost	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Revaluation amount	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Residual value	**M**	Oracle Assets offers robust functionality for generating an assets revaluation report, providing a comprehensive overview of adjustments made to an asset's value following a formal revaluation process.This feature is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the asset's value reflects its current market conditions. By leveraging Oracle Assets, organizations can seamlessly track and report vital asset information with precision and efficiency.Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired. Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned. Revised Useful Life: The updated estimate of how long the asset will continue to be useful after revaluation.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Revaluation Amount: The amount by which the asset's value has been adjusted based on the revaluation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
62.	The system should produce a fixed asset additions report with the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Asset description	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset group	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Department	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of purchase	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Useful life	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Cost	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Residual value	**M**	Oracle Assets provides the capability to generate a fixed asset additions report, which is essential for tracking newly acquired assets and their associated details. This report allows organizations to maintain accurate records of asset acquisitions and supports effective financial management by ensuring that all pertinent information is readily accessible. Asset ID: A unique identifier assigned to each new asset. Asset Description: A brief overview of the asset, including its purpose or function. Asset Group: The category or classification under which the asset falls, helping in organizing similar assets. Departmental Information Department: The specific department responsible for managing the asset. Date of Purchase: The date when the asset was acquired, providing a timeline for asset management. Useful Life: The estimated duration that the asset is expected to be operational. Cost: The total purchase price of the asset. Residual Value: The expected value of the asset at the end of its useful life, which is important for depreciation calculations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
63.	The system should allow a user to track information related to the purchase, such as contract number, purchase order number, bid number, check number, invoice info, vendor, GL account, etc.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module provides users with the capability to meticulously track essential information related to fixed asset purchases. This includes critical details such as the contract number, purchase order number, bid number, check number, invoice information, vendor details, and the general ledger (GL) account associated with the purchase. By consolidating this information within the asset management system, users can efficiently reference and manage the financial and logistical aspects of their assets. This comprehensive tracking not only streamlines the procurement process but also enhances accountability and accuracy in financial reporting, making it easier to perform audits and maintain compliance with regulatory standards.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
64.	The system should be able to provide sufficient location information fields, such as building, department, room, room description, address, phone, etc.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes comprehensive location information fields to facilitate the effective management of fixed assets. This functionality should allow users to capture essential details such as the building in which the asset is located, the specific department responsible for it, room number, room description, as well as the physical address and contact phone number. By providing this level of detail, the system enhances visibility and accountability for asset locations, making it easier to locate assets when needed, streamline maintenance and support, and ensure that all stakeholders have accurate information regarding the assets under their purview. This feature ultimately aids in optimizing asset utilization and improves operational efficiency.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
65.	Have the ability to perform ad-hoc reporting on any field or feature within the fixed asset screens to produce depreciation reports, inventory reports, etc.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module incorporates robust ad-hoc reporting capabilities, allowing users to generate custom reports based on any field or feature within the fixed asset screens. This flexibility enables users to create tailored depreciation reports, inventory reports, and other analytical report to meet specific business needs. By leveraging this functionality, organizations can easily access and analyze critical asset data, facilitating informed decision-making and enhancing financial reporting accuracy. The ability to produce reports on demand empowers users to respond quickly to queries and regulatory requirements while maintaining comprehensive oversight of asset performance and status.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

66.	The fixed asset disposal screen should have the following fields: □ Asset ID	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset name	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Net book value (auto filled by the system)	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of disposal	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Proceeds from disposal	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Cost of disposal	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Salvage value (auto filled by the system)	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Department	**M**	The fixed asset disposal screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the efficient management of asset disposals while ensuring that all relevant details are captured. This user-friendly interface helps organizations maintain accurate records of asset disposals, which is crucial for financial reporting and compliance. Essential Fields Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset being disposed of, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset to be disposed of, aiding in quick identification. Net Book Value: This field is auto-filled by the system, providing the current value of the asset after depreciation, which is crucial for financial assessments. Date of Disposal: The specific date on which the disposal occurs, important for accounting records and reporting. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, which is necessary for determining any gain or loss on the transaction. Cost of Disposal: The expenses incurred during the disposal process, helping to evaluate the overall impact on financials. Salvage Value: Automatically populated by the system, this field indicates the estimated residual value of the asset post-disposal, which is useful for accounting purposes. Department: The department responsible for the asset, ensuring accountability and proper tracking throughout the disposal process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
67.	The module should enable the approval of disposal transactions online at different levels.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module facilitates online approval of disposal transactions through a multi-level approval process. This capability ensures that all disposal actions are adequately vetted and authorized at various levels of management before being executed. By enabling a structured approval workflow, the system enhances accountability and compliance, allowing organizations to manage asset disposals efficiently while adhering to internal policies and regulatory requirements. This process not only streamlines the disposal of fixed assets but also helps maintain accurate records and supports audit trails for future reference.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

68.	The module should enable the attachment into the document archive,of the disposal request and other relevant supporting documents.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module provides the functionality to attach disposal requests and relevant supporting documents directly into a document archive. This capability allows users to maintain comprehensive records associated with each asset disposal, ensuring that all necessary documentation is easily accessible for review and for audit purposes. By facilitating the attachment of key documents, such as disposal requests, vendor agreements, and approval notifications, the system enhances transparency and traceability in the disposal process. This ensures that all stakeholders can verify the legitimacy of disposals and supports compliance with organizational policies and regulations.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
69.	Upon performance of the disposal operation the system should auto-compute the profit or loss on disposal.	**M**	Oracle Assets can perform the specified functions related to asset disposal. The module allows users to execute disposal operations and automatically computes the profit or loss on the disposal of fixed assets. It calculates this by comparing the proceeds from the sale of the asset with its net book value at the time of disposal. This feature ensures accurate financial reporting and helps organizations assess the impact of asset disposals on their overall financial performance. Additionally, Oracle Assets provides robust tracking and reporting capabilities, enabling users to manage and analyze their fixed asset disposals effectively.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
70.	The system should automatically post entries to the relevant accounts upon approval of the disposal transaction.	**M**	Oracle Assets can automate the posting of accounting entries upon the approval of disposal transactions. Once a fixed asset disposal is approved, the system seamlessly generates and posts the necessary journal entries to the relevant general ledger accounts. This automation helps ensure accurate financial records and reduces manual intervention, thereby enhancing efficiency and accuracy in the accounting process. By integrating these postings with the organization's overall financial management system, Oracle Assets provides a comprehensive solution for tracking and reporting asset disposals.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
71.	Upon disposal, the system should automatically derecognize the fixed asset.	**M**	Oracle Assets is capable of automatically derecognizing fixed assets upon disposal. When an asset is disposed of, the system will remove it from the asset register, ensuring that it no longer appears in the active asset listings. This automatic derecognition process not only maintains the integrity of asset records but also ensures that the financial statements accurately reflect the organization’s asset base. By streamlining this process, Oracle Assets helps organizations comply with accounting standards and provides a clear audit trail for asset disposals.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

72.	Upon disposal, the system should be able to generate a disposal statement for the disposed assets showing: Asset ID	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Asset name	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Department	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Date of purchase	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Date of disposal	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Useful life	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Remaining useful life	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Cost	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Accumulated depreciation	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Net book value	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Residual value	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Profit/loss on disposal	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Proceeds from disposal	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Accounting entries	**M**	Upon the disposal of an asset, Oracle Assets is equipped to automatically generate a comprehensive disposal statement. This statement serves as a detailed record of the transaction, providing essential insights for financial reporting and analysis. Asset ID: A unique identifier for the disposed asset, ensuring clarity and traceability. Asset Name: The name or description of the asset, aiding in quick identification. Department: The department responsible for the asset, facilitating accountability. Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was originally acquired, important for historical context. Date of Disposal: The specific date when the asset was disposed of, critical for accounting records. Useful Life: The total estimated lifespan of the asset, providing context for depreciation calculations. Remaining Useful Life: The portion of the useful life that was still available at the time of disposal, relevant for evaluating asset performance. Cost: The original acquisition cost of the asset, which is crucial for financial assessments. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation charged on the asset up to the date of disposal, helping to calculate the net book value. Net Book Value: The asset's value after accounting for depreciation, significant for determining any financial impact from the disposal. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life, important for accounting and future planning. Profit/Loss on Disposal: The financial gain or loss realized from the disposal, calculated as the difference between proceeds and net book value. Proceeds from Disposal: The amount received from the disposal of the asset, necessary for evaluating the overall impact on financials. Accounting Entries: A summary of the journal entries generated as a result of the disposal transaction, ensuring accurate financial reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
73.	The system should be able to flag fixed assets whose useful lives' end in within a month.	**M**	Oracle Assets can flag fixed assets whose useful lives are set to end within a month. This functionality ensures that relevant stakeholders are alerted in a timely manner, enabling proactive management of asset retirement, replacement, or reassessment. By automatically generating notifications for these assets, the system assists organizations in making informed decisions regarding asset management, thereby enhancing operational efficiency and compliance with accounting standards. This capability helps prevent the oversight of assets nearing the end of their useful life, ensuring that all necessary actions are taken before they are fully depreciated.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
74.	The system should produce a de-recognized assets report with the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Asset description	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Department	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of purchase	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Expected useful life	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Remaining useful life	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Cost	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Accumulated depreciation	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Net book value	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Residual value	**M**	Oracle Assets can produce a de-recognized (retired or disposed) assets report with specific details. The system tracks the full lifecycle of assets, including when assets are retired, sold, or otherwise de-recognized. Users can generate customized reports that provide details such as: Asset ID: A unique identifier for each asset. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset.Department: The specific department responsible for the asset.Date of Purchase: The date on which the asset was acquired.Expected Useful Life: The anticipated duration the asset will remain operational. Remaining Useful Life: The amount of time left before the asset is expected to be retired or decommissioned.Cost: The original purchase price of the asset. Accumulated Depreciation: The total depreciation expense that has been recognized against the asset over its useful life. Net Book Value: The current value of the asset after accounting for depreciation. Residual Value: The estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

75.	The asset transfer screen should have the following details: □ Asset ID	**M**	The asset transfer screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate seamless movement of fixed assets between departments while ensuring that all relevant details are captured for record-keeping and accountability. Asset Transfer Details Asset ID: A unique identifier for the asset being transferred, allowing for precise tracking and management. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset, providing context and clarity regarding its nature and function. Department From: The department from which the asset is being transferred, ensuring proper documentation of the asset's previous location. Department To: The department receiving the asset, facilitating accountability and ensuring that all stakeholders are informed of the asset's new location. Date of Transfer: The specific date on which the transfer occurs, important for maintaining accurate records and for auditing purposes.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Asset description	**M**	The asset transfer screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the seamless movement of fixed assets between departments while ensuring that all relevant details are captured for record-keeping and accountability. Asset Transfer Details Asset ID: A unique identifier for the asset being transferred, allowing for precise tracking and management. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset, providing context and clarity regarding its nature and function. Department From: The department from which the asset is being transferred, ensuring proper documentation of the asset's previous location. Department To: The department receiving the asset, facilitating accountability and ensuring that all stakeholders are informed of the asset's new location. Date of Transfer: The specific date on which the transfer occurs, important for maintaining accurate records and for auditing purposes.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Department from	**M**	The asset transfer screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the seamless movement of fixed assets between departments while ensuring that all relevant details are captured for record-keeping and accountability. Asset Transfer Details Asset ID: A unique identifier for the asset being transferred, allowing for precise tracking and management. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset, providing context and clarity regarding its nature and function. Department From: The department from which the asset is being transferred, ensuring proper documentation of the asset's previous location. Department To: The department receiving the asset, facilitating accountability and ensuring that all stakeholders are informed of the asset's new location. Date of Transfer: The specific date on which the transfer occurs, important for maintaining accurate records and for auditing purposes.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

	□ Department to	**M**	The asset transfer screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the seamless movement of fixed assets between departments while ensuring that all relevant details are captured for record-keeping and accountability. Asset Transfer Details Asset ID: A unique identifier for the asset being transferred, allowing for precise tracking and management. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset, providing context and clarity regarding its nature and function. Department From: The department from which the asset is being transferred, ensuring proper documentation of the asset's previous location. Department To: The department receiving the asset, facilitating accountability and ensuring that all stakeholders are informed of the asset's new location. Date of Transfer: The specific date on which the transfer occurs, important for maintaining accurate records and for auditing purposes.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
	□ Date of transfer	**M**	The asset transfer screen in Oracle Assets is designed to facilitate the seamless movement of fixed assets between departments while ensuring that all relevant details are captured for record-keeping and accountability. Asset Transfer Details Asset ID: A unique identifier for the asset being transferred, allowing for precise tracking and management. Asset Description: A brief description of the asset, providing context and clarity regarding its nature and function. Department From: The department from which the asset is being transferred, ensuring proper documentation of the asset's previous location. Department To: The department receiving the asset, facilitating accountability and ensuring that all stakeholders are informed of the asset's new location. Date of Transfer: The specific date on which the transfer occurs, important for maintaining accurate records and for auditing purposes.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
76.	The system should enable the approval of the fixed asset transfer at different levels.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module allows for a structured approval process for fixed asset transfers, facilitating approvals at multiple levels within the organization. This functionality ensures that each transfer is reviewed and authorized by designated personnel or departments, adhering to the organization's internal control policies. By implementing a tiered approval system, the module enhances accountability and governance, allowing for more robust oversight of asset movements. This feature helps prevent unauthorized transfers and ensures that all relevant stakeholders are informed and involved in the decision-making process, ultimately leading to better management of the organization's fixed assets.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
77.	The system should maintain a fixed asset transfer history showing the departments to which it was transferred and the dates of transfer.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module maintains a comprehensive fixed asset transfer history, meticulously tracking each asset's movement across different departments. This functionality allows users to view detailed records of all transfers, including the specific departments involved and the corresponding dates of each transfer. By maintaining such a history, the system ensures transparency and accountability in asset management, enabling organizations to monitor asset utilization effectively. This feature also aids in compliance with internal policies and external regulations, as it provides a clear audit trail of asset movements, facilitating better decision-making regarding resource allocation and departmental responsibilities.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

78.	The system should have the ability to compare actual fixed asset expenditures versus budgeted amount comparisons.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to facilitate comprehensive financial oversight by allowing users to compare actual fixed asset expenditures against budgeted amounts. This functionality provides organizations with valuable insights into their asset acquisition and management processes, helping them to monitor spending and ensure alignment with financial plans. By comparing actual expenditures to budgeted figures, users can identify variances, assess the impact of spending decisions, and make informed adjustments to future budgets. This capability enhances fiscal discipline and accountability, enabling organizations to optimize their asset investment strategies while ensuring adherence to budgetary constraints.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
79.	The system should have the ability to export information to Excel.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module includes a feature that allows users to export asset information directly to Excel, streamlining data management and analysis. This capability enables users to easily manipulate and analyze asset data in a familiar spreadsheet environment, facilitating tasks such as financial analysis, reporting, and budget forecasting. By exporting information to Excel, organizations can enhance collaboration among teams, share insights, and create customized reports tailored to their specific needs. This integration with Excel not only improves accessibility to critical asset information but also supports effective data visualization and enhances overall decision-making process.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
80.	The system should have the ability to extract reports by asset class/category.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is equipped with robust reporting capabilities that enable users to extract detailed reports based on asset class or category. This functionality allows organizations to analyze their asset portfolio effectively by segmenting assets into specific classifications, such as machinery, vehicles, or office equipment. By generating reports by asset class, users can gain valuable insights into asset utilization, depreciation trends, and financial performance across different categories. This targeted reporting enhances strategic decision-making, supports budgetary planning, and aids in compliance with financial reporting standards by providing clear visibility into asset distribution and management practices.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
81.	The system should allow the association of an asset with a responsible person, such as a custodian.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module facilitates the association of each asset with a designated responsible person, such as a custodian, enhancing accountability and asset management efficiency. This feature allows organizations to clearly define ownership and responsibility for each asset, ensuring that there is a specific individual tasked with its oversight and maintenance. By linking assets to custodians, the system not only improves tracking and reporting but also promotes better stewardship of resources. This capability fosters a culture of responsibility, as custodians are directly accountable for the management and condition of the assets assigned to them, thereby supporting effective governance and operational integrity.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.
82.	The system should allow the attachment of an image to each asset.	**M**	The Oracle Assets module provides functionality for users to attach images to each fixed asset, enhancing the asset management process by allowing for visual documentation. This feature enables organizations to maintain a clear and detailed record of their assets, facilitating easy identification and reference during audits or asset evaluations. By attaching images directly to the asset records, users can improve their asset tracking capabilities and enhance overall management efficiency. This visual integration supports better decision-making and helps ensure compliance with organizational policies regarding asset documentation and reporting.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

83.	The system Should integrate with the MFI CBS and back office ERP system	**M**	The Oracle Assets module is designed to integrate seamlessly with the Microfinance Institution Core Banking System (MFI CBS) and back-office ERP systems through its robust API, facilitating a comprehensive approach to asset management within the broader organizational framework. This integration allows for the automatic synchronization of asset data, ensuring that any changes or additions made in the asset management module are instantly reflected across both systems. By enabling real-time data sharing, the integration enhances operational efficiency, reduces data redundancy, and improves accuracy in financial reporting and asset tracking. Additionally, this capability ensures that all relevant stakeholders have access to consistent and up-to-date information, supporting better decision-making and compliance with regulatory requirements.	See Oracle Fixed Assets Section A4 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Fixed Assets Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.2 Human Resources and Payroll Management				
No	**Requirement Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
2.3.2.1 Employee Registration				
1.	The system must have a centralized employee master file to capture the following details: □ Employee ID □ Department □ Name □ Position □ Employee type □ Address □ Departments □ Qualifications □ Employee status □ Next of kin □ Contract start □ Citizenship □ Contract End □ Nationality □ Pay grade □ Marital Status □ Pay step □ Bank □ Date of Birth □ Bank Account	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration manages comprehensive employee details across the organization. The file will generate a unique employee ID for each individual, ensuring data integrity and simplifying transactions. The system will capture essential personal and professional information, such as legal name, date of birth, and residential address, for statutory purposes, payroll processing, and benefit distribution. It will also capture employment details, such as department and position, and differentiate between different types of employment. The system will also track contract start and end dates, salary structures, pay grades, and bank details. The system will also capture personal circumstances, such as marital status, nationality, and citizenship, for tax obligations, benefits eligibility, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The system will also capture qualifications, such as educational background, certifications, and professional licenses, for employee development, recruitment decisions, and career progression. The system will also capture next-of-kin information for each employee, ensuring employee safety. The system will track employment status, including active, inactive, on leave, or terminated, for payroll processing and HR functions. This centralized system will enable the organization to manage its workforce, enhance operational efficiency, and maintain accurate records for reporting and compliance purposes.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

2.	The system should allow both manual and auto generation of employee ID.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration accommodates both manual and automatic generation of employee IDs within the centralized employee master file, providing flexibility to meet diverse organizational needs. For manual generation, HR administrators will have the option to input custom employee IDs during the registration process, which is particularly beneficial for organizations that follow specific ID formats based on internal coding standards or historical practices. The system will ensure that manually entered IDs adhere to predefined formats and validation rules, preventing errors or duplication. For automatic generation, the system will be configured to create unique employee IDs based on preset rules and formats defined by the organization. These automatically generated IDs will follow a logical sequence, ensuring uniqueness and consistency across the organization. This process minimizes the risk of human error and streamlines the registration process, particularly for large organizations with high volumes of employee records. In both cases, Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration will maintain data integrity by ensuring that each employee ID, whether manually or automatically generated, is unique. This guarantees that every employee record remains distinct and traceable throughout all HR processes. By offering both manual and automatic ID generation, the system will provide the flexibility and control needed to meet the organization's specific employee identification and tracking requirements.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
3.	The name field should have an allowance of name, title and nick name.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a name field with three components: full name, title, and nickname. The full name will capture the employee's legal name for official records, the title will be used for formal correspondence, and the nickname will reflect personal preferences for more casual interactions. This configuration ensures a comprehensive and flexible approach to employee identification, balancing professionalism in formal documentation with personalization in day-to-day communication.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

4.	The pay scale and pay grade value should default to entry level of the position.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration is configured to automatically default the pay scale and pay grade fields to the entry-level values associated with an employee's position during registration. This feature streamlines the onboarding process by ensuring that salary assignments for new hires are consistent with the predefined compensation plan. Upon selecting an employee's position, the system will automatically assign the minimum or starting pay scale and pay grade for that role, reducing the risk of manual errors and improving efficiency in entering salary data. While the system defaults to entry-level values, authorized users such as HR administrators or payroll managers will have the flexibility to manually adjust the pay scale and pay grade when necessary. This is particularly useful for cases where an employee is hired at a higher pay grade due to qualifications, experience, or internal promotion. By automating the default pay scale and pay grade assignments, the system will enhance consistency in applying compensation policies, speed up the registration process, and ensure that new employees are accurately aligned with their respective salary structures.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The qualification field should allow for capture of multiple academic and professional qualifications such as award, awarding institute, date of award etc.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a qualification field to record multiple academic and professional credentials for each employee, ensuring comprehensive documentation of their educational and professional background. This field will feature subfields for award, awarding institute, date of award, and optional details such as qualification level, specialization, and grades. HR administrators will be able to add, edit, and update these records as employees obtain new qualifications, keeping the information current and relevant. This configuration will support career development, job assignments, and promotion decisions by providing a well-organized and comprehensive record of each employee's qualifications. By maintaining accurate documentation of credentials, the system will enhance the organization's ability to make informed decisions based on employees' educational and professional achievements.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
6.	The system should be able to capture the following multiple next of kin details: □ Relationship (user defined) □ Name □ Date of Birth □ Address	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration is configured to capture comprehensive next-of-kin information for each employee, ensuring accurate documentation for emergency contact or legal purposes. The system will feature customizable fields to record the employee's relationship to the contact, the full legal name, date of birth, and residential address, providing a clear and reliable point of contact. Employees will also have the option to enter multiple next-of-kin records, allowing for multiple contacts to be specified for emergency situations. This configuration streamlines management by ensuring that HR has all necessary contact details easily accessible, providing critical support in emergencies and ensuring employees' personal contacts are accurately documented.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The system should have the ability to link each staff to the location.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration is configured to link each employee to a specific location within the organization, enhancing workforce management, reporting, and logistical planning. The system will capture detailed location information, including office or branch location, department, worksite, and geographic details such as country, region, or city. This functionality will aid in managing resource allocation, attendance, time management, and emergency or crisis response. By accurately mapping employees to their respective locations, the system will improve operational efficiency, optimize resource distribution, and support seamless communication and coordination across geographically dispersed teams. This feature will be especially valuable for global organizations with multiple locations, ensuring effective workforce management and streamlined operations across all sites.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should facilitate users in identifying team, team work and work location.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration is configured to help users identify their team, teamwork structure, and work location within the organization. This functionality is essential for enhancing collaboration, transparency, and operational efficiency, particularly in organizations where employees are grouped into teams and operate from different locations. The system will provide visibility into the team structure, including team names, project or task assignments, and access to team collaboration tools. Additionally, the system will enable work location identification, allowing employees to know where their colleagues are based, improving logistical planning. For employees working in large office spaces or shared environments, workstation assignments will also be displayed, ensuring clarity in workspace allocation. These features will enhance collaboration, improve task management, and boost operational efficiency. By enabling users to easily identify their teams, work locations, and collaborative efforts, the system will foster better team performance and support effective management of both local and geographically dispersed teams.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

9.	The system should have values that correspond to the following employee statuses: □ Active employee (one in employment) □ Suspended employee □ Inactive employee (due to death, resignation, Dismissal)	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration is configured to categorize employees into three statuses: Active, Suspended, and Inactive. Active employees are those currently employed and contributing to the organization, with access to features such as performance tracking and payroll management. Suspended employees are temporarily suspended but remain on the payroll, with the system documenting reasons for suspension, duration, and reinstatement procedures. Inactive employees are those who have left the organization due to resignation, dismissal, or death, with the system managing these processes and capturing data that can provide valuable feedback for organizational improvement. Implementing these employee statuses will improve reporting, ensure compliance, and enhance communication across the organization. It will also streamline HR processes, supporting more effective personnel management by offering a structured approach to workforce management. This configuration will ultimately contribute to a more organized and efficient management of employee records, ensuring the organization can adapt and respond to various employment scenarios effectively.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
10.	The system should enable users to determine which fields are mandatory so as to compel entry.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration is configured to allow users to identify and manage mandatory fields for data entry, ensuring consistent and accurate data capture throughout the employee registration process and employment lifecycle. This feature is essential for maintaining data integrity and ensuring compliance with organizational policies and reporting requirements. Mandatory fields will be clearly marked with visual indicators, such as asterisks or color coding, and user-friendly interface prompts will guide users to ensure required fields are completed. The system will also include validation checks that prevent form submission until all mandatory fields are filled in correctly. Administrative users will have the ability to configure and modify mandatory field settings, customize forms, and maintain an audit trail to ensure accountability. The benefits of this configuration include improved data quality, streamlined processes, and an enhanced user experience. By enabling the clear identification of mandatory fields, the system will promote compliance with data entry requirements, ensuring that the organization benefits from accurate and reliable employee information.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

11.	Ability to upload information scanned or otherwise that form the employee file e.g. CV, passport snaps appointment letters, contracts, reference letters, medical reports, criminal records etc.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a comprehensive document management feature that enables users to upload and manage scanned or digital documents as part of each employee's file. This feature will support various file formats and offer drag-and-drop functionality for easy uploads, allowing users to store CVs, passport photographs, appointment letters, contracts, reference letters, medical reports, and criminal records. To ensure security and access control, the system will implement strict measures, including role-based access and encryption. Additionally, a user-friendly interface will facilitate document retrieval and management, featuring search functionality, version control, and an audit trail to track document changes and access. Uploaded documents will be integrated into the employee's master file, streamlining HR processes and enhancing reporting capabilities. The benefits of this document management feature include the creation of comprehensive employee records, improved accessibility to critical information, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. By capturing, securely storing, and making essential employee documents easily accessible, the vendor aims to enhance the system's functionality for HR and management purposes.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
12.	The system should allow editing of employee information by authorized users.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a feature that enables authorized users to efficiently edit employee information, ensuring that records remain accurate and up to date. The system will employ a role-based access control mechanism to determine which users have the authority to make changes to employee details. Specific permissions will be assigned to HR personnel, managers, and administrators, allowing them to edit all relevant employee information. To enhance user experience, the system will feature a user-friendly interface with intuitive navigation and inline editing capabilities. Change tracking and audit trails will be implemented to maintain accountability and transparency throughout the editing process. Additionally, validation rules and confirmation prompts will ensure data integrity, preventing errors during updates. A notification system will alert stakeholders when employee information has been edited, utilizing automated emails and dashboard notifications for timely updates. User training and support will be provided through user manuals and workshops to facilitate a smooth transition to the new system. The benefits of this feature include improved data accuracy, streamlined HR processes, and enhanced accountability. The vendor's implementation will significantly enhance the system's effectiveness, ensuring consistent employee records and the latest information for effective HR management.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

13.	The system should enable the approval of new employee information by an authorized user.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration features a robust approval workflow to ensure that new employee information is approved by authorized users. This process is essential for maintaining data integrity and establishing a structured review procedure before finalizing any changes. The system will utilize a role-based access control mechanism to define who has the authority to approve new employee information, ensuring that only designated personnel, such as HR managers or department heads, can review and authorize changes. The approval workflow will encompass several key components, including submission for approval, an approval queue, notifications and alerts, an intuitive approval interface, decision tracking, audit trails, escalation procedures, and alternative approvers. Additionally, reporting capabilities will provide insights into the approval process. The benefits of this approval workflow include enhanced data integrity, accountability, transparency, and improved collaboration. By requiring approval for all changes, the system will ensure compliance with organizational standards and policies. The integrated comment and notification features will facilitate communication between HR personnel and approvers, fostering collaboration and informed decision-making. This comprehensive approval process will strengthen the system's functionality, ensuring that employee records are accurate and thoroughly vetted by authorized personnel before finalization.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	For changes on the employees' master file, it has to be approved by an authorized user.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration incorporates a comprehensive approval workflow for changes to employees' master files, ensuring that all modifications receive approval from authorized personnel. This workflow will utilize a role-based access control mechanism, permitting only designated individuals, such as HR Managers, department heads, and system administrators, to review and authorize modifications. The system will facilitate a structured approval process that includes submission of changes, a pending approval queue, automated notifications, an intuitive interface, decision tracking, maintenance of audit trails, escalation procedures, designated alternate approvers, and robust reporting capabilities. This approach will enhance data accuracy and integrity while promoting accountability and transparency throughout the approval process. Additionally, the system will offer reporting capabilities to track approval metrics and generate compliance documentation. The benefits of this workflow include improved data accuracy and reliability, enhanced accountability, and effective communication between HR personnel and approvers. The vendor's implementation of this comprehensive approval workflow will significantly strengthen the system's functionality, ensuring that all modifications are thoroughly vetted and authorized by appropriate personnel before being finalized.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

15.	The system should enable the production of staff identification cards based on input and verified information.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration features a comprehensive functionality for producing staff identification cards, utilizing verified employee information from the employee master file. This feature ensures that all employees receive official identification reflecting their current employment status and relevant details. Key elements of this feature will include seamless integration with the employee master file, customizable card designs, robust data verification mechanisms, a structured workflow for card production, and enhanced security features such as barcodes or QR codes, watermarking, and digital signatures. Additionally, the system will support card reissue management to handle lost or expired cards efficiently. Reporting capabilities will be included to monitor identification card production activities, providing insights into production metrics and maintaining audit trails. The benefits of this feature encompass enhanced security, professional representation, and streamlined access control. By ensuring that only authorized personnel can access sensitive areas, the system will significantly bolster organizational security, improve employee identification processes, and present a professional image of the workforce.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system should be able to produce a report on employee information showing any combination of parameters captured at entry.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration incorporates a robust reporting feature that enables users to generate detailed reports on employee information. This feature is crucial for HR departments to analyze, manage, and effectively utilize employee data. The system will offer a user-friendly interface with filter options, multi-parameter selection, and visual reporting tools. Users will have the capability to filter reports based on specific criteria such as employee ID, name, department, position, employee type, status, date of birth, qualifications, citizenship/nationality, and marital status. Customization options will allow users to select columns, sort and group data, and apply date range filters. Visual reporting tools, including charts and graphs, will facilitate data interpretation, while a dashboard view will provide quick insights. Reports can be exported in various formats, and users will have the ability to schedule reports for regular updates. Access control measures will ensure data security and confidentiality throughout the reporting process. The benefits of this reporting feature include enhanced decision-making, improved data management, and strategic workforce planning. By implementing a flexible and powerful reporting capability, the vendor will equip organizations with the tools necessary to manage employee data effectively, analyze workforce metrics, improve HR operations, and support strategic initiatives.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

17.	The system should be able to generate staff age band report with the following details: □ Name □ Employee ID □ Position □ Pay grade □ Department □ Gender □ Age band below 26 years □ Age band between 26 to 40 years □ Age band between 40 to 60 years □ Age above 60 years	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration features the generation of a comprehensive staff age band report, offering valuable insights into the demographic distribution of employees by age. This report will include essential employee details such as name, employee ID, position, pay grade, department, and gender. Employees will be categorized into distinct age bands, such as below 26 years, 26 to 40 years, 40 to 60 years, and above 60 years. The system will automatically calculate each employee's age based on their date of birth, ensuring accurate and up-to-date information. Users will have the ability to filter and sort the report by various parameters, including department and age band. Additionally, the report may include visual representations, such as charts or graphs, to enhance data interpretation. It will be exportable in multiple formats, including PDF, Excel, or Word, and users can set up scheduled reports for regular monitoring and data consistency. Access control measures will be implemented to ensure data integrity and confidentiality throughout the reporting process. This age band report will aid in workforce analysis, diversity and inclusion initiatives, and strategic planning. By implementing this feature, the vendor will enhance the organization's ability to effectively analyze employee demographics, contributing to strategic workforce management efforts and fostering a more effective work environment.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	The system should be able to generate a staff per grade report showing the following details: □ Name □ Employee ID □ Grade □ Department □ Period of employment □ Qualification	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a feature that enables the generation of a comprehensive staff per grade report, providing a detailed overview of employees categorized by their respective grades. This report will encompass key details such as name, employee ID, grade, department, period of employment, and qualifications. The system will dynamically retrieve data to ensure accuracy and relevance, allowing users to filter and sort the report based on specific criteria like grade, department, or employment period. To enhance understanding, visual representations of the data, such as charts and graphs, will be incorporated. Additionally, the report will offer export and distribution capabilities, allowing users to save it in various formats and utilize email functionality for sharing. Scheduled reporting will facilitate consistent monitoring and ensure data availability, all while incorporating access control measures to maintain security and confidentiality. This staff per grade report will provide valuable organizational insights, assist in strategic resource allocation, and support compliance requirements. By implementing this feature, the vendor will enhance the organization's capacity to analyze employee distribution across various grades, promoting informed decision-making and fostering a more efficient and balanced organizational structure.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

19.	The system should be able to generate staff on probation report with the following details: □ Name □ Employee ID □ Position □ Grade □ Department □ Number of months on Probation □ Assessment to date on Probation □ Confirmation due date □ Confirm/extension/termination of services	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a feature to generate a staff on probation report, facilitating the tracking and evaluation of employees undergoing probationary periods. This report will capture essential details, including name, employee ID, position, grade, department, number of months on probation, assessment status, confirmation due date, and the outcomes of confirmation, extension, or termination of services. The report will dynamically pull data from the employee management database, ensuring real-time updates and accurate tracking of probation periods. Users will have the ability to filter and sort the report based on specific criteria, such as department or confirmation due date, enhancing usability and focus. To improve understanding, visual representations of the data, including charts and graphs, will be incorporated. The report will also offer export and distribution capabilities, allowing users to save it in various formats and utilize email functionality for sharing. Scheduled reporting will ensure regular monitoring and data consistency, complemented by access control measures to maintain security. The benefits of this staff on probation report include enhanced performance management, informed decision-making, and strategic workforce planning. By implementing this feature, the vendor will empower the organization to manage and evaluate probationary employees effectively, contributing to the overall efficiency of workforce management and fostering a more productive and balanced work environment.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

20.	The system should be able to generate a staff retirement report with the following details: □ Name □ Position □ Grade □ Date joined □ Time of service □ Five-year notice □ Three-year notice □ One-year notice □ Six months' notice □ Last working day reminder	**M**	Oracle Human Resources Employee Registration includes a feature for generating a comprehensive staff retirement report, designed to provide a detailed overview of employees approaching retirement. This report is an essential tool for human resources and management, facilitating effective planning for staff transitions and ensuring adherence to proper protocols. The retirement report will encompass critical information, including employee name, position, grade, date of joining, total time of service, and retirement notice periods. Additionally, it will feature reminders for each employee's last working day, serving multiple purposes such as aiding in transition planning and notifying HR personnel of upcoming retirements. Data for this report will be dynamically pulled from the employee management database, ensuring real-time updates and accuracy. Users will have the ability to filter and sort the report based on various criteria, enhancing usability. Visual representations, such as charts and graphs, will be included to facilitate understanding of the data at a glance. The report will also provide robust export and distribution capabilities, allowing users to save it in various formats, utilize email functionality for sharing, and schedule reports for regular monitoring. Access control measures will ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the data. The benefits of the staff retirement report include proactive workforce planning, timely notifications for HR and management, and streamlined transition processes. By providing detailed information, the report supports a structured approach to managing retirements, facilitating smoother handovers and maintaining organizational continuity. The implementation of this capability will significantly enhance the organization's ability to manage employee transitions effectively, contributing to a more strategic approach to the overall human resources lifecycle.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.2.2 Payroll Processing				
No	**Requirement Description**	**Priority**	**Detailed Response**	**Cross Reference in Brochure/Document**
1.	The system should enable the capture of all payments and deductions that relate to payroll including but not limited to the following: Basic pay Overtime pay Housing allowance Leave grant allowance Shift allowance Fringe allowance Pension contribution Personal tax Personal loan recovery	**M**	Oracle Payroll provides a comprehensive and flexible framework for capturing and processing all payroll-related payments and deductions. The system leverages configurable elements, rules, and formulas to handle various components such as basic pay, overtime, allowances, pension contributions, taxes, and loan recoveries. Each component is set up as a distinct element, with calculation rules applied to determine payment amounts and deductions based on employee data, predefined conditions, or percentage-based calculations. During payroll runs, Oracle Payroll processes all configured elements to accurately calculate net pay, while generating detailed reports that ensure compliance with regulatory standards, provide complete transparency, streamlining payroll management and delivering precise and efficient payroll processing. This functionality will ensure accurate calculations and reporting, enhance payroll management, and provide a clear view of payroll expenses and liabilities for informed financial decision-making.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should enable user to define standard rate for payment and deduction for employees.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows users to define standard rates for employee payments and deductions, ensuring the consistent application of pay rates and deductions across the organization. This functionality helps maintain accuracy and compliance in payroll processing by standardizing compensation-related calculations. The flexibility to configure and adjust these rates as needed enhances payroll management, making it easier to implement changes to employee compensation and ensuring payroll adjustments are carried out efficiently. This capability supports accurate payroll processing, improves compliance, and simplifies the administration of compensation policies.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

3.	The system should enable attachment of rates to different pay grade.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows for the attachment of rates to different pay grades, enabling tailored compensation structures based on specific job levels. This functionality ensures that employees receive appropriate remuneration aligned with their roles and responsibilities, supporting fair and consistent compensation practices. By facilitating the customization of pay rates according to pay grades, the system enhances payroll management, simplifies the administration of salary structures, and ensures consistency in compensation across the organization. This approach promotes equity and compliance in payroll processing while adapting to organizational needs.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
4.	The system should enable the attachment of rates to positions and employee types.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows for the attachment of rates to specific positions and employee types, enabling the creation of customized compensation structures that reflect the distinct responsibilities and requirements of each role. This functionality accommodates the characteristics of different employee categories, ensuring tailored and equitable pay practices across the organization. By supporting this level of detail, the system enhances payroll management, promotes fairness in compensation, and facilitates accurate payroll processing. This capability ensures that pay structures align with organizational policies and employee expectations, contributing to consistency and compliance in payroll practices.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should be capable of performing calculations to derive some payments and deductions and totals.	**M**	Oracle Payroll performs the calculations needed to derive various payments, deductions, and totals, ensuring accurate computation of employee compensation and liabilities. This includes calculating overtime pay, tax deductions, allowances, and other related payroll figures. By automating these calculations, the system enhances payroll efficiency, minimizes the risk of errors, and ensures consistency in payroll processing. The automated calculation capability also provides reliable financial data for reporting and analysis, supporting informed decision-making and compliance with regulatory requirements.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

6.	The system should be able to pull overtime hours from time sheets for calculation of overtime pay.	**M**	Oracle Payroll automatically retrieves overtime hours directly from timesheets for calculating overtime pay. This functionality streamlines the payroll process by automating data extraction, ensuring accurate tracking of overtime worked. By integrating this feature, the system enhances payroll efficiency, minimizes manual data entry errors, and provides reliable calculations for employee compensation. This automation not only improves accuracy in payroll processing but also saves time, allowing for quicker and more precise payroll operations.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
7.	The system should be able to pull absence information for incorporation into deductions for absence.	**M**	Oracle Payroll automatically retrieves absence information for integration into deductions related to employee absences. This functionality ensures that the system accurately tracks and reflects deductions for absences in payroll calculations. By automating this process, the system enhances both payroll accuracy and efficiency, ensuring that all relevant absence data is considered in compensation calculations. This capability not only streamlines payroll processing but also promotes compliance with organizational policies regarding employee absences, ultimately supporting fair and transparent compensation practices.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should be able to capture the following employee pension details: □ Company Name □ Payroll Name □ Employee ID □ Employee Name □ Employee Contribution □ Company Contribution □ Total Contribution □ Sub totals □ Total Employees □ Grand Total	**M**	Oracle Payroll captures essential employee pension details, including company name, payroll name, employee ID, employee name, employee contributions, company contributions, total contributions, subtotals, total employees, and grand total. This functionality ensures accurate tracking and reporting of pension contributions, facilitating compliance with regulatory requirements and supporting effective pension management and financial planning. By maintaining comprehensive records of pension data, the system enhances the organization's ability to manage pension liabilities, generate detailed reports, and ensure that contributions are processed accurately and timely. This capability ultimately contributes to better financial oversight and strategic planning regarding employee benefits.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

9.	The system should have the ability to define and set payroll calculation formulas.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows organizations to define and set payroll calculation formulas, enabling customization of payroll calculations to meet specific organizational needs. This capability ensures that various components, such as payments, deductions, and allowances, are accurately computed according to the organization's unique requirements. By providing this level of flexibility, the system enhances payroll processing efficiency and can easily accommodate changes in compensation structures or regulations as they arise. This adaptability ensures that payroll remains compliant and aligned with organizational policies, ultimately supporting effective payroll management and financial planning.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
10.	The system should enable simulation of the payroll per employee, department, region and the whole organization.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables simulations of payroll calculations for individual employees, departments, regions, and the entire organization. This functionality facilitates scenario analysis and forecasting, allowing management to assess the financial impact of various compensation strategies or changes. By providing these simulation capabilities, the system supports informed decision-making, enabling leaders to evaluate potential outcomes before implementing adjustments. This enhances overall payroll planning and management by ensuring that compensation decisions are data-driven and aligned with organizational goals, ultimately promoting effective financial stewardship and strategic resource allocation.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
11.	They systems should have the provision to amend any payroll data by an authorized user before running of the payroll.	**M**	Oracle Payroll includes provisions that enable authorized users to amend payroll data before processing. This functionality ensures that any necessary adjustments can be made in a controlled manner, enhancing data accuracy and integrity. By allowing authorized modifications prior to running payroll, the system facilitates more reliable payroll processing and minimizes errors in employee compensation. This capability supports effective payroll management by ensuring that the most up-to-date and accurate information is used in calculations, ultimately contributing to timely and precise compensation for employees.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

12.	The system should enable users to run payment processing in one operation.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables users to run payment processing in a single operation, streamlining the payroll process by allowing for the efficient execution of all payment tasks—such as salary disbursements, bonuses, and deductions—in one cohesive action. This functionality simplifies the payment processing workflow, enhancing overall efficiency and reducing the administrative burden on payroll personnel. As a result, the system ensures timely and accurate compensation for employees, supporting effective payroll management and contributing to a more organized payroll operation.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
13.	The system should enable running of pay roll per department, region, and other user defined criteria.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows for the execution of payroll runs based on department, region, and other user-defined criteria. This functionality provides organizations with the flexibility to tailor payroll processing according to their specific needs. By facilitating this level of customization, the system enhances efficiency and ensures that payroll is accurately aligned with the organizational structure and requirements. This capability supports effective resource allocation, ensures compliance with internal policies, and enables organizations to manage payroll operations more effectively.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
14.	Upon running of the payroll operation, the system should be able to generate net pay per employee based on applicable payments and deductions.	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates net pay for each employee upon running the payroll operation, calculating total compensation based on applicable payments and deductions. This functionality ensures accurate calculations by taking into account all relevant components, including basic pay, overtime, bonuses, allowances, and deductions such as taxes, pension contributions, and other withholdings. By automating this process, the system reduces the risk of human error, enhances payroll accuracy, and improves overall efficiency. Employees receive precise earnings statements that reflect their total compensation, facilitating clear visibility into their earnings. This level of transparency is crucial for reporting and analysis, enabling management to make informed decisions regarding payroll budgets and compensation strategies. Furthermore, the system can generate detailed reports that summarize payroll expenses, assist with compliance requirements, and provide insights into labor costs, ultimately supporting effective financial planning and management within the organization.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

15.	The system should enable the approval of payroll at different levels through workflow.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables the approval of payroll at different levels through a structured workflow, facilitating a multi-tiered approval process. This functionality ensures that payroll data is systematically reviewed and authorized by the appropriate stakeholders—such as department heads, finance managers, and HR representatives—before finalization. By implementing this structured workflow, the system enhances accountability by clearly defining roles and responsibilities in the payroll approval process. This multi-level oversight improves compliance with organizational policies and regulatory requirements, as each step involves necessary checks and balances. Additionally, it reduces the risk of errors in payroll processing by ensuring that multiple eyes review the data, allowing for the identification and correction of discrepancies before final payments are processed.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
16.	The system should be able to generate a payroll statement showing net pay per employee.	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates payroll statements that display the net pay for each employee, providing clear and detailed summaries of employee compensation. These statements include all applicable payments, such as basic salary, bonuses, overtime, and allowances, as well as deductions like taxes, pension contributions, and other withholdings. By offering these comprehensive payroll statements, the system enhances transparency in compensation, allowing employees to understand how their earnings are calculated and what deductions have been applied. This clarity facilitates better communication regarding employee earnings and helps to address any questions or concerns related to compensation.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

17.	The system should be able to generate, print and email an employee payment statement, aggregating employees per payment bank, showing the following: Employee number Employee name Bank account Net pay	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates, prints, and emails employee payment statements aggregated by payment bank, ensuring efficient communication and accurate reporting. These statements include essential details such as employee number, employee name, bank account information, and net pay. By consolidating payment information in this manner, the system enhances transparency for employees, providing them with a clear view of their compensation and making it easier to track payments. This functionality not only improves employee understanding of their earnings but also streamlines payroll reporting processes by organizing payment data according to bank accounts. Additionally, the ability to email these statements directly to employees enhances convenience and reduces administrative workload, as it eliminates the need for physical distribution. Overall, this functionality contributes to improved efficiency and accuracy in payroll management while ensuring that employees have timely access to their payment information.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
18.	The system should be able to generate employee pay slip showing: Employee number Employee name Department All Payments All deduction Net pay Month of payment Financial year	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates employee pay slips that include essential information such as employee number, employee name, department, all payments, all deductions, net pay, the month of payment, and the financial year. This functionality provides employees with comprehensive pay slips, enhancing transparency regarding their compensation and improving communication about their earnings. By ensuring that pay slips are detailed and accurate, the system supports effective payroll management and fosters trust between the organization and its employees. Ultimately, this capability contributes to a clearer understanding of compensation structures and reinforces the organization's commitment to transparency in payroll processes.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

19.	The system should have the ability to auto –identify errors during payroll processing and enable correction before exit of payroll.	**M**	Oracle Payroll automatically identifies errors during payroll processing, allowing users to correct discrepancies before finalizing payroll. This functionality enhances the accuracy and reliability of payroll calculations by enabling real-time intervention to address issues as they arise. By implementing this feature, the system significantly minimizes the risk of errors, ensuring that payroll data is accurate and compliant with regulatory standards before processing. This proactive approach not only improves the overall efficiency of payroll operations but also fosters trust in the payroll process by ensuring that employees receive accurate compensation. Ultimately, this capability supports effective payroll management and reinforces the organization's commitment to precision and compliance in its financial practices.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
20.	The system should have the ability to process multiple payrolls.	**M**	Oracle Payroll is capable of processing multiple payrolls simultaneously, allowing organizations to manage different payroll cycles concurrently, such as monthly, bi-weekly, or weekly payrolls. This functionality enhances flexibility and efficiency in payroll management, enabling timely and accurate compensation for all employees across various payroll schedules. By facilitating the concurrent processing of multiple payrolls, the system ensures that organizations can effectively meet diverse payroll requirements while minimizing administrative workload. This capability not only streamlines payroll operations but also supports better financial planning and reporting, ultimately contributing to a more organized and efficient payroll process.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

21.	The system should have the ability to run payroll anytime during the pay period, and consider the information as per the cut-off date.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows for payroll processing at any time during the pay period while considering information as of a designated cut-off date. This functionality provides significant flexibility in payroll management, enabling timely adjustments and calculations based on the most current data available. By accommodating various processing times, the system ensures that payroll accurately reflects up-to-date information for employee compensation. This capability allows organizations to respond quickly to changes, such as adjustments in hours worked, new hires, or changes in deductions, ultimately enhancing the accuracy and reliability of payroll calculations. As a result, the system supports efficient payroll operations and ensures that employees receive compensation that accurately reflects their work and any relevant changes during the pay period.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
22.	The system should enable the definition of payroll cut-off dates for processing.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables the definition of payroll cut-off dates for processing, allowing organizations to set specific dates that determine which data will be included in payroll calculations for a given pay period. This functionality enhances payroll accuracy by ensuring that all relevant information, such as hours worked, adjustments, and deductions, is accounted for before payroll processing. By clearly defining cut-off dates, the system facilitates precise payroll management, leading to more reliable compensation outcomes for employees. This capability not only helps organizations maintain consistency in their payroll operations but also supports compliance with internal policies and regulatory requirements, ultimately contributing to a more efficient and trustworthy payroll process.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

23.	The system should have the ability to calculate the overtime pays as per the pre-defined hourly rate.	**M**	Oracle Payroll calculates overtime pay based on predefined hourly rates, ensuring that employees receive accurate compensation for overtime hours worked in accordance with the established pay structure. This functionality automates the calculation process, significantly enhancing payroll efficiency and accuracy. By doing so, the system ensures compliance with labor regulations regarding overtime pay, mitigating the risk of errors and potential disputes related to compensation. Furthermore, this capability allows organizations to maintain fair and transparent payroll practices, fostering trust between the employer and employees while supporting effective financial management. Overall, the automation of overtime calculations contributes to a streamlined payroll process and reinforces the commitment to adhering to labor standards.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
24.	The system should enable users to view monthly payroll accounting entries before posting into general ledger.	**M**	Oracle Payroll allows users to view monthly payroll accounting entries before posting them to the general ledger. This functionality allows payroll professionals to review and verify the accuracy of all payroll-related financial entries, ensuring necessary adjustments can be made prior to finalization. Users have access to detailed reports that include information such as gross pay, deductions, and net pay, enhancing data integrity and compliance with financial reporting standards. By facilitating this review process, Oracle Payroll supports efficient reconciliation between payroll and general ledger accounts, providing visibility into financial data and aiding informed decision-making, ultimately reinforcing robust financial management practices.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
25.	The system must be able to indicate the employees who are active on the payroll and employees who are inactive and on the pension payroll i.e. the system must be able to maintain the same data for pensioners only that they will not be on the active payroll.	**M**	Oracle Payroll differentiates between active employees and inactive employees on the pension payroll. The system will maintain data for both groups, ensuring that pensioners are tracked separately from active payroll employees. This functionality will enhance payroll management by providing clear visibility into employee status while ensuring accurate record-keeping for pensioners without impacting the active payroll processing.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

26.	The system should enable users to post payroll entries into the general ledger.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables users to post payroll entries into the General Ledger. This functionality will facilitate the integration of payroll data with the organization's financial records, ensuring accurate tracking of payroll expenses and liabilities. By allowing users to post payroll entries directly, the system will enhance efficiency, improve financial reporting, and support compliance with accounting standards.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
27.	Any reversal to any mistake or adjustment should be done on the payroll module then transferred it to the GL.	**M**	Oracle Payroll ensures that any reversals or adjustments to payroll errors are made directly within the payroll module before being transferred to the General Ledger (GL). This functionality will maintain the integrity of payroll data and allow for accurate tracking of adjustments. By processing corrections within the payroll module first, the system will ensure that the GL reflects accurate payroll information, enhancing financial reporting and compliance.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
28.	The system should support payment by Cash, cheques and EFT.	**M**	Oracle Payroll supports payment methods including cash, cheques, and electronic funds transfers (EFT). This functionality will provide flexibility in how employees receive their compensation, accommodating various preferences and enhancing overall payroll efficiency. By enabling multiple payment options, the system will ensure timely and accurate disbursement of employee salaries and improve employee satisfaction with the payroll process.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
29.	The system should be capable of integrating the payroll module with the available banking systems to enable electronic transfers.	**M**	Oracle Payroll integrates with existing banking systems to facilitate electronic transfers. This functionality will enable seamless processing of payroll payments via electronic funds transfers (EFT), improving efficiency and accuracy in disbursing employee salaries. By ensuring integration with banking systems, the payroll module will enhance the overall payroll process, allowing for timely payments while minimizing manual interventions.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

30.	User should with ease generate bank transfer statements off the system.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables users to easily generate bank transfer statements off the system, streamlining the creation of detailed statements for electronic fund transfers. This functionality improves transparency and simplifies the reconciliation process with banking records by providing accurate and comprehensive transfer details. Automating the generation of bank transfer statements enhances operational efficiency, ensures consistency in reporting, and provides users with quick access to up-to-date transfer information, supporting effective payroll and cash management practices.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
31.	The system should enable the option to post transactions to the General Ledger in details or in summary.	**M**	Oracle Payroll provides the option to post transactions to the General Ledger (GL) either in detail or in summary. This functionality will offer flexibility in financial reporting, allowing users to choose the level of detail that best meets their needs. By enabling both detailed and summarized postings, the system will enhance reporting capabilities and improve overall financial management within the organization.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
32.	The system should have the ability to enable auto posting of payroll transactions to the General ledger.	**M**	Oracle Payroll enables the automatic posting of payroll transactions to the General Ledger (GL). This functionality will streamline the payroll process by eliminating the need for manual entries, ensuring that payroll data is accurately and efficiently transferred to the GL in real time. By automating this process, the system will enhance accuracy, reduce administrative workload, and improve overall financial reporting.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
33.	The system should have the ability to apply and maintain the following security and audit controls: Audit log of all changes Transaction audit trail Time and attendance	**M**	Oracle Payroll implements robust security and audit controls, including an audit log of all changes, a transaction audit trail, and time and attendance tracking. These features enhance data integrity by meticulously documenting all modifications and transactions, ensuring that any discrepancies can be traced and addressed. Additionally, the system supports compliance with regulatory requirements by providing transparent records of payroll processes. By incorporating these controls, Oracle Payroll builds confidence in its operations, ensuring that stakeholders can trust the accuracy and reliability of payroll data while facilitating effective oversight and governance within the organization.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

34.	The system should be able to generate employee payroll report that includes all the pay details such as: □ Employee number □ Name □ Employee Type □ Position □ Department □ Branch □ Pay group □ Pay grade □ Basic pay □ Net pay □ Deductions	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates detailed employee payroll reports that encompass essential information, including employee number, name, employee type, position, department, branch, pay group, pay grade, basic pay, net pay, and deductions. This comprehensive reporting feature facilitates effective management and analysis of employee compensation by providing key insights into payroll data. With these reports, organizations can easily track and evaluate compensation structures, ensure compliance with internal policies and regulations, and identify trends or discrepancies in employee pay. This functionality supports informed decision-making and enhances the overall effectiveness of payroll management within the organization.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
35.	The system should have the ability to generate a report summing up all payments and deductions per employee/department/branch and for the whole organization.	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates reports that summarize all payments and deductions for each employee, department, branch, and the entire organization. This capability will enhance financial visibility and facilitate effective analysis of payroll expenses across various levels within the organization.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
36.	The system should be able to generate a report on staff costs per period.	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates reports on staff costs for each reporting period, providing valuable insights into total personnel expenses. This functionality allows organizations to effectively manage budgets and conduct thorough financial analysis by offering a clear overview of all payroll-related expenditures. With these reports, stakeholders can monitor staff costs, assess budget adherence, and identify areas for potential cost savings or adjustments. This capability enhances overall financial management within the organization, supporting strategic planning and informed decision-making regarding workforce investments and resource allocation.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

37.	The system should be able to generate a report on annual staff costs.	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates reports on staff costs for each reporting period, providing valuable insights into total personnel expenses. This functionality allows organizations to effectively manage budgets and conduct thorough financial analysis by offering a clear overview of all payroll-related expenditures. With these reports, stakeholders can monitor staff costs, assess budget adherence, and identify areas for potential cost savings or adjustments. This capability enhances overall financial management within the organization, supporting strategic planning and informed decision-making regarding workforce investments and resource allocation.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
38.	The system should be able to generate a pension report with the following details: □ Company Name □ Payroll Name □ Employee ID □ Employee Name □ Employee Contribution □ Company Contribution □ Total Contribution □ Sub totals □ Total Employees □ Grand Total	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates pension reports that detail company name, payroll name, employee ID, employee name, contributions (employee and company), total contributions, subtotals, total employees, and grand total. This feature will facilitate effective management and analysis of pension contributions within the organization.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
39.	The system should be able to generate user defined reports such as Payroll control report, monthly payroll register analysis, cash/cheque/bank payment analysis etc.	**M**	Oracle Payroll generates user-defined reports, including payroll control reports, monthly payroll register analyses, and cash, cheque, and bank payment analyses. This functionality will enhance reporting flexibility, allowing users to tailor reports to meet specific organizational needs and improve financial oversight.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
40.	The system should cater for the deduction of statutory taxes like Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax	**M**	Oracle Payroll system accommodates the deduction of statutory taxes, such as Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax. This functionality will ensure compliance with tax regulations and facilitate accurate withholding of taxes from employee salaries, supporting the organization's financial and legal obligations.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.
41.	The system should cater for the automation and generation of PAYE reports on a monthly	**M**	Oracle Payroll automates the generation of PAYE (Pay As You Earn) reports on a monthly basis. This functionality will streamline compliance with tax regulations, ensuring timely and accurate reporting of tax deductions for employees while reducing manual efforts in payroll processing.	See Oracle Payroll Section B2 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Payroll Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.2.3 Employee Performance Management				
No	Requirement Description	Priority	Detailed Response	Cross Reference in Brochure/Document

1.	The system should provision for the creation of Performance Periods a gainst which KRAs for employees should be set.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a feature that allows the creation of Performance Periods, a structured framework for setting Key Result Areas (KRAs) for employees. These periods are predetermined intervals for performance evaluations, ensuring consistency and a systematic approach. This feature enables users to configure the Performance Periods according to their organization's needs, including start and end dates and descriptive names. The system will be linked to the establishment of KRAs, ensuring alignment with organizational goals. Additionally, it will facilitate the monitoring of progress against KRAs, promoting ongoing discussions between employees and managers. Only authorized personnel can create, modify, or delete Performance Periods, maintaining data integrity and security. The system will also maintain a historical record of all created Performance Periods, enhancing reporting capabilities. Automated notifications and reminders will keep stakeholders informed about upcoming Performance Periods, facilitating timely KRA setting and performance reviews. Furthermore, the feature allows for customizable evaluation criteria, ensuring relevance to business goals and employee development.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.
2.	The system should enable the definition of Specific Measurable Achievable Realistic Time bound (SMART) Goals or Key Result	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a feature that allows the definition of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data

	Areas (KRA).		bound (SMART) Goals or Key Result Areas (KRAs). This feature is crucial for setting clear performance expectations that align with organizational objectives and ensuring employee contributions are effectively measured and evaluated. The SMART framework will be integrated into the system, enabling users to define goals that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound. The user-friendly goal-setting interface will feature templates and step-by-step prompts to guide users through the process. The system will link SMART goals to specific Performance Periods, ensuring alignment with evaluations and progress tracking. Collaboration features will facilitate interaction between employees and managers, including discussion boards and feedback mechanisms. Visibility and tracking will be provided, allowing managers and HR personnel to monitor progress and generate reports on individual and team goals. SMART goals will be integrated into performance reviews, enabling managers to evaluate employees based on their achievement. Additionally, the system will maintain a historical record of defined SMART goals for each employee, allowing for trend analysis and goal evolution. Defining SMART goals/KRAs provides employees with clear expectations, enhanced accountability, alignment with organizational strategy,	Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.	

			and continuous improvement. By implementing this feature, Oracle Performance Management will empower organizations to create a robust performance management framework that drives alignment, accountability, and continuous development among employees.	
3.	The system should allow an employee to set weighted GOALS for a given performance period, whose total weight is validated to sum up to 100%.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a feature that allows employees to set weighted goals for specific performance periods. This feature will enhance the goal-setting process by enabling employees to prioritize their objectives based on their importance and contribution to overall performance. The system will feature an intuitive interface with input fields, dynamic feedback, and robust validation logic. This will facilitate better prioritization of objectives, ensuring strategic alignment, enhanced performance measurement, and integration with performance reviews. Managers will assess the achievement of weighted goals, taking into account the significance assigned to each goal. Performance conversations will be facilitated to ensure alignment on expectations and performance outcomes. The system will enable comprehensive reporting and analytics on the weighted goals set by employees, including goal achievement reports, performance summaries, historical data tracking, and goal refinement. The benefits of this feature include enhanced clarity and focus,	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

			accountability and ownership, and improved performance measurement. In conclusion, the implementation of the weighted goals feature will contribute to a more structured and effective performance management framework, promoting a culture of accountability and continuous improvement within the organization.	
4.	The system should allow an employee to review and save the KRAs if they are not ready to submit them to their line manager for approval.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a feature that allows employees to review and save their Key Result Areas (KRAs) without submitting them for approval. This feature is designed to improve user experience and encourage careful consideration of performance objectives before final submission. The system will provide an intuitive interface for creating, editing, and reviewing KRAs, featuring a structured format for entering KRAs. A dedicated "Review" section will allow employees to revisit their entries before making a final decision. The "Save as Draft" feature will enable employees to save their KRAs without submitting them for approval, offering temporary storage and version control. Notification features will include reminder alerts and submission deadline notifications. Additionally, the system will provide guidance and examples for creating high-quality KRAs. The final submission process will be streamlined with one-click submission, accompanied by a confirmation prompt before final submission.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

			Employees will have access to real-time status tracking and a feedback section for rejected or revised KRAs. The benefits of the review and save feature include enhanced preparation, increased confidence, and greater control over the performance management process. This feature will contribute to a more effective performance management framework.	

5.	The system should enable an employee to SUBMIT their KRAs for review and approval to the line managers.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a robust functionality that allows employees to submit their Key Result Areas (KRAs) for review and approval. This feature is crucial for aligning performance objectives with organizational goals and ensuring management oversight. The system will provide a clear and intuitive interface for employees to submit their KRAs, including a review summary and a submission button. A confirmation step will be included to prevent accidental submissions. The KRAs will be automatically routed to line managers for review, with automatic notifications and access to previous drafts. Line managers will have a comprehensive interface to evaluate the KRAs, including options for providing feedback. The approval process will enable line managers to approve or reject the KRAs, with the system tracking the status of submitted KRAs. This feature will be integrated into the performance management cycle, ensuring alignment with performance reviews and performance periods. The benefits of this feature include a structured approval process, enhanced communication, and continuous improvement. The implementation of this functionality will enhance the effectiveness of the Oracle Performance Management system, promoting accountability, collaboration, and fostering a culture of continuous feedback and improvement.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

6.	The system should send reminder notifications and alerts for KRAs that are pending submission to the line managers.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a comprehensive notification system to ensure timely submission of Key Result Areas (KRAs) by employees. The system will trigger reminders based on predefined timelines leading up to the submission deadline, with customizable timeframes. Notifications will be sent through various channels, including email alerts, in-app notifications, and personalized reminder content. Additionally, the system will notify line managers of any pending submissions, allowing them to follow up with employees directly. Managers will have access to a summary report detailing all pending KRA submissions from their team, enabling them to monitor compliance and support employees as needed. The system will be user-friendly, with a dedicated section within the dashboard displaying all pending notifications. Employees will be able to acknowledge reminders, enhancing user experience and tracking engagement. The benefits of this notification system include timely action, enhanced accountability, improved communication, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement within the organization.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The systems should have a report of employees with KRAs that have not yet been submitted to line managers for a particular performance period.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a reporting feature that allows administrators and managers to generate reports detailing employees with Key Result Areas (KRAs) that have not yet been submitted for a specific performance period. This feature is crucial for ensuring accountability and timely completion of performance management tasks. The report will provide an intuitive interface with filter options and comprehensive metrics, such as employee information, KRA submission status, and the total number of KRAs pending submission for each employee. The system will also offer export functionality in multiple formats and allow for email distribution. Automated alerts and notifications will be available, enabling scheduled reporting and notification triggers. The report will be integrated into the performance management dashboard for easy access and real-time updates. The benefits of this feature include increased accountability, proactive management, and data-driven decision-making. By incorporating this reporting capability, Oracle Performance Management will enhance the effectiveness of the system, empowering managers to take timely action and improve organizational performance outcomes.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.
8.	The system should send email alerts and notifications to the line manager whenever an employee/subordinate	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a robust email alert and notification system to notify line managers of	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical

	submits KRAs for review.		an employee's submission of Key Result Areas (KRAs). This feature is crucial for maintaining an efficient performance management process and facilitating timely feedback. The system will generate and send real-time alerts to line managers, containing specific details about the submission, such as the employee's information, submission date, performance period, and KRA overview. It will also provide a direct link to the Performance Management system for easy access. Managers will have the ability to configure their notification preferences, including the frequency of alerts and email settings. The system can also integrate with calendar applications to set reminders for pending KRA reviews. As the review deadline approaches, additional alerts will be sent to ensure that critical evaluations are not overlooked. Additionally, the system will maintain a log of all notifications sent to line managers regarding KRA submissions, providing transparency and accountability. The benefits of this feature include timely feedback, improved communication, enhanced workflow efficiency, and increased accountability. This integration will significantly enhance the effectiveness of Oracle Performance Management, empowering line managers to engage proactively with their teams and contribute to improved organizational outcomes.	Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

9.	The system should alert the employee whenever the line manager reviews and approves the KRAs	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a robust alert system designed to notify employees of their Key Result Areas (KRAs) approvals. This feature will improve engagement, communication, and streamline the performance management process. The system generates notifications instantly after approval, providing employees with clear updates on their performance goals. Employees will have the option to configure their notification preferences, including email, in-app, or calendar notifications. Additionally, the system logs all notifications related to KRA submissions and approvals, promoting transparency and tracking progress. This alert system enhances the effectiveness of Oracle Performance Management, empowering employees, fostering a culture of continuous improvement, and motivating them to excel in their roles.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

10	The system should allow the line manager to revert/reverse the KRAs with comments for corrections and further instructions to their subordinate prior to approval.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a feature that allows line managers to revert or reverse Key Result Areas (KRAs) submitted by their subordinates. This feature is crucial for ensuring that performance expectations are clearly defined and aligned with organizational goals. The system will enable managers to provide detailed feedback and instructions for improvements, guiding employees on how to refine their submissions. When a subordinate submits their KRAs for review, the manager has the option to initiate the revert process if necessary. This functionality enhances the quality of KRAs and promotes ongoing dialogue between employees and managers, fostering a culture of collaboration and continuous improvement.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

11	The system should alert the employee once their line manager reverses the KRAs for further editing prior to final submission.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes an alert feature that notifies employees when their line manager reverses their submitted Key Result Areas (KRAs) for further editing. This feature aims to ensure clear communication and foster an environment of continuous improvement in the performance management process. Alerts are sent through multiple channels, including email and in-app notifications, and will provide a direct link to the relevant section of the Oracle Performance Management platform. The system encourages employees to review their line manager's comments, enhancing the quality of their KRAs and ensuring alignment with organizational objectives. This feature improves the overall performance management experience and foster a culture of open communication and continuous development.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

12	The system should allow the employee to review the line-manager's comments once the KRAs have been approved.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a feature that enables employees to review their line manager's comments after their Key Result Areas (KRAs) have been approved. This functionality enhances transparency and understanding of the performance evaluation process. Employees will have access to the comments provided by their managers, gaining insights into the rationale behind the approval and any feedback that may influence their future performance. The system will also allow employees to acknowledge the comments, fostering accountability and encouraging them to take the feedback into consideration. This feature promotes open communication and continuous improvement within the organization, enhancing individual accountability and overall performance management.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

13	The system should show a graph of KRA completion status per department for management and HR to follow up.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a graphical representation feature that displays the completion status of Key Result Areas (KRAs) per department. This tool will assist management and HR teams in monitoring performance, facilitating strategic decision-making, and providing a clear overview of progress. The system enables users to drill down into specific departments for detailed analysis, helping to identify areas or individuals that may need additional support. Additionally, filtering options will be available to track progress over different performance periods or time frames. This graphical representation will enhance monitoring capabilities, promote accountability, and align with organizational objectives.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

14	The system should allow for the final employee performance rating to be captured for that performance period after the review of the KRAs by management.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes functionality that allows line managers to input final employee performance ratings after a thorough review of Key Result Areas (KRAs). This feature will ensure that ratings are accurately reflected in employee records and promote accountability. Line managers will be required to provide justifications for their ratings, which will enhance employee understanding and highlight strengths. The system will also enable HR to review and validate the ratings, ensuring they align with company policies and standards. Additionally, the feature will automatically update the employee's performance record, which will be reflected in various reports for future evaluations, promotions, or professional development discussions. This integration will foster transparency and encourage active engagement within the performance management process.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

15	The system should render a report of performance Trend for employees over the past performance periods.	**M**	Oracle Performance Management includes a comprehensive reporting feature designed to introduce performance trend reporting, allowing management and HR to analyze employee performance over time. This feature will display key performance indicators (KPIs) for each employee, enabling stakeholders to visualize performance evolution. Users will have the flexibility to select specific employees, departments, or the entire organization to generate customized reports. The reports will be presented in various graphical formats, enhancing user experience and facilitating data-driven discussions. Additionally, users can filter the reports by specific criteria to identify trends that warrant further investigation. Comparative analysis features will assist in identifying high performers as well as those needing additional support. Contextual notes can be added to the reports, enriching the data and promoting continuous improvement. This feature will support informed decision-making, enhance employee development initiatives, and drive overall organizational performance.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

16	The system should capture the following header information for Performance Periods: □ Period ID □ Period Name □ Period Start Date □ Period End Date □ Record Created By □ Record Creation Date □ Record Updated By □ Record Update Date	**M**	Oracle Performance Management will include a feature to capture essential header information for each Performance Period. This will ensure accurate organization and accessibility of performance data, facilitating streamlined processes. The system will allow users to input a unique Period ID, Period Name, and Period Start and End Date fields to define the duration of each period. The Record Created By field and Record Creation Date will provide accountability and traceability. Additionally, the system will enable users to update existing records, ensuring that performance data remains current and relevant. This systematic approach will support effective tracking of performance trends, accurate reporting, and efficient performance evaluation processes within the Oracle Performance Management system.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

17	The System should capture the following fields on an individual KRA setting: Transaction ID Period ID Employee ID KRA ID KRA Weight KRA Score KRA Employee Comments Line Manager ID Line Manager Comments KRA setting Date KRA performance entry date KRA Submission Date – for approval KRA Approval Date KRA Review Date KRA Creation Date	**M**	Oracle Performance Management will include a feature to track employee performance using Key Result Areas (KRAs). The system will assign a unique Transaction ID for each KRA setting, linking it to its respective Performance Period. The Employee ID field will identify the employee associated with the KRA, while each KRA will have a specific KRA ID. The KRA Weight field will capture the significance of each KRA in relation to the overall performance evaluation, and the KRA Score field will document the actual performance rating assigned to the employee based on their KRA achievement. Additionally, the KRA Employee Comments field will allow employees to provide feedback on their performance, and the Line Manager ID field will ensure accountability in the performance management process. The system will also capture key dates, including KRA Setting Date, Performance Entry Date, Submission Date, Approval Date, Review Date, and Creation Date. This comprehensive tracking will facilitate effective performance management within the Oracle Performance Management system.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

2.3.2.4 Leave Management

No	Requirement Description	Priority	Detailed Response	Cross Reference in Brochure/Document
1.	The system should create leave calendars in the system against which an employee can take leave.	**M**	Oracle Human Resources includes a feature that enables the creation of leave calendars to help employees manage their leave entitlements and schedules efficiently, in accordance with organizational policies and operational needs. The system will support different timeframes and capture specific details, defining various leave types while incorporating public and organizational holidays. Employees will have the ability to view their leave balances directly on the calendar, promoting effective leave planning and preventing over-commitment. Additionally, the system will offer reporting capabilities that allow HR and management to generate reports on leave utilization trends and potential staffing impacts. Automated notifications and reminders will be included to encourage employees to utilize their leave entitlements and maintain a healthy work-life balance.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

2.	The system should record all annual public holidays, as they would be needed during leave days calculations.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will include a feature to record all annual public holidays, allowing HR administrators to accurately calculate leave days in accordance with organizational policies. The system will categorize holidays into statutory, observed, and floating holidays to ensure compliance with relevant policies. Recorded public holidays will be automatically integrated into the leave calendar, enabling employees to plan their leave requests effectively. Public holidays will be excluded from the calculation of leave days, preventing any potential loss of leave entitlements. Additionally, the system will generate detailed reports on the impact of public holidays on leave balances and usage, supporting informed staffing and resource allocation decisions.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

3.	The system should have definition of leave days per employee grade as defined by the HR manual.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will include a feature that defines leave days based on employee grades, ensuring alignment with HR policies. This feature will enable HR administrators to configure specific leave entitlements for each employee grade, providing clear and accessible definitions. The system will automatically calculate and display leave entitlements for each grade, reducing administrative errors and ensuring compliance with HR guidelines. It will also facilitate the management of changes to employee grades, automatically updating entitlements based on new grade definitions. Additionally, reporting capabilities will be implemented to analyze leave patterns, ensuring adherence to organizational policies. This feature aims to enhance employee satisfaction and support compliance with established policies.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

4.	The system should automatically credit all employees with attained leave days on a monthly.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement an automated feature that credits employees with their accrued leave days monthly. This feature will ensure employees receive their leave benefits consistently and transparently, in line with the organization's leave policy. The system will calculate and allocate leave days based on defined entitlements for each employee grade, considering factors such as employee grade, tenure, and part-time versus full-time status. Monthly notifications will be generated for employees, and a detailed audit trail will be maintained to monitor leave utilization patterns. HR administrators will have the ability to adjust leave entitlements or accrual rates as needed, ensuring the system remains aligned with the organization's objectives and regulations.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

5.	The system should have dynamic types of leave definitions. □ Annual leave □ Maternity leave □ Paternity leave □ Compassionate leave □ Other types of leave as they may apply	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement a dynamic leave definition feature within its Leave Management module. This feature will enable HR administrators to define and customize various leave types to meet the organization's unique requirements. The system will allow administrators to set standard durations for each leave type, define eligibility criteria, and customize the application process. It will also facilitate documentation requirements, carry-over policies, and generate reports based on different leave types. Additionally, the system will integrate with employee profiles, ensuring employees have a clear understanding of their leave balances and can effectively manage their time off. This feature will enhance the flexibility and responsiveness of the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module, contributing to improved employee satisfaction and engagement.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

6.	The system should allow employees to request for leave, online, with recording the following	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement an online leave request feature within its Leave Management module. This feature will allow employees to submit leave requests through a user-friendly interface, ensuring accurate and efficient information capture. Key details to be recorded include the employee's ID or name, type of leave, start date, end date, total leave days requested, and duration. Employees can also provide a reason for their leave request, upload supporting documents, provide contact information during leave, and acknowledge company policies. The system will maintain an audit trail and track the status of each request (e.g., pending, approved, or rejected). Notifications will be generated for review and approval by designated line managers or HR, keeping employees informed about the status of their requests. This feature will significantly improve the efficiency of leave management, enhancing transparency, communication, and fostering a positive workplace culture. The feature will be fully integrated within the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

7.	The system should exclude public holidays from requested leave days.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources will automatically exclude public holidays from the total leave days requested by employees. This feature ensures accurate leave calculations and compliance with labor regulations. The system will maintain a comprehensive database of annual public holidays and cross-reference these dates with the start and end dates in leave requests. During the leave request process, employees will receive real-time feedback on the total number of leave days requested, including notifications about any excluded holidays to promote awareness of leave policies. Additionally, while the system will provide reporting capabilities to analyze leave trends and compliance with leave policies, it will not integrate with individual leave balances. This feature will enhance the accuracy of leave management, improve employee satisfaction, and support adherence to labor regulations.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

8.	The system should allow an employee to submit the leave request for approval.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement a robust leave request submission feature that enables employees to submit their leave requests for approval, ensuring clarity and communication between employees and their line managers. The system will provide a user-friendly interface, allowing employees to enter all necessary details, including the type of leave, start and end dates, duration, reason for leave, and supporting documents. An approval workflow will be initiated, sending automated notifications to both employees and line managers. Employees can track their leave requests, while line managers can add comments or feedback. Additionally, the system will maintain an audit trail for all leave requests to enhance transparency and accountability.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

9.	The system should alert the employee's line manager about a leave request that has been submitted for approval.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement a notification system to inform line managers of employee leave requests. The system will generate real-time alerts and send notifications through multiple channels, providing clear and informative messages about each request. Line managers will have direct access to request details, facilitating quicker decision-making. The system will track notifications to ensure accountability and monitor the efficiency of the approval workflow. Customization options will allow line managers to manage notifications according to their preferences and workloads. Additionally, the system will integrate with calendar features, enabling managers to view requested leave dates in their calendars. This proactive communication will enhance leave management efficiency and ensure timely approvals.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

10	The system should alert the employee whenever a leave request is approved/rejected.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement a notification feature that enables employees to receive updates on the approval or rejection of their leave requests. This feature aims to enhance communication between employees and management by providing clear information regarding leave statuses, ensuring that employees are promptly informed of decisions. The system will generate real-time alerts and send notifications through multiple channels, detailing the request's status, type, requested dates, and any comments or reasons provided by management. Employees will also have access to their request history, follow-up actions, and tracking of notifications for HR insights. Furthermore, the feature will allow employees to customize their notification preferences, such as receiving alerts via SMS or email. This proactive communication will foster a transparent workplace culture and promote efficiency in the leave management process.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

11	The system should not allow the submission of leave requests that consume more days that then employee's leave balance.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement a robust validation mechanism to ensure employees do not exceed their available leave balance. This mechanism will include real-time balance checks and user-friendly alerts, providing a clear display of the employee's current leave balance. Before submitting a leave request, the system will automatically check the employee's leave balance, generating clear error messages if they attempt to exceed their available leave days. Additionally, the system will suggest alternative options in case of over-requests, helping employees manage their leave entitlements effectively. The validation mechanism will also incorporate reporting capabilities and customization options for leave policies based on employee grades or departments. This approach will not only protect the organization but also support employees in effectively managing their leave requests.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.

12	The system should generate department wise reports that show the leave balances of all employees.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement a department-wise leave balance reporting feature to provide a detailed overview of employee leave balances across departments, including various leave types. Users will have the ability to customize report parameters based on their needs, and the system will feature an intuitive interface for easy reporting. Reports can be exported in various formats, and automated scheduling for regular updates will be available. The system will also offer graphical representations of leave balances across departments, enabling management to assess trends and identify potential staffing shortages. Users can access both summary and detailed reports, and the system will notify departments of low leave balances. Additionally, each report will be logged for compliance and record-keeping purposes. Access controls will be implemented to ensure that sensitive employee information is protected. This feature will empower organizations to manage employee leave more effectively, enhancing transparency and supporting strategic decision-making.	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.
13	The systems should be flexible to carry forward leave days from one year to another as per the client's HR Manual.	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system, including Oracle Self-Service Human Resources (SSHR), will be configured to support the flexible carry-forward of leave days from one year to the next, in	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Human Resources

			alignment with the client's HR Manual. This configuration will automate the management of leave entitlements across periods, reducing administrative burden and ensuring compliance with organizational policies. Key features will include customizable carry-forward rules, automatic leave balance updates, leave expiry alerts, a detailed audit trail, and visibility into employee leave balances. SSHR will facilitate leave requests and provide automated notifications, alongside comprehensive reporting capabilities. This setup will enhance transparency, enabling employees to plan their leave more effectively and prioritize the use of carried-forward days during the leave request process. Additionally, it will allow HR administrators and managers to generate reports for better oversight. Overall, this configuration will simplify leave management, maintain policy compliance, and enhance the employee experience by ensuring that leave balances are always current and fully utilized.	Management Section of Technical Proposal.
14	System should have Employee Self Service Portal that will used for leave application, staff loan application, viewing/generation/printing of payslips, appraisals, checking for	**M**	The Oracle Human Resources system will implement an Employee Self-Service (ESS) Portal, leveraging Oracle Self-Service Human Resources (SSHR), to empower	See Oracle Human Resources Management Section B1 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and

	pension/gratuity/DC Issues.		employees to manage various HR-related tasks independently. This integration will streamline processes such as leave applications, loan requests, payslip viewing, generation, and printing, as well as performance appraisals and pension or gratuity tracking. Employees will have the ability to view, generate, and print their payslips, enhancing transparency and providing easy access to payroll data. The ESS Portal will facilitate performance management by enabling employees to review and submit their Key Result Areas (KRAs), set performance goals, and track appraisal outcomes. Additionally, it will provide detailed breakdowns of pension and gratuity contributions, assisting employees with their financial planning for retirement. The ESS Portal offers several benefits, including increased efficiency and transparency, improved employee engagement, streamlined workflows and approvals, and centralized data access. By reducing manual intervention, the system will enhance employee engagement and ensure timely processing of requests without bottlenecks. The integration of the ESS Portal, utilizing Oracle SSHR, will improve operational efficiency, enhance communication between employees and HR, and provide a seamless and transparent process for managing leave, loan applications, payroll,	Oracle Human Resources Management Section of Technical Proposal.	

			performance, and retirement planning.	